

**A diary of public transactions and other occurrences, chiefly in Scotland from January 1650 to June 1667 / [John Nicoll].**

**Contributors**

Nicoll, John, active 1590-1667.

**Publication/Creation**

Edinburgh : [Printed by T. Constable], 1836.

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/yk9vcwep>

**License and attribution**

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.




Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>





38710/c





Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2016

<https://archive.org/details/b22014822>

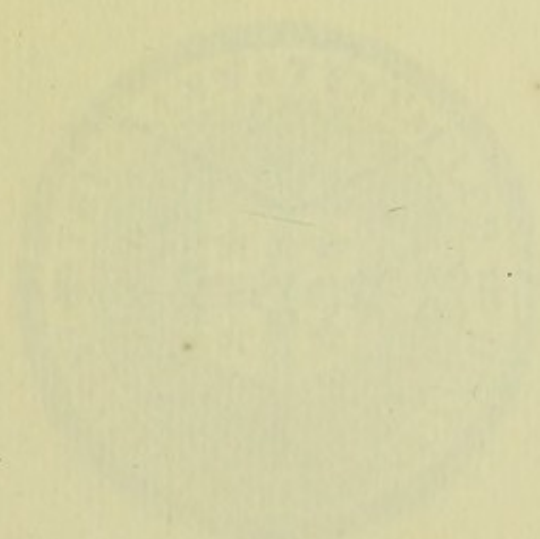




A DIARY  
OF PUBLIC TRANSACTIONS  
AND OTHER OCCURRENCES  
WHILE IN SCOTLAND.

BY JAMES MONRO, ESQ.

LONDON, 1791.



PRINTED AT EDINBURGH  
BY J. MONRO.

A DAY

OF PUBLIC TRANSACTIONS

AND OTHER OCCURRENCES

IN THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE YEAR 1780 TO 1800

BY JOHN STODOL



PRINTED BY JOHN B. ALLEN

A DIARY  
OF PUBLIC TRANSACTIONS  
AND OTHER OCCURRENCES,  
CHIEFLY IN SCOTLAND,  
FROM JANUARY 1650 TO JUNE 1667.  
BY JOHN NICOLL.



PRINTED AT EDINBURGH:

M.DCCC.XXXVI.



A DIARY  
OF PUBLIC TRANSACTIONS  
AND OTHER OCCURRENCES  
CHIEFLY IN SCOTLAND

FROM JANUARY 1650 TO JUNE 1667.

BY JOHN NICOLL.



PRINTED AT EDINBURGH:

T. CONSTABLE, PRINTER, EDINBURGH.



AT an Extraordinary General Meeting of the BANNATYNE CLUB, held at Edinburgh, in the Apartments of the Antiquarian Society, on Monday the 13th of January 1834,

RESOLVED,—That THE DIARY OF JOHN NICOLL, from the year 1650 continued to the year 1667, be printed for the use of the Members, from the original Manuscript in the ADVOCATES LIBRARY, under the Superintendence of the SECRETARY.

DAVID LAING, Secretary.

# THE GAZETTE

1857

FRIDAY, 14th JANUARY, 1857.

At a Public Meeting, held at the Theatre Royal, on the 14th inst., in the presence of the Anti-Slavery Society, and others.

THE REV. JAMES CANTWELL, M.A.,

MODERATOR.

THE REV. JAMES CANTWELL, M.A.,

THE REV. JAMES CANTWELL, M.A.,

THE REV. JAMES CANTWELL, M.A.,

THE REV. JAMES CANTWELL, M.A.,

THE REV. JAMES CANTWELL, M.A.,

THE REV. JAMES CANTWELL, M.A.,

THE REV. JAMES CANTWELL, M.A.,

THE REV. JAMES CANTWELL, M.A.,

THE REV. JAMES CANTWELL, M.A.,

THE REV. JAMES CANTWELL, M.A.,

THE REV. JAMES CANTWELL, M.A.,

THE REV. JAMES CANTWELL, M.A.,

THE REV. JAMES CANTWELL, M.A.,

THE REV. JAMES CANTWELL, M.A.,

THE REV. JAMES CANTWELL, M.A.,

THE REV. JAMES CANTWELL, M.A.,

THE REV. JAMES CANTWELL, M.A.,

THE REV. JAMES CANTWELL, M.A.,

THE REV. JAMES CANTWELL, M.A.,

# THE BANNATYNE CLUB.

M.DCCC.XXXVI.

---

THOMAS THOMSON, ESQ.

PRESIDENT.

RIGHT HON. JAMES ABERCROMBY, SPEAKER OF THE  
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.T.

RIGHT HON. WILLIAM ADAM, LORD CHIEF COMMIS-  
SIONER OF THE JURY COURT.

THE EARL OF ASHBURNHAM.

THE DUKE OF BEDFORD, K.G.

LORD BELHAVEN AND HAMILTON.

ROBERT BELL, ESQ.

WILLIAM BELL, ESQ.

10 WILLIAM BLAIR, ESQ.

THE REV. PHILIP BLISS, D.C.L.

JOHN BORTHWICK, ESQ.

THE MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.

GEORGE BRODIE, ESQ.

CHARLES DASHWOOD BRUCE, ESQ.

O. TYNDALL BRUCE, ESQ.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.G.

JAMES CAMPBELL, ESQ.



## THE BANNATYNE CLUB

---

WILLIAM CLERK, ESQ.

20 HON. HENRY COCKBURN, LORD COCKBURN. **VICE-**

**PRESIDENT.**

DAVID CONSTABLE, ESQ.

ANDREW COVENTRY, ESQ.

JAMES T. GIBSON CRAIG, ESQ. **TREASURER.**

WILLIAM GIBSON CRAIG, ESQ.

HON. GEORGE CRANSTOUN, LORD COREHOUSE.

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE.

JAMES DENNISTOUN, ESQ.

GEORGE DUNDAS, ESQ.

ROBERT DUNDAS, ESQ.

30 RIGHT HON. W. DUNDAS, LORD CLERK REGISTER.

LORD FRANCIS EGERTON.

CHARLES FERGUSON, ESQ.

ROBERT FERGUSON, ESQ.

GENERAL SIR RONALD C. FERGUSON.

COUNT MERCER DE FLAHAULT.

HON. JOHN FULLERTON, LORD FULLERTON.

WILLIAM GOTT, ESQ.

ROBERT GRAHAM, ESQ.

LORD GRAY.

40 RIGHT HON. THOMAS GRENVILLE.

THE EARL OF HADDINGTON.

THE DUKE OF HAMILTON AND BRANDON.

ED. W. A. DRUMMOND HAY, ESQ.

SIR JOHN HAY, BART.

JAMES MAITLAND HOG, ESQ.

## THE BANNATYNE CLUB.

---

LORD HOLLAND.

JOHN HOPE, ESQ., DEAN OF FACULTY.

COSMO INNES, ESQ.

DAVID IRVING, LL.D.

50 JAMES IVORY, ESQ.

THE REV. JOHN JAMIESON, D.D.

SIR HENRY JARDINE.

HON. FRANCIS JEFFREY, LORD JEFFREY.

JAMES KEAY, ESQ.

THOMAS FRANCIS KENNEDY, ESQ.

JOHN GARDINER KINNEAR, ESQ.

THE EARL OF KINNOULL.

DAVID LAING, ESQ. **SECRETARY.**

THE EARL OF LAUDERDALE, K.T.

60 THE REV. JOHN LEE, D.D.

ALEXANDER WELLESLEY LEITH, ESQ.

LORD LINDSAY.

JAMES LOCH, ESQ.

THE MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN.

WILLIAM M'DOWALL, ESQ.

HON. J. H. MACKENZIE, LORD MACKENZIE.

JAMES MACKENZIE, ESQ.

JOHN WHITEFOORD MACKENZIE, ESQ.

JAMES MAIDMENT, ESQ.

70 THOMAS MAITLAND, ESQ.

VISCOUNT MELVILLE, K.T.

WILLIAM HENRY MILLER, ESQ.

THE EARL OF MINTO.



## THE BANNATYNE CLUB.

---

HON. SIR J. W. MONCREIFF, LORD MONCREIFF.

RIGHT HON. JOHN A. MURRAY, LORD ADVOCATE.

WILLIAM MURRAY, ESQ.

MACVEY NAPIER, ESQ.

SIR FRANCIS PALGRAVE.

LORD PANMURE.

80 HENRY PETRIE, ESQ.

ROBERT PITCAIRN, ESQ.

ALEXANDER PRINGLE, ESQ.

JOHN RICHARDSON, ESQ.

THE EARL OF ROSSLYN.

ANDREW RUTHERFURD, ESQ.

THE EARL OF SELKIRK.

RIGHT HON. SIR SAMUEL SHEPHERD.

JAMES SKENE, ESQ.

EARL SPENCER.

90 JOHN SPOTTISWOODE, ESQ.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOSEPH STRATON.

SIR JOHN DRUMMOND STEWART, BAR<sup>T</sup>.

THE HON. CHARLES FRANCIS STUART.

THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.

ALEXANDER THOMSON, ESQ.

WALTER C. TREVELYAN, ESQ.

PATRICK FRASER TYTLER, ESQ.

ADAM URQUHART, ESQ.

RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE WARRENDER, BAR<sup>T</sup>.

100 THE VEN. ARCHDEACON WRANGHAM.

THE NAMES OF THE

MEMBERS OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE

BOARD OF THE

WILLIAM

WILLIAM

WILLIAM

WILLIAM

WILLIAM

WILLIAM

WILLIAM

WILLIAM

WILLIAM

WILLIAM

WILLIAM

WILLIAM

WILLIAM

WILLIAM

WILLIAM

WILLIAM

WILLIAM

WILLIAM

WILLIAM

WILLIAM

WILLIAM

WILLIAM

WILLIAM

WILLIAM

WILLIAM





## PREFACE.

JOHN NICOLL, the author of this Diary, appears to have resided a considerable portion of his life in Edinburgh, in his professional character of Writer to the Signet and Notary Public. In the following work he has not indulged in allusions to his own personal affairs; and as there were more individuals of the same name and profession at that time, it might not be easy, if indeed it were of much importance, to distinguish them.<sup>(1)</sup> He has, however, repeatedly informed us that he was a native of Glasgow, assigning as the reason for his annually recording the names of the persons who were chosen Magistrates of that burgh, "his relation to that town," wherein he "was born and bred."<sup>(2)</sup> He, in like manner, enables

---

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

<sup>(2)</sup> See pages 162, 184, 219, 251, 303, 344, 380, 400, 419, and 451 of this volume.



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

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

---

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

<sup>(7)</sup> MS. papers communicated by the Rev. Dr. Lee, Clerk of the General Assembly.

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

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



clude, that it was John Nicoll, the author of this Diary, who was put in nomination as Clerk of the General Assembly at Glasgow in November 1638, when Sir Archibald Johnstone of Warifton was elected.<sup>(10)</sup>

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

---

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



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

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

---

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



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

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

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



tions and other papers, which he deemed of importance. They are generally taken from copies printed in loose leaves at the time. As it was not thought expedient either wholly to omit or to insert them, a discretionary power has been exercised in rejecting (except the titles) such unconnected papers as relate to English affairs, or such of a local nature as have been already published in works of easy access, and to which reference is usually given in the foot notes. Such as are retained have been printed in a smaller type, to distinguish them from the text, and in most instances they have been collated with, or printed from the originals which Nicoll appears to have transcribed. It was also found necessary to use much liberty in the punctuation and subdivision of his sentences and paragraphs, and to discard his contractions. To render his work more perfect and easy of reference, the Author has not only, in the form of marginal notes, given a kind of running commentary or abstract of the contents, but he has prefixed a summary, usually in the same words with his marginal notes, as a table of contents to each year. These might have been combined, and printed consecutively at the beginning, but owing to the size of the volume, and as they contain no additional information, it was conceived that a full index of names and places would be of greater utility.—On the opposite leaf there is given a facsimile of the original manuscript, containing a few passages selected from different parts of the volume.

On the whole, it is hoped, that this volume will be considered of some importance, as bringing together a great variety of incidents, illustrating the state of public feeling during the time of the Commonwealth, and at the Restoration, and as recording many local occurrences and observations not devoid of interest, and of which no other memorial has been preserved.

D. LAING.









HEIR AR SET DOUN THE MAIST REMARKABLE  
 THINGES ACTIT AND DONE IN ANNIS 1650 AND 1651.  
 WITH SUM SCHORT OBSERVATIOUNES AT THE END  
 OF THESE TWO YEIRIS.            GOD SAVE THE KING.

SUM FEW NOTES AND OBSERVATIOUNES OF THESE THINGES DONE AND  
 ACTIT WITHIN THIS KINGDOME IN ANNO 1650.

THE Kinges Majestie remaynes yit ftill in the yle of Jarfey, with his brother James Duke of York. At this tyme, and fince the nynt day of O&tober preceeding, the Eftaites of Scotland haid thair addreffis unto him, be Mr. George Winrhame of Libbertoune, thair commiffioner, quha was directit to his Majestie from this kingdome in the moneth of O&tober preceeding; and returned to Scotland upone the first day of Februar 1650, with miffives from his Majestie to Kirk and Stait; quhairin he declairit that he was content of a new treatie at Breda in Holand, and appoyntit the Scottis Commiffioneris to meit him thair the 15 of Marche nixt enfewing.

17 Januar 1650. The Lordis of Seffion, taking to thair confideratioun the great iniquitie done to the fubjectis of this land be granting of frequent Sufpenfiounes and Advocatiounes, caufit mak ane A& for reftrayning thair-of, speciallie of liquidate foumes, that none of that kynd [be offered], except the pairtie or wryter produce the groundis quhairupon the letters and charges ar raifed quhich ar defyret to be fufpendit; to the effect, &c.<sup>(1)</sup>

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

---

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



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

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

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

It hes bene schawin befor, in the last yeiris relatioun of the commoun effaires and observatiouns of that yeir,<sup>(2)</sup> how that James Grahame, sumtyme Erle of Montrois, did give out a lairge prented Declaratioun and paper,

---

<sup>(2)</sup> The volume of Nicoll's Diary, containing his former Observations, is not known to exist.



quhairwith he chargeth his awin natioun with hatching a rebellious in this kingdome, with promoting the lyke in England, and with the fale and murthour of thair awin native King, and robbing his Sone of all rycht, and uther horride crymes. To the quhilk Declaratioun thair wes ane learned exquisite Anfuer maid by the Committee of the Estaites of the Parliament of Scotland, and by the Commiffioneris of the Generall Assemblie in vindicatioun of thair proceedinges from the aspersioun of that scandalous pamphlet; quhilk answere, gevin out by the Kirk and Stait, wes solemplie proclamit and publeift at the mercat croce of Edinburgh by ane maiiffer and found of many trumpettis. At the publifching quhair of ane scaffold was erectit, with ane fyre thairon fet up in a chimnay, quhairat the commoun hangman of Edinburgh and toun officeris did stand in thair ordiner apperrell ufit at fuch a buffines; and thair, eftir reiding of this answere of the Kirk and Stait fullie and at lenth, and eftir founding of four trumpettis on the Croce, the hangman threw that the said James Grahame his Declaratioun in the midft of the fyre, fet thair on a scaffold upone the eift fyde of the Croce, as worthy of no les, being publifched by that excommunicat traitour James Grahame under the tytell of A Declaratioun of James Marques of Montros, &c. This done 9 Feb. 1650. This answere may be read at lenth in prent, gevin out both by the Committee of Estait and Commiffioneris of the Generall Assemblie.

The Commiffioneris of the Generall Assemblie fat heir in Edinburgh at this tyme, quhairat Mr. Johnne Sterling, minifter at Bara, wes chofin minifter at Edinburgh upone the 15th of Februar anno foirsaid. At that tyme also Mr. Thomas Garven wes chofin minifter at Edinburgh.

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

17 Feb. 1650. Ane act of the commiffioun of the Generall Assemblie wes red in all the churches of Edinburgh, difchargeing promiscuous danfing.

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

Much falsset and fcheitting at this tyme wes daylie detectit by the Lordis



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

22 Februar 1650. The Committee of Stait haiffing dyveris tymes met and convenit for chufing Commiffioneris to pafs in commiffioun to his Majeftie, appoyntit to be at Breda in Holand the 15 of Marche, than neir approcheand; at lenth it was refolvit, that the Erles of Caffilis and Lothiane for the nobilitie, the lairdes of Brodie and Libbertoune for the barones, Sir Johnne Smith and Alexander Jaffray proveft of Abirdene for the burgeffis, fould go up in commiffioun, and with thame thrie miniſteris, to witt, Mr. Johnne Levingftoun, Mr. James Wod, and Mr. George Huchefoun, miniſteris, for thair affiftance and concurrance in church buſſines. Theſe all, with Mr. James Dalrumple, ſecretar, and numberis mae of thair followeris, tuik ſchipping at Leith on Settirday the nynt day of Marche; and eftir ſum ſhort exhortatioun of ane of the miniſterie, and a prayer within the ſchip, and ſchooting of ſevin pece of ordinance, they hoyſed faill with ane prosperous wind, and arryved at Campheir upone Tyſday thaireftir at twelve houris befor nune. They tuik with thame the Covenant to be ſubſcryvit by his Majeſtie, and ane A& of Parliament gevin out under the Great Seill, gevand power to theſe Commiffioneris, or ony four of thame, to borrow upone the publi& faith of the kingdome, thrie hundreth thowſand pund, for payment quhairof they band the haill Eſtates of this kingdome.

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

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



Eodem die. Intimation was lykewyfe maid that the Erle of Abircorne wes excommunicat for poprie.

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

It wald be rememberit that the laft feffioun of Parliament haldin at Edinburgh fra the 4 of Januar 1649 till the 7 of Auguft thairefter, in the famin yeir 1649, did ryfe and diffolve that day, and was adjourned till the firft Thurfsday of Marche 1650. At the quhilk day the Eftaites of Parliament met, bot not in a full number, and diffolvit the morne thairefter, and prorogat that Parliament till the 15 day of Maij thaireftir. The cauffis of this prorogatioun we underftand to be thir, viz. 1. The prefent treatie with the King, during the quhilk it wes thocht expedient that no A& of parliament fould be maid. 2. The Parliament of England was to fend down fum of thair number as Commiffioneris to this our Parliament, with fum articles and propofitiounes, quhairunto we war not myndit to gif anfuer.

It is to be rememberit that in the monethis of Marche and Apryll 1646, the Dire&torie for Godis fervice began. In fteid of evening and morning prayeris, the minifteris, taking to thair confideratioun that the not reiding and exponing of the Scriptures, at the old accuftumat tyme of prayer, was the occafion of much drinking at that feafoun quhen thefe prayeris and chaptures wer ufualle red, thairfoir, and to prevent that fin, it wes concludit, in the begynning of Marche 1650, that all the dayis of the week a le&torie fould be red and expomit in Edinburgh be everie minifter thair, *per vices*; quhilk accordinglie wes put in pra&tize, and fo began this holie and hevinlie exercife upone Monday the 18 day of Marche 1650.

At the fame tyme, for efchewing and doun bearing of fin and filthines in Edinburgh, it was a&tit, that no woman fould vent or rin wyne or aill in the tavernis of Edinburgh, bot allanerlie men fervandis and boyes; quhilk A& wes red and publi&tlie intimat in all the kirkis of Edinburgh, that all fuch as haid thefe commoditeis to fell fould prepare men fer-



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

And becaus that James Grahame,<sup>(3)</sup> funtyme Erle of Montros, did gif out findrie asperfiounes and horide crymes aganes this kingdome, for thair cariage aganes the lait King; in vindicatioun quhairof, these thair proceedings in a pairt ar heir fet down by the Estaites in these wordis.<sup>(4)</sup>

. . . . .

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

Ther wer also eikit to the caufis of the Fast, the fin of witchcraft abundant in the land, the increas of malignantis and sectareis, that the King may grant the just desyres of kirk and kingdome, for stedfastnes to this land and to these quho hes the charge of the effaires of the land, for delverie of the King from malignant counfells, for strenthening of these that suffer for his cause in England and Yreland, for suppleying the necessiteis of the pure, and much mor to this purpos, and all uther fynnes mentionat in the last Fast solemplie keipit throw the haill kirkis upone the last Sondag of August 1649.

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

---

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

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



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

10 Apryll 1650. The Erle of Dumfermling his landis and estait wer appryfit fra him, in ane court of appryfing haldin within the new fesshoun of Edinburgh the day foirfaid.

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

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



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

All this tyme, viz. in Marche, Apryll, and Maij 1650, fell out much unfeafonable weather, the lyke quhairof wes not ufual for weittis, cold, froftes and tempeftis.

At this tyme and findry yeiris befor, many perfones wer trublit for not fufcryving the Covenant, and minifteris depofit for the fame. Mr. Gawin Stewart minifter at Dalmellingtoun, not onlie depofit fra his miniftrie, bot he debarrit *ab agendo* in all his a&tionnes and caufis civill, for recovery of his dettis. Lykewayis James Macaulay, goldfmith, wes not onlie excommunicat for refuifing to fufcryve the Covenant, bot lykewayis at his death his corps difchargit to be bureyit in the churchyaird.

To returne now to James Grahame,<sup>(5)</sup>—That excommunicat traitour, haifing landit with fum forces in Orkney, about the tent of Apryll in the midft of the treatie with the King, come in to Cathnes in a hoftile maner, to kill, plunder, and deftroy, eftir his wonted maner: bot the Lord, out of his gracious and wonderfull kyndnes, did prevent his defignes.

Lieutenant generall Leslie having appoynted a randevous of his troupes at Brechyne, the 25 of Apryll, did mak all poffible haift aganes the enymie, marching xxx myles everie day; and to put a ftop to the enymeis advance, he fent Collonell Strachane befor him to command the troupes that wer lying about Ros.

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

---

<sup>(5)</sup> It is evident, from the hand-writing, &c. that some leaves of the MS. previous to this paragraph, were re-written by Nicoll at a fubfequent date, which may account for his different modes in fpeaking of the Marquis of Montrose. In this place he has altered the words thus,—“That excommunicated perfone, as he wes then ftylet, and traitour alfo.” In his next marginal note,—“The happie Victorie aganes that excommunicat bloodie traitour James Grahame, upone the 27 Ap. 1650,” the words “bloodie traitour,” are in like manner changed to “perfone,” with this addition, “So ftylet for the tyme both by Church and Stait.”



confiddered the great skairchtie of provifiounes for horfes, and that it wes verie probable, the enymeis strenth being on foote, they would tak the hillis upone the advance of moir of thair horfes, they concluded to feght that wicked crew with the force they haid, haifing receaved notice that the enymie wes cum down to Corbifdaill, fex myles neirar unto thame; quhairupone they furthwith drew up in thrie pairteis; and eftir prayer by Mr. Gilbert Hall, quha wes appoynted by the commiffioun of the General Affembly, to attend thefe troupes, they marched about thrie of the clock in the eftir nune toward the enymie, quha wer drawn up in a playne, neir to ane hill of fkrogie wod, to quhich, upone the advance of our horffis they quicklie reteired. Lievtenant Colonell Strachane perfewit thame into the wod, and at the first charge maid thame all to ryn. The Lord did ftek fuch terroure into thair haitis, as thair moift refolute commanderis haid not the curage to lift ane hand to defend thamefelffis, and our forces did executioun upon thame for fyve or fex myles evin till fun fet. Thair wer killed ten of thair beft commanderis, moift of thair officeris taken, and thrie hundreth fourfcoir and fex commoun fouldieris. The number of the haille (as the priffoneris informe) wes not aboue xijc, of all quhich thair efcape not ane hundreth, bot wer ather taken priffoneris, killed, or drowned in a river that wes neir the place. The cheiff ftandard callit the Kinges and four utheris wer takin. Quhat is becum of James Grahame, that traitour, it is not yit certane, bot the horfe quhich he raid upone, quhen the forces ingadged, is takin; alfo his coat with the ftar, and his fword belt wer fund in the feild. All the harme quhich our forces haif gottin is verrie lytill, bleffed be the Lord, quha covered thair heidis in the day of battell! Lievtenant Colonell Strachan refavit ane fchott upone his bellie; bot, lichting upone the double of his belt and buff coat, it did not pearce. All the los our pepill haid, was of one drowned in a river, quho wes perfewing two or thrie of the enymies careyed over in a boatt, and twa utheris wounded, quhich wes all the lois.

The enymie left fume finall pairt of his forces in Cathnes to keip fume houffis, and to rais forces in that cuntrie, and fent fume few to uther places to bring thame affiftance, aganeft quhome the Lievtenant Generall hath



fent fuch forces, as is truſted fall ſpeedelie give ane guid accompt of thame.

A LIST OF THE OFFICERIS TAKIN.

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

A LIST OF THE OFFICERIS KILLED.

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

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

It may be juſtly ſaid, that the prayeris of the faithfull availleth much, for during the tyme that this excommunicat traitour<sup>(6)</sup> remaned in the North,

---

<sup>(6)</sup> The word 'traitour,' which occurs repeatedly in this part of the Diary, afterwards changed. See previous Notes 3 & 5.



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

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

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

This xv day of Maij wes also the day to the quhilk the laft fitting Parliament wes continued, and did now fit and convene that eftir nune eftir the fermound, being a day appoyntit for a folempne thankisgeving for this glorious victorie, as is afoirfaid.

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

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



the Eftaites gaif ordour to thefe troupes to bring him fouth till Edinburgh, thair to refave, in face of parliament, his doome and fentence; quhilk they did; and, upone Settirday the xvij day of Maij 1650, he was brocht over firft to Leith, fra quhilk he was convoyed with a great number of fute fodgeris to the fute of the Cannogait, at the Water-zet, quhair the proveft and bailleis of Edinburgh, with a great number of thair tounes folk, being all in airmes, refavit him af the fodgeris handis, at the faid Water-zet of the Cannogait; and thair being commandit to difcover him felff, and he refuifand, he was difcovered by the hangman and his hat tane fra him, and he, fet up in a kariage kairt appoyntit for that effect, fet down bair heidit upone ane heigh chyre biggit up in the end of that kairt, and montit that all the pepill myght behold him. The hangman rydand on ane hors befor him yockit in that kairt; and therfra wes careyed all along throw Edinburgh and Cannogait in this kairt, till it come to the new tolbuith of Edinburgh, to the view of many thowfandis of pepill, upone the faid xvij day of Maij anno foirfaid. Eftir his impriffonement the Miniftrie war cairfull to vifite him, and delt erneftlie with him for his converfioun; bot all in vayne, he adhered to his firft principles. And upone Monday thereftir being the xx of Maij, he was callit in befor the Eftaites than fitting in Parliament, quhair he refaved the fentence of death; to be hangit the morne thaireftir, at the mercat croce of Edinburgh, at twa eftir nune, thair to hing for the fpace of thrie houris thaireftir upone the gallows, and thaireftir to be tane down and to be heidit and quarterit; his heid to be hung up upone the tolbuith of Edinburgh, his twa leggis and airmes to be fent to four feverall tounes, viz. to Glasgou, Sterling, Pearth, and Abbirdene. This fentence wes punctuallie execute upone him at the mercat croce of Edinburgh upone Tyfday thaireftir, being the 21 day of Maij 1650, and he hangit upone ane heigh gallows, maid for the view of the pepill more then ordinar, with his buikis and declaratiounes bund on his bak. He hang full thrie houris; thaireftir cut down, falling upone his face, nane to countenance him bot the executioner and his men. His heid, twa leggis, and twa airmes tane fra his body with ane aix, and fent away and affixt at the places foirfaidis appoyntit thairfoir; his body



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

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

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

Heir followis, as is reportit, a wicked and ungodlie Declaratioun quhilk James Grahame caufit all the Minifteris of Orknay and Caithnes to subferyve and affent to, except ane Mr. William Smith, ane of the minifteris in Cathnes.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Weddinfday, 29 Majj 1650. Lievtenant Major Hurry, and Johnne Spottifwod, oy to the Archebifchop of Santandros and eldest sone to the



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

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

The Estaites of Parliament takand to their confideratioun, that during thair fitting at this tyme the Seffioun could not weill fit and convene for adminiftratioun of justice; thairfoir it pleasit thame to continue and prorogat the dounfitting of the Seffioun to the first day of Julij nixt to cum. Quhilk prorogatioun was intimat at the croce of Edinburgh, be ane mesar and be found of trumpet, upone the first day of Junij 1650.

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

Upone the twelff of Junij 1650, Williame Blair, meffer, wes hangit at the mercat croce of Edinburgh, for findrie falssettis comittit be him in his calling.



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

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

It wald be remembered, that this yeir and ane half or thairby, the Estaites of Scotland haid thair addres to the Kinges Majestie, to cum in and refave his Croun, upone fatisfactioun gevin to his pepill concerning religioun, the Covenant in relatioun thairto, and libertie of the subjeet: yet, by the malignancy of sum particular men about him, he still delayed, till of lait he gaif the Commiffioneris fatisfactioun to all thair demandis, quha went over to him, being than at Breda, upone the nynt day of Marche last. And haiffing now, in the end of Maij, takin fchip with the Commiffioneris out of Holand to returne to Scotland, the Englyfches under the comendement of Sir Thomas Fairfax and Colonell Cromwell, and thair affociatis, did use all meanis to tak and katche him be fea, laying wayt at all pairtes for that effect, to bring him to executioun: not only so, bot feased upone all our fchips, ryped and fearched thame for the Kinges persone, and not content thairwith, they come down to our borderis with ane hudge army. Bot the Lord, out of his speciall favour, [preferved them from their enemies; and], eftir that the King and the Scottis Commiffioneris haid remanit twentie dayis on fea, they landit at the mouth of Spey, upone Sondag the 23 day of Junij 1650, to the great joy and contentment of his pepill of Scotland; and befor his landing he fubfcriyvit within the fchip the Covenant, and also the League and Covenant.

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



freitis. The pure kail wyfes at the Trone facrificed thair mandis and creillis, and the verie ftooles thai fat upone to the fyre. Eftir a great volie of musketis from the caftell, followit xxij great peces of ordinance.

It is formarie recordit that, in thefe preceding yeiris, the prevailling pairteis of Sectareis in England war verrie insolent, quha haid despyfed religioun, and laid it in the duft, and haid tollerat many gros errouris, blasphemis, and strange opiniounes in religioun, and haid mantened, allowed, and ventit the fame in England, as the lyke hath not bene hard of in former generatiouns. And the Monarchy, and the power of Parliamentis, wes the auntient and long continued government of that kingdome, yit haif these men usurped above the Parliament, quhois fervendis thai war, and by oppin violence haif drawn away many, and imprifoned sum of the memberis thair of; and haif not onlie takin away the Hous of Lordis, and destroyed the lait King, but also subverted Monarchy itself, and turned the fundatiounes upsyde doun; and labour to wreith the yok of thair oppreffiounes upone thair bodyes and foules, quhairof that Ingadgement now in England is a publi& testimonie.

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



Jefus; to fearche and try our wayis, and to retorne fpedilie to the Lord; [to] lift up our hartis with our handis to God in the heavines, that he may fpair and fave his pepill, that thai be not a prey to the enymie, &c.

The Sectariane army haiffing, under the conduct of Lievttenant Generall Cromwell, run over Yreland and fubdewit it, the faid Cromwell returned to England, quhair he raifed ane great army to invaid Scotland. The Eftaites heirupone war forced to rais ane lavie throw all this kingdome of Scotland, confifting of threttie thowfand men for thair awin defence aganes thir feftareis. For expeding quhairof, the Parliament heir rais upone Fryday the fyft day of Julij 1650, that everie man mycht repair to thair awin homes and rais thair forces, and did adorne the Parliament till the 15 day of Auguft nixt thereftir.

And befor thair ryfing, thai fet doun ane A&, quhilk they caufit to be proclaimed; beiring, That forfamekill as the Kinges Majeftie haid gevin fatisfactioun to the defyres of this Kirk and Kingdome, and haid fworne and fubferyvit the Nationall Covenant, with the Solempne League and Covenant; thairfoir the Lyoun King at Airmes him felff, in his coat of airmes, and his inferiour heraldis ftanding by in thair coates of airmes, paff to the mercat croce of Edinburgh, being all hung richlie with cloth of gold and crammofie, thrie of everie eftait being there prefent at the Croce with mony utheris, did thair reid the A& quhairin it was declaired, that the Kinges Majeftie is now admittit to the exercife of his royall power, and is to be crowned with the firft occafioun of a fitting Parliament, quhilk was that fame day to be adjorned.

Eftir this proclamatioun, fo folempnie maid at the croce of Edinburgh, that fame day, lait at nycht, the Eftaites adjorned the Parliament, to be haldin at Edinburgh the 15 day of Auguft nixt thereftir.

The Kinges Majeftie, in the meintyme remayning on the north coaft of this Kingdome at his huntis and pafstyme, accompaneyit with findrie of his nobles refoirting unto him *per vices*, wes royallie interteneyed in all the pairtis and places of his travellis.

Thefe traitouris of England during this tyme, under the command of Lievttenant Generall Cromwell, daylie increft, and come neir to our bor-



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

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

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

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

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

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



The same day, the fute fodgeris lying heir for the tyme did cast ane trinfche fra the fute of the Cannogait to Leith, for halding out of the enymie that thai fould not pafs that way; bot that Edinburgh and Leith fould haif faif correspondence ane with the uther without interruptioun of the enymie.

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

The Generall Affembly that convenit at Edinburgh this yeir, the secound Weddinfday of Julij diffolvit upone Weddinfday the twentie fourt of the same moneth 1650.

25 Julij 1650. The Englische army lifted fra Aytoun and Halidounhill, without found of trumpet or touk of drum, at eftir nune that day, and marched down toward Cokburnefpaith and Dumbar; thaireftir to Hadingtoun, and so to Muffilburgh, Figgetburne, Dudingftoun, Colingtoun, Braidis Craiges, haiffing thair tranches both at Muffilburgh, and alongis to Braid and westwart. And haiffing on sea fyftene sail, they refavit furth thair amunitioun and vi&tuell furth of thair schipis, without interruptioun, both at Dumbar, Muffilburgh, Fischerraw, and uther pairtes thairabout, and careyed all alongis with thame to thair army with ane convoy of hors and fute.

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

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



nobles and leaff-gaird up throw the Cannogait to the Caftell of Edinburgh, quhair he wes faluted with a great number of cannoun fchot. Thairfra he come doun on fute throw Edinburgh, quhair he was feafted by the toun of Edinburgh in the Parliament Hous the faid day ; and thaireftir went doun to Leith, to ane ludgeing belonging to the Lord Balmerinoch appoynted for his refait during his abyding at Leith ; and thus haiffing remayned a certane fpace, veiwing the airmyes on both fydes, he went over the watter to Dumfermling, and to Falkland, and Pearth, for his recreatioun.

During this tyme and all the fpace the Englifche fchips come heir to Scotland, they evir followit the Inglifche army, furnefing thame with all foirt of provifioun from thair fchips ; and taking from thame all the fpoyll that thai gat heir, and convoyed it to Berwik ; and fchot thair cannoun af thair fchips upone our Scottis pepill, both horfe and fute, as they fand thame refoirting, paffing, or ryding neir to the fea fchoir.

The enymie alfo advanced the lenth of Reftalrig ; and thair placed thair haill horfe in and about the toun of Reftalrig, his foote at that place callit Jokis Ludge, and his cannoun at the foote of Salisberrie Hill within the park dyke ; and twelf of his fchips advanced to the Raid of Leith, and thrie utheris betuix Edinburgh and Dumbar ; and thair, both be fea and land played with thair cannoun aganes the Scottis Leaguer, lyand in Sant Leornardis Craiges ; the Scottis army alfo fchuting at thame : bot fmall fkaith on ather fyde.

Penult Julij 1650. Thair wes ane commandit pairtie fent out from the Scottis Leagure, quha rancountered with ane pairtie of the Englifche, both of thame being horfmen, and at Reftalrig thai ffirmifched about thrie houres. Quhairat the Scottis behaved thame felffis gallantlie at the first, and killed ane major to the enymie, with findrie utheris of thair commoun trouperis ; but thair went out findry gentillmen and volunteires, and throw thair ignorance of militarie effaires, maid great confufioun, fo that the Scottis wer forced to reteir. Quhairupone the enymie tuik thair advantage and perfewed the Scottis hard to the Leagure, and killed and hurt findrie gentillmen and uther volunteiris, and tuik fum of the Scottis men priffoneris ; amongis quhom ane fimple fodger, quhois eyes they holkit out of his heid, becaus upone his bak thair wes drawn with quhyte calk thir



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Sum of our priffoneris takin by the Englifche wer miferable ufed, tirmed naked, and fettirmed in yrone cheynes, as wes reportit.

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

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

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

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



army, with the Approbatioun thair of following, subferyvit be the Committee of Estait. Westkirk, the 13 of August 1650. <sup>(10)</sup>

Thair wes thair eftir a Declaratioun emittit be the Kinges Majestie, upone the 16 day of August 1650, tending to this purpos. <sup>(11)</sup>

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

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

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

---

<sup>(10)</sup> Printed in Balfour's Hist. Works, vol. iv. p. 95.

<sup>(11)</sup> This Declaration is also to be met with in a printed form.



paft, untill they come to the hous of Reidhall, within thrie myles be weft Edinburgh ; in the quhilk hous of Reidhall, the Laird of Reidhall with thriefcoir fodgeris lay, with provifioun, and keipit and defendit the hous aganes the Englifches, and gallit his fodgeris, and pat thame bak feveral tymes with the los of findry fodgeris. The Englifche Generall, taking this very grevouflie, that fuch a waik hous fould hald out aganes him, and be ane impediment in his way, he and his airmy lying fo neir unto it ; thairfoir, he caufit draw his cannoun to the hous, and thair, fra four houris in the morning till ten in the foirnune that day, he caufit the cannoun to play on this hous, encampit a great number of his fodgeris about it, with pik and musket, bot all to lytill purpos ; for the Laird and the pepill in the hous defendit valiantlie evir till thair powder failled ; and eftir it failled they did not give over, evir luiking for help fra ovr awin airmy, quha wes then lying at Corftorphyn, within thrie quarteris of ane myle to the hous ; of quhais help thai war difapoynted. Generall Cromwell perceaving thair powder to be gone, and that no affiftance wes gevin thame, he caufit pit-tardis to be brocht to the hous, quhairwith he blew up the dures, enterit the hous at dures and windois, and eftir flaughter on both fydes, (bot much moir to the Englifches then the Scottis) tuik all that wer in the hous prifoneris, tirred thame naked, feafed on all the money and guidis that wer thairin, quhilk wes much, be reffoun that findry gentillmen about haid put thair guidis thair for faiftie. So this hous and pepill thairin wer takin in the ficht and face of our airmy, quha thocht it dangerous to hazard thamefelffis in fuch ane expeditioun, the enymie haiffing the advantage of the ground and hillis about him for his defence.

Albeit the Covenant, the Kirk, and Kingdome aucht to be deir and precious in the eyis of all trew Scottifmen ; yit fuch wes the difpofitioun of fum of thame, that thai wer corruptit with Englifche gold, and gaif intelligence of all the proceidingis of our airmy to Generall Cromwell, quhairby much of our intentiounes wer furprised. Sum of thir intelligenceris wer takin and committed to prifoun ; and becaus no probatioun could be haid aganes thame, they war liberat upone caution. Bot ane of thame being confeious of his awin giltines, ftrangled himfelff in the



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

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

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

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

---

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



The King come in to the army, lyand at Leith, upone the 22 day of Julij 1650.<sup>(13)</sup>

The Englische army entered in a parlee with the Scottis army both at Corstorphyn and Dumbar, and did offer great and lairge offeris gif we fould suffer him to returne to England without farder molestation. Bot our army refuifand, he, upone a Monday, the secound day of September, anno 1650, pat himself in ordour, and that nicht being a drakie nycht, full of wind and weit, quhairin our Scottis army wer cairles and secure, and expecting no affalt be reffoun of the frequent parrees and offeris maid by the Englische; he tymouflic, upone the morne thaireftir he brek of day, being Tyf-day the thrid of September 1650, invaidit our army, all of thame being at rest, and thair horfes, and flew of our army about thowfand men, tuik and apprehendit many thowfand priffoneris, hurt and woundit many thowfands, scatterit all the rest of our army, quha for feir fled to Edinburgh and uther pairtes of the countrey.

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

To speik or writt of the opiniounes of many twitching the tinfell of this battell it wer tedious, for the opiniouns of sum perfones wer, that in the Scottis army thair wer mony independantis and sectareis, quho haid too much relation and correspondence with Generall Cromwell; sum utheris

---

<sup>(13)</sup> There is either a mistake in the date of this entry, or, what is more probable, it is misplaced. See the similar entry on the 29th of July, at page 20.



wer in the opinioun that the Englifche gold did corrupt many. Theſe wer the opiniounes of many, bot certane it wes, that befor this army wes routtit, thair wes much buſſines maid anent the purging of the Scottis army of malignantis be the ſpace of many dayis; evin than quhen the Englifche army mycht haif bene eaſelie routtit, and quhen thair ſouldieris fled in to the Scottis for feir, and quhen honorable conditiones and lairge offeris wer maid to the Scottis army to ſuffer thame to depairt and to leave the kingdome; yea evin the nycht befor the feght, our Scottis leaderis wer in purging the Scottis army, as gif thair haid bene no danger. For at this tyme the Scottis army thoct that the Englifche army wer thair priſſoneris, be reſſoun of the double number of the Scottis above the Englifches, and that the Inglifches wer than in capitulation with the Scottis to give thame lairge moneyis and uther conditiones to ſuffer thame depairt this kingdome. Bot this being refuſed, and our Scottis army lying that nycht in ſecuritie (being ane exceiding foull nycht,) the Englifches being craftie and politik, and ſtanding prepared in thair airmes all that nycht, they be brek of day advanced, and ſet upone our Scottis army, being all drowſie, and at reſt, and many of thame thair horſſes and wapines to ſeik, and ſo wer eaſelie routtit and put to flight.

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

Oh, what can be ſufficientlie writtin of theſe thinges; for thir troubles daylie increſt, be reſſoun of the diviſiounes of this Kingdome quhilk daylie increſt: Sum of the commanderis diſpyſing honeſt men, quhome thair termed malignantis; theſe malignantis (as they call thame) being willing to ryſe for defence of the natioun, bot wer rejeſted: Utheris in the weſt pairtes of this Kingdome drawing togidder, and takand up a great pairtie of men, be way of aſſociatioun, and refuſing to joyne in the publiſt ſervice. And quhen the Scottis army mycht haif eaſelie routtit the Inglifches, and findry notable occaſiounes offered to invaid thame; yit the commanderis of the army ſtill delayit, till it pleaſed God to delyver thame all in the handis of thair enymies.



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

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

O. CROMWELL.

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

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

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

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

1. That no souldieres, inhabitantes, or ony persone quhatsoever, keip intelligence, or in ony respect relieve the enymie under the payne of death.
2. That no stranger pas the port without examinatioun of the Capitane of the gaird.
3. That all strangeris (not prissoneris at warr) depart the toun, within twa dayis eftir the



publicatioun heiroy, unles thai sal resave protectioun from the Governour, upon payne of imprisonment, and being adjudged spyas.

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

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

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

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

Quhill these thinges war in doing by the Englische army, thair wes lytill cair tane to oppose thame: bot faith and curage failled the Scottis univerfalie throw the land; divisiounes, haitrent and malice ftill increft throw the Kingdome. Collonellis Ker and Strachane withdrew thamefelffis fra the Scotis generall Generall Leslie and David Leslie his lieutenant, left thair ordouris, refuised to ferve under thair command, and not thairwith content, went to the west cuntrie, fik as Glasgaw, Paislay, Ranfrew, Irwing, Air, Lanerk, Hammiltoun, quhair thair wes ane Affociatioun concludit and drawn up among the Westland schyres, and quhair thai and thair followeris keipit thair randevous, quarterit thair men and hors upone the west pairtes of the land, compellit the gentill men, burgeses and yeemenis to furneis and rander thair horffes for thair service, exacted great fumes of money for thair outreikis; and yit they did lytill or no service, bot trouping up and down throw the cuntrie a lang space, even fra the feght at Dumbar to the end of November or thairby.

In the meantyme, Generall Oliver Cromwell, cheiff commander of the Inglish army, come from Edinburgh to Lynlithgow, Falkirk, and Killyth, and thaireftir come with his haill army to Glasgaw upone Fryday the xi day of October 1650; at quhais incuming the maist pairt of the inhabitantes left the toun, and fled to findry pairtes of the cuntrie for scheltering thamefelffis, not so much for feir of the enymie, for thair cariage wes indifferentlie guid, bot becaus thai feared to be brandit with the name of complyeris with sectarianes, as befoir thai wer censured and



puneift for remayning in the toun the tyme of James Grahame his incuming, and brocht upone thamefelffis the name and ftyle of malignantes, devyfit aganes thame be thair awin nyctboures, quha haitted thame, and focht thair places and offices.

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

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

Your aſſured Friend,

O. CROMWELL.

Daittit Kilsyth, 10 October 1650.

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

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

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



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

Divisiounes still increft in Kirk and Kingdome, for the Ministrie gave out thair Declaratiounes, both aganes the King and the Commiffioneris sent to him to Gairsey and Holand, alledgeand that his inbringing to Scotland was by crooked wayes, and that the fynnes and provocatiounes of the Kinges hous wer not repented, and much moir of that foirt; as also declairand that David Leslies army wes not for religioun, bot for the King; and that the army in the north wes altogidder fet in malignancie, and wald be the Kinges ruyne. By thir Declaratiounes of the Ministrie the subiectis of the land wer moved to ceafs, and not to lift up airmes, and go aganes the commoun enymie; and nane declared capable to perfew that enymie, bot onlie Colonellis Strachane and Ker, quho wer esteemed to be for the Kirk, and the kirkis army; albeit it did not prove so successefull in the end, as heireftir it fell out.

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



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

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

The fame 28 of September and sum dayis following, ordouris wer gevin that all boittis lying about Muffilburgh, Cokkeny and uther pairtes thair about, fik as Prestoun Panes and Dumbar, appertening to Scottisfmen, fould

---

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



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

Siclyke, all the Scottis coilzearis in the eift cuntrie, befydes mony of that calling and tred, wer brocht in to Edinburgh, quhair thai wer imployit to wirk in a mynd foundit upone the fouth fyde of the Caftell of Edinburgh, in twa feverall places. This intention of the Englifches being maid knowin to thefe fodgeris keiparis of the Caftell of Edinburgh, they did lat af cannoun and musket continuallie from all quarteris upone thame alfwuell be nycht as be day, quhairwith not onlie findrie perfones alfwuell freindis as enymeis wer continuallie killed; as also at that fort erected by the Englifches upone the north fyde of the Caftell Hill, be weft the new foundit Kirk, quhair the Englifches haid placed thair cannounes and battering peces; as also thair pott peces, and granadis, quhilk did play continuallie upone the Caftell.

Thair wes also provifioun maid by the Englifches to land fum of thair pairteis upone the north fyde of Forth, as in Brintyland, Kingorne, and uther pairtes of the fea coaft; bot thai wer refifted and difapoynted for a tyme.

In the meantyme, findrie faftis and humiliatiounes wer appoynted throw the kingdome for averting Godis wraith; bot the Lord wes not yit intreated, bot feemed to hyde his face from his pepill, and treulie the Lord haid juft caus, for all our faftis wer bot formaliteis, and the Lordis word haid not force, power, nor ftrenth of converfioun and repentance among this pepill till his wraith and hott difplefoure wes powred out, turning the wifdome of the wyfe into folie, and the ftrenth of the ftroong men into waiknes. Sum of the Cauffis of the Faft heir fet down: <sup>(15)</sup> . . . . .

Thair wes also ane Remonftrance gevin in to the Committee of Eftait, by the gentillmen, officeris, and minifteris attending the wefterne forces, callit the Affociatioun, quhairin they frelie mak thair thoghtes knawn, concerning the caufes and remedeis of the Lordis indignatioun, quhich hath gone out aganes his pepill, haiffing in a pairt relatioun to the cauffis of the faft. The Heidis fchortlie wer thefe: <sup>(16)</sup> . . . . .

---

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



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

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

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

The body of the Englifche army being thus quarterit in Edinburgh, Cannogait, Leith, and in severall uther pairtes of Lowthiane; and ane number of the Englifches fute men being ludgit within the Abay of Halyrudhous, it fell out that upone ane Weddinfday, being the threttene day of November 1650, the haill Royall pairt of that Palice wes put in a flame, and brint to the ground on all the pairtes thair of. <sup>(17)</sup>

These three Kirkes, viz. the College kirk, the Gray Freir kirk, and that Kirk callit the Lady Yesteris kirk, the Hie Scule, and a great pairt of the College of Edinburgh wer all waisted, thair pulpites, daskis, loftes, faittes, windois, dures, lockes, bandis, and all uther thair decormentis, war all dung down to the ground by these Inglifche fodgeris, and brint to asses; by and befyde the timber, inficht and plenefing of many duelling houffes in these tounes, and uther tounes, and findry uther pairtes of the cuntrey.

In all the pairtes of the land quhair the Inglifche army come, the minifteris fled, and the Lords houffes war closed and layd waft; so that the word of the Lord became verie precious to many of the land.

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

---

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



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

Collonell Ker haiffing the onlie charge now of the affociatores, quha befor that tyme with Strachane, the Laird of Ralftoun, Major Stewart, and uther inferiour officeris of that wefterne army, haid plunderit the haill horſſes evin fra Air to Dunfreis, or thairabout, for ſerving in thair army ; and haid upliftit great ſoumes of money fra the pure ſubjectis of the land, and haid layd ceſſis upone thame to thair great greiff. This Collonell Ker, I ſay, being informed that a ſmall number of the Engliſche army war quarterit within and about the toun of Hammiltoun, he, accompaneyit with the Laird of Ralftoun, Major Stewart, and uther inferiour officeris, went out upone ane Sondag airtie in the morning betuix four and fyve, being the firſt of December 1650, and marched toward Hammiltoun, being four or fyve troupes, fell on upone thair enymies gaird and brak thame, went into the toun ; quhair thair enymie drew up, dang thame out, and ſcattered thame totallie, flew findrie of thame, and tuik utheris captives and priſſoneris ; among quhome Collonell Ker thair cheiff commander wes one, quho yit lyis priſſoner in Hammiltoun, woundit of a ſtraik refaved in that fight ; the reſerve being commandit be Collonell Halket, quha nevir come up to help, and in the perſute the capitanes crying for aid, thinking the reſerve wes ſtanding, bot thai war diſapoynted, for the reſerve firſt fled, and all of thame hardlie perſewit till the weſt. By the lois of this fight, the haill cuntrie about wes ſubdewit, nane darring arryſe, bot all of thame fled.

Upone Weddinſday thaireftir, the fourt of December, a great pairtie of that army lying at Hammiltoun, come down to Glaſgow with thair fwordis



drawin, and carrabynes bendit, houfed all the inhabitantes of the toun, tuik fūm of thame captives, fpuilzeit fūm of thair houffis, appoyntit thair mayne gaird in the Gorballis beyond the brig, quhair thai robbed, fpoyled, and reft thair gold, filver, cornes, cattell, and plenefing.

Upone Settirday the fevint of December, they alfo come in Glasgaw, and upone the morne thairefter caufit the haill inhabitantes of the toun collect breid, drink, butter, cheis, fifche, fefche, and all uther neceffaris for thair intertenament, every hous a proportionall pairt according to ane roll fet down, and put in Englifche menis handis for collecting thairof. The magiftrates haiffing fled the toun, the bodie electit a committee for this effect, quhair of John Bell wes prefes, quha, and his fuccellouris in office, ætit thair pairtes gallantlie and wyfelie.

Strachane, knawing of the lois of this fight at Hammiltoun, went to the weft cuntrie, quhair the refervis of that airmy wer fled unto, and diffuadit thame to go bak to joyne with him, bot thai refuifand, did fcatter, and he and threttie perfones or thairby with him, went in to Lambert, the Englifche Lievtenant, playing the fals hypocriticall traittour, as wes reportit.

Befoir this feght at Hammiltoun, Collonell Ker inquyred the judgement of his inferiour officeris the nicht befoir, quhat thai thocht of the caice of effaires as they than ftood; and fc Chew thame, that he wold joyne with nane quho wes not for the Remonftrance, nor yit with thefe quho wold not declyne the Stait,—I meane the Committee of Eftait as it than ftuid.

All this tyme the Parliament of Scotland wer fitting at Peerth, acting lytill till neceffitie pat thame to it, and appoyntit that the King fould be crowned upone the firft day of Januar 1651; quhilk was folemplie done thaireftir upone that fame day at Scoone, as heireftir falbe declaired.

The Kinges enymeis during this tyme wer not ydle, as appeired by ane man quha wes takin and confeft that he wes fent out to poyfone him, and thaireftir wes convi& for that caus, bot wes pardoned by the King.

The Caftell of Edinburgh, being ftraitlie befeiged by the Englifche evir fince the fight at Dumbar, haiffing no help nor fuppley, and being betrayed by the Capitane and his affociators, wes forcit to rander upone the 19 day of December 1650, being betrayed by the young Laird of Dundas, quha wes



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

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

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

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

---

<sup>(18)</sup> This is followed in the MS. by the " Act of the Kirk aganes fuch as joyne in counsell or airmes, or that comply with the Sectariane army."



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

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



quhat thai did was for maintenance of religioun, King, and Kingdome, as by thir subfequent lynes will appeir. <sup>(19)</sup>

Heir is fet down the Cauffis of a folempne faft, keipit by the Kingis Majestie and haill congregatioun of this Kirk, upone Thurfday the 26 of December 1650. <sup>(20)</sup>

These fynnes being fenfiblie layd out befor the Lord, the fame Lord wes by ardent prayeris to be intreated to do away the contraverfie he hes aganes the King and his hous for these trangreffionnes, and that he may be gratiouflic pleafed to blis the Kinges perfone and governament.

Eftir the Englifches had gayned the Caftell of Edinburgh, by the treacherous dealing of the Laird of Dundas, governour thair of for the tyme, they did hold a folempne day of thankifgeving thairfoir upone the 25 of December, being Zule day 1650, in the New kirk of Edinburgh.

The Inglifche army confiddering that the Wey-hous of Edinburgh was ane great impediment to the fchottis of the Caftell, the famyn being biggit on the hie calfey, thairfoir, to remove that impediment, Generall Cromwell gaif ordouris for demolifching of the Wey-hous; and upone the laft day of December 1650, the Englifches began the work, and tuik down the ftepill of it that day, and fo continued till it wes rafed.

So, to end this yeir of God 1650, this Kingdome wes for the moift pairt fpoyled and overrun with the enymie, evin from Berwik to the toun of Air, thair being Inglifche garifounes in all quarteris of these boundis; the land murning, languifching and fading, and left defolat, every pairt thair of fchut up, and no faif going out nor cuming in, and many treacherous dealeris did deale verie treacherouflic, the Lord hyding his face all this tyme for the fynnes of Scotland.

SO ENDIS THIS YEIR OF GOD 1650.

---

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

<sup>(20)</sup> The Causes of this Fast have also been printed, and are here omitted.



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

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

ANNO 1651.

Befoir this yeir began, be the fpace of many monethis preceding, great tyme wes fpend in crowning the King; thair being mony perfones of the Church and Stait averfe thairfra, (as wes alledgit,) the nobles haiffing thair awin endis to governe the Kingdome, and ane certane few number of the miniftrie being of intentioun to reull the effaires of the church; quhairby it fell out that the Kinges coronatioun wes ftill delayit, and fo divifiounes both in Church and Stait began of new to increas: yit in end, be Godis providence, it wes concludit that upone the first day of this yeir 1651 the King fould be crowned at Scoone; quhilk wes accordingly performed as eftir followis.

Upone the first day of Januar 1651, being Weddinfday, ane great pairt of the nobilitie, barones, and commiffioneris of feveral fchyres wer convenit at the Abaycie of Scoone, erectit now in ane temporall lordfchip,



belonging to the aires and fuceffouris of umquhill David Lord of Scoone, quhair the Kinges Majestie haid his residence for the tyme; and being clothed in a princelie rob, wes conductit from his bed-chalmer by the Great Conftable of Scotland on his rycht hand, and the Great Marfchell on the left, to the chalmer of prefence, and wes thair placed in a chyre under a cloth of ftait by the Lord Angous, chalmerlane appoynted by the King for that day; and thair, eftir a lytill repofe, the Noblemen, with the Commiffioneris of barones and burghes, enterit the hall, and presentit thamefelffis befor his Majestie.

Thaireftir the Lord Chancellor fpak to the King to this purpos; ‘Your guid fubjectis defyres yow may be crowned as the richteous and lauchfull air of this Kingdome; that yow wald mantene religioun as it is presentlie professed and eftablifched, conforme to the Nationall Covenant, League and Covenant, and according to your Declaratioun at Dumfermling in Auguft laft; as alfo, that your Majestie wald be gracioufliie pleased to receave thame under your gracious protectioun, to governe thame by the lawis of the kingdome, and to defend thame in thair rytes and liberteis by your royall power; offering thamefelffis in moft humble maner to your Majestie, with thair vowes to bestow landis, lyf, and quhat ellis is in thair power for maintenance of religioun, for faiftie of your Majesties sacred perfone, and maintenance of your Crown, quhich thai intreat your Majestie to accept, and pray the Almichtie God that for many yeiris yow may happelie enjoy the fame.’

The King maid this answer; ‘I esteime the affectioun of my guid pepill moir then the croun of many kingdomes; and falbe reddie, by Godis affiftance, to bestow my lyff in thair defence, wiffing to leive no longer then I may fie religioun and this Kingdome floorifche in all happines.’

Thaireftir the Noblemen and the Commiffioneris of barones and burrowis accompaneyed his Majestie to the kirk of Scoone, in ordour and rank according to thair qualitie, two and two; the fpurres being careyed by the Erle of Eglintoun, nixt the fword by the Erle of Rothies, the fchepter by the Erle of Crawford Lindfay, and the croun by the Marques of Ergyll immediatlíe befor the King.



Then came the King, with the Great Conftable on his rycht, and the Great Marſchell on his left, his trayne being careyed by four erles eldeſt fones, under a cannapie of crimſone velvot ſupported by ſex erles fones, and the ſex careyeris ſupported by ſex uther noblemenis fones. Thus the Kinges Majeſtie entered the kirk. The kirk being fitted and prepared with a table quhairon the honores wer laid, and ane chyre ſet in a fitting place for heiring of a fermound, over aganes the miniſter, and ane uther chyre on the uther fyde, quhairon he ſat quhen he receaved the croun, befor quich was prepared a benſche and faitt, quhairon the noblemen, barones, and burgeſſes wer placed. Thair was alſo a great ſtaige erectit, upone quich great ſtaige another lytill ſtaige was erectit, on quich the throne or chyre of ſtate was ſet.

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

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

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

---

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



pulpit,) he ministred the oath to the King; quho, kneeling and lifting up his rycht hand, did sweir to this effect, viz. His allowance and approbatioun of the Nationall Covenant, and of the Solempne League and Covenant, sweiring that he fall prosequute the endis thair of in his statioun and calling; and that he, for him and his succeffouris, fall consent and agrey to all Actis of Parliament enjoining the Nationall Covenant, and the Solempne League and Covenant, and fullie establisching Presbyteriall governament, the Directorie of Worchip, Confessioun of Faith and Catechissomes, in the Kingdome of Scotland, as thai ar approvin by the Generall Assemblie and Parliament of this Kingdome; and that he fall give his Royall assent to all actis and ordinances of Parliament past and to be past, injoyning the samin in [his] uther kingdomes; and that he fall observe the same in his awin practize and familie, and fall nevir mak oppositioun thairto, nor indevor to chaynge the samin.

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

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



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

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

Thaireftir, the King being brocht to the chyre on the north fyde of the kirk, being supported as is afoirsaid, the sword wes brocht be Sir William Cokburne of Langtoun, gentillman uscher, from the table, and deliverit to the Lyoun King at Airmes, quho giveth it to the Lord Great Constable, quho putteth the same in the handis of the King, faying; ‘Sir, refave this kinglie sword for defence of the faith of Chrif, and protectioun of his Kirk, and of the trew religioun as it is presentlie profest within this Kingdome, and according to the Nationall Covenant, and League and Covenant, and for executing of equitie and justice, and punisshement of all iniquitie and unjustice.’

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

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



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

Then did the Erles and Vicountes put on thair crounes, and the Lyoun lykewyfe put on his. Then did the Lord Chalmerlane loufe the fword quhairwith the King wes girded, and drew it, and delyverit it into the Kinges handis, and the King pat it into the handis of the Great Conftable to carey it naikit befor him. Then the Erle of Crawford tuik the chepter, and pat it into the Kinges hand, faying; 'Sir, refave this chepter, the figne of the royall power of the Kingdome, that yow may governe yourfelf rycht, and defend all Cristiane pepill committed by God to your charge, punifching the wicked, and protecting the juft.'

Then did the King afcend the ftage, attending the officeris of the croun and nobilitie, and wes inftalled in the royall throne by Archibald Marques of Ergyll, faying; 'Stand and hald faft the place quhairof yow are the lauchfull and richteous air by a long and lyneall fucceffion of your fatheris, quhich is now delyvered unto yow by authoritie of Almichtie God.'

Quhen the King wes fet down upone the throne, the Minifter fpak a word of exhortatioun unto him, faying; 'Sir, yow ar fet down upone the throne in a very dificile tyme, I fall thairfoir put yow in mind of a fcripturall expofitioun of a throne, 1 Cro. 29 c. 23 v. "It is faid, Salomon fat on the throne of the Lord," Sir, yow ar a King, and a King in covenant with the Lord. Gif ye wold haif the Lord to own yow as his King, and your throne to be his throne, I defyre yow to haif fum thoghtis of this expreffion, It is the Lordis throne. Remember, yow haif a King above yow, the King of Kinges and the Lord of Lordis, quho commandeth thrones. He fetteth up, and pulleth down, &c. ;' and much moir to this purpos.

Then the Lord Chancellor went to the four corneris of the ftage, the Lyoun King of Airmes going befor him, and proclaimed his Majefteis frie



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

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

Then the King returning and fitting down on the throne, delyvered the chepter to the Erle of Crawford Lyndsay to be careyed befor him. Thair-estir the Lyoun reherfed the royall lyne of the Kinges upward to Fergus the First. Then the Lyoun callit the Lordis, ane by ane, quho, kneeling and holding thair handis betuix the Kinges handis, did sweir 'By the eternal and ever-leving God, to be,' &c. as thai haid sworne of befor; and every ane kissed the Kinges left cheik.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



brocht to oppin confusioun and schame; the Englische army ramping throw the kingdome without oppositioun, destroying our cornes, and raising cess money quhairver they went, for maintenance of thair army and garifounes.

This being now the latter end of winter, in the beginning of the yeir of God 1651, much pretendit labour wes maid to get ane army raised to the King for defence of this Kingdome: bot thair occurred mony obstruccionnes; quhairby it came to pas that almoist in the end of Junij thai war not reddie to invaid the enymie, the west cuntrie being under the power of the enymie not darring to ryse, and the north under the Marques of Huntlie retarding the buffines, and poking up in his pockettis such moneyis as fould haif furneist the fodgeris. The greatest releiff at this tyme wes by sum gentillmen callit moss-trouperis, quha, haiffing quyetlie convenit in thretteis and fourteis, did cut off numberis of the Englisches, and feased on thair pockettis and horffis.<sup>(2)</sup>

It wes pairtly declared of befor, that all the strentis on the south syde of the watter of Forth, (except Dumbartane Castell, and the Castell of Sterling,) wer takin in this last winter and in the spring anno 1651, and garifones placed thairin, quha so subdewit the west, that na Scottis man durst appeir with ony kynd of airmes. So wes the pepill thus humbled and brocht in subjection, and cessis put upone thame ouklye, and forcit to carey it to the Englisches for maintenance of thair garifones.

Tyfsday the fourt of Februar and twa dayis thaireftir, Generall Cromwell marched towardis Sterling, quhair, luing to haif gottin it and the Castell randerit, according to sum privat conditiones past betuix him and sum men of power within the toun and castell; bot the treffoun being detectit, thair cours wes marrit, and the Englische returned bak to thair awin quarteris without doing ony forder, bot onlie destroying the cornes in all partes quhair thai went. Thair wes sum pretendit justice among thame, for, upone sum complaintes maid upone thair fute fodgeris for thair violence

---

<sup>(2)</sup> After "horssis," the words "aganis all equitie and resoun," are deleted in the MS.



and oppreffion, mony of thame wer fcurged, utheris hangit, and mony of thame compellit to ryde the meir.

In the end of Februar and begynning of Marche, the Commiffioneris for the Church of Scotland gave out ordouris that the haill churchmen fould incurage thair the pepill to ryfe now in airmes for defence of Religion, the King, and Kingdome, and for removing the commoun enymie furth thair of, quha haid now under thair power and in thair poffeffion the fouth pairt of this realme. Notwithftanding, thair did arryfe much divifion among fum particular churchmen, quho did oppofe this cours, and gave out thair awin remonftrances aganes the fame, quhairby the cours for this Kingdome releiff wes retardit and delayit.

The Parliament of England omittit no occafion all this tyme to provyde for thair fodgeris in Scotland, and fent in thair fchips heir, with all furnitour and provifion both for bak and bellie. Yit it fell out at fum occafionnes, the wind being contrarie to thair fchips courfis, they war retardit; at quhilk tyme, the fodgeris, wanting thair pay and provifion, did mutinie and mak infurrection aganes thair awin commanderis, and pat thame in priffion, ran throw the mercattis of Edinburgh, reft and robbit the pepill of the toun, fo that few did refoirt to the ftreitis.

The Scottis Parliament did oft continew fra fum fchort fpace to another; and upone the 13 of Marche 1651, they mett at Pearth, Lord Burghlie being prefes, quhair it wes difpute quidder the Parliament fould fit down and a& or not; bot be pluralitie of voyces it wes concludit to fit down onlie to mak a way at this tyme for refcinding of the A& of Claffis, far aganes the myndis of many both parliamentaris and churchmen, among quhome thair wes ftill divifion and hart-birningis; the cuntrie not willing to ryfe except that A& wer refcindit; quhilk at this tyme could not be effectuat, bot thaireftir brocht to ane full conclufion. This Parliament rais upone the laft day of Marche 1651, and wes prorogat to fit at Sterling the 17 of Apryll nixt thaireftir. Much difpute and mony proteftationnes in this fchoirt Parliament, all of thame for by-endis. Many proteftationnes alfo aganes the courfes of the tyme, bot the Hamiltonianes prevaillit, and keipit court.



In this schoirt Parliament haldin at Peerth, and ending the laft of Marche 1651, thefe particularis wer a&tit, viz. A counfell of war concludit, the reffoun thairof wes this : <sup>(3)</sup> . . . . .

Eftir this thair wes much moir diligence ufit for the airmeyis provi-  
fioun nor befor; for it wes evidentlie fene that the provifioun of victuell  
wes ftollin and improfitablie wafted.

Lykewyfe, in this Parliament at Peerth, thair wes ane A&, &c. <sup>(4)</sup>

The Parliament, than fittand at St. Johnneftoun alias Peerth, did ryfe  
this day the laft of Marche, and thir A&is proclaimed the fame day.

This laft of Marche 1651, this Parliament wes adjourned to fit in Ster-  
ling the 17 of Aprill nixt thaireftir; bot, by the moyen of the Campbellis  
it did not meit at that day, bot wes prorogat of new till the 21 of Maij.  
So wes the moyen of the Campbellis and thair fa&ioun and followeris  
to hold af and continew the refcinding of the Claftis, and to frustrat the  
preferring of the Malignantis, as they termed thame, bot alluterlie to hald  
thame at under, and fo to ftay the raifing of ane army for defence of  
Religioun, King, and Kingdome. Bot this moyen failed thame, and in the  
nixt Seffioun of Parliament, haldin at Sterling in Maij 1651, the Claftis  
wer refcindit, and mony of thefe quhome thai did call Malignantis wer  
preferrit, and declairit capable to haif charge in the army, as heireftir  
falbe declared.

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

---

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

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



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

Eftir this, ane pairtie of hōrs went out upone the 14 of the ſame moneth and affaltit Lynlithgow, and did much executioun upone the Engliſche men thair.

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

In Sterling ane man hangit, in Apryll 1651, for being airt and pairt in randering of the Caſtell of Blaknes. Lykewyſe, ane Archibald Hamiltoun, brother to the laird of Mylneburne, wes hangit up at Sterling in ane yrne chenzie, for betraying the Erle of Eglintoun, and for correſpondence with the enymie, and careying of lettres and commiffiounes to Yreland for imbringing of ſchips to Scotland. Sindrie lykewyſe wer takin and apprehendit, and committit to priſſoun, for being upone the wicked Affociatioun in the weſt cuntrey, and for fomenting diviſioun in the Kirk and Stait, and for favoring the enymie and complying with his courſſis, and for advyſing and geving counfell aganes the King and his honeſt wayis, namelie, Walter Young merchand, Major Johnneftoun, and Williame Downy wryter. So that the King, with a patient ſpirite, did behold and ſuffer much of ſum of theſe traitouris, quha, under pretext of pietie and religioun, did wiſs his overthrow and mony utheris that followit him, as wes ventit and gevin out be commoun report.

The ſtrangeris that followit and dependit on the King at this tyme, faſer as I could fie and tak notice, ar theſe, viz. Duke Buckinghame, the Erle of Claveland, the Erle of Sant Paull Frenſcheman, Lord Wolmet, Lord Withringtoun, Lord Wentworth, Mr. Oneill Yriſcheman, Mr. Fanſchaw clerk of counfell, Mr. Jakfoun gentillman of the privie chalmers, Sir Williame Blakftoun, Sir Oratio Cary, Sir Faithfull Faſkie, Mr. Layne, Mr. Harden and his brother, Colonell Graves, Capitane Titus, Mr.



Powlie, Mr. Bray, Generall Major Maffie, Mr. Windome, Mr. Bunfehe, Sir Timothie Fatherftoun, Mr. Smith, Major Galzairt.

Sindrie perfones, alfweill churchmen as laaikes, quha haid fubferyvit that lairge Remonfrance formarie fpokin of, and did adheir to the famin, wer taxt and convenit for the fame, and ordanit thame to declair thair repentance in thair feveral kirkis quhair thai duelt, utherwayis to be comptit complyeris, by ordinance of the Commiffioun for the Kirk fittand in St. Androis in Maij 1651.

Lykewyfe the King and Parliament, than fittand in Sterling, did reſcind the A& of Claſſis, and diſſolvit the Parliament on Fryday the fyft of Junij 1651.

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

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

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



killed, Sir Johnne Broun takin priffoner, and the haill name of M<sup>c</sup>Clayne destroyed, being all gallant men and able, passing the number of fyve hundreth men at leift, thai and thair followeris. Quhairupone the King and the airmy lifted fra Torwod on Sondag at nycht, the 20 of Julij, and marched neir to Dumfermling. Bot eftir thai haid hard that the enymie was returnand with fevin thowfand hors toward Torwod, to tak up thair quarteris thair, the King and his airmy returned to Sterling and Torwod, airlie on Monday the 21 of Julij, quhair thai remanit that day and the day following. Thaireftir, the King and his airmy went bak agane neir to Dumferling, bot returned both hors and fute bak agane to Sterling upone Sondag the 27 of Julij 1651. And upone this oft turning bak and agane, and upone the occasioun of the lait defeat at Innerkething, mony of our Scottis wer discouraged and ran away fra the airmy, and many maa haid fled gif stri& ordour haid not bene takin with fugitives and rinaways. And it was not a wonder to fie fuch numberis leave the airmy, becaus of the manifest falsset sene be thame in thair officeris and leaderis. And quhen the commoun fodgeris saw opportunitie of feghting with the enymie, and of a sene victorie yit thai war stayit and not sufferit to go on, quhilk altogidder discouraged the fodgeris.

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

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



Sympfoun minifter at [Airth], for protefting aganes the lauchfulnes of the Affemblie; the lyke quhairof hes not bene hard, to ryp up the bowellis of thair mother church.

Upone the 29 of Julij 1651, Bryntyland was takin in by the Englifche army.

The toun of St. Johnneftoun was alfo befeiged and takin in by the Englifches upone the [2d] day of Auguft 1651, eftir a lytill flaghter on both fydes.

The King and our Scottis army perfaving how the fame army was lyke to decrees, pairtlye upone fume fufpicioun thai haid of thair leaderis, quhome thai did not accompt ftraight, and pairtlye becaus thai war hinderit from feghting quhen thai faw opportunitie of victorie, they refolvit to marche to England; and fo, upone the laft day of Julij, being Thurfday, 1651, they marched af Sterling fevin or aucht myles that nycht, and fo to Cummernald, the Erle of Wigtounes place, and fo alonges by way of Cairleill, profpering as they went, and proclaiming him King at his entrie in England; gevand furth a favorabill Declaratioun of pardoun to all the Inglifches that wer in airmes, except to fuch as wer accefforie to his Fatheris murther.

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

This Generall Affemblie formerlie fpokin of did diffolve the firft of Auguft, the Lord Balcarres being Hie Commiffioner thairat, and Mr. Robert Douglas Moderator; fume of the Miniftrie protefting thair aganes and the lauchfulnes of it, as faid is.

Now it is to be rememberit, that the Kinges Majeftie and the Scottis army ar in England. The firft that rancounterit with him was the Lord Gray, quha wes routtit, he himfelf loifing an airme and takin priffoner, with confiderable number of officeris, with bag and baggage. The nixt, our army, marching xii myles, rancountered with Generall Fairfax being in number about fevin or eight thoufand horfe—his forces wer fcattered



with the los of 300 or 400 men, as wes alledgit. <sup>(5)</sup> Thaireftir, marching [through] Langoschyre, the Scottis army rancountered with Lievtenant Generall Lambert and his forces, and eftir a long and hard conflict, and fum los of our men, yit in end our men keiped the feildis, [and] foyled thair enymies. In quhich conflict, Lambert with findrie officeris wer takin priffoneris, and he deidlie hurt and woundit. <sup>(6)</sup>

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

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

Generall Leslie.	Sir James Murhous.
Erle Marschell.	Archibald Sydserr.
Erle Crawford.	Lord Humbeis sone.
Lord Keith.	John [Cockburn] of Ormestoun.
Lord Ogilbie.	Robert Nairne of Santfoord.
Lord Bargeny.	Gentry.
Lord Humbie.	Johne Blair.
Lord Lie.	Laurence Blair.
Knychtis are these.	Alexander Nairne.
Sir James Foulis of Colingtoun.	Donald Croket.
Sir Alexander Fotheringhame.	Andro Gray.
Sir James Lokhart.	John Ramsay.

<sup>(5)</sup> The author subsequently adds, "All thair reportis wer fund fals, as heireftir is declared."

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



William Livingstoun.

Daurid Deir.

Thomas Ogilby.

Johnne Gellitee.

Henry Chaip.

James Fleyming.

Ministeris.

Mr. Robert Douglas.

Mr. James Hammiltoun.

Mr. Mungo Law.

Mr. Johnne Smith.

Mr. G. Halyburtoun.

Mr. Johnne Ratteraw.

Mr. James Scharp.

Mr. Hew Ramsay.

Mr. Andro Ker.

Andro Wod, Capitane.

Thomas Broun, Cornet.

 With about 70 prissoneris, souldieris and  
servandis to noble men.

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

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



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

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

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



Eftir this, the tounes of Montros and Abirdene fubmittit thamefelffis to Lievtenant Generall Monk, and condiscendit to pay cefs and tribute, and to be at the difpofall of Lievtenant Generall Monk, being fenfible of the fruites of obftinacy by the fuffering of utheris thair nychtbouris in that cais.

Generall Cromwell, eftir the Kinges ingoing to England, followis with all his troupes that he mycht fpair in this Kingdome, raifing all fenfible perfones in England, quhair he could command, perfewing the King and the Scottis army being thair for the tyme. So it fell out, that eftir many affaltis and flaghter on both fydes at Worchefter and thairabout, the Scottis army wer put to the worfs upone the third day of September 1651, being the felf fame day of the moneth that Dumbar fecht fell out. In this conflict Duke Hammiltoun wes woundit and takin priffoner, and deyit of his woundis. Generall Leslie, Lievtenant Generall David Leslie, Lievtenant Generall Major Middletoun, Erle Rothes, Erle Carnewath, Erle Kellie, Vifcount of Kenmure, Lord Mordingtoun, James Lord Paiflay, Lord Spynie, Lord Sinclair, Lord Montgomerie, Colonell Robert Montgomery, by and befyde thair wer above 7000 Scottis men, takin priffoneris; (by and attoure thefe that wer takin and committit of befoir, and minifteris takin out of Scotland fra the Committee, at Eliot); and by and befyde ane hundreth pryme officeris of the army, with their cullouris, money, and provifioun. The King and Duke Buckinghame efcaped, the King haiffing cut his hair and difguifed himfelff. The Englifches not being content heirwith, they fearcht the fouth and weft countrey of Scotland, and fefit upone a number of noblemen and barrounes, fik as the Erle of Hartfeild, the Lord Johnneftoun, Sir Johnne Dalzell, and findrie utheris of note, and careyed thame to Leith, quhair thai wer impriffoned.

Quhairin wes manifefit the hott wraith and indignatioun of the Lord aganes this Kingdome of Scotland, and his judgementis juftlie overtuk thame; for under hevin thair wes not greater falset, oppreffioun, divifioun, haitrent, pryde, malice, and invy nor wes at this tyme, and dyveris and findrie yeiris befoir, (evir fince the fubfcriving the Covenant,) every man feikand himfelff and his awin endis, evin under a cloak of



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

15 O&tober 1651. The Erle of Derby wes beheidit at Lundoun for complying with the King, and going in with him in airmes to England.

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

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

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

The King is now in Pareis in France. The maner of his efcaip eftir the battell at Worchefter is this : Eftir the feght at Worchefter, the King and Buckinghame went to Langeafhyre, quhair thai lay in a hallow trie togidder ; in the nycht they efcaiped to a ladyes hous ; the nixt day, the King clothed as a fervand, raid befor the lady towardis Bristo, the Duke of Buckinghame in a livrey cloak raid eftir. Bot the inquiryrie being fo ftri& for thame in thefe pairtes, they came up for Lundoun, quhair thai walkit the ftreitis publi&lie, and wer in Westminster Hall, and for ane hundreth and fextie pund they wer careyed from Gravefend to France. <sup>(7)</sup>

---

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



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

Diveris and findry wer the meetingis of the ministrie at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and ellis quhair, of these quha haid takine upone thame selffis a commissioun and power for annulling the proceedingis of the last Generall



Affemblie haldin at Santandrois and Dundie in Julij laft 1651 ; albeit in feverall Synodis thaireftir haldin at Edinburgh, St. Androis, Abirdene, thair proceedings wer declared lauchfull : thairwithall defyrand the perfones of this pretendit Commiffioun to lay doun thair power, quhich thai haid affumed to thamefelffis ; quhich gif thai fould refuis to do the Synod Affemblie did declair that no paper nor writtis emittit be thame fould be obligatorie to the Prefbyteries within thair boundis.

So that difcord and divifioun ftill continued, notwithstanding Godis havie hand fene upone the natioun, by banifching the King, leiding the nobles, gentrie, and minifteris furth of the land in captivitie, fubdewing the kingdome, and fetting over us ftrangeris to be our maifteris and commanderis, and to gif thame power and dominioun over our bodies and eftaites, and to eat up and deftroy the fruites of the land, and to reduce us to fervitude and great diftres.

Yit our diftreffis by the Englifche was moir tollerable and les chargebill, nor thefe that wer inflicted upone us be our awin natives ; quha, being preferrit to places of truft, tyranized over us, by compelling the pure of the land to lend and borrow moneyis for thair ufe, geving thame onlie the publi& faith in a prented paper for thair payment ; quhilk thai nevir intendit to do. Lykewyfe, by impofing upone thame havie taxatiounes, impositiounes, ceffis, excyfes, monethlie maintenance, outreikis of horfs and fute, eitting up the haill fubftance of the land ; and this all done under a fyde cloak of pietie and religioun to inriche thamefelffis, and to wirk out thair awin endis ; defpying utheris as vyle perfones, faying, hald af, cum not neir, for I am holier than thou. Quhat defolatioun hes now followit thairon, it is evident to all that hes ony fence or feilling.

The Miniftrie in the weft, and fum utheris in the reft of the Kingdome, haiffing tane to thair confideratioun how the Lordis wraith and havie indignatioun hes bene powred out on this land thir mony yeiris bypaff, and as yit dois continew and increas, notwithstanding of the manifold fafts and dayis of humiliatioun, quhilk hes nevir bene effectuall, bot hypocriticallie performit, and externallie a&tit with bodilie fervice, the hart being far from the thoghtis of pietie or repentance ; as alfo confiddering, that thair



wer sum heigh and pryme fynnes, that hes broght on and continued his judgementis on the land, quhairof the Lord haid not maid his fervendis of the miniftrie acquent, bot haldin up his mynd fra thame unreveilled; thairfoir, the faidis Ministeris met and convenit in a confiderable number at Edinburgh, and uther pairtes of the cuntrie, with new prayer and fupplicatioun, defyring the Lord to reveill himfelff unto thame, and to fchaw thame the fecreitis of his mynd in this particular, and to reveill unto thame thefe fecreit fynnes that caufit him to ftand as a ftranger from thame, and to lache at this natiounes deftru&tioun. Yit this was not reveillit unto thame, bot eftir long attendance, thair refolutiones endit in confufioun, diftra&tioun, and divifioun amongs thamefelffis, prognoflicating thairby much moir defolatioun on the land. Quhilk did manifefstlie appeir among all eftaites and rankis of pepill: for religioun and juftice being the twa pilleris of the land, they wer hoght and neir drawin down; in refpect religioun wes flighted and contempned, and began to be poyned with errour and herefie: and as for juftice, thair wes nane in the land; thair being no courtes of juftice, fic as Secreit Counfell, Seffioun, and Exc[h]equer fitting for the tyme, all our recordis and regifteris careyed af the Kingdome to the Tour of Lundoun, the Lordis of Counfell, Seffioun, and Exc[h]equer, with thair clerkis and memberis of court, with thair regifteris, fignet, and feillis, not darring kyth in thair ftrenth for the ufe of the lieges, bot, for feir of the Englifche airmeyis, wer forcit to abandoun thamefelffis; for the quhilk caus the pepill of the land wer forcit to fute juftice fra the Englifche governouris and commanderis; and quhat wes equitablie done be thame it falbe markit heireftir. As for Edinburgh, thair wes no magiftrat thair, nor no commoun counfell fince the feght at Dumbar; and thairfoir all petitiounes and complayntes went to the capitane of Edinburgh Caftell, and governour of Leath, quha in effect (to fpeik treulie) proceidit moir equitablie and confeientiouflie in juftice nor our awin Scottis magiftrates.

Upone the 26 of November 1651, Lievtenant Generall Lambert, and Generall Major Deanes come down to Edinburgh for ordoring of the militia, and for quartering of the fodgeris of the Englifche army this winter fea-



son. Eftir quhais incuming we fand his courfes juft and equitable, according to the tyme; for Lievttenant Generall Major Lambert, upon informatioun gevin to him, that thair was no magiftrat in Edinburgh for ordoring and doing juftice within the toun, he fent for fum of the old magiftrates, quha haid bene in place of befoir, and gave ordour to caus the craftis mak choife of thair dekins; thaireftir they and the Toun counfell to meit and to give up a lift to him of thefe that thai defyrit to be magiftrates for this yeir 1651, and to prefent the famin to him, that out of thair lift he mycht draw out fuch as he pleafit to be magiftrates for that yeir. Bot this mater tuik not effect, bot wes marred; for the Tounes counfell defyring the magiftrates to be chofin eftir the old accuftumat forme obferved within the burgh, it wes refufed by Lievttenant Generall Lambert, quha refufed to admitt any proveft at all bot four bailleis, quhairof twa fould be chofin be him, and the uther twa by the Toun counfell; and as for the counfallouris, he wald haif fyve of thame at his electioun, and uther fyve by the Toun counfell; and, over all, Lambert wes to nominat a gouverneur. This being aganes thair former friedome and liberteis, they difaffentit and could not agrie to this bargane; and fo the electioun reftit, and no magiftracy in Edinburgh fince Dumbar feght,—a mater deplorable to fie the cheiff Citie of the kingdome deftitute of reuleris and magiftrates, yit juft with God; quho, quhen he gave us lawis and liberteis, did abufe both law and libertie, and walked not ftraightlie, bot oppreffed the pure, and had no fuch regaird to the fatherles and wedow, as equitie and reafone requyred. Yit thair wes courtes haldin in Leith by the Inglifche commanderis, quhairin juftice wes miniftrat fummarielie to all pairteis complenand, without partialitie or favour: thair cariages and wayis in that behalf condempning ouris heir in Scotland; as wes alledgit be many, quho, haiffing aëtiounes and complayntes gevin in befoir thame, returned fra thame with great contentment. In aëtiounes and cauffis criminall, alfo, they feemed very juft; for in Oëtober and November 1651, they did hang ane of thair awin trouperis at the mercat croce of Edinburgh, ane gallant ftout fellow, for robbing of ane flefchour in the way; and in Leith, they feafed upone ane of thair awin fodgeris quha wes fund



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

Among uther purpofes, I muft remember a paper that wes gevin to the laft Generall Affemblie, at the leift to thair Commiffioneris, intitulat ‘By ane godly Scott,’ (as the Inglifche Diurnell do terme it); quhairin, among findrie uther particularis, he condempnis folempne ingadgementis in Scotland to dewteis, ather out of dark zeall or policy; Concerning the taxing of ourfelffis by folempne covenantis and oathes to the perpetuall maintenance of fum thingis, for quhich thair is no warrand from the Word; As a perpetuall adherence to monarchy, and conftant maintenance of the privilegis of Parliament; A fefchlie zeal and policy in perfewing and careying on of the Covenant and League by crewell oppreffionnes; Making A&is for conftrayning all foirtis of perfones to tak the Covenant, under the hazard of incurring the heigheft cenfures both of Kirk and Stait; The idolezing of men, and refaving do&trine from thame implicitlie; The great negle&t and crewell oppreffion of the commones, &c.; and fo furth.

The ferrie men at Leith and Brintyland being extraordinier in thair pryces, and being complenit upone to the deputie governour of Leith; it was thairfoir ordoured, that horfe and man fould onlie pay ane fchilling fterling, and a fingle perfone ane groat allenerlie, quhair it wes tripled of befoir.

At this tyme, alfo, viz. in December 1651, the Englifche Diurnell buir, that the King of Scottis wes to mary Madalamofella, the Duke of Orleance dochter, and onlie chyld by his firft wyff, fcho being ane great air, borne to ane great eftait; that he will confes and delyver himfelff a Catholik; and (as the Diurnell beiris) faves, that he haid rather be hanged as to go to Scotland to leave under the minifteris thair. Lykewyfe, this Diurnell importis, that the Duke of York, the Kinges brother, is to marie the Duke of Longaviles dochter, quho is lykewyfe air to ane great eftait. This being done, the Prince de Condie (being now in airmes aganes the King of France) will haif great conditionnes, and then France will declair publi&lie aganes England. Quhidder thefe be trew or not, it is doubtfull; yit I



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

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

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



pulpites with thair fwordis hung at thair fydes, and sum careying piftollis up with thame; and eftir thair entry, layd afyde within the pulpittes thair fwordis till thai endit thair fermoundis. It wes thocht that thefe men war weill giftit, yit wer not ordourlie callit, according to the difcipline obfervit within this Kingdome of Scotland.

It wes obferved, that in the Englifche army thair wes oftymes guid difcipline aganes drunkenne, fornicatioun, and uncleanes; quhipping fornicaturis, and geving thame thrie doukis in the fea, and caufing drunkardis ryd the trie meir, with ftoppis and mufkettis tyed to thair leggis and feit, a paper on thair breift, and a drinking cop in thair handis; and by fchuitting to death findrie utheris quha haid committed mutinie.

Lykewyfe, thai caufit call doun all the money that wes raifed at the Parliament of Peerth to the old rait, as the famin gave and haid cours befor the fitting doun of that Parliament, quhilk Parliament endit the laft day of Marche 1651, and money that day wes raifed, intimat, and proclaimed at the mercat croce of Peerth; the particular raites quhairof ar at lenth fett doun in the awin place, in the moneth of September laft.

In lyke maner thai appoyntit Commiffioneris to receave and heir all complayntes from any parochie toun, or particular perfones quha haid or mycht haif juft occafion, by reffoun of thair fufferings, to be exempted ather in pairt or in haill from thair affefmentis, upone dew examinatioun to give ordour for fuch abatement, in haill or in pairt, as they fould fie caus; and accordinglie to direct thair ordouris to the collectouris of the fchyres, quho ar requyred to obferve the fame.

Dyveris Scottis futteris maid thair addres to the Committee of Englifche officeris at Leith, quhair thai haid quick difpache in poynt of juftice; quhairas sum fuites haid hung befor sum sextene yeiris, without ony period put to it, in the old judicatoreis; quhairby sum of thefe futteris declaired that they fand moir love and kyndnes toward thame by thair fupposed enymeis, then of thair awin cuntriemen and freindis.

And heirwith it wald be remembred that during all this tyme, viz. fra the incuming of the Englifche army to Scotland to this very day, the laft of December 1651, thair wes no fupreme judicatoreis in Scotland, fik as,



Secreit Counsell and Seffioun to minifter justice, fo that the pepill of the land, for laik of the Scottis lawis, did suffer much. Quhat ordour fall be eftablifched for the nixt yeir, for eftablifching of justice within this land the nixt enfeuing yeir, it fal be markit heireftir, God willing.

Thair wer alfo ordouris gevin, that all inhabitantes in and about Edinburgh fould hang out lanthornes with candellis at thair windoes or dures, from fext at nycht to the nynt hour, in regaird of the many difordouris committit by the foldieris.

Ane ordour wes gevin to the Counsell of Edinburgh, that the ftreitis, cloffis, and wynds in Edinburgh be clenfed within xiiij dayis eftir the dounfetting of thefe ordouris, being maid upone the 24 of December 1651. Lykewyfe, that no filth or watter fould be thrown furth from thair windoes upone payne of paying immediatlie four fchilling fterling, viz. twa fchillinges to the difcoverer, and twa fchillingis to the poore of the fame toun. And for the bettir fatisfactioun heirin, it wes appoyntit that thefe defyres and ordouris fould be fignifeyed to the magiftrates of Edinburgh, and in cais the Toun did not obey, the Court to yeeld affiftance.

25 December 1651. It wes proclaimed by beat of drum that that day, commounlie callit Cryftmas day, fould not be obferved, that all pepill in Leith fould frielie follow thair refpectie callinges; quhich wes accordinglie, eftir publicatioun, obferved.

In lyke maner it wes ordored, that no forrane baker nor inhabitant in Leith, fould prefume to bring into and fell ony maner of bread quhatfumever within that garifoun, which fould not be fund found, fufficient, helthfum, and dew wecht, according to the pryce of corne, and book of raites, upone payne of having thair bread feazed upone, for the ufe of the poore of the garifon; and much moir to this purpos. This ordour gevin out, be the deputie governour of Leith callit Ti. Wilks, and proclaimed by beat of drum, and affixt upone the moift publi&t places of that garifone and places adjacent, 17 December 1651. Sic Sub. TIM. WILKS.

At this tyme alfo, the commiffioun, inftru&tiounes, and declaratioun of the Scottis Commiffioneris wer delyvered unto thame.

At this tyme alfo, thair wes embaffadouris at England fent unto thame



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

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

3 December 1651. The Articles of capitulation betuix the Engliſhes and the Lord Balcarras wer concludit, and the regimentis and troopes under him ordaned to be diſbandit, as followis: <sup>(8)</sup>

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

---

<sup>(8)</sup> The Articles of Capitulation, ſigned by R. OVERTON and R. LILBURNE, at Elgin, on the 3d December 1651, here inserted, will be found in Balfour's Annals, vol. iv. p. 345.



to the fchedding of the bluid of the fantes ; *quasi vero* he haid bene frie of any fuch thing, thogh moft instrumentall in drawing on ane ingadgement at Dumbar. He may remember his acceffion to the fpillling of blood at Hammiltoun ; bot we knaw the Pharifeis can beuail the death and fufferings of the propheitis, thocht apt to perfecute Chryft and his difciples. It is faid in this Diurnall, that this meeting wes callit, not without cunning, for upholding Prefbyteriane intereft ; and that about fex weekis ago fum godlie and weill affected men in this land, taking a cours (befyde the preiftis, not heiding thame in the buffines) in ordour to the guid of the natioun, with no les purpos then to remonftrat and petitioun (quhois proceidingis we hoip fall tak effect) aganes coercive reftreint, and fo incorporating the two Natiounes into ane Commounwelth. Bot the Prefbyteriane minifteres, with thair grandie Wariftoun, finding this prejudiciall to thair craft, Demetrius lyke, callit togidder fuch as wer of thair awin ftamp, cuninglie breking af the metingis of thefe quho intendit to bring to noght thair craft in making filver fchrynes for Diana. Yit the moir ingenious and fcharp fighted of the foirfaid weill affected, perfaving a defigne in the foirfaidis minifteris in calling fum of the godlie in this land upone no uther accompt bot to ingage thame in the maintenance of thair craft, that thai may get employment in making filver chrynes for thair Prefbyteriane Diana, did withdraw thamefelffis altogidder from fuch meetingis ; the refult of quhich is confufioun, for nothing now is to be hard eftir this convocatioun, bot crying out, Great is Diana of the Ephefianes, Great is the Scottis Prefbyterie. Now they haif drawn up a Lettir, thogh with great debait, not knowing weill to quhome to fend it, or how to call thefe to quhome they fould direct it, and ar about to fend it to the Generall, testifeyng aganes all our proceidinges, and with a full pretence (I fuld fay purpos) of fuffering, do ernestlie beg religioun in Scotland may be preferved and eftablifched according to the Covenant, quhich, in thair accompt, is nothing but Prefbyterie. Mark (fayis the Diurnall,) thair ingenuitie, they refolve to fuffer, and yit wald haif power to perfecute ! Verilie, I think thai ar juftlie fuffereris, quho go about to be perfecuteris. In the interim, (fayis the Diurnall,) I fuppofe thai fall not refave ane fatisfactorie anfuer in



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

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

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

It is also now reported that the Castellis of Gernfey and Jerfey ar all furrandered to the Parliament of England.

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

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

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



first at Roothfay in Bute, and thaireftir at Finlarich, in the Heylandis, belonging to the Laird of Glenurquhy. The uther obfervatioun is, that the Erle of Lowdown, Heigh Chancellor of Scotland, wes proceft this yeir for adulterie, quhairof he was giltie in many menis judgementis; bot he reffoun of the enymeis incurfioun upone the Kingdome, and north pairtes thairof, that proces wes interruptit; as mony maa within this natioun.

SO ENDIS THIS YEIR OF GOD 1651.

---

ANE MOIR SUMMAR AND SCHORTAR OBSERVATIOUN OF THE PAS-  
SAGES OF THIS YEIR 1651, NOR IN THE FORMER LEAVES.

1. THIS yeir 1651 wes ane admirable yeir, confiddering that the King wes crowned the first day of this yeir, being Weddinfday. 2. Thaireftir banifched all his dominiounes, in the moneth of September nixt thaireftir, by the Englifches. 3. Misfortunat in his warris. 4. Loift the battell at Worchefter. 5. This Kingdome thaireftir totallie fubdewit by the Englifches and put under thair will and power. 6. Quha fortifeyit the speciall and pryme tounes of Scotland, and maid thame garifounes, imposed cefs and havie burdinges upone the land. 7. Liberteis both of Kirk and Kingdome threatned. 8. The Miniftrie devydit at all thair meetinges. 9. The Generall Affemblie and Synodis questioned, and avowed by fum of thame to be unlauchfull. 10. The nobles, gentrie, and fum of the miniftrie takin away priffoneris, and committit to priffoun at Lundoun. 11. Sindry forfeitit perfones and excommunicat, quha wer not relaxit, nor reftoirit, and quha durft not be fene, wer (eftir the feght at Dumbar) accounted honeft perfones and loyall fubjectis, and complyed and keipit focietie and company with the Godlie pairtie (as they do call thame). Much pepill killed this yeir in Scotland, and the riches of this natioun robbed and fpoyled out of the toun of Dundie, eftir the ftorming, quhairin the



famin wer hid for faiftie. 12. Judicatoreis in Leith fat daylie, quhairin the Englifches did difcufe all civill aetiounes, and did execute fpedie juftice in thair pretendit forme and ordor. 13. The Caftell of Sterling randerit, and Dumbartane Caftell prommeift to be randerit, as it did fhortlie thaireftir, viz. upone Hanfel Monday the fyft day of Januar nixt thaireftir, in anno 1652, as falbe declaired in the awin place. 14. The Parliament of Scotland met and fat at Fynlarig in the Heylandis. 15. The Chancellar of Scotland proceft for adulterie. 16. Great dearth this yeir, the boll of beir being at twentie pund Scottis the boll in mony pairtes of the cuntrey. 17. The boll of quheit and ait meill everie boll fextene pundis. 18. The pynt of feck, being of the beft foirt, xlvijj ſ. the pynt. 19. The Frenſche wyne at aughtene ſchillinges the pynt. 20. Every pynt of aill of the beft foirt, four ſchillinges Scottis, and ſum alfo ſex ſchillinges the pynt.

LAT THIS BE SUFFICIENT FOR THIS YEIR OF GOD 1650 AND 1651.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

---

HEIR I THOUGHT GUID TO INSERT THE NAMES OF THESE THAT WER LORDIS OF SESSIOUN at this tyme, and quha fat as Supreme Judges in this land befor the incumming of the Ingliſche army, and eſtabliſching of the Ingliſche Judges.

Johnne Erle of Lowdoun, Heich Chancellar of this natioun.

Sir Archibald Johnneftoun of Waryftoun knyght, Clerk Register, and Prefident at the tyme foirfaid of the College of Juftice.

Sir James M<sup>c</sup>Gill of Cranftounriddell knyght.

Sir Johnne Hope of Craghall knyght.

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



Sir Adame Hepburne of Humbie knyght.

Sir Alexander Belfchis of Toftis knyght.

Sir James Hope of Hopetoun knyght.

Sir Williame Scot of Clerkingtoun knyght.

Mr. George Winrhame of Libbertoun.

Mr. Robert Bruce of Brumehall.

Mr. Alexander Pearfoun of Southhall.

Mr. Robert Makgill of Foorde.

Johnne Dikfoun of Hartrie.

[Alexander] Brodie of that ilk.

Sir Thomas Nicolfoun, the Kinges Advocat.

The Commiffioneris for the Thesaurarie ar befoir fet doun; viz. Johnne Erle of Lowdoun Chancellor, Archebald Marques of Ergyll, Alexander Erle of Eglintoun, Johnne Erle of Caffillis, Robert Lord Burghlie, Sir Daniell Carmichaell of Hyndischaw, Commiffioneris for his Majefties Thesaurarie, Controllarie, and Collectoris of the new Augmentatiounes. Sum utheris alfo wer upone the Excequer and paffing of Signatouris, fuch as Humbbie, Craighall, and utheris. Yow will fie moir of this in the Parliament 1649.

#### OBSERVATIOUNES UPONE THESE TWO LAST YEIRIS 1650 AND 1651.

In all aiges and generationes it hes bene obfervit that befoir the extirpation of kinges and kingdomes, and defolatioun of ftaites and monarcheis, there hes bene fene prodigious and ominus feagnes to betakin and foirrun the fame: for as in my former paperis, it wes fchawin how befoir the deftruction of the Citie and Tempill of Jerufalem by Titus Vefpafian, thair fell out great trubles and divifioun among the Jewis thamefelffis, and horride murther betuix the thrie Capitanes, viz. Eleazer, Simon, and Johnne, quho murdered of thair awin freindis and trybes neir als mony as did the enymie; As lykewyfe thair appeired in the firmament a great comet in forme of a fyriefword, quhich for a yeir togidder did hingover the citie; Alfo in a winter nicht thair appeired fuch licht about the alter and tempill, as thought it haid bene bright day; Mairover a kow that wes brocht to the



tempill to haif bene facrificed at the alter, brocht furth a lamb in the midft of the tempill; Siclyke the brafen zet of the tempill, quhilk twenty men war not able to fteik, opned of the awin accord; In lyke maner armed chariotes, and airmed men in battell aray, beleegred the citie, and wer fene in the firmament by the haill cuntrey; Lykewyfe in the Penthecoft day at nycht, the preiftis going in to the inner tempill to offer thair wonted facrifices, at firft felt the place move and trembill, eftirward was hard a voyce faying, 'Let us depart hence.' Thaireftir thair wes one callit Jefus the fone of Annanus, four yeiris befor thefe Vefpafiane weiris began, quhen the citie flourifhed in wealth and peace, cuming to the feift at Jerufalem fuddentlie began to cry out thus, 'A voyce from the eift, a voyce from the weft, a voyce from the four windes, a voyce aganeft Jerufalem and the tempill, a voyce aganes men and wemen newlie mareyed, a voyce aganes all this pepill'; and thus crying out nycht and day as he went about the ftreitis of the citie, crying out with ane loud voyce, 'Wo to the citie, tempill, and pepill'; and laftlie, he alfo faid, 'Wo to my felff,' quhich wordis warno fooner utered, bot ane ftone fchot from ane engyne, fnot him to death. Thefe wordes wer not cryed out in vayne, for the citie and tempill wes deftroyed and brint, quhairin ellevin hundreth thowfand wer killed, fourfcoir ten thowfand takin captives, befyde many perfones fled from the citie to the enymie, above 21 hundreth thowfand in the haill deftroyet and captivat.

As thefe wer all prodigious takines foirrinning deftruftioun and defolatioun to the citie and tempill of Jerufalem, quhilk haid the awin effect and executioun accomplifft in dew tyme, as may apeir be ftoreis: So lykwyfe in our tyme, befor the trubles of this natioun and kingdome of Scotland began, and befor the lait deceift King wes beheidit at Lunden, and his fone the lait banifched King Charles the Secound, his fone, loift his kingdomes, and this Kirk and Kingdome brocht to miferie and diftres throw the fynes of the pepill, from the King evin to the begger, thefe prodigeis fell out among utheris; viz. Divifionnes, diftraftiounnes, and hart birninges among all foirtis of pepill, both Kirk and Stait; Mony of the miniftrie fomentaris of divifion, dealing too rigidlie with fum, and too favorablie with utheris, feiking out rather the pepillis fchame than



thair fyn; quhairon followit manifold errouris and herefeis, sum minifteris refuifand to baptize infantes, utheris taking upone thame to marry men privilie haiffing twa wyfes on lyff, and wemen to hufbandis haiffing maa hufbandis levand; The fchour of bluid in the fouth; The thrie ftaris that fell doun above the thrie honoris of the kingdome, as thai war in the way tranfporting fra Dalkeith to Edinburgh, prognosticating the falling of the Monarchicall governament from the royall familie for a tyme; The great flafche of licht that fell from the Hevins upone the 18 day of December 1639, betuix fevin and aucht at nycht, at the Erle of Traquaires incuming to Dalkeith from Lundoun with the Kinges commiffioun; And drying up the haill wellis in Edinburgh in anno 1643, befoir the peft began; And of findrie uther vifiounes of airmeis mairching in the air; Quhillis all of thame being prodigioues. So it fell out upone the perfone of King Charles the Firft, quha was beheidit; and upone his fone, Charles the Secound, quha wes forcit to tak banifchement upone him, and flie to uther cuntreyis for his lyff. It fell out alfo in this kynd upone the kingdome of Scotland, quhilk wes totallie fubdewit by the fword, and brocht to great miferie; thair tounes and citeis takin, and garifones placed thairintill, thair hid treafures and fecreit ritches gevin up into the handis of thair adverfareis, and many thowfand put to the edge of the fword, both in the Hielandis and Lawlandis.

SO ENDIS THIS YEIR OF GOD 1650 AND 1651.

GOD SAVE KING CHARLES.



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

GOD SAVE THE KING.

J. NICOLL.

HEIR FOLLOWIS THE MAIST REMARKABLE THINGES FALLIN OUT IN  
SCOTLAND IN THE YEIR OF GOD 1652.

Upone the fyft day of Januar, being Handfell Monday 1652, the Caftell of Dumbartane wes kowartlie randerit ; fa that now the Englifches hes all the thrie caftellis and ftrenthis of this natioun in thair power that ar moift confiderable.

12 Januar 1652. A& fet down by the Englifches, that no Scottis or Englifche woman, or maid fervand, fall draw or vent wyne in Leith garifoun longer nor the fecound day of Februar nixt thaireftir, upone payne of 20 fchilling fterling per diem ; and that nane fould contempne thair fum-moundis or ordouris of thair Committee, utherwyfe to be lyable to fuch fyne and imprifonment as they fould think fitt.

Upone the fyftene day of Januar 1652, the Commiffioneris of the Parliament of England came down to Dalkeith the faid day, quhair the great hous and caftle belonging to the Erle of Buckeleuch wes ordored for thame. Eftir thair remayning thair a few dayis they gaif out this proclamatioun and declaratioun following, quhilk thai caufit publifche and proclame at the mercat croce of Edinburgh, by thair Juftice or Judge Advocat, the croce being hung with riche tapeftrie, and aucht trumpettouris thairon founding with filver trumpettis thrie feveral tymes befor the proclamatioun, and ane uther crying thrie Oyeffis befor the fame.



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

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

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

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

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

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



Upone Settirday the fevint day of Februar 1652, by ordouris from the Commiffioneris of the Parliament of England now fittand at Dalkeith, thair wer maiffones, carpentaris, and hammermen direct to the kirk of Edinburgh quhair the Kinges fait wes erectit, and to the mercat croce of Edinburgh quhair his airmes and unicorne with the croun on his heid wes fet; and thair pulled doun the Kinges airmes, dang doun the unicorne with the croun that wes fet upone the unicorne, and hang up the croun upone the gallowis. <sup>(1)</sup> The fame day, the lyke was done at the entrie of the Parliament Hous and Nather Bow, quhair the Kinges airmes or portrat wes fund; defacing and dinging doun all thefe monumentis and curious enfigennes. The lyke, alfo, in the Caftell of Edinburgh, and Palice of Halyrudhous.

The twelff day of Februar 1652 being cum, to the quhilk day findrie of the Scottis Commiffioneris wer writtin for by the Commiffioneris of the Englifche Parliament, this Declaratioun followit:

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

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

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

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

<sup>(1)</sup> The author, at a later period, has added the words, "By these treacherous villanes."



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

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

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

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



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

(Sic. Subr.)

HEN. SCOBELL, Clericus Parliamenti.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



The former Declaratioun, Explanatioun and Additioun, did not pleis the miniftrie, and thairfoir, in thair pulpites, within thair feveral paroches, maid it notour to the pepill, and that it wes aganes the League and Covenant, and pronuncit a havie judgement aganes all these that fould assent thairunto, and a bleffing to these that fould oppose the fame. Nochtwithstanding thairof, the Commiffioneris of the feveral schyres and burghes eftir mentionat gave out thair Declaratiounes and Anfueris, in maner following.

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

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

Heir followes the Anfueris of the feveral Commiffioneris of burghes and schyres to the Articles craved by the Englische Commiffioneris fittand at Dalkeith in Marche 1652 ; in these wordis following, at the leift to the fame fence.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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



pleasit to be magistrates. Quhairfoir, pairtlie for feir of placeing strangeris in office, and pairtlie for feir to tyne the liberteis of the burgh, the Counsell met upone Tyfday the nynt of Marche 1652 in the Counsell hous of Edinburgh, and maid chuse of these perfonis following to beir office for this yeir ; they ar to say, Archibald Tod, Proveft, James Eleis, Johnne Jowfie, Johnne Marjoribankis, Thomas Calderwod, Bailleis ; James Rucheid, Deane of the Gild, and Johnne Lawder, Thesaurer ; Williame Thompoun, Clerk. This electioun past with great debait and contentioun, utheris contendand for the place, so that devisioun evir continued and increft. Eftir electioun, the Justice Advocatt, Qualie, refavit the oathes of the Magistrates *pro fidei administratione*, and for geving obedience to the Parliament of the Commounwealth of England. Bot sum of the Counsell, refusand to give thair oath and to subfcrive, wer removed and depofed. At this electioun they reponit Williame Thompoun to his office of the toun clerkfchip.

All these thinges offendit the Miniftrie of Edinburgh, quha publietlie fpak aganes thair courfes and electioun, every ane of thame from thair feverall pulpites ; alsweill becaus these perfonis now chofin wer accomptit be thame to be Malignantis, and they affectit utheris, (sik as Sir James Stewart,) to haif reullit the Toun and Toun Counfel ; as als, becaus they haid brokin the Covenant, and renuncit it, in sweiring obedience and loyaltie to the Parliament of the Commounwealth of England, and so declared thame objured apostates.

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

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



Commiffioneris fittand at Dalkeith to apeir befor thame to fubfcrive the fairfaid Ingadgement, the toun of Glasgou wes the first for geving obedience to thair fummoundis. Johnne Grahame, thair lait proveft, wes fent heir, quha did not condiscend to the Englifche propofitiounes. For quhilk caus, ane confiderabill number of Englifche fodgeris wer fent weft from Edinburgh and pairtes about, to the number of nyne companeyis hors and fute to be quarterit thair, and to do farder fervice to the Englifches, as occafion fould ferve, in cais that burgh fould not give obedience. Quhilk being confidderit by the communalitie, they convenit and did elect twa of thair number, quhome thai did fend to the Commiffioneris for the Parliament of England, quha affentit to thair demandis. Thus, thai haifing aggreit with the Englifche Commiffioneris, warrandis war direct be thame as Commiffioneris for the Parliament of the Commounwealth of England to remove the auld Proveft and Bailleis of Glasgou, quha wer than in office, and place utheris in thair rouses. Quhilk wes performed upone Tyfday the 23 of Marche 1652. Thefe that wer deposit wer thir, George Porterfeild, Proveft, James Kincaid, Robert Mak, and Thomas Campell, Bailleis. Thefe that war electit and put in thair places ar thefe, Daniell Wallace, Proveft, John Anderfoun callit of Wodfyde, James Pollok, merchandis, and Walter Neilsoun maltman, Bailleis. The old Counfallouris wer alfo removed from the commoun Counfell, and utheris placed in thair rouses.

And fo, in all tounes and burghes quhair the Englifches refaved not fatisfactioun, the Magiftrates and Counfallouris wer depofed, and utheris put in thair rouses.

In thefe tymes, the Englifche commanderis haid great refpect to juftice, and in doing executioun upone malefactouris, fuch as theves, harlotes, and utheris of that kynd, by fcurgeing, hanging, kicking, cutting of thair eares, and ftigmating of thame with het yrnes.

The haill natioun, about this tyme, be thamefelffis and be thair Commiffioneris, fubfcrived the Englifche Engadgement, and affentit to thair ordouris, and ordouris of the Parliament of the Commounwelth of England. Yit the Marques of Ergyll, being daylie delt with to that effect, did not



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

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

#### RESOLUTIONES OF THE PARLIAMENT OF ENGLANDE.

TYSDAY 23 MARCH, 1652.

RESOLVED upone the questioun by the Parliament.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



3 Apryll 1652. By ordour from the Englische Commiffioneris sittand at Dalkeith the castell of Blaknes, ane old auncient castell and strent in Scotland, situat upone the sea fyde neir to Burrowstounes, wes blawn up with a powder trayne. It was reportit, that the devill was vefiblie sene upone the wallis of it at its upblowing.

The Magistrates of Edinburgh haiffing engadged with the Englisches, and acceptit the Parliament of Englische tender of the Commounwelth of England, war by the Englische Commiffioneris sittand at Dalkeith, sufferit to repair to kirk and mercat and uther public places, with their accustomed habites, and with a mace borne before thame, as in the regnne of the lait King, and liberty grantit to thair serjandis and officeris to follow thame in thair accustomed airmes, sik as halbert and sword; as lykewyse to haif the use of thair Tolbuith, quhairof Robert M'Keane skynner wes appointit keipar. The Magistrates haiffing refavit this libertie, they maid use of it, and upone the 18 day of Apryll, being the Saboth day, repairit to the church in thair accustomed habites, with thair mace borne befor thame, and thair serjandis in thair lievroy koates girded with thair swordis, gairding thaim. Quhilk day was the first day that thai did mak use of this libertie, quhairof thai wer depryvit since the incuming of the Inglische army to Scotland, under the command of Generall Oliver Cromwell.

21 Apryll, being Weddinfday 1652, thair wes a proclamatioun maid at the mercat croce of Edinburgh with great solempnitie, contening a Declaratioun of that quhilk hes past anent the Unioun and incorporatioun of the Kingdome of Scotland to the Parliament of the Commounwelth of England, as now statled without King or Hous of Lordis; contening also ane warrand and power to the deputeis of schyres and burghes to meit and convene, and to chuse commiffioneris for going up to the Parliament of England, quhairof xiiij for the schyres, and seven for the burrowis. This proclamatioun wes actit solemplic, the Croce being richlie covered and gairded with companeyis of the Englische forces both hors and foote.

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



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

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

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



Befyde thefe, great errouris did creip into the church, and men war not afchamed to tak upone thame the fun&tioun of the miniftrie, without a lauchfull calling, and to preache, mary, and baptize, and offering publi& difputes to mantene thair errouris. Witnes findry Englifche trouperis quha oppinlie taught in the Parliament Hous. Lykewyfe ane Mr. [Alexander] Cornuell, minifter at or befyde Lynlithgow, quha did mary pepill privile, fum of the wemen haiffing hufbandis on lyff, and fum of thefe men haiffing ane or twa wyffes, and baptized old pepill, for the quhilk he was under the fentence of excommunicatioun. Alfo ane callit Mr. Thomas Charteris, minifter at Stanehous, manteining Anabaptifme, wald not baptize infantes.

Settirday the 8 of Maij 1652. The Wryteris to the Signet war callit in befor thefe new Judges and Commiffioneris for adminiftratioun of juftice to the pepill in Scotland, craveand thair oathes and declaratiounes in maner following; with certificatioun to the refuiferis they fould be depofed, and utheris put in thair places. Sum of that number wer prefent, utheris wer abfent, and fum refufed to engage. The Oath and declaratioun wer in thefe wordis:

“Yow fall fweir that yow fall be trew and faithfull to the Commounwelth of England, as it is now eftablifched without a King or Hous of Lordis. Yow fall weill and treulie execute the office of a wryter, according to your beft fkill, knowledge, and power: So help me God.”

“I do declair my willing confent unto the Tender of the Parliament of the Commounwelth of England that Scotland be incorporat into and maid one Commounwelth with England, that thairby the fame government that is eftablifched in England, without a King or Hous of Lordis, may be deryved to the pepill of Scotland; and I will be trew and faithfull to the faid government, and leave peceablie under, and yeild obedience unto, the autoritie thairof exercifed in Scotland.”

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



authoritie of Parliament, to our lovit                      Messengiris, our Serreffis, &c.” In Summoundis, to insert thir wordis, “to compeir befor the Honorable Commiffioneris for adminiftratioun of justice to the pepill in Scotland, at Edinburgh, &c.” In place of the old wordis, “*Ex deliberatione Dominorum Conflij*,” to insert thir wordis, “by warrant of the Commiffioneris for adminiftratioun of justice to the pepill of Scotland.” For thir wordis, “Gevin under our Signet,” to insert thir wordis, “Gevin under the hand of the keipar of the Signet.” In claufis of regiftratioun to insert, “that the band be regiftrat in the buikis of the Court of justice, and ane decreit of the Commiffioneris thair of interponit thairto, that executoriallis, &c.” Quhair Horning without a bill is direct, in place of thir wordis, “*Per decretum Dominorum Conflij*,” to insert thir wordis, “By decreit of the Commiffioneris for adminiftratioun of justice to the pepill in Scotland.” In all Billis and Supplicatiounes, begin in thir wordis, “Unto yow the rycht honorable the Commiffioneris for adminiftratioun of justice to the pepill of Scotland, humblie meanes, &c.” A&is and Lettres as wer ufit of befor in the Supreme Judicatoreis difchargit, and in place thair of Summoundis appoyntit contening twa dyetis; the first dyet upone 21 dayis warning, the uther upone fex, charging the defenderis to compeir perfonallie to heir and fie probatioun led, &c. and to give thair oathes of veritie upone the poyntes of the fummoundis fa fer as can not be verifeit be writ or witneffis.

The names of the Clerkis of Seffion wer thir, Williame Hay and Williame Downy; Mr. Wairdis, clerk of the billis; Mr. Mungo Murray, his depute; Mr. Clerk, Inglisheman, keipar of the Signet; Hary Hope, thefaurer; Mr. Robert Gordoun, clerk of Exchequer; Mr. Patrik Broun, his depute; Mr. Jeremey, clerk to the regiftratioun of horningis and inhibitiounes; Hendrie Hall, clerk to the regiftration of fefinges, reverfiounes, and utheris in that kind; Mr. Bryane keipar of the privie feill; Proveft Jaffray, keipar of the great feill and directour of the chancellarie.

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



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

18 Maij 1652. These Judges befoir named sat down in judgement in the Parliament Hous, gairdit every day with a number of foderis, attending thame during thair fitting. At thair fitting the pryces of the registeris and feales wer proclaimed.

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

The secound day of the Judges fitting in judgement, the proveft and bailleis wer sent for, quha, with thair robes of scarlet, presentit thamefelffis befoir these Judges, and maid faith *de fidei administratione*, conform to the ordour.

28 Maij 1652. A proclamatioun gevin out and proclaimed commanding all clerkis, keiparis of registeris and feales, director of the Chancery, wryteris to the signet, public notaris, and utheris quhatfumevir, to forme and writt all such wrytes and evidentes to the pepill of this natioun in playne significant Englische language, without abbreviating of wordis. Certifeying all such as fall contravene, they falbe discharged and deprived of thair offices, and farder punischement at the Commiffioneris plesour. And with certificatioun to all and every ane of the pepill in the natioun quho fall accept, refave, and mak use of any such wrytes, that fall heir-estir be writtin in Latyne, the famin fall mak no faith in judgement nor outwith the famin in all tyme thaireftir. It is nevirtheles provydit, that these fall not be extendit to ony wrytes or evidendis that ar past and done preceding the dait thairof, nor to ony that wer than past and done preceding the dait thairof, nor yit to ony that fould be writtin and past in remot places of the natioun befoir the 20 day of Junij nixt thaireftir following. The Act, quhairon this proclamatioun wes gevin out, is daittit the 27 Maij 1652, and subferyvit as followes: JO. MARCH. A. OWEN. CRAIGHALL. GEO. SMYTH. J. SWINTOUN. WILL. LOKHART. ED. MOSLEY.



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

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

Fryday the fourt of Junij 1652. Proclamatioun gevin out anent a commiffioun grantit to 12 Englifches, to fit every Monday in Edinburgh, to cognofce and determine in the Kirk effaires.

10 Junij 1652. Proclamatioun anent the ryellis, declarand all fuch as wer guid money and of wecht to pas and be current throw the natioun. Thair wes great neceffitie of this proclamatioun, becaus ther wer findrie adulterat and fals ryellis privielie convoyed and publi&lie ventit within this natioun, quhilk did prove fals; be reffoun quhairof, all foirt of ryellis, quhidder guid or bad, wer abfolutelie refufed, till this proclamatioun wes emittit, and lang thaireftir, and yit ftill not in ufe.

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

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

21 Julij. The Generall Affemblie met at Edinburgh, and fat doun, continuing thair fitting till Thurſday the fyft of Auguſt 1652. Of quhilk Generall Affemblie Maifter David Dik was chofin Moderator. At this Affemblie, much debait, contentioun, and diviſioun, evin by thame quho



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

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

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

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

FOR THE SCHYRES.

Swyntoun, }  
Rantoun, } for Berwik.  
Lokhart of Ley, for Lanerk.

Lord Carnegy, for Angous.

L. Ricartoun, for Lynlithgow.

Lord Durie, for Fyff.

Laird of Keir, for Sterling.



L. Lyntoun, for Peblis.

Sir James Hamiltoun of  
for Lenox.

L. Garthland, for Galloway.  
, for Nidisdaill.

Tanochy, for Caithnes.

L. St. Leonard, for Edinburgh.

Glenforder, for Mearnes.

FOR BURROWIS.

Johnne Jowsie, for Edinburgh.

Johnne Mylne, his assessor.

Daniell Wallace, for Glasgow.

James Sword, for St. Androis.

Sir Alexander Weddirburne, for Dundie.

Johnne Glene, for Aberdein.

Andro Glen, for Lythgow.

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

The Generall Affemblie<sup>(2)</sup> met at Edinburgh, the 21 day of Julij 1652, and diffolvit the fyft of Auguft thaireftir, Mr. David Dik being moderator; quhairin wer great divifiounes among the pepill of that Affemblie. Proteftatiounes wer gevin in by the Diffenting bretherene to this Generall Affemblie; quhilkis wer reviewed and refuted, breiffie fchawing the insufficiencie of the reafones thair of, and confequentlie the juftice of the Affemleis fentence condempning it. In this Affemblie mony declinit the authoritie thair of, and of the former Generall Affemblie haldin at St. Androis and Dundie, and proteftit aganes it as null; thairby doing quhat in thame lay to mak the authoritie of all Generall Affemblies fince the begun reformatioun to be called in queftioun: a Proteftatioun at the beft (except in cais of pungent neceffitie) in its nature odious, and fo much more odious in the church becaus of the Covenant, quhairin we ar bund to oppofe all divisive motiones. Sum of them fpared not to proteft, that give they could get fyve or fex of the miniftrie, moft eminent men, they cared not for the reft of the miniftrie; and profefling in conference that thai could nevir unite with the moft part of the miniftrie of Scotland; flinging filth upone the faces of thair bretherene, and that moft unjuftlie; compting all utheris ungodlie, and condempning thame all in the land quho did not go along with thame in thair courfes and approve

---

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



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

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

His Declaratioun, August 12, 1652.

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

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

In the meantyme, sum of the speciall Heylanderis brak out, and come doun neir to the Lawlandis, bandit thamefelffis in companeyis, and comandit cefs in findrie pairtes of the cuntrie; quha wer suddentlie dispascht.

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

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

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



the corne being gottin in without rayne, and lang befor the ufual tyme. The lyke harveft wes in our nychtbour natioun of England.

It is treulie reported that in England thair wer fuch abundance of quhyte butter fleyis, as wer nevir hard of befor. They deftroyed all the cabbage; and dyveris cobillis cuming from fea, hardlie could fie the land for thame.

Upone the 19th of September this yeir 1652, wes fene in England dyveris aparitiounes in the air of horfmen and the lyke, during quhich tyme two mylles wer ftayed, and wald not go; the lyke quhairof wes not knawn of befor.

The haill burrowis of Scotland haiffing laitle accepted the Tender, and being fworne to the Parliament of the Commounwelth of England, they for that caus refavit ordouris for electing thair awin magiftrates, as wes laitle practized eftir thair fubfcriptioun of the Tender.

And now at this laft Michaelmes, at the quhilk the magiftrates of all frie burghes within this kingdome ar electit and chofin, the haill borrowis within the natioun did mak thair electioun without ony impediment or contraditioun. And among the reft the toun of Edinburgh, at this Michaelmes 1652, did chufe thir perfones following thair magiftratis; they ar to fay, Archibald Tod, Proveft; Hew Hamiltoun, Robert Sandelandis, Robert Murray, Andro Ramfay, Bailleis; George Suittie, Dean of the Gild; Andro Bryfoun, Thefaurer.

Lykewyfe the toun of Glasgou did nominat, elect, and chufe the perfones following magiftrates to thame for that yeir 1652, to witt, Daniell Wallace, Proveft; Johnne Anderfone, James Pollok, and Walter Neilfoun, Bailleis, being continued in thair offices, as thai wer fince thair former electioun in Marche preceding.

Upone Thurfdai the laft of September 1652, thair come in to the very brig of Leith ane lytill quhaill, quhich randerit much proffeit to the Englifche.

I can not omitt the remembrance of this rair and fingular yeir 1652, quhilk not onlie producit ane airlie harveft, fum cornes being ryped and fchorne in Junij, (yit not much,) yit in mony pairtes in Julij, and all in



Auguft, without weit, ftorme, and tempeft; bot alfo this yeir producit rype wyneberries and graps, and abundance of Scottis cheftanes oppinlie fauld at the mercat croce of Edinburgh, and bakin in paiftes at bankettis.

This yeir alfo in September and O&tober, the Juftices of the land, now confiftand of Englifches, went throw the land, went throw the natioun, halding juftice courtes, callit the Juftice Air, quhairin findrie fufferit death, fome utheris war puneift for thair offencis.

All this tyme thair wes terrible faghtis and combattis be fea betuix the Englifche and the Holanderis, quhairin wer findry fchips takin, utheris funckin, priffoneris takin captives, utheris killed, and all maid a pryfe and robbed. Be reffoun quhairof lytill provifioun come heir to Scotland, this harveft being interruptit by the Holand fchippis, quho, being almoift innumerabill, did ftop thair paffage, and war not abill to cum out of thair Englifche harbereis for a lang tyme.

The Synod of Glasgow haiffing met at thair ordiner tyme, the firft Tyfday of O&tober 1652, thair rais much contraverfie amongis thame, and with great difficultie could ane Moderator be chofin be reffoun of the differencis amongis thame; fo that twa dayis and almoift a great pairt of the nycht wes fpen in this electioun. So thai diffolvit the fecound day about xi houres at nicht, doing nothing faiff onlie that the Moderator wes chofin, callit Mr. James Fergusoun.

All this yeir 1652, great combattis upone fea betuix the Englifches and Holanderis, be reffoun quhairof much pepill on both fydes wer killed and destroyed, fum takin priffoneris, findry fchips funckin; quhairby it fell out that victuallis and provifioun provydit to haif bene brocht heir to Scotland wes interruptit, few of the Englifche fchippis darring to mak faill, tred, or traffick by fea, becaus of the multitude of pirattis and robberis. Notwithstanding, the Englifche army in Scotland war gallantly provydit for, and weill furneift in all neceffaris this haill yeir, and evir fince thair cuming to Scotland.

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



trevis began to bud and floorishe, and sum of thame to bring furth fruitt, albeit not in perfectioun; fouldes began to big thair nestis, and lay eggis evin at or neir Martymes; swa that this yeir in effect productit twa someris.

21 of November 1652. Thair fell out great thunder and fyre at and about four in the morning, being Sondag, quhilk brak down a great pairt of the steipill of Dyfert, and rent asunder the stanes thair of.

Much might be spokin of the heat and fair weather of this yeir 1652, quhich productit mony rarities, as is befor mentionat. Amongis utheris, I can not forget to set down heir that, upone the 27 of November this yeir, fellettis and fybees wer oppinlie cryed and fauld in Edinburgh; and siclyke fresche hering, callit Glasgow hering, indured, and wer oppinlie fauld in November 1652, December, and a great pairt of Januar thaireftir, in anno 1653, abundantlie plentiful and chaip.

In December 1652, the pryces of decreitis, signet, registeris, and seales, raifit to the double, and sum to the tripill and quadruple pryce. The reffoun quhair of wes, that the former pryces did not satisfie the feyis and fellareis appoyntit and allowed to the clerkis, keiparis of signet, seallis, and registeris, and to uther minifteris and officeris subservient to the courtes of justice, for thair paynes and service takin and performed in relatioun thairto. The commoun bill that payed a Scottis plak befor, and haid so continued thriescoir yeiris of befor, did now at this tyme pay sex pence sterling the pece.

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

As Godis wayis aucht to be markit in all thinges occurand by his providence; so it wes sene that our nobles of Scotland, gentrie, barrones, burgesfis, ministrie, and commounes, wer forcit to attend the Englische commanderis and judges at thair courtes in Scotland, and awayt at the dures of thair justice courtes as pedeyis, and solist thame in thair effaires and



aſtiounes as commoun men. In this Godis juſtice wes fene; for as our nobles haid ufit utheris, ſo wer thai delt with, and as thai oppreſt the pure ſubjeſtis of this land, ſo wer thai borne down, thair perſones puniſhed, and thair landis conſiſcat, and rentis and leving ſequeſtrat.

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

So ENDIS THIS YEIR 1652.



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

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

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

This tyme, and mony monethis befoir, thair wes great fkairfhtie of wyne. In this also appered Godis justice toward this natioun, for abufing of that bliffing many yeiris befoir.

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



The ellevint day of Februar, ane hermaphrodite cled, in womanis apparel, wes takin and execute for lying with a meir. Ane warlok also, that fame day, wes brint for witchcraft; quha, be the space of mony dayis befoir, had cum in and randerit himselff to prissone, confessing his fin, and willing that justice be execute aganes him for faiftie of his faull.

In the Dukrie of Savoy, as wes reportit, strange fichtes and apparitiounes wer sene in the aire; ane great army, with all furniture futable, both hors and fute appered for aucht dayes togidder, eftir the fame fast-chioun, to marche in gude ordour, from ane certane place [in] ane great mure, to another place in the fame feild, quhair trinsches wer raifed and ditches maid. Eftir the army, a staitlie chariot cled with blak and set round about with dead menis skulles, and sex katches covered in the lyke maner followit the chariot, quhich wer conceived to be full of dead menis bodies; and quhen the army come up to the trinsches, the chariot and katches cuming thair wer all swallowed up, and the haill army evanished.

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

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



The Cauſis of this Faſt ar ſchoirtlie theſe :

1. The contempt of the glorious Goſpell of Cryſt Jeſus, and the ignorance of him among the generalitie of the land.

2. For the growing evidencis of his diſpleſure aganes the land, in the continuance of his ſad afflictionnes upone all rankis of perſones, notwithstanding of our former humiliatiounes befor him, the Lord teſtifying evin aganes the prayeris of his pepill.

3. The growth of ſin of all ſoirtis, particularlie pryde, uncleannes, contempt of ordinances, oppreſſioun, violence, fraudellent dealing, and that, under the rod, the maiſt pairt of the pepill growing wors and wors, and revolting moir and moir, few or nane acceptand the puniſchement of thair iniquitie and laboring to get thair uncircumciſed hartis humbled.

4. The increas and heightning of all wofull differences and diviſionnes, to the great ſcandall of the reformed Criſtiane religioun and apparent work of reformatioun eſtabliſhed among us.

5. The many ſad ineroachmentis from dyveris handis maid, and lyke to be maid, upone the precious liberteis of the kingdome of our Lord Jeſus, a precious truſt commitit to us from him, and tranſmitted to us from our zealous and faithfull predeceſſouris, quho, in the obteneing and preſervatioun of thame, loved not thair lyves evin unto death.

6. The generall diſtemper on the ſpirites of all ſoirtis of pepill, all or the maiſt pairt of all rankis, in this tyme quhill the Lord is caſting down quhat he hath builded and plucking up quhat he planted, ſeiking thair own thinges, and few or none ſeiking the thinges of Jeſus Chryſt.

For theſe thinges, among many utheris, the pepill of the land wer deſyred to murne, every man ſearching his way, and ſaying, quhat haif I done, rather then to lay all the weight on the ſins of utheris ; and withall humblie to pray, that the Lord wald pour on the land the ſpirit of murning and repentance ; that in the deip of his awin wiſdome and guidnes, he wald find out wayes of healing of our wofull differencis ; and, in the meane quhile, poſſeſs our hartis with the ſpirite of love, ſteadfaſtnes, and a ſound mynd, and with reſolutioun and curage for induring quhatſumevir the Lord, in his wyſe providence, ſhall call us to ſuffer in the maintenance of his treuth.



At this tyme Mr. Patrik Gillespie wes appoyntit Principall of the College of Glasgow, by speciall ordour from the Englische, and far by the expectatioun of the devynes about Glasgow.

This fast and humiliatioun wes keipit be many, speciallie be these that wer memberis of the Assemblie, and adherentis thairunto, and approveris of it; bot wes diffallowit be the Remonstratouris, quha appoyntit among thamefelffis a day of humiliatioun for that finfull humiliatioun, as thai gave it out.

On the 18, 19, and 20 day of Februar, and in the monethis of Marche and Apryll, anno 1653, thair fell out great feghtis on sea betuix the Englisches and Holanderis, so that many hundreth schips, and many thousand Christianes on both fydes wer destroyed; the lyke quhairof wes feldome hard, be reffoun quhairof the skipperis, marineris and seamen, became few in number; quhairfoir the army wes necessitat to pres sea men both in England and Scotland to the warr schips.

Upone the 22 day of Apryll 1653, the Parliament of England dissolvit, being compellit thairto by General Cromwell and his counfell of officeris.<sup>(1)</sup>

The lyke Declaratioun wes ischued at sea by the Generallis thair, viz. Richard Deane and George Monk, the said 22 of Aprill 1653, and by the capitanes under thair command, concerning the lait dissolutioun of the Parliament, and thair resolutione thairupone.

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

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

---

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



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

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

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

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



poyntit this yeir to fitt in the burgh of Cowper in Fyff; and accordinglie the Commiffioneris of burrowis being on thair jorney to that burgh, they war difchargit by Colonell Fairfax, fa that thair meeting diffolvit that day without aeting any thing.

The Commiffioneris of fum of the burghes in Fyff, cuming alongis to this meeting and conventioun of burrowis, did fie a number of pellokis in feverall places lyand all deid on fandis and fea fchoir of Fyff, quhilk wes takin to be very omynus.

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

In Julij, ane new Parliament eftablifched in England.

Weddinfday the 20 of Julij, the Generall Affemblic convenit at Edinburgh, quhair thair wes twa fermoundis, ane befor nune be Mr. David Dik, the uther eftir nune be Mr. Robert Douglas. Eftir both fermoundis, the Affemblic fatt down in thair ordinarie places of affemblic in the New Kirk of Edinburgh. Being placed, the Ingliſche commanderis pat ane gaird to the dures of the Affemblic; and fum of the commanderis with the gaird enterit in the Affemblic hous, demandit by quhat autoritie thai did fitt, or quho gave them that autoritie, or gif thai haid thair power from the Parliament of England or Commounwelth. Mr. David Dik being Moderatour defyrit that a lytill ſpace mycht be grantit to the Affemblic that thai mycht give anfuer. The Commander caufit double his gaird, and commandit thame prefentlie to ryfe and diffolve thair meitting, and committit fum of thame to the gaird; thaireftir careyit mony of thame af the toun to the Burrow Mure, quhair ſtraitlie thai wer commandit to go af the toun upone thair heicheft perrell gif thai fould diffobey.

The morne thaireftir, being Thursday the 21 of Julij, a proclamatioun ifchued out, proclaimed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, difchargeing all privat meetings of the miniftrie; as als, difchargeing all noblemen, gentrie, burgeffis, and minifteris af the Town af Edinburgh with all diligence, except theſe quho haid to do in law.

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



find caution for keeping peace in the cuntry, under the paynes content in the Actis of parliament.

4 August being Thursday 1653. Ane proclamatioun issued out by the Commisioneris for visiting of Univerfiteis in Scotland, and placing and displacing of ministeris, discharging all praying for the pretendit King of Scottis, or his lait Fatheris familie, or preaching or praying for ane monarchicall governament; the offenderis thairin to be severlie puneift and proceedit aganes as enemeis to, and disturberis of, the peace of the Commonwelth of England.

In August 1653, ane crowell fecht at sea betuix the Englifches and Holanderis, quhairin mony schoir of schips wer brint, funcken, and takin, and mony thowfand pepill wer killed. This fecht wes the greatest of ony preceeding. The Englifches attribute the victorie to thame selffis, the Holanderis did the lyke to thame selffis. The cannoun heir at Edinburgh Castell gave out their voleyis with much joy. At this conflict Van Trump was killed.

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

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

To thir Reffounes of the ministrie of Scotland, thair wes lairge Anfueris gevin out by the Englifches in prent, proving that the King nor his Fatheris familie aucht not to be prayed for, for many fuch reffounes thairin content, prented, publisched, and sold in Edinburgh and uther pairtes of the cuntry; quhairin it wald seme that the Englifche Reffounes war of greater force



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

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

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

In the end of August, and many dayis of September 1653, thair wer great windis, stormes, and tempestis, almoist throw all Ewrop, both be sea and land, be resfoun quhairof mony schips, barkes, and veschellis did perishe.

In the same moneth of August, and in September and October, the Vicount of Kenmure under the Generall the Erle of Glencairne, did rais numberis of men in the north and in the west of this Natioun; exactit money and maintenance fra the pepill, pretendand they war for the King; and past throw ane great pairt of the North, and came down neir to Brintylan; as als come in to Dumbartane, fra thence to Ergyll and to Kintyre, quhair they refavit support, both of men, money, and horses. The Englisches followed and persewit thame in the Low cuntrey, bot they fled to the hillis and escaped, making incurfiounes upon thame quhen as thai went abroad from thair garifounes. How thai fall prosper heireftir it fall be notit.

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



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

Heirupone a Proclamatioun wes emittit in the name of Collonell Lilburne, commander in cheiff of the Inglifche airmeis in Scotland, difchargeing all and findrie perfones, that thai do not ayd, fupport, or fuppley thame with meanis, money, victuell, or uther commoditeis, under the payne of death.<sup>(2)</sup> And immediatlie thaireftir he ifchued out fevin companeyis of

---

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

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

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



hors and fute, and directed thame to Glasgaw, thair to joyne with the rest of the Englifches alreddie lyand in these boundis, quha marched toward Kenmure and his company to the Watter of Levin be west Dumbartane; bot Kenmure and his company went over to the uther fyde of the river, and so to the Heylandis, in Ergyll and Kintyre.

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

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

---

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

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

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

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

R. LILBURN.

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



dischargit, and in place thair of come in the lectureis, quhilk indured till the incuming of the Englische army. This did not content the pepill, becaus thair wes no reiding of chapteris nor finging of psalmes on the Saboth day; quhairfor the ministeris thocht it guid to restoir the wonted custome of finging of psalmes, as als the exercise of the catechisme, in cawfing of twa boyes every Sunday, both befor nune and eftir, examine publi&lie, and reid the catechisme, fra the secound bell to the thrid, for edification of the pepill. This begun in O&tober 1653.

In this moneth of O&tober 1653, it pleasit the Parliament of the Commounwealth of England to restoir the Conventioun of burrowis, quhilk wes formerlie obstru&cted be ordour laitlie gevin be Colonell Lilburne; quha now, be ordour of the said Parliament, did meit and convene at Edinburgh the 25, 26, and 27 of this moneth of O&tober 1653.

Thair wes also ordour gevin for restoiring of the toun of Edinburgh to thair former liberteis of Heriotes Hospitall landis and rentis belonging thairto, and to the superiortie of the toun of Leith; bot thir ordours war marrit at this tyme.

Albeit the Burrowis wer sufferit to meit and convene as of befor, and so wer restoirit to thair former privilegis, yit the Church wes not sufferit to meit in its nationall Assemblie. Yit the Remonstratouris met at Edinburgh this yeir 1653.

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

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



keipar thairof, also Henry Hall, keipar of the register of sasings, and in his  
roume was placed  
keipar of the signet. Lykewyfe Mr. Moylie was placed

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

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

9 November 1653. The Commiffioneris for administratioun of justice being fenfibill of the diversiounes, inconvenientis, and prejudices quhich aryse from, and attend the frequent opportunitis and sollicitatiounes of



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

That same day about one of the klok in the eftirnune, his Excellency came from Quhythall to Westminster to the Chancery Court, attendit by the Lordis Commiffioneris of the Great Seall of England, Barones of the Exchequer, and Judges, in thair robbis; eftir thame the Counfell of the Commounwealth, and the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and the Recorder of the Citie of Lundoun in thair skarlet gownis; then came his Excellency, attendit with many of the cheiff Officeris of the army. A chayr of stait being fet in the said Court of Chancery, his Excellency stuid on the left



hand thair of uncovered, till a lairge wryting on parchement in the nature of ane Oath wes red, thair being the power with quhich his Excellency wes investet, and how his Excellency is to governe the thrie nationes; quhich his Excellency accepted of, and subferyved in face of the Court, and immediatlie heirupone fat doun covered in the chayre.

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

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

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

BY THE COUNSELL.

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



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

Gevin at Quhytehall this 16 day of December 1653.

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

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

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

SO ENDIS THIS YEIR OF OUR LORD 1653.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



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

GOD KEIP THE KING.

JANUAR 1654. In this moneth of Januar, and dyveris monethis befoir, the Scottis army under the command of the Erle of Glencairne, Vicount of Kenmure, and thair affociatis in the north, daylie increft, and did cut of findrie of the Englifches, and the Englifches did the lyke to thame; and mony of both fydes wer takin captives and priffoneris, and committit to priffoun, and wer ranfomed and redemit by utheris.

Januar 9, 1654. The wryteris, clerkis, and notaris war that day ordored by the Judges to alter the ftyle of the Keiparis of the libertie of England (as wes formerlie obfervit) in all lettres, aëtis, proclamatiounes, decreitis, and dedicatiounes, &c; and in place thairof to begyn and proceed in the Name of Oliver, Lord Proteëtor of the Commounwealth of England, Scotland, and Yreland, and dominiones thairto belonging, &c. Upone the fourtene day of this moneth of Januar, this ordour for Oliver Cromwell wes publeift and proclaimed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh by found of trumpet.

This moneth producit findrie ffirmefis betuix the Englifches and Scottis; findrie on both fydes wer takin captives and ranfomed, the Scottis being evir on refolutioun to difturb the Englifches.

In this moneth Traquair went up to Court, being (as is reportit) fent for to be preferrit; my Lord Durie alfo followit to the lyke end, and upone the fame fcoir: bot wer both of thame diffappoynted.

In this moneth alfo the Miniftrie of Scotland wer of new threatned and difchargit to pray for the King, or for ony of that familie, under the payne of deprivation, and farder punifchement in thair bodyes.

Thair wes caiffis of treafon gevin out, in maner contenit in the prent-



ed paper, in favouris of the Prote&tor, and to the uther extirpation of the lait King.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Upone the day of Apryll 1654, thair wes ane Scottis man callit Capitane Wischart, ane prettie bold gentillman, quha, being ane valiant fodger, and haiffing killed many of the Englifches, wes, eftir much difpute, takin priffoner, and, eftir impriffonement, wes put to ane affyse; of the perfones of the quhilk affyse thair wer findry Inglifches. Ellevin of thame did cleir him, and did affoilzie him. The Judge Advocat being offendit thairat, did put him to ane new inqueift, quha by ane fecound sentence did cleyng him. Yit the Englifches, being zealous [jealous] of him, muft haif him to priffoun, first to the theiffis hoill in the Cannogait, thaireftir to the lyke hoill in the toun of Leith, thaireftir to Infche Garvie being ane yle within the fea.

At this tyme daylie skirmes continued, and outbrekingis betuix the Inglifches and Scottis, and daylie flauchter and captives tane on both fydes.

11 April 1654. The Holanderis haid a great difpute on fea with the Englifches, within fyve myles to Dunbar, quhair thai tuik fex or fevin fchips from the Englifches, ane of them being a war fchip of a great burding, haiffing xlv brafs gunes; quhich wes much luiked unto, the Englifches being fo powerfull, and yit overcum by a few.

13 April 1654. Ane Englifche weir fchip, lyand at the outmeft pairt of the peir of Leith, reddie to go out to fea at the first tyde, tuik fyre, and blew up all the pepill being thairin for the tyme. Thair remayned none to fchaw how the fyre come, being all blown up and killed. It was a great providence, that fcho did ly out at the fardeft key, quhairas gif fcho haid lyne in, all the fchips in Leith haid bene blown up and brint, and the hail toun alfo in danger.

Alfo at this tyme the Englifches became zealous of this Scottis nation, in refpect of the many outbrekis of the pepill, and thairfoir bred into thame much doubting; for the quhilk caufe thair wes ftrong gairdis



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

Lykewyfe about the midft of Apryll, 1654, a Proclamatioun gevin out that no man nor woman fould pas throw the cuntre fra ony pairt of thair refidence, without a pas and teftificat. By this meanis great foumes of money wer exacted fra the inhabitantes, be reffoun of the daylie travell and repair, and every pas, paying ane fchilling fterling, quhilk wes ane great burding, and ftent throw the land; for many hundrethis, yea, thowlandis wer forcit to feik paffis, and quhafoevir wantit paffis wer takin priffoneris, and declared to be enymeis to the Commounwealth.

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

Sir Johnne Hope of Craighall knight, ane of the Lordis of Seffion, and now ane of [the] judges of this land, and prefes in the Hie Court of Juftice, depairtit this lyff upone the 28th day of Apryll 1654: quhais opiniounes wer thocht erronyous; and that few of the minifteris of Scotland were honeft, and that thai, be bewraying of the Scriptures, haid raifit errouris; geving out, alfo, that God haid a great work to wirk by the Englifches;—and much moir to this purpos.

Eftir Generall Monkis doun cuming to Scotland, he, fchoirtlie thaireftir, come to Edinburgh, upone the 4th of May 1654, in great pomp, and companeyis both of fute and horfe, haiffing fex trumpettouris founding befor him; quhich companeyis did all compas the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, quhair a Proclamatioun wes emittit, declarand Oliver Cromwell to be Protector of the three kingdomes. At this proclamatioun Generall Monk wes prefent in perfone, upon the Mercat Croce, upon the richt hand of the Judge Advocat, reidar of the proclamatioun, and Archibald Tod, Provett of Edinburgh, on the left hand. Eftir this Proclamatioun wes red, thair wes ane uther emittit, red, and proclaimed that fame day, anent the Unioun of Scotland to the Commounwealth of England.<sup>(1)</sup>

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Printed in Scobell's Collection of Acts and Ordinances, p. 293.



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

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

The morrow thaireftir, being the fyft day of Maij 1654, the Act of grace wes proclaimed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh,<sup>(2)</sup> quhairin the estaites of these perfones following wer forfaultit, viz. The Dutches of Hammiltoun, and the ischue of the lait twa Duikes of Hammiltoun, the Erles of Crawford Lindsay, Callendar, Marshell, Kellie, Lawderdaill, Lowdown, Seafort, Athole, Kenmure, Lord Lorne, Lord Machlene, Lord Montgomerie, Lord Spynie, Lord Cranftoun, Lord Sinclair, Lord Dryburgh [Newburgh], Generall Major Middletoun, Thomas Dalyell of Bynnis, Lord Bargeny, Sir Thomas Thompsoun, [Lord Napier, and the Earl of Glencairn.]

In this Act of grace, these perfones following, were fynned in the particular sounes of money underwritin, to witt:—

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

<sup>(2)</sup> This Act of "Pardon and Grace to the People of Scotland," with the list of fynes, is printed in Scobell's Collection, p. 288.



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

All and every ane of thir foumes to be payit to Gilbert [George] Bilton, deputie thesaurer at Leith; the ane half thairof, on, or by the secound day of August nixt 1654, and the uther half thairof, on, or by the secound day of December nixt thaireftir, in the famin year of God; and in cais of faillie, the reall and personall estait of every persone foe making default, is appoyntit from thencefurth absolutelie to be confiscat and foirfalt, and the Commiffioneris for sequestratiounes ar impowered to feize the famin accordinglie. This proclaimed the 5th of May 1654.



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

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

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

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



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

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

At this tyme thair wer findry congratulationes maid to his Heynes, Lord Protector, by dyveris and findry knyghtis, gentill men, ministeris, and yeamens of findry schirrefdomes and counteis of England, quhairin thai mak addres to his Heynes the Lord Protector, and engaged thame selffis to stand by and assist him to the utermest in discharge of the trust quhich is so remarkablie devolved upone him, &c. The lyke was done be findrie majores, counsellouris, burgesis, and communalitie of tounes, wiffing to him ane long and happy governament on earth, and eternall felicitie above, &c.

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

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



his neck, the knotis of the scheittis being maid waik by the former per-fones wecht that pafst down before him. The Englifche troupes heir at Edinburgh and Leith, being advertifed of thair efcaip, hardlie perfewit thame, bot the priffoneris haiffing prepared horfes for thair efcaip, haid pafst mony myles befor the Englifche trouperis could be put in reddines to perfew.

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

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

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

At this tyme, viz. in the monethis of May and Junij 1654, the Scottis army increft in findry pairtes of the land, and apprehendit findry of the Inglifches, and tuik thame priffoneris. The lyke was done by the Inglifches, quha apprehendit findry of the Scottis ; bot thair wes maa Englifches takin nor of the Scottis. And yit it fell out that the Scottis randerit fourſcoir Englifche captive priffoneris for fourtie Scottis, the Scottis army not being able to keip the Englifches captives, they haiffing no jealis nor priffoun houffis to commit thame unto ; and thairfoir wer forcit to put twa Inglifches to friedome for ane of the Scottis. Swa that upone the 2 and 3 dayis of Junij 1654, thair was 45 Scottis priffoneris



and fingle fodgeris put to libertie, out of the laich Parliament Hous of Edinburgh, for the double number of Englifche captives, fum of thair number being officeris.

The Scottis trouperis alfo trubled the Scottis Committees haldin be thame for the effares of the Englifches, and fuffered thame not to fitt ; as fell out laitlie at Peblis, quhair the Erle of Traquair, with findry gentillmen of the fchyre did meit for refifting of the violence of the Scottis trouperis. The Scottis being acquaintit with thair meeting, they fell out upone thame, feafit upone the Erle of Traquair and the reft of thefe gentill men, tuik fra thame thair horfes, fadillis, clothes, and ryding buites, and forcit thame to defeert thair meetings. They pafft alfo to Lanerk, quhair thai remaned findry dayis, and proclaimed the fair of Lanerk to be haldin with great folempnitie in K. Charles' name, without danger to thair perfones. The Scottis army now lying in the north under the command of the Earle of Glencarne, Middletoun and Kenmure, wer therby greatlie incuraged, the moir becaus thai haid refavit fupley by fea, both of men, money, and amunitioun, quich did much ftrenthen thair handis.

Eftir the efcaip of thefe foirnamed priffoneris from the laich Parliament Hous, Generall Marfchell, Englifcheman, wes hardlie cenfured as being accefforie (at the leift) for too much favour and libertie grantit be him to the Scottis, and wes fyned in fyftie pund fterling, for his overficht, and wes to be cafseyred of his place, in cais he haid leivit. Bot this cours wes prevented by death, for he haiffing contracted melancholie, he departit this lyff within few dayis nixt thaireftir following, much lamentit by the Scottis, for he was a verrie difcreit man and charitable.

This fomer 1654 producit great plentie of victuell,<sup>(3)</sup> and exceiding chaip, the peck of meill in Edinburgh mercat, the beft foirt for four fchillinges the peck, and utheris of a worfe foirt for xl pennyes Scottis the peck. The lambes and foullis wer alfo at ane verry chaip raitt.

---

<sup>(3)</sup> In the MS. the words "of the former yeiris growth," occur in this place, probably by mistake.



In the moneth of Junij, anno 1654, the Commiffioneris for allowing and determining of claymes out of the eftaites of excepted perfones, convenit and fat doun. The forme of thefe clames wer thir, and in this forme :

UNTO the Honourable Commiffioneris for allowing and determening of Claymes out of the eftaites of excepted perfones, the clame of James Bell, merchand in Glasgow, Scheweth,

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

Thairfoir your Petitioner humblie desyris your Honoris upone tryell of the treuth and realitie of this clame, to grant a testificat of your allowance thair of, that cours may be takin by the Commiffioneris for satling the eftaites of excepted perfones, for his payment and satisfacioun, and your Honoris ansuer.

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

Upone the 12 of Junij, in the nycht tyme, ther wes affixit upone all the publi&t places of Edinburgh, and at the maift confiderable clofe heidis thair of a charge, figned by the Lord Forreftar, to all Mid Lothiane, to put furth hors, according to thair proportioun of rent, for the Kinges army, (as wes gevin out,) with certificatioun to the faillearis they fould be repute and haldin enymeis to Kirk, King, and Kingdome.

13 Junij 1654. Greyne peyis oppinlie fauld in Edinburgh full and ryp. Lykewyfe chereyis rype and great fauld at the fame tyme, and fum dayis of befor.

At this tyme, the Scottis men that brak out aganeft the Englifches daylie increft, quhome they furnamed Toreyis ; and under the name of thir Toreyis rais up a number of robberis and murtherers, quha lying in hoillis,



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

The former thrie [plotteris] being convi&t of treason aganes the Protector, they war all of thame condempnit to die, bot Somersfet Fox was pardonit, bot [Vowell] skuilmaifter hangit, and Gerard beheidit, upone his petition the forme of his executioun chayngit.

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



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

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

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

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

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



Colonel Robert Montgomerie haiffing laitlie, in Julij laft 1654, efcapit out of the Tour of Londoun, quhairin he was impriffoned, come faiffie throw England, albeit much buffines and travell wes takin for his recoverie and apprehenfoun, and came in to Scotland, and to the fchirrefdome of Ranfrew at the Lairges; quhair he, being thair among his friendis, wes fund out by the Englifches and apprehendit, and firft careyed to Edinburgh, with mony maa priffoneris that wes impriffoned in the weft. All of thame wer fchippit and careyed away to forane pairtes; bot the Colonell Robert Montgomerie wes firft impriffoned in the Cannogait Tolbuith, quhair he remayned certane few dayis, thaireftir tranfpourtit fra that Tolbuith to the Caftell of Edinburgh.

Ane of thir fchips quhairin the Scottis priffoneris wer bund, being rydand neir to the fchoir at Sant Androis did mutinie, I meane the Scottis priffoneris; quha albeit every twa of thame wer bund with yron fettires be thair handis, yit did they ryfe up aganes the Inglis commanderis of the fchip, maid thamefelffis maifteris and commanderis of the Englifches, and haid eafelie efcapit to land; bot immediatelie thaireftir thai wer feafit upone by ane uther Inglifche fchip of war, quhilk was rydand at anker neir unto thame, and wer reducit to thair former fervitude.

23 Auguft 1654. Thair wes fum of the miniftrie, callit Remonftratoris and Proteftatoris, convenit in Sir Archibald Johnneftounes hous for ordoring fum of the Churches effaires, and cenfuring of fum of thair bretherene of the miniftrie; quhilk being fchawin to the Generall, they war difchargit, and commandit to diffolve thair meeting by ane Lievtenant Colonell Gaff, quha threatned thame gif thai fould fit ony longer, prohibitand thame to meit agane in fuch a manner as at that tyme they did, and that na twa of thame fould convene togidder in ony tyme thaireftir; quhilk command wes prefentlie obeyit. It was alledgit, that the caus of thair meeting wes anent ane Commiffioun, alledgit brocht down at this tyme with Mr. Johne Meinzeis and Mr. Patrik Gillespie, granted by the Lord Proteftor to ane certane number of the miniftrie and reuling elderis, for purging of the miniftrie of the Kirk, and to do all thinges neceffar, as the Generall Affemblye. Quhilk Comiffioun, (as wes alledgit)



these of this meeting resolvit not to obey nor countenance, nor yit to be memberis of that commiffioun, bot rather to suffer then to acknowledge it; and the reffoun (as wes alledgit be thame) was, that it wes gevin out by ane civill Judge, and, as the commoun brute was among the pepill, ane unjust usurper.

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

This capitulation endit and wes signed upone Thursday the last day of August 1654 betuix Generall Monk and the Erle of Glencairne, the Laird of Lugtoun and George Heriot, being commiffioneris sent betuix the twa pairteis; quhairin it wes concludit that the Erle of Glencairne, and all the Scottis partie following him, fould cum to Dumbartane, and lay down thair airmes, and leave peaceablie under the Commounwelth of England, the Erle to haif his landis restoirit to him and his fone.

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

The caus of this suddent capitulation and agreyment seemis to be the great divifioun, haitrent, and contentioun, amongis the cheiff men and commanderis in the Scottis army; pryde also and avarice wes not deficient, for the Inglifche gold was not fparing (as wes reportit) to these quha gave way to their dire&tiounes; much cold and distres throw montanes and hillis waikned thair bodyis, being hunted lyke pairtridges by the Englifches;



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

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

The A&t of seclufioun of the Hous of Orange did breid much difharmony among the Provinces, quhairof sex of thame band thamefelffis aganes that of Holand, and wald not abandon thair young Prince of Orange, quhois prediceffouris haid done fuch great and glorious fervices for that ftait.

This fomer 1654 producit much abundance of cornes, and much abundance of fruitt, in all the corneris of the land, and exceiding chaip, as the lyke wes nevir fene in this nation.

It pleafit the Protector, at this tyme, viz. in Auguft 1654, to grant Commiffioun to Mr. Patrik Gillespy, and Mr. John Meinzeis, and fum utheris of the miniftrie, for ordoring of the Church effaires, as falbe at moir lenth declared in the awin place eftir the Commiffioun falbe maid patent; quhairat the reft of the bretherene of the miniftrie wer not weill pleafit.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



Meil mercat, to the vastatioun of many houfes, and killing of many pepill, both Englifches and Scottis, being thair aëtive in reding and ftaying of the fyre; befyde, that in ane hous, the wyff and hir four lytill chyldrene wer all brint to deid, befoir evir thai could win to the dures, or tak notice of the fyre. Thair wer alfo findry perfones fund out from among the ftones and tymber of the brint houfes thrie or four dayis eftir the redding.

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

In October 1654, thair wes ane great magafine at Delft, in Holand, of powder, quhilk wes blown up, and fuch wes the blow, that thair wes not a place within fevin myles round about it, bot it wes fenfible of its fury. It hes difcovered the foundationes neir of 500 houfes; the haill lofs, befyde the lyves of neir fyve hundreth perfones, and about 250 maimed, amounting to at leift four hundreth thowfand pund fterling. Thair is not a ftone to be fene of the place quhich keiped the powder, (quhich wes many thowfand of barrellis,) bot all fet fleying from the fundatioun upward.

Befoir the fyre, at this tyme, in Edinburgh, quhilk wes upone the fyftene day of October 1654, and fenfyne, thair come in to the Hie ftreit and Mercat Croce, and to the Parliament Clofe, findrie quick hayres, to the great admiratioun of mony, and the moir admired, becaus the lyke wes nevir hard nor fene of befoir upone the Hie ftreit.

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

Howbeit the mofs trouperis wer now greatlie fuppreft, yit thair wes evir fum that brak out, as wes fene in the midft of November this fame yeir,



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

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

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

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

As the great cedaris ar subje&t to greatest blastis, so eminent and publi&t perfonas ar lyable commounlie to greatest censures; so it was, at this tyme, of the Parliament of England. Sum informatiounes gevin in to the officeris



and fuldieris of the airmy, aganes the Protector, quhairin they defyred that he fould not governe, allegeand that he mantened all the principles of tyranie, aganes quhich they facht of befoir, and in a heicher maner than the lait King clamed thame, and all this under a new name of Protector; and that he hath forcible fubdewit and brokin all the vifible poweris of juft governament; that he hath brokin in peces the parliament that intrufted him with his command, and gave him his commiffioun, under a false pretence that thai wold fitt for evir; defyring the officeris and fuldieris to defend the commoun caus of richt and friedome, and not to be mercynarie fuldieris, that cut throattes and kill men for hyre, bot that thai wald ingadge for the defence of thair cuntreyis richt and friedome. Was it not (fay they) the uptaking of airmes, and fpending fo much blood for this, to defend the kingdomes aganes the tyrannicall power clamed by the King, and to preferve the pepillis rycht and friedome under lawis and juft governament; defyrand that the pepillis faiftie and weilfair mycht be trusted onlie in the handis of thair chofin fucceffive parliamentis, and fo governed by law, that the law mycht be able to preferve thair religioun and thair propertie in thair perfones and eftaites, every ane being keipit and prefervit from wronging one another by the terrour of the juftice of the law, and no man haifing power to rule by will or power to bring the pepillis legall friedome in thair confciencis, perfones, or eftaites, to be at the Protectoris mercy or will;—and much moir to this purpos; for quhich fumer apprehendit for alledgit penning, and geving out thefe and the lyk informatiounes. Quhat fall follow heiron it falbe notit in the awin place and tyme God willing; in the meane tyme, lat this peace we haif for the prefent be thankfullie rememberit, and the Prince of Peace fend peace and grace to all natiounes.

In the end of November 1654, the Erle of Kynnoull, [and the] Vicount of Dudop, eftir long outlying in the north, wer apprehendit by the Englifches; thefe Lordis lying fecure, be reffoun of the great ftorme and tempeft of fnaw lying on the ground; quhairat the Englifche fodgeris tuik occafioun to follow thair hors feett in the fnaw, and to apprehend thame; quha, eftir thair taking, wer committit to the Caftell of Edinburgh.



The report also, at this tyme, wes that about fyve hundreth Yriscche was landit in the yle of Sky, and that Middiltoun was advancit toward thame, and Seafort lykewyse to him, with fuch forces as he haid laitie levied and haid of his awin befor; bot this evanished.

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

Among mony uther buffines actit in the Parliament of England, at this tyme, these war a pairt<sup>(4)</sup>:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

<sup>(4)</sup> From the Journals of the House of Commons, it appears, that the Resolutions, which Nicoll has selected, were passed at different sederunts, between the 11th and 20th of November.



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

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

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

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

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

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



Edinburgh, quhilk brint ane heich tenement of land to the ground. Sum uther houfes about wer tirrit and brokin doun, and doutles haid bene totalie brint, except extraordinar paynes under God haid bene takin for quenching of the fyre, quhairin the Englifche fodgeris wer very a&itive, to thair commendatioun. Thair wer alfo findry uther fyres in Edinburgh and Leith, bot come not to ane height, bot wer prefentlie quenched eftir the breking out.

All this tyme, thair wer abundance of Weft fea hering fauld and ventit all the harveft tyme and till the midft of Januar 1655, at ane verry chaip rait, evin for tippence the hundreth. They come from the loches and falt fea, evin within 2 myles to Dumbartane, quhair they wer oftymes takin in frefche watteris, and fold thair for tippence the hundreth.

The Parliament of England, now fittand at Lundoun, fet doun mony a&tes anent monethlie affeffmentis; quhairin it wes ordanit that 8000 pundis fterling fould be exacted monethlie, als weill in Scotland as Yreland.

Alfo, in this Parliament, thair paffed votes concerning the electioun of a Protector in Parliament fitting, falbe fuch as the Parliament fall think fitt; and the Protector deying in the intervall of Parliament, he fall than be chofin by the Counfell, threttene at leift, and elevin agreyand in the choyfe, they fall prefentlie declair the Protector to be of guid converfatioun among the pepill, of abilitie, treuth, and curage, fearing God and haitting covetuousnes, with findry uther qualificatiounes; the perfones that falbe of the Counfell to be nominat be the Lord Protector, and falbe approvin by the Parliament. It wes voted, that the number of Parliamentaris fould be thriefcoir; [and] that the Protector haif no power to pardoun in cais of treafoun or murthour.

In the end of December, thair wes a plott laid by the Anabaptiftes to cut af the Proteftantes of Scotland, England, Yreland, quhilk wes to be execute in the end of December 1654; quhilk wes immediatelie dete&it, findrie of the plotteris takin and committit, both in England and Scotland, and findry commanderis and officeris of the Englifche army being than in Scotland, wer fent for to Lundoun and caffeyred. At this tyme, viz. in December 1654, they wer put to examinatioun and tryall. Quhat falbe



done tharanent, and quhat falbe tryed, it falbe noted in the awin place ; for the plott wes aganes the Prote&tor and Generall Monk.

Doutles the Prote&tor, as he haid many friendis, fo alfo he haid his enymeis, who maligned his ryfing and advancement ; as wes manifest by ane lytill prented buik, intitulat, "Sum Mementois for the Officeris and Suldieris of the Airmy." Intitulat, "From fum fober Chriftianes."<sup>(5)</sup>

Heir may be fene, that thefe in greateft power and autoritie ar not in greateft fecuritie ; bot as the michtie cedaris of Lebanon are fubject to greateft ftormis, fo thefe in autoritie fubject to greateft cenfures, malice, and envy of thair equallis and inferiouris. And thus much for the yeir of our Lord 1654.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

---

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

All the Scottis Toreyis and utheris with thame in airmes did capitulat with the Englifche Generall, and fubmittit thamefelffis to the Englifches, except Major Middletoun, quhais followeris being few in number, and not able to effectuat his buffines, [he] enterit in capitulation with the Englifche airmy, and fubmitit himfelff to the Generall, in Februar thaireftir, 1655. (*Nota.* Bot this did prove fals, for the capitulation brak af without doing any thing.) In this yeir alfo, the keiparis of the libertie of England, Scotland, and Yreland wer caſhered, and the power put in the handis of Oliver, Lord Prote&tor. The Unioun of Scotland to England

---

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



establisched and confirmed. The A& of grace proclaimed. Ordinance for releiff of dettouris in sum caices of extremitie ordored. Great plentie of victuell very airlie and exceiding chaip, the peck of meill in mony partes of the cuntrie being for fourtie pennyes the peck; the quheit, beir, and peas accordinglie in thair respective kyndes. Abundance of hering in the West seas at fourtie penyes the hundreth, and in mony pairtes in the West chaiper. Yit povertie increft, and laik of money. The Quene of Swadin renuncit hir croun. Scottis priffoneris takin by the Englifches sent to Barbadois. Ane eclips of the fun this yeir in August 1654. Ane Commiffioun to Mr. Patrik Gillespie grantit be the Protector to purge the Kirk, which evanifched in the birth. Sindrie accidentall fyres. Great drouth and skairctie of watter. Great stormes in November 1654, and multitudes of schips perifched by sea. Much plotting aganes the Protector, but thair plottis suddentlie dete&it.



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

UPONE the fecound day of Januar 1655, being Tyfday, the liberteis of the toun of Leith wer appryfit fra the Toun of Edinburgh, at the instance of Mr. Saltaftar, ane of the truities and fequestratoris at Leith, for certane dettis, principall and annuellis, alledgit addettit by the Toun of Edinburgh to the College of Justice, quhairunto the Inglifches now pretendis thame to haif rycht.

In this moneth of Januar 1655, and in findry uther monethis preceiding, and mony monethis following, thair rais up great numberis of that damnable fe&t of the Quakeris; quha, being deludit by Sathan, drew mony away to thair profeffioun, both men and women, findrie of thame walking throw the ftreitis all naikit except thair fchirtis, crying, 'This is the way, walk ye into it;' utheris crying out, 'The day of falvatioun is at hand, draw neir to the Lord, for the fword of the Lord is drawn, and will not be put up till the enymeis of the Lord be deftroyed.'

Sum of the Englifche fodgeris, and fum Scottis men and wemen, being deludit and poffeft with the fame fpirite of error, oppofit the preacheris in thair fermoundis in findry the kirkis of Edinburgh, viz. the New kirk, and the Gray Freir kirk of Edinburgh, alledgeand that the minifteris taght fals do&trine, and difchargit the auditouris to heir thame, and to give credite to thair fermoundis. The devill working ftronglie upone thair imaginatiounes, maid thame to beleive that the Spirite difcendit upone thame lyke a dow; careyit thame from ane place to another, and maid mony of thame to cry out, 'I am the way, and the treuth, and the lyff;' maid



thame to mak circles round about thame with thair handis, with many lyke actiounes; telling thame that he was putting af the old man, that the stones wer takin out of thair hartis, and that they haid now gottin hartis of flesche, and moved thame to hold out thair handis to the spectatouris, and thair tounge to uter this sentence, 'Except ye sie signes and wonderis ye will not beleive,' and throwing stones among thame, said, 'Lo, heir is my hart of stone;' maid swallowis to cum down from thair chymneyis, and maid thame to cry out, 'My angellis, my angellis'; they continuing in this motioun, he maid thame to beleive that Cryft poyntit at thame, and to leave wyfes and chyl drene, and to heir voyces, sumtyme condempning, sumtyme pardoning thair synnes, and saying, 'Quhair is thy crofs? be lowlie, mynd thy conditioun, and harkin to the voyce within.' Sum of thir Quakeris being recallit, began to questioun quidder that power by quich they war so stronglie acted, wer divyne or diabolicall. Thairupone thai wer stricken with pannik feares, and sum handis wer careyed to tak up a knyff laying upone a table, and thair handis careyed to thair throat, and a voyce said, 'Opin a hole thair, and I will give thee the wordis of eternall lyff;' quich maid sum of thame to apprehend that it wes the devill, he being the prince of the power of the air; the spirite also and power that Satan haid over thame, telling thame that he wes Cryft, and foliciting thame to interteny and imbrace him as they haid done formarlie; with dyveris uther passages, promesing thame prosperitie in the world, and speaking these wordis to thame, 'Behold a man that hath told me all thinges that evir I haif done, Is not this Chryft?'. With thir and mony utheris the lyke, this evill spirite prevaillit with much pepill, and chargit thame to deny all ministeriall teaching and ordinances, togidder with all notionall knowledge formarlie gayned by use of such meanis, to becum as thocht thai haid nevir learned any thing thairby savinglie, and to lay ane new ground work, viz. to be taught of God within ourselffis, by wayting upone ane inward licht, which he gave out to ly low hidden under the earth' viz. the old man which is of the earth, earthlie;—and much moir.

22 Januar. The Protector raisit the Parliament holdin at Lundoun by the Estaites and Commiſſioneris of all the thrie natiounes, and dischargit



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Upone fufpicioun of a revolutioun in England, thair pait fra this toun of Edinburgh and uther pairtes to England, findry companeyis of Englifche fodgeris, fent for by the Protectoris ordour. They marched upone the 16 and 17 dayis of Marche 1655. Thair marche wes 20 myles everie day.

Uther companeyis alfo of the Inglifches, both hors and fute, went to the north, to mak thair power thair in the north of Scotland fure. The reffoun of this revolutioun, as wes furelie reportit, wes the difcontentment the pepill of all the thrie natiounes haid of the prefent governament, by his Heynes Oliver, Lord Protector, into [a] fingle perfone; and of a report, that the Duke of York haid gevin out to fum freindis heir in Scotland and England, to be in reddines to pas into England to meit his brother, the titular Scottis king, thair in the head of ane army.

For this caus, thair wes fyve thowfand fute and twa hundreth hors raifit in Lundoun by the Protectoris directioun; and all horfes in and about Lundoun, and much airmes wer feafed upone by his Heynes the Protector and his counfell, to prevent ony ryfing. Notwithstanding quhairof, findrie cavillearis did ryfe in many pairtes of the fchyres of England, and dominioun of Wayles, for the King; proclaimed him in many pairtes of the land, fet upone fum findry judges of thefe fchyres, robbit and fpoyled thame, and forcit thame to declair Charles to be thair King; ilkane of thame refuifand wer put out of thair boundis, quhair the cavilearis proclaimed him King.

The repourt than wes gevin out that the King was about Lundoun. This repourt being maid, it wes questioned, in quhat place he could be. It wes anfuerit that, gif he was in England, he was doutles in bedlam as a madman.

Sindrie cavelearis come to Salifburrie on the tent of Marche 1655, being Settirday, and maid thair randevous the morne thaireftir, and upone morn thaireftir following, being Monday, airtie about 7 a klok, and wold haif forcit the commanderis thair to haif proclaimed Charles Stewart King;



quhilk the governor refuifing, they woundit him in feveral pairtes of his body, cuttit him over the face with a fword, and knokit him over the heid with a piftoll; yit he told thame that he fould los his lyff befoir he did it; and altho he offerit thame much money and uther offeris, yit they tuik him away with thame priffoner. Eftir they haid abufed the judges in many pairtes of the natioun, they pait to the jeayles and put the priffoneris for dettis, and theves and malefactouris bund with yrnies, to libertie; monted all thefe quho wald joyne with thame, and went abroad eftir they haid proclaimed Charles King, being onlie about 200 men. From thence they went to Bamfoord, incuraging thair followeris that thair cheiff leader wes cumming from France with ten thowfand men. Much moir of this kind may be fund in the Englifche Diurnell, callit the Lundoun Diurnell, being of greateft credite.

21 Marche 1655. A fmith in Fyff was hangit on the Caftellhill of Edinburgh, for murthering of his awin wyff, being intyfit thairto by ane huir, quha promeift to mary him, fa fone as fcho fould be removed by death.

26 Marche 1655. Mr. Patrik Maxwell, ane arrant decevar, wes brocht to the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, quhair a pillorie wes erectit, gairdit and convoyed with a company of fodgeris; and thair, eftir ane full houris ftanding on that pillorie, with his heid and handis lyand out at hoillis cuttit out for that end, his ryght lug was cuttit af; and thaireftir careyit over to the toun of St. Johnneftoun, quhair ane uther pillorie wes erectit, on the quhilk the uther left lug wes cuttit af him. The caus heiroy was this; that he haid gevin out fals calumneis and levis aganes Collonell Daniell, governour of Peirith. Bot the treuth is, he was ane notorious decevar, and ane intelligencer, fumtyme for the Englifches, uther tymes for the Scottis, and decevand both of thame; befyde mony uther prankis quhilk wer tedious to writt.

This commotioun in England maid the Englifche Judges and commanding officeris to haif the moir fingle ey to the effaires of this natioun, both of kirk and ftait; and thairfoir of new difchargit praying for the lait King, and gave out this Proclamatioun following.



BY THE COMMISSIONERIS FOR VISITING THE UNIVERSITEIS, COLLEGES,  
AND SCHOOLES OF LEARNING IN SCOTLAND.

QUHAIRAS by our former Proclamatioun, bearing dait the secound day of August 1653, all ministeris, and utheris ar prohibite to pray for, or preach upone the interest of the pretendit King of Scotland, and eftir so long wayting with patience, we hoped at last to haif sene the peaceable fruites of obedience to the present governament; but in steid thairrof, finding that severall ministeris in this natioun continue to keip the interest of Charles Stewart alive in the hartis of the pepill, by putting thame in mynd of him in thair daylie publict prayeris and preaching, (quhome God hath signally rejectit from having any autoritie over the subjectis of this Commounwealth;) quhairby the handis of Malignantis hath bene strenthened, expence and truble to this Commounwealth much incresed, many peccable spirites in danger to be discomposed, and thair hartis drawn of from this present governament, We do thairfoir heirby, (in the name of his Heynes, the Lord Protector of this Commounwealth,) prohibite all and every persone in this natioun, from and eftir the day of the publicatioun heirof, to pay, or to caus be payed any maner of stipend, maintenance, or arraeris thairrof, to ony such minister as hath alreddie, or sall heireftir, by praying for the pretendit King, contravene and contemne our foir-said proclamation; And of this we requyre all maner of persones to tak notice, as they will avoyd the censure of contemneris of the present autoritie, or wold not incur such penalties as the Commissioneris sall think fitt. And to the end that nane pretend ignorance heirof, we do heirby requyre all Schirreffis of this natioun, to caus this our Ordour to be furthwith publishied and proclaimed within the cheiff mercat townes or burroughes within the respective jurisdictiones; and that cair be takin that it be sent to the severall paroches and buroghes, to be thair publictlie affixt on the dures of thair churches and mercat croces.

Gevin under our handis at Dalkeith the 26 day of Marche 1655.

(Subscrivit thus) GEORGE MONK.

ED. MOSLEY. HEN. GOODERE. ED. SYLER.

In Marche and Apryll 1655, thair wer findry perfones dilaitit, accused, and fum of thame condempnit for incest and murther, and uther odious crymes. And upone the 10 day of Apryll 1655, ane old man of thriefcoir fyftene yeiris suffered death and wes hangit in the Castellhill, for incest committit with his awin fister dochter. Thir and mony uther the hynous fynnes of the land produced much takines of Godis wraith; namelie, in this spring tyme, for all Februar and a great pairt of Marche wer full of havie weittis, cold and stormie, the lyke quhairof haid not bene mony yeiris befoir; and the rest of that moneth of Marche, and till the 15 of Apryll,



thair wes fuch abundance of cold froft, that the froft in many pairtes buir both hors and man above, throw the land, in the moneth of Apryll.

This luikand judgement lyke, ane fast wes appoyntit and solemplic keipit upone Sunday the 22 day of Apryll; and the Settirday befor thair wes a preparatioun fermond in all the churches of Edinburgh. The lyke fast wes appoyntit throw the haill fynod of Lothiane. Heir it is to be observed, that no fooner wes this fast and humiliatioun intimat from the pulpites of Edinburgh, bot it seemed (and thair wes no dout) the Lord was weill pleased, and it wes his plesour to tryft the defyre of the pepill with fair and feasonable weather.

Laft of Apryle 1655. The Marfchellis man, quha wes apoynted to haif cuttit Mr. Patrik Maxwell haill lug, bot being buddit [bribed] did onlie cutt af a pairt of his lug, was thairfoir this day brocht to the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and fet upone the pillarie, and thair his lug boirit for not obeying his commiffioun in that poynt.

It is formerlie recordit, how that the cavileiris in England did ryfe in airmes in many pairtes of the cuntrie, proclamying Charles King of England, and conftrayning much pepill to follow thame, for re-establisching that familie, and plotting aganes the Protector. These plottis being discovered, findrie of the plotteris wer takin, impriffoned, drawin, hangit, and beheidit to the terroure of utheris.

22 Maij. The Lord Lorne, the Laird of M'Nachtane, and fum utheris fpeciall men in the Heylandis, come in to the Generall Monk, and fubmittit thamefelffis to the Protector; be reffoun quhairof much peace and quyetnes followit.

The damnable perfones callit Quakeris did ryfe in all pairtes of the thrie natiounes, as is befor mentioned. Among utheris of that foirt, thair wer twa Quakeris come in to Westminster Hall in the morning, quhill the Judges wer fitting on the binfche, and oppinlie declaired thair opinnyones to this purpos. Firft, That the Scriptures in the Old and New Testamentis ar not the word of the Lord. 2. That the Scriptures are not the



trew licht to falvatioun. 3. That all men quhofoevir ar inlichtned with the trew licht, and is not confyned to the elect onlie. 4. That thair is no fuch place as Hevin and Hell, in quhich our bodyis, being rottin in the grave, falbe raifed up agane, and to leave [live] to eternitie in. 5. That our bodyes quhich die, and ar bureyed, and turne to duft, fall not be raifed any moir to leave eftirward. This wes done the 14 of Maij 1655.

At this tyme, viz. in May 1655, report come heir to England and Scotland, that, in Savoy the Duke haid caufit findrie minifteris to be hangit, and findrie religious and godlie Protestantes to be maffacred and perfequite, with thair wyfes and chyldrene, for the caus of religioun, at the instigatioun of certane Jefuites in Savoy, quho call thamefelffis the Congregatioun for propogating the Catholik faith, eftir thair old maner of propogatioun by maffacres and murtheris. It wes reportit, thair wer mony hundrethis hangit and murthered.

12 Maij 1655. A new Counfell agreyit upone at Westminster, to be sent heir to Scotland, for managing of the governament heir under his Heynes the Lord Protector; bot it wes marrit, as heireftir falbe noted.

Great fyres in fundrie pairtes of England, to the vastatioun of findry perfones eflaites thair; for the quhilk a fast keipit at Lundoun in confideratioun of the faidis fyres in and about Lundoun.

At this tyme also, thair wes great preparatioun by the King of Swadin for the warris. Repoirt past, that his intentioun wes to tak upone him the name and tytill of Guftavus, and Protector of the Protestant Staites and Princes in Germany, and all utheris of the fame professioun amongs thame. Report also at this tyme wes gevin out, that the princes of the Empyre and Hans-tounes wes of intentioun to joyne with him in thair forces, to hinder the Emperor to croun his sone King of the Romanes and Bohemia; his designe being to mak the Empyre hereditarie in the Hous of Auftria, quhairin the Princes intend to oppose him, desyring that it might be elective according to the tenour of that instrument callit the Goldin Bull.

About this tyme, viz. in the monethis of Junij and Julij Im. Vj<sup>e</sup>. fyftie-fyve yeiris, thair fell out frequent accidentall fyres, both in Scotland and



England ; bot ſpeciallie at this tyme in England, to the overthrow of many familieis within that natioun of England. <sup>(1)</sup>

It is to be rememberit, that all the laſt ſomer in anno 1654, and all this laſt winter and ſomer in anno 1655, thair wes no fitting Seſſioun in Edinburgh, nor no calling of A&iounes be reſſoun of the abſens of the Judges, viz. Judge Smith, Judge Swintoun, and Judge Lokhart being at Lundoun imployed as Commiſſioneris from Scotland to the Parliament of England.

The Counſell of England, upone advertiſement of ane publi& diſpute, to haiff bene at Paullis, quhiddir Cryft be Almichtie God, ſent a letter to the Lord Maior to ſuppres all meeting for that purpoſ.

Ane woman at ane Quakeris meeting wes ſtronglie takin poſſeſt, in Suffolk, and careyed home diſtracted. Scho is ſenſyne deid, and befor hir death ſcho cryed out, of devillis, ‘O guid devillis, do not beat out my eyes!’ and wes viſible ſene, by utheris, to flap hir on the face ; and ſumthing ran up and doun in hir body under the ſkin, that bellowed in hir lyke a calff.

The 7 of Julij 1655, the Commiſſioneris of burrowis met at Edinburgh, according to thair former cuſtome and liberteis, acting theſe materis that concernit the weill of frie burrowis, without truble or interruption offerit by the Engliſhes.

It wald be rememberit, that theſe ſex yeiris laſt paſt the holy and bliſſed Communioun of the bliſſed body of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chryſt wes not celebrat within the toun of Edinburgh, nather yit within mony uther pairtes of the cuntrey, be reſſoun of the trubles and ſad conditioun of the land, and inward diviſiounes, among the miniſtrie and pepill in Scotland, in thair judgementis and opiniounes, till the end of Julij 1655. At quhilk tyme, viz. the laſt Sonday of that moneth, and the firſt Sonday of Auguſt following, 1655, that halie ordinance wes miniſtrat in all the kirkis of Edinburgh, and in findrie uther kirkis about ; bot from this halie table at

---

<sup>(1)</sup> This paragraph has been written upon a ſeparate paper, and paſted over ſome lines which give an account of “Ane ſtrange monſter, (a calff with two heads,) as wes reported,” June 1654 ; “bot it did kyth fals and feinzeit.”



Edinburgh wer difchargit all publi& malignantis, notorious, scandalous, and prophane perfones, as alfo ignorantis, and fuch as did not countenance with thair prefence the meetinges at the examinatiounes of the pepill preceding; and fo at this tyme much pepill wer debarrit.

Eftir this, viz. the fevint day of Auguft 1655, the Erle of Traquair wes pannelled and accused befor the Criminall Court for perjurie, at the inftance of his Sone in law, quha mareyed his dochter.

Farder, it wald be remembred, that at this tyme, viz. both befor Lambes and thaireftir, in this anno 1655, thair fell out extraordiner fchoures of weit and rayne, quhairof the lyke wes feldome fene, continuing mony nyghtes and dayis togidder without intermiffioun, to the great deftruction of that crop and cornes than growand, batterand the famin to the ground, and deftroyand alluterlie all the crop of peyis. This unfeafonable feafone pat mony in fear of dearth and famyne, and juftlie; becaus plentie of victuell wes comptit a plaig to many, quha haiffing great ftair of victuell, could not haiff fuch pryces thairfoir as in the lait yeiris preceding. For thefe thrie yeiris bypaft, the victuell of all foirtis wes exceiding chaipe by expectatioun, viz. the beft peck of meill in the mercat of Edinburgh being fauld and bocht for ane groat, and fumtyme for thrie fchilling and ane plak; and being bocht in bollis wes fumtyme fauld for fyftie fchilling, and fum uther tymes for xlviij ſ; the boll of quheit for four pund; the boll beir four pund, and much les in fum pairtes; and fo the reft accordingly. Bot immediatlie eftir this extraordiner rayne, the mercattis did ryfe, for this unfeafonable weddir pat mony in fear of dearth and famyne. Quhairupone the Miniftrie, and thair committee heir at Edinburgh for the tyme, appointit a folempne faft and a day of humiliation to be upone Thurſday the 16 of Auguft; quhilk wes folemplie keipit in all the kirkes of Edinburgh, and in findrie uther kirkis abroad. Quhat guid fucces and bliffing the Lord falbe pleafit to grant to this faft and humiliatioun, it falbe obſervit in the awin place.

Bot this pretendit humiliatioun wes not fincere nor fra the hart. The pepill war not richtlie humbled; thair wes no fervent prayer; the Lordis face wes not ernestlie ſocht: bot as a pepill without fence or motioun,



they enterit the churches, and went away as they come, and without the blissing expectit; as wes evident by the Lordis frowning countenance and augmentatioun of the rayne, quhilk daylie increft, and sumtymes thrie dayis and thrie nyghtes togidder without intermissioun, continuing sa by the space of many dayis quhill the 15 day of September; eftir quhilk day thair wes much fair weather, as falbe notit in the awin place.

In the moneth of August 1655, thair wes ane petition gevin in to the Lord Protector by the frieholderis and weill affected pepill of the Commounwealth of England, craveand that the Lord Protector, as thair cheiff magistrat and Lord paramount in place of the lait King; yeilding, geving up, and granting to him, his aires and succeffouris, the same honor, obedience, and trust, that the King lauchfullie haid; humelie praying Oliver to accept thairof, and furthwith to be so proclaimed and publisched throughtout all these natiounes; and in all grantis, proceffis, and uther thinges, to expres the yeir of governament, as it hath bene accustomed; and in the meantyme for the present, till a Parliament may be callit and convenit, they constitute and ordaned his Heynes thair representative, autorizing him to exercise the legislative power for the purposes foirsaidis: And in consideration of his acceptance thairof, they promise by wrytinges under thair respective handis and sealles, to grant unto his Heynes, his aires and succeffores, sum rentis out of thair respective landis and estaites; and to do homage and fealtie to his Heynes, and mutuallie to assist him, his aires, and succeffoures in all tymes of danger and truble;—and much moir to this purpos.

At this tyme also, viz. in Julij and August 1655, the King of Swadenes army consistand of 40,000 men, under the conduct of Generall Wittinberg, enterit into Poland, and hes conquiest the maist pairt thairof, gif not the haill, without straik of sword; the maist pairt of the Poles forces being joyned with thame, fyftene thowfsand Poalles in one day renunceand thair alledgeance to the king of Poill, and came in under the tuitioun and protectioun of the King of Sweden thair foverane. This wes done befor the fyftene day of Julij 1655. The rest yeildit faithfull obedience in ample maner, as wes heirtofor yeildit unto the kinges of Poland; as wes than ventit.



It is befor this tyme recordit, that Mr. Patrik Gillespie, Mr. James Guthrie, and Mr. James Symfoun, minifteris, wer depofed by the Generall Affemblie convenit at St. Androis and Dundie in the moneth of Julij 1651. The caus of thair depositeioun wes for Protefting aganes the lauchfulnes of that Affemblie and utheris preceding. Eftir this, his Heynes the Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell, being informed of Mr. Patrikis difpofitioun, wes pleafit to fend for him to Lundoun concerning the effaires of the Church. This wes done in the moneth of Apryll 1654. Eftir Mr. Patrikis cumming to Court, thair wes commiffioun grantit to him and to Mr. Johnne Menzeis, and fum utheris of the Miniftrie, for ordoring of the Church effaires. The reft of the Miniftrie of Scotland, except thefe of Mr. Patrikis awin temper, wer heirwith heichlie offendit; quhich being perfavit be Mr. Patrik, [he] did abftene fra putting his power and commiffioun to executioun; quhill, that at a meeting of thefe quhome they do call Remonftratouris or Proteftatouris, in the begynning of September 1655, it wes appoyntit, that Mr. Johnne Sterling, ane of the ordiner minifteris at Edinburgh, fould teach in his awin turne, being the ordiner day fallin to him be divifioun. Mr. Johnne Sterling, being one of Mr. Patrikis awin cunzie and difpofitioun, did fecreitie imploy Mr. Patrik to teach and preache for him in the Weft kirk of Edinburgh that day, not without his awin advyfe and confent, as being refolvit fo to do. The reft of the miniftrie being informed that he was to teache that day, viz. on Thursday the fext of September, wer all abfent, and wald not countenance his preaching, except Mr. Robert Traill, ane alfo of the number of the Proteftatoris. Mr. Patrik, at his cuming to the pulpitt, wes interruptit by ane of the lait Kinges fervandis callit Capitane Melvill, quha, fitting neir to the pulpitt, did ryfe and call to him, faying, "Mr. Gillespy, how dar ye cum thair to the pulpitt to teache and preache? Ye aucht not to cum thair, becaus ye ar depofed from the miniftrie by the Generall Affemblie, and ye haif bene ane enymie and traitour both to kirk and kingdome!" and fum moir to that purpos. And with this he rais and went out of the church, and findry utheris with him, alledgeand that he aucht not to be hard in pulpite, being a depofed minifter. Yit Mr. Patrik Gillespy, not being much



dasched, procedit, and eftir a schoirt prayer red his text, quhilk wes the 29 verfe of the 26 chaptour of the Actis of the Apostles, in thir wordis, ' And Paull said, I wald to God that not onlie thow, bot also all that heir me this day, war both [almost] and altogidder fuch as I am, except these bandis.'

Upone the 12 day of September anno 1655, the Lord Broghill, president of the counsell of Scotland, come heir to Edinburgh the day foirfaid; quha, with the rest of that counsell, convenit and fat down every lauchfull day twyfe a day, both befor and in the eftir nune, acting diligentlie these buffines that concernit that Heich judicatorie.

The names of the perfones of this Heigh judicatorie as followis:—Lord Broghell, president of this heigh counsell of Scotland, of the furname of Boyd [Boyle], Generall Monk, Lord Howard, Sir Edward Roddis, Judge Swyntoun, Judge Lokhart, Colonell Scroup, Colonell Whythame; Mr. Downing, Esq. clerk of counsell, Maister Lock his depute.—Followis this first Act and Proclamatioun emittit by this new counsell of stait.

#### A DECLARATION OF HIS HEYNES COUNSELL IN SCOTLAND FOR THE ELECTION OF MAGISTRATES.

QUHAIRAS by ane Ordinance of his Heynes the Lord Protector of the Commounwealth of England, Scotland, and Yreland, and dominiounes thairunto belonging, bering dait the 12 of Apryll 1654, Scotland is united in ane Commounwealth with England, and thairin it appeirs that the schyres and burghes of Scotland, by their deputeis convened at Dalkeith, and agane at Edinburgh, did befor the then Commissionaris of Parliament, accept of the said Unioun and assent thairunto, and did prommeis to leave peceablie under, and in obedience to the autoritie of the Commounwealth of England exercised in Scotland. And quhairas by ane uther Ordinance of his Heynes, intituled, ' Ane Ordinance of Pardoun and Grace to the Pepill in Scotland,' it is desyred, that thai may be maid equall schareris with these in England in the present satlement of peace, libertie, and propertie, with all uther privileges of a frie pepill. The Counsell, in pursuance thair of, taking all the premissis into thair consideratioun, as also the many prejudices that may aryse to the good pepill, burgessis and inhabitantes of the severall citeis, burghes, and incorporatiounes within this natioun, from the want of the dew nominatioun and electioun of thair respective magistrates according to thair lawis and customes; and to the end the inhabitantes of the saidis citeis, burghes, and townes may resaeue all dew incuragementis, and haif government and justice richteouslie administrat unto thame, do declare that all prohibitiounes to electiounes of magistrates are takin af, and that all citeis, burghes, and



tounes corporat in Scotland, to quhome the privilege of chusing of magistrates belongs, from hencefurth meet and convene for that end within thair respective citeis, burghes, and tounes and thair proceid to the dew and lauchtfull nominatioun of thair respective magistrates; quhairin the said Counsell expectis dew and particular cair be takin that no persone be chosin quho is dangerous to the Commounwealth, dissafectit to the present governament, or scandalous in lyf and conversatioun; quich persones qualified, deulie electit, and chosin as is afoirsaid, ar, and salbe the magistrates for the ensewing yeir. And the Counsell do farder lykewyse declair, that in cais this Declaratioun sall not cum so soone to all the burghes as that thai may elect thair magistrates by the tymes limited in thair charteris respectivelie; that in such caice, such burghes not having such tymelie notice thair of, may proceid to the electioun of magistrates for thair burghes respectivelie, as afoirsaid, that day fourtnicht; provyded alwayis, that in the oath of thair faithfull administration of justice, and in all uther caices quhair formarlie the name or style of King, or Keiparis of the libertie of England, hath bene used in the exercise of the afoirsaid governament of the said citeis, burghes, and tounes, the name of his Heynes, the Lord Protector of the Commounwealth of England, Scotland, and Yreland, and dominiounes thairto belonging, be inserted and used.

This acted the 24 day of September 1655 at his Heynes Counsell in Edinburgh, and thaireftir proclaimed the 26 day of the famyn moneth at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh with great folempnitie.

Ane uther Act of Counsell publeift and proclaimed at Edinburgh Croce the first day of October 1655, [anent the Ministrie, takand af and making null all former fynes and penalties incurrit be thame for praying for the lait King,] intitulat,

BY HIS HIENES COUNSELL IN SCOTLAND FOR THE GOVERNAMENT THAIROF.

ALTHOUGH the said Counsell have with sum truble observed, that dyveris Ministeris of this natioun continue to pray in publict for the pretendit King, notwithstanding the dangerous tendenceis and reputed prohibitiones thair of; yitt, in regaird the principall, quich, through mercy they desyre to walk by, oblissis thame to great patience and tendernes towardis these quich profess christianitie; and that all men may see this reull is not onlie thair professioun, bot, by the Lordis assistances albe thair practise; as also, that it is his Heynes pleasure, and thair intentioun, that no fair way be left unassayed, gif God sall see it good, to unite hartis, als weill as cuntreyis, and to gayne these quho are to be wrought upone, quho sall evidence a desyre of leaving peaceable and submissivelie: They do thairfoir seriouslie and earnestlie intreat all such ministeris throwghly to weigh and considder quhat these lait signall dispensatiounes of Providence do requyre at thair handis, quhairby (gif possiblie) such as by having prayed, as befoirsaid, have occasioned suspitioun in, and offence unto, these in autoritie, may be won from



repeating the lyke in the future ; And, that quhat yeilding salbe gevin thairin may apeir to spring from convictioun, and not from any uther inferiour motive, the said Councell do heirby tak af, and mak null, all former penalteis and restraints denuncit aganes such as prayed for the pretendit lait King, and will pacientlie expect, till the fyft of November nixt, quhat good effectis this tendernes will produce ; quhairin as they sall hartlie rejoyce, gif the Lord mak the event ansuer the desyred expectatioun, so gif it doeth not, they beleive thai salbe accompted blameles, gif afterwardis they persew those wayis, quhich God sall put in thair hartis, for preserving the quyet of this natioun, or quhich sall appeir to thame conducing unto that end. Gevin at Edinburgh the 27 of September 1655.

Signed in the name and by ordour of the Councell.

(Sic Sub<sup>r</sup>.)

BROGHILL, President.

The fairfaid 26 day of September, the A& and Ordinance anent the excyse of all guidis, geir, merchandice, alfweill native commoditeis, as of all uther guidis, geir, and merchandice imported and exportit to and from this natioun of Scotland, wes proclamed and publeift at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, the day fairfaid. And in respect the A& and Ordinance maid thair anent is lairge, and contenis much paper, quhairfoir, I refer the reidar to these prented paperis daylie ventit and fauld throw the cheifest tounes and citeis of Scotland ; quhilk contenis these particularis.<sup>(2)</sup>

It is formarlíe noted, in the passages past in anno 1652, how that the Magistrates of all speciall burghes in Scotland wer electit and chofin in the moneth of Marche 1652, quhilkis magistrates continued in office, without chaynge, till this last Michaelmes 1655 ; at quhilk tyme, thair wes ane Proclamatioun emittit for ane frie electioun within all the cities, burghes and tounes in Scotland.

Eftir quhich Proclamatioun, the perfones following wer electit magistrates within the burgh of Edinburgh, for ferving for ane yeir following, viz. Andro Ramfay, provest ; Johnne Jowfie, Johnne Marjoribanks, Andro Bryfoun, and Williame Reid, bailleis ; David Wilkie, dean of the gild ;

---

<sup>(2)</sup> The "particularis" here selected are merely the names of certain articles, without specifying the Rates of Excise. Either this or a similar "Act of Excise and New Impost" is printed in Scobell's Collection of Ordinances, under the year 1656, p. 453.



Archibald Ker, thefaurer: Robert Murray, merchand burges of Edinburgh, and Alexander Peiris, induellar in the Cannogait, bailleis of the Cannogait: Johnne Denholme, and William Wachop, bailleis of Leith.

And becaus of my relatioun to the toun of Glasgou, quhairin I wes borne and bred, I thocht guid to record the names of these quha wer electit magistrates for that yeir following, fra this last Michaelmes 1655, to that tyme xij moneth, to witt, Johnne Anderfone callit of Wodfyde, proveft; Johnne Walkinshaw merchand, Johnne Anderfone callit of Dowhill, and Williame Neilfoun, bailleis; Johnne Bell, deane of the gild; Walter Neilfoun, dekin convenar; and Matho Aikene, thefaurer.

The Prefes and the remanent memberis of the great Counfall did caus alter much of the Parliament Hous, and did caus hing the Over hous with riche hingeris, in September 1655, and removit these roumes thairintill appoyntit for passing of the billis, and signeting of letters. So wes also the Lower hous diligatlie hung.

Eftir publicatioun of the former last A&, maid and emittit by the great Counfall of stait, discharging the Ministrie to pray for the lait King, the Ministrie heir at Edinburgh and of the presbyttereis about, taking the danger that mycht enfew to thair serious confideratioun, in cais they fould disobey the Counfellis ordouris thairfoir, at thair meeting upone a Fryday the fyft of October 1655, it wes concludit amongis thame, that thair fould be no publi& prayeris thaireftir for the King.

Lykeas upone Sondag thaireftir, being the fourtene day of October, Mr. Patrik Gillespy, minifter at Glasgou, did preache in the eistmest kirk of Edinburgh; quha, in his prayer eftir fermound, did erneshtlie pray for his Heynes the Lord Protector, and for a blissing to all his proceidingis: and this wes the first Scottis minifter that did publi&lie pray for him within Scotland.

24 October 1655. At this tyme, and befoir for a great space, the United Provinces of Holand being visited with the pestilence, thairfoir, the Heigh Counfall heir in Scotland discharged the importing of schippis and guidis cumming heir fra these pairtes to ony of our Scottis sea portes and harberis, untill thai wer searched and tryed.



It is formarlie schawin, how that Mr. Patrik Gillefpy, minifter at Glafgow, being at the Court of England in the moneth of Auguft 1654, thair wes a commiffioun grantit to him and fum of his bretherene, in the particularis following, quhilk wes now, this 24 of O&tober 1655 yeiris, proclaimed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh; quhairof a fchoirt abridgement followis. <sup>(3)</sup>

A DECLARATION OF HIS HIGHNES COUNCIL IN SCOTLAND, FOR THE GOVERNMENT THEREOF, CONCERNING AN ORDINANCE OF HIS HIGHNES, DATED THE EIGHTH DAY OF AUGUST 1654. WHEREUNTO IS ANNEXED THE SAID ORDINANCE.

HIS Highnesse, being throughly sensible, that whatsoever Union of nations is made where the true Religion is not the foundation thereof, it will prove tottering and unstable; hath, therefore, expressly commanded his Councill here to endeavour the promoting the preaching of the Gospel, and the power of true religion and holinesse; and to take care that the usuall maintenance here be received and enjoyed by such ministers as are of a holy and unblameable conversation, disposed to live peaceably under the present government, and who for the Grace of God in them, and for their knowledge and utterance, are able and fit to preach the Gospel, and shall be approved, according to an Ordinance of his Highness, of the eight of August 1654, entituled, An Ordinance for the better support of the Universities in Scotland, and encouraging of public Preachers there; all which, laying a double duty upon the said Councill, to promote the true religion in soundnes of faith, and holines of conversation, they shal, through the assistance of the Lord, cheerfully and industriously endeavor the same; but finding that the said Ordinance, of the eighth of August, by reason of the not acting of most of those persons mentioned therein, hath not been put in effectual execution, whereby the good intended by his Highnes to this nation, hath not been derived to them, they have thought fit to declare, that as they shall give all just countenance and encouragement to the persons who shall certifie according to the said Ordinance, and to the persons so certified of, so if they shall not proceed therein, but continue to delay the execution thereof, the said Councill will esteem themselves obliged (by tyes not to be dispensed withall) to promote and set forward so good and necessary a work, in such ways as shall seem best to them to carry it on, both in discharge of their duties unto God, and obedience to his Highnesse; and that all those who are nominated and concerned

---

<sup>(3)</sup> Instead of Nicoll's "short abridgment" of this Declaration and Ordinance, as it is a paper of some interest, it has been inserted entire from the original copy, "at Edinburgh, Printed by Christopher Higgins, in Hart's Close, over against the Trone Church, MDCLV." folio, pp. 11.



therein, may yet have a competent time to consider how the said Ordinance may be most effectually pursued in this juncture of affairs, and in order to those good ends, which therein are proposed, the said Council have fixed upon the first of December next, as the time before which they desire those afore-mentioned in the said Ordinance, would proceed thereupon when occasion is offered ; and whereas there may be diverse places where some persons may have a freedom and willingnesse to act upon the said Ordinance, and yet cannot actually express the same by reason no persons in their province within that time may stand in need of, or demand such certificates, it is therefore desired in such cases, that by the day above specified, all such persons should declare their readines to act, when the opportunity shalbe presented, whereby if a defect should appear for want of persons to act, the said Councill may speedily take care to supply it with other fit persons who shalbe willing to carry on that desired work ; and because the said Ordinance of the eighth of August 1654, hath not yet been printed, and containing in it some other things relating to the better support of the Universities, and encouragement of public Preachers in Scotland, the Councill conceiving it not fit to sever the parts of the said Ordinance in the publication thereof, have appointed the whole Ordinance to be printed herewith. Given at Edinburgh the seventeenth day of October 1655.

Signed in the name and by order of the Councill.

BROGHILL, President.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE BETTER SUPPORT OF THE UNIVERSITIES IN  
SCOTLAND, AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF PUBLIK PREACHERS THERE.

HIS Highnesse the Lord Protector taking into consideration the great advantage which may redound to the people of this Commonwealth, inhabiting in Scotland, that the Universities there should receive both countenance and encouragement, and be provided for with competent maintenance for the members of the said Universities, for the better training up of youth in piety and good literature ; doth ordain, and be it ordained by his Highnesse, by and with the consent of his Council, that the superiorities of all and singular the lands belonging to the late Bishoprick of Galloway, Abbacy of Tungland, Priory of Whithorn, and Abbacy of Glenluce, and all other lands annexed and appertaining to the said Bishoprick, together with all few-farmes, few-duties, kains, customs, and casualties thereunto belonging, accrewing, or which shall accrew ; as also, the superiorities of the whole teinds, parsonage, and vicarage, teind-duties, and all other duties, of all and sundry the churches and parishes of and belonging to the said late Bishoprick, Abbacy or Priory, where ever the same lye, and by whatsoever name or designation the same be known, (excepting the superiority of the Deanry of the Chaplin of Striveling), be, and are hereby, and shall from henceforth be adjudged, deemed, and taken to be given, granted, doted, mortified, and disposed to the University of Glasgow,



and the Principal, Professors, and Regents thereof, and their successors for ever, with power to the Principal, Professors, and Regents of the said University, present and in time to come, and their successors, to receive resignations, enter the few-holders, tenants, and all others formerly called vassals of the said late Bishoprick, Abbacies and Priory, to their respective lands, by charters of resignation, confirmation, or otherwise, to compound, transact, and receive fines and compositions for the same, and to do all and every other act and thing touching the same, as any superior or over-lord in Scotland may do to their tenants and few-holders, or others, commonly called vassals, according to law.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that, for the better encouragement of students in the said University, the sum of two hundred marks sterling, yearly, shall be paid out of the first and readiest of the customs of Glasgow, to the Principal, Professors, and Regents of the said University of Glasgow, and their successors for ever, or such person or persons as they shall from time to time appoint to receive the same, to be employed by them and their order, for the education of pious and hopeful young men and students of theology and philosophy in the said University; and that the collectors and receivers of the said customs for the time being, shall pay the said yearly sum of two hundred marks sterling, by quarterly payments, accordingly, and shall be allowed the same upon their accompts, the first payment to be made at or upon the first day of December next.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the superiorities of the lands belonging to the late Bishoprick of Aberdeen, that is to say, the superiorities of the lands of Aberdeen, formerly called the Barony of Aberdeen, of the lands of Murthill, Fetterner, Clett, Tallienessell, Daviot, Reine, and Beirse, all lying within the Sherifffdome of Aberdeen; as also, the lands of Fordice and Murtlawh, lying within the Sherifffdome of Bamff, together with the superiority of the acres of Old Aberdeen, and of all other lands, tenements, houses, with the appurtenances formerly belonging to the said late Bishoprick of Aberdeen, the few-farms, few-duties, kains, customs, casualties, teins, parsonage, and vicarage, tend-duties, and all other duties of the lands, churches, and parishes aforesaid, together with other duties of the church of Maucher and Nicholas, and of all other kirks and parishes which formerly belonged to the said Bishoprick, together with the tenths of the salmon fishing, and other fishings upon the waters of Dee and Done, or on the sea, or any other places formerly belonging to the said Bishoprick, together with the whole fruits, teinds, church-rents, and other duties any way belonging to the temporality or spirituality of the said Bishoprick, be given, granted, doted, and mortified to the said University of Aberdeen, the Principals, Professors, Regents, and remanent members thereof, and their successors for ever, in manner following, (that is to say), to the Colledge of Old Aberdeen, two parts in three to be divided, and to the Colledge of New Aberdeen, one third part in three to be divided, with power to the Principals, Professors, Regents, and remanent Members of the said University, according to their proportion and division aforesaid, present and to come, and to their successors for ever, to receive resigna-



tions, enter the few-holders, tenants, and all others, formerly called vassals, of the said Bishoprick lands, and other the premises, by charters of resignation, confirmation, or otherwise to compound, transact, and agree about the fines and compositions due for the same, and to receive and take up the same; and to do all and every other act and thing therein, that any superior or over-lord in Scotland may do to their few-holders, tenants, and all others commonly called vassals, according to law in such cases; and in respect of the incompetency of the maintenance of the masters, professors, and other the members of the said University, and especially of the said Colledge of New Aberdeen, be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the sum of two hundred marks sterling by the year, out of the first and readiest of the customes of Aberdeen, shall be from henceforth paid unto the Principals, Professors, and other the Members of the said University, and their successors for ever, or to such person and persons as they shall from time to time appoint, to be paid quarterly, by even and equall portions, to be employed for the augmentation of the provisions and maintenance of the Principals, Professors, Regents, and remanent Members of the said University of Aberdeen, in manner following, (that is to say), two parts thereof to the said Colledge of New Aberdeen, and the other third part to the Colledge of Old Aberdeen; and that the collectors and receivers of the said customs, for the time being, shall pay the same accordingly: Provided always, That the Principals of either of the said Colledges, shall have twice as much added to their provisions out of the said augmentation or yearly sum, as is added to the provision of other Professors and Members of the respective Colledges, the first payment to be made at or on the first day of December next, and so from thenceforth quarterly.

And for the better propagation of the Gospel, and advancement of Godliness in Scotland, be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the Commissioners for visiting the Universities, Colledges, and Schools of learning in Scotland, do take especial care that none but godly and able men be authorized by them to enjoy the livings appointed for the Ministry in Scotland; and to that end, that respect be had to the choice of the more sober and godly part of the people, although the same should not prove to be the greater part; and that no person shall be by them authorized, or admitted into any such living or benefice, but such as shall be first certified by the persons hereafter named, for the respective provinces hereafter mentioned, or any four or more of them, whereof two to be ministers, to be a person of a holy and unblameable conversation, disposed to live peaceably under the present government, and who for the Grace of God in him, and for his knowledge and utterance is able and fit to preach the Gospel. Within the provinces of Louthian, Mers and Teviotdale, Master Robert Traile, Master Alexander Levingstone, Master Gilbert Hall, Master John Scot, Master Edward Jamesone, Master John Sinclare, Master John Levingstone, Sir Archibald Johnstone, Sir Andrew Ker, Colonel Gilbert Ker, [George] Dundas of Duddinstone. Within the provinces of Dumfrieze and Galloway, Master Hugh Henderson, Master Samuel Austine, Master Alexander Trumbel, Master Andrew Lawder, Master Samuel



Rowe, Master William Ferguson of Kaitlocke, Earle of Cassilis, Alexander Gordoun of Knockgray. Within the province of Glasgow and Aire, Master John Carstayres, Master Alexander Dunlap, Master John Nevay, Master William Guthery, Master William Adayre, Master Thomas Willye, Master Patrick Colville, Master Francis Ayrd, Master William Somervill, Master Patrick Gillespie, Sir George Maxwell, William Muyre of Glanderstone, Master John Graham, Master John Spreule, George Porterfield. Within the provinces of Perth, Fife, and Angus, Master James Guthery, Master Robert Blaire, Master Samuel Rutherford, Master Alexander Moncrieffe, Master James Simson, Master William Oliphant, Master John Murray, Master William Rait, Sir William Bruce, David Weemes of Fingask, Vicount of Arburthnet. Within the provinces of be-north Angus, Master Robert Keith, Master Duncan Forbes, Master John Rowe, Master Nathaniel Martin, Master Joseph Brody, Master John Menzies, the Lord Brody, the Laird of Eight, Earle of Southerland, Alexander Jeffrey, Master William More, Master Andrew Cant.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the said Commissioners do allow and provide out of the treasury of vacant stipends, or otherwise, as they shall think fit, a competent maintenance, for such ministers who have gathered Congregations in Scotland; and to take care that the stipends of the parochial churches there be employed to the use of such godly ministers as are free to labour amongst them, in the way of the Churches of Scotland.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the said Commissioners do take care, that such of the ministers of that nation as they shall finde to promote godlinesse, and to endeavour the suppressing of all ungodlinesse, and scandalous practices, whether in the ministry or the people, do receive all due encouragement and assistance; and that they do oppose all such as discountenance the power of godlinesse, and are indulgent to such as are scandalous or prophane.

HENRY SCOBEL, Cl. of the Council.

Passed the Eighth of August, 1654.

Wednesday the 17 of October 1655.

At his Highnesses Council in Edinburgh,

Ordered That this Declaration and Ordinance be forthwith printed and published.

EMANUEL DOWNING, Cl. of the Council.

October 1655. The burdingis of the land at this tyme wer very havie and grevous to be borne; and so much the moir becaus of the povertie of the natioun, and laik of money univerfallie throw the haill land.

The excyse also, at this tyme, wes fet out in ferme to these quho did offer maift; every ane of the fermeris overbidding another throw the haill



provinces. The cefs alfo wes augmentit and heichted the fyft pairt moir at this tyme nor in the former monethis, notwithstanding that the compaynes of the fodgeris wer reducit daylie to ane fewar number nor befoir. Befyde this cefs, thair wes ane new cefs imposit upone the inhabitantes of Edinburgh, for bying of hors and kairtes, for careying away and tranfporting of the filth, muk, and fuilzie out of the cloffis and calsey of Edinburgh, quhich much greived the pepill; and fo much the moir, becaus the pepill refavit no fatisfacioun for thair money, bot the calsey and cloffis continued moir and moir filthie, and no paynes takin for cleyngeing the ftreitis.

This and uther burdingis grevit the pepill, yit no remeid frome the world, for povertie increft daylie, and the moir povertie the pryde of men much moir aboundit; for at this tyme it wes daylie fene, that gentill women and burgeffis wyffes haid moir gold and filver about thair gown and wyliccoat tayles, nor thair husbandis haid in thair purfes and cofferis; and thairfoir, great judgement was evidently fene upone the land, and the Lordis hand ftretched out ftill.

Primo Novembris 1655. The ordiner Judges appoyntit for adminiftratioun of juftice to the pepill in Scotland convenit in the Parliament Hous; and, eftir the pepill of the land haid long attendit the Counfellis plefour anent the nominatioun of maa judges, it wes thair plefure to continue Judge Smith, Judge Moyflie, Judge Laurence, Judge Guidere, Mr. Alexander Peirfoun; and in place of Judge Swyntoun, and Judge Lokhart, they nominat and chufit [Sir James] Leirmonth of Balcomy, and Mr. Andro Ker, ane young advocatt, yit weill gifted, and a fcoler. Williame Downy, and James Broun, wer continued clerkis of Seffioun, and Mr. James Balfour addit to thame to be the thrid clerk.

It is alfo to be rememberit, that Mr. Andro Ramfay, ane of the minifteris at Edinburgh, being deposit be the Generall Affemblic than fitting at Edinburgh in the moneth of Julij 1648, quhiddir juftlie or unjuftlie it is not my pairt to judge; bot he was a guid, modeft, learned, and godlie man. He was reftoirit, and his mouth opned to preache the Gofpell, by the Sinod Affemblic now sittand at Edinburgh, upone the aucht day of November



1655, to the great contentment of much pepill, he being known to be a juft and godlie man, full of pietie and learning, and a man that did not midele with ony civill effaires.

Befoir this tyme, the Inglifche navy haifing invadit fum Ylandis poſſeſt by the ſubje&is of the King of Spayne in the Weſt Indees, and haifing laitlie returned with lois both of fum of thair men and ſchips, and the Protector being of intentioun (as we ar informed) to mak new proviſioun aganeſt the nixt ſpring, to invaid the ſaidis Ylandis; it was thairfoir thoct guid by the Protector and his Counfell to emitt a Declaratioun, intitulat, “A Declaratioun of his Heynes, by the advyſe of his Counfell, ſetting furth, on the behalf of this Commounwelth, the juſtice of thair caus aganeſt Spain.”

Upone the 14 day of November 1655, thair wer twa men and twa women hangit upone the Caſtell Hill of Edinburgh, for the fynnes following: firſt, ane man, and his wyff, for murthering of ane Inglis man four yeiris befoir this tyme, quhome they tuik in ludgeing, and did murther him in the nicht for his money; thair conſciences accuſing thame, they willinglie confeſt eftir four yeiris tyme, come in and frielie offerit thameſelffis to juſtice: the thrid that wes execute was ane woman quha murthered hir awin chyld: the fourt wes ane man quha haid hundit out ane uther, and haid killed a neychtbour, and wes inſtrumentall in this ſlaghter, and alſo wes inſtrument that the killer of the nichtbour wes takin, and alſo wes ſchot at Edinburgh Croce a lytill befoir.

Eftir the Judges of the Hie Court of Juſtice, ſittand in Scotland, haid twyſe raiſed the pryces of ſuch evidentis and writtis as paſt the Chancery, clerkis of ſeſſioun, clerk of the billis, and for the ſignet, privy, and great ſeallis; as alſo the pryces dew to the clerk of the regiſter of horningis and inhibitiounes, and for regiſtratioun of ſefinges; and findand that the pryces thairof wald cum ſchoirt to ſatiſfie the judges, thair clerkis, and utheris attending that Court; it wes thairfoir thair pleſour, at leiſt the pleſur and will of his Heynes Counfall in Scotland, to rais the pryces of ſuch wryttes as paſt thair Court of Juſtice, to the particular pryces and raittes ſet doun and eſtabliſhed by thame upone the threttie ane day of O&tober, and gevin out and notified to the pepill of Scotland upone the eight day of November I<sup>m</sup> Vj<sup>c</sup> fyftie fyve yeiris, and gevin out in prent.



It hes oft bene formerlie obfervit, and fet down in the former Obfervatiounes, of the divifiounes of the miniftrie, and of the caufis thair of. Thefe divifiounes hes not end, bot ftill increfis as yit, namelie, in the midft of November 1655, till the end thair of, quhair a great number of the pryme miniftrie of Scotland, haiffing met in Edinburgh, of purpos (as appeirit) to fattle thefe diftemperis ; notwithstanding quhair of, eftir feveral and mony meetingis, the bretherene diffolvit without ony charitable agreement.

This I haif markit, that thair is no ftability in man, and that this divifioun is a prognostik of a havy judgement. And quhat inftabilitie was in particular churches and congregatiounes in Edinburgh at this tyme, it may be fene by thefe following: The miniftrie not content with the ftatioun of thair pulpites as they ftuid, thay caufit chaynge thame in findry of the churches of Edinburgh, viz. thrie feveral tymes in the kirk callit the Tolbuith Kirk, quhilk wes fo callit becaus it wes laithie the pairt and place quhair the Criminall court did fitt, and quhair the gallous and the maydin did ly of old ; lykewyfe, this kirk alterit and chayngit, and of this one kirk thai did mak two. Farder, in the new kirk, callit the Eift Kirk of Edinburgh, the pulpite was twyfe tranfpoirtit, anes fra the north to the fouth, quhair of befor it ftuid on the north fyde. By thefe divifiounes of the kirk and pulpites, the loftis on all fydes, quhich war verrie coftlie, war alterit and chayngit to the havy expenfis and charges of the Toun of Edinburgh, and the moir greiff it was to the Toun, in refpect of the havy burdinges contracted and lyand thairon, in thefe dangerous and evill tymes. The reft of the churches, viz. the Gray Freir Kirk and the College Kirk is now refolvit, by the Toun Counfell, ather of thame to be devydit in twa kirkis. This work wes affermit to be projeftit by ane maiffoun callit Johnne Mylne, and by a wricht callit Johnne Scott, quhilk maiffoun and wricht being perfones of the commoun Toun Counfell, did misleid the reft, and did hold the Toun in continuall alteratioun and chaynges, to the havy chairges, wrak, and expenfis of the inhabitantes ; quha, notwithstanding of the plak of every pynt of aill and beir allowit to thame by the Protector, within Edinburgh, Leith, Cannogait, Weft Poirt, Potterraw, and uther fuburbes ; yit nevirtheles, and of many uther cafwalteis allotit to the Toun of



of Edinburgh, they wer above ellevin hundreth thowfand merkis in dett, and quhilk at this tyme thai wer not able to pay.

Oh, for the misereis of Kirk and Stait at this tyme ! Both of thame in a way of confufioun, the Lordis anger being hot aganes both, and nane to ftand up in the gap, bot the Lordis pepill threatned to be afflicted yit fevin tymes moir.

Mairover, befoir the Inglifche army come in to Scotland in Julij 1650, thair wes a le&ture every day in the eftirnune, at the ringing of the four hour bell, quhich did much good both to the foull and body, the foule being edifeit and fed by the word, and the body withholdin from unnecessar bebbing, quhilk at that hour of the day wes in ufe and custome. This le&ture hes bene negle&tit evir fince the incumming of that army ; not onlie fo, bot alfo the reiding of the Scriptures wer difchargit, and in place thairof thair wes ane Catechifme prented ; with quhilk Catechifme twa boyes wer appoyntit to reid and examine utheris, by the fpace of neir half ane hour ; quhilk laftit for a fchoirtfpace, and now laitlie, the Presbyterie and the minifteris of Edinburgh, ar to putt the reiding of the chaptures in ufe agane everie Saboth day ; quhairintill great inftabilitie may be fene. Bot we ar to confidder that thai ar bot men ; and nevirtheles of this refolutioun, they tuik a bettir cours to teache upone the Catechifme every Saboth day in the eftir nune, inftead of reiding.

About the fyftene day of November 1655, fell out ane great froaft, and within few dayis thaireftir a ftorme and tempeft of fnow ; and upone the tent day of December thaireftir, being ane Monounday, the ftorme increft and became fo fearche [fierce] and violent, the wind being at the north east, that in this fo violent a ftorme thair perifched great numberis of fchips, both in Scotland and England, and many hard by us heir at Muffilburgh, Newhevin, Bryntyland, and upone all the fea coiftis both north and fouth. Great numberis of pepill, beftiall, and guidis perifched in this ftorme alfweill be fea as by land. The lyke ftorme wes not fene by the fpace of many yeiris befoir ; no, not that great ftorme that did arryfe at the death of King James the Sext did not equall this ftorme. This froaft continued undiffolvit fra the tent of November till the twenty day of December



thaireftir, at quhilk tyme thair fell out a quyet and ane calme thow, without ony kynd of weit.

19 December 1655. Ane Proclamatioun gevin out anent the eftablifching of the Juftices of Peax throw the haill land, with the inſtru&tiounes to thame and to thair conftables.

21 December 1655. The Erle of Glencairne wes takin and committit to the Caſtell of Edinburgh, for alledgit haifing correſpondence with the lait King, ſince his capitulation with the Generall and uther officeris of the Engliſche army. GOD SAVE THE KING.

SO ENDIS THIS YEIR 1655.

---

SUM SCHOIRT OBSERVATIOUNES THIS YEIR, SCHORTER THAN THE TABLE AND INDEX PREFIXIT, 1655.

Great alteration of the pryces of victuell this yeir, the pryces in the foir end of the yeir being exceiding chaip, and chaiper nor in mony ſcoir of yeiris befoir; bot the weit and cold wethir, falling out in the ſpring and ſomer in great abundance, maid the mercatis to arryſe to the triple and quadruple pryce, and gif the money haid not bene ſkant, it haid bene far derar. Ceffis and excyſis multiplyed, both upone menis perſones and eftaites, as wes wonderfull. Out of every fourtie pundis of annuel rent, thair wes exacted yea, menis laboris, calling, tred, and traffik wes not frie, bot all of thame taxt and ſtentit to the publi&. A Counfall of Stait aggreyed upone for governing of Scotland. A declaration of warr emittit aganes Spayne. The pryces of all writtis paſſing under the Theſaureris hand augmented. The great tempeſt of wind and ſnow, the lyke quhairof was feldome ſene. The Communioun, quhilk for the ſpace of ſex yeiris befoir wes not celebrat, wes now this yeir, 1655, celebrat.



SUM CERTANE SCHOIRT OBSERVATIONES OF THE  
MOIST REMARKABLE MATERIS FALLIN IN AND  
ABOUT SCOTLAND IN THE YEIR OF OUR LORD 1656.

UPONE the first day of Januar this yeir 1656, betuix sex and nyne at night, ther was ane great eclips of the moone. The nycht being fair, and the moone, being in its full strenth and at the height, in full vigour and glorie, fene to the haill land. It lastit the space of thrie houris fra the begyning to the clofour; quhairat the firmament did chaynge the cullour full of quhyte streames, to the admiratioun of many.

2 Januar. The cefs augmentit and proclaimed. This additionall ces wes nyne scoir thowfand merkis Scottis *per mensem*.

3 Januar. The Articles of peax proclaimed betuix the Commounwelth of England and the Kingdome of France.

7 Januar. The Court of Excequer establisched. The perfones names of that judicatorie wer thir, Judge Lokhart, Judge Smith, [Judge] Defborow, and Judge Lawrence.

9 Januar 1656. Ane Ordinance emittit and publeift, that nane fould pas to Yreland without licence.

In this moneth of Januar, ane Ordour emittit and proclaimed by his Heynes counfell in Scotland for governament thairof, for the moir equall raising of the Affesment of ten thowfand pund sterling by the moneth, ordanit to be payit from the last day of December last, in anno 1655, to the first of Julij 1656.

16 Januar 1656. Ane eclipse of the sun, betuix 12 in the foir noone, and 2 in the eftirnune; not very confiderable, the tyme and space being very fchort.



13 Februar, being Weddinfday, 1656. Four perfones hangit on the Castel-hill, ane man for witchcraft, and thrie wemen, all of thame for horrible inceft of exceiding near propinquitie not to be named.

It is formerlie obfervit, how the Churches of Edinburgh wer devydit, and that of ane Kirk thai did mak twa. At the upbigging of the feperatioun wallis in twa of thefe kirkis, at twa feverall tymes, in the moneth of Februar 1656, the fkaffelling fell, flew fum of the pepill, and mutilat utheris.

This moneth of Februar 1656, did prove ane exceiding fair moneth, verry dry, warme, with a pleafant feafonable raine.

Penult Februar 1656. Ane Proclamatioun emittit anent Kirk-landis, that all perfones haiffand or haldand kirk-landis, or landis of the Kingis patrimony, fould produce thair rychtes and infeftmentis thairof, to be fene and confidderit by the Excequer, that ane perfyte Rentall mycht be drawn up thairupone. Thefe on this fouth fyde of Forth, are ordained to produce befor the first of Apryll. Thefe be north, in the end of that moneth, and in the moneth of Maij following.

Laft of the fame Februar. Ane Proclamatioun emittit, declarand, that in the nixt Seffioun the Judges war to call the pepill and actiounes conforme to the roll; and quhair peces war alreddy fene by the advocattis, that no farder fichteing of peces fould be allowit nor that quhilk the procuratoris and advocattis haid alreddy fene; and the pairtie defender to anfuer fummarielie without farder fighting.

The 2 day of Marche, being Sondag, 1656. Judge Swyntoun, who wes excommunicat out of the bofome of the Kirk, wes this day relaxit fra that fentence of excommunicatioun, in the Old kirk of Edinburgh, be Mr. James Hammiltoun, without personall comperance thair, or in face of prefbyterie or feffioun, *O quantum ab illo, &c.* This relaxatioun wes thaireftir publeift in fum of the reft of the kirkis of Edinburgh.

At this tyme, many skipperis and maryneris wer takin to fea to ferve the Inglifches. Mony of thame without compulfion wer content to tak on and ferve, thair being lytill or no imployment for thame utherwayes in tred or merchandice, the feas being foull with pirattis and robberis.



12 Marche 1656. Ane woman of Innerkethin brint in the Castelhill of Edinburgh for witchcraft. The same day, ane uther woman hangit for murthour of hir awin two young chyldrene, borne be hir in adultrie.

Friday the 21 Marche 1656. Thair being ane woman condempnit to be hangit for poysoning hir awin husband, and scho alledgeand that scho wes with chylde, thairby to schun death for a tyme, the Judges this day appoyntit, that at the fkyaling of the kirk fyftene of the maist modest and discreit women shold be takin and compellit to go in to the counsell hous, to tak cognitioun and tryell quhider or not scho wer in that conditioun.

At this tyme lykewyse, the King of France and the King of Swadin sent over thair commissiouneris to Scotland for leiving [levying] of fodgeris. The King of Swadin, by the Lord Cranstoun his commissiouner, refavit multitudes; the uther, for France, wes not so weill anfuerit.

It is heir declaired, how that thair wes ane Ordinance and Proclamatioun emittit twitching the imbringing of such evidentis and rychtis as concernit kirklandis and the former Kinges propertie; quhilk Ordinance and Proclamatioun pat all pepill haldand landis formerlie of the kingis and princes to great perplexitie, and not onlie so, bot also to great charges and expensis, as heireftir salbe observit. And becaus this Act and Proclamatioun wes much feared, I thocht guid and expedient to insert the famin verbatim, as it come out in prent.

At EDINBURGH, the 27 of Februar 1656.

BY THE JUDGES OF HIS HEYNES COURT OF EXCEQUER IN SCOTLAND.

FORSOMUCH as by the severall Lawis and Actis of Parliament in this natioun, all fewaris heritouris, possessouris of ony pairt or portioun of the revenewis thair of, alsweell of the annexed propertie, and all and quhatsumever fewit landis, as of all benefices, bischoprikes, abacies, prioreis, provestreis, teyndis, personages, vicarages, alterages, deanreis, chaplanreis, and utheris, haif, for the bettir cleiring of, and making up a trew and perfyte Rentall of the same, bene ordanit to be exhibeit and producit befor the Lordis, and utheris of the Excequer, and uther Commissiouneris appoyntit for that effect, thair hole originall infestmentis, richtes, takis, tytillis, and uther securiteis maid to thame, quhairby they clame richt or tytill thairto, togidder with the Rentallis of the saidis bischoprikes, and utheris afoirsaid, or ony uther richt or



securitie maid to thame [or] thair authoris, by the quhich thai posses the samin; to the effect, that the saidis Lordis of Excequer, and utheris apoynted Commissioneris for that purpos, mycht tak inspectioun thairof, and caus thair clerk to tak a minute of the nature of the same, and clauses thairin contenit, and to insert and registrat the same in thair bookes; With certificatioun give thai fail thairintill, they sould forfeit, amit and tyne all pretendit infestmentis, or uther rycht and tytill thai have, or may pretend to haif, to any landis quhatsumever, that thai haif holden, or pretendis to hald, ather in proprietie or superioritie, quhich thair pretendit infestmentis and tytillis thairof, in cais of faillie foirsaid, wer declared by Act of Parliament, to be null and of nane availl, force, nor effect in thameselffis: And that the nullitie thairof sould be admittit and resavit be way of exceptioun or reply, in all judgementis without ony process, action, or declarator of reducioun, to be gevin thairupone, as the Actis of Parliament by King James the First, Parliament first, Act 9, and by King James the Sext, Parl. 12, Act 131, Parl. 15, Actis 245 and 262, and uther Actis maid thairanent, at moir lenth beiris: And considering that now, by the great distractiounes and disturbances in this natioun, many of the registeris, rentallis, and rollis of the said Revenue ar loist, at leist for the present can not be fund, quhairby a trew and perfyte Rentall, and the conditioun of the said revenue can not be knawn; the saidis Judges finding it a necessar dutie, to prosecute the commissioun and trust imposed upone thame to searche for and assay all possible meanis for cleiring of and making up a trew and perfyte Rentall of the said revenues, and for geving thame trew informatioun of the conditioun thairof; they find no way so much conduceable to the effectuating of the same, then to prosecute and follow furth such reullis as hes bene formerlie intendit and ordanit by the Actis of Parliament above specifit. In consideratioun quhairof, and in prosecutioun of the same, the saidis Judges do heirby requyre all and quhatsumever vassellis, fewaris, heritouris, possessouris, or ony utheris, pretendand rycht to ony pairt or portioun of the foirsaid revenue, alsweill propertie as causwalitie, benefices, bishoprikes, abaceis, pryoreis, and utheris abovementionat, to exhibeit and produce befor thame, or thair clerkis, in maner underwrytin, all and quhatsumever these originall infestmentis, rychtes, and tytillis, or uther evidentis, quhairby they posses ony of the saidis landis and benefices grantit to thame; with all and quhatsumever grantis, giftes, and conversiones, maid or grantit by the late King James, or Charles, quhairby the rent of the foirsaid land, or ony pairt or parcell thairof, ar any wayis burdened, converted, altered, or diminished; to the effect, that eftir inspectioun thairof, a perfyte Rentall of the same, and particular clausis thairin contenit, may be recordit, conforme to the foirsaidis Actis of Parliament; And to the end the samin may be effectuellie done, and that the persones afoirsaid, thairin concerned, may haif tyme for exhibiting and producing thairof, the saidis Commissioneris and Judges above writtin, haif ordaned and heirby ordanes, all the afoirsaidis persones on this syde of the revar of Tay, to produce in maner foirsaid, betuix and the first day of Apryll nixt to cum; and these beyond the river of Tay, on this syde of the river of Spay, betuix and the first day of Maij nixt thaireftir; and these beyond the said river of Spay, betuix and the first day of Junij nixt



thaireftir also ; with certificatioun gif ony of thame faillie thairintill, the saidis Judges will tak such ordor thairanent, for thair contempt and disobedience, as they sall conceive moist suitable thairwith, and agreable to the Lawis of this Natioun ; and Ordanes these presentis to be prented and publisched at the Mercat Croces of Edinburgh and heid Burrowis of every Schyre within this Natioun, and at all uther places neidfull and requisite for the publict intimatioun thairof. Extracted furth of the Recordis of Excequer, by me

W. PURVIS, Cl.

Marche 1656. Ane Proclamatioun emittit anent the reftrayning of coillis for ease of the natives, quho bocht thair coales at a very dear raitt, to the pepillis great greiff.

Marche 1656. Papiftes difchargit this natioun.

9 Marche 1656. Ane man callit James Fortoun being condempnit for airt and pairt of murthour, committit in the north, he was hangit in the Caftellhill of Edinburgh : ane brave youth, and very curagious at his death. He fuffered death with ane invincible curage ; and rather be-feeming a brydgroome, nor ane going to the gallous. Among uther particularis, his confeffion was, that he did evir brag of his ftrenth and curage, and fo deyit very curagioufly.

Upone the 12 of Apryll 1656, repoint come to Edinburgh of a great difpute betuix the King of Swadenis army, now in the kingdome of Poill, on the ane pairt, and the Polonianes on the uther pairt, quhairin it was reportit that the King of Swadenis army wes routit. As this fall be fund trew or feinzeit, it falbe noted in the awin tyme and place.

Penult of Apryll 1656, the Dutches of Hammiltoun wes mareyit to the Erle of Selkirk, fecound lauchfull fone to the Marques of Dowglas, at the kirk of Corftorphyn.

In the end of Apryll and beginning of Maij 1656, multitudes of Quakeris increft, both men and wemen, alfweill Scottis as Englifche, and publietlie fchew thamefelfis throw the ftreitis of Edinburgh, and making twyfe at leift in the week thair pretendit fermoundis and hortatiounes at the Caftellhill of Edinburgh ; to quhome refoirtit much pepill, fum to heir and fie, and fum utheris to reverence thair judgementis, errouris, and opiniounes. And the divifioun of the Miniftrie in thair judgementis and



opiniounes did much contribute to the increas of these errouris. At this tyme also, thair wes much secreit Meffis in the land.

Upone the penult Sonday of Apryll, the Westmest kirk of St. Geill, quhair of Mr. George Huchefoun is a preacher, wes compleittit, and a fermound tacht eftir the perfyting thair of that day.

In Maij 1656, the Toun of Edinburgh wes threatned with the taking from thame the liberteis of Leith, except thai fould build for the garifoun a Citiedaill upone the north fyde of the Water of Leith. Thair hes bene findrie meetinges betuix the Generall of the army and the toun of Leith about this buffines. Quhat end it makis it falbe heireftir declaired.

The Spring this yeir wes very unko and unseasonable, be reffoun of the frequent froftis and rayne, exceiding much during the monethis of Marche and Apryll, quhilk maid the pepill of the cuntrey to fear famyn and dearth. The miniftrie of the Presbytrie of Lothiane, taking this to thair confideratioun, did conclude a Fast to be keiped in the begynning of Maij; quhilk wes keipit in all the kirkis of this Presbytrie; and albeit with great waiknes, yit it wantit not the awin happy effect and bliffing, for fra that day of humiliatioun the Lord did produce much fair and plesant weather for many dayis thaireftir following.

6 Maij 1656. A Proclamatioun emittit chargeing all schirreffis, bailleis, and utheris, to compeir befor the Commiffioneris of Excequer for making of thair Excequer comptis.

The first Tyfday of this moneth of Maij 1656, the Synod Assemblie met at Edinburgh, quhairat the old diftra&tiounes and differencis were walknit and renewit.

Heir is fet doun ane A& of Counfall at Westminster or Quhytehall, [in favouris of dettouris willing to fatisfie thair just dettis, and for moderating of the rigour of comprynges, &c.] daittit the 15 of Apryll 1656, proclaimed the 24 of Maij 1656.

This former Ordour, emittit by the Prote&tor and Counfell of the 15 of Apryll 1656, wes heighlie approvin by the Counfall in Scotland for the governament thair of, and thair Declaratioun emittit in prent, and publeift



the 24 day of the famin moneth of Maij 1656, quhilk I refer to the prented paper, quhairof great numberis ar ventit and fold in Edinburgh.

The Prote&tor and Counfall of England, with his Heynes Counfell fittand heir at Edinburgh for the governament thairof, haiffing intentioun to big a Citidaill on the north fyde of the brig of Leith, they delt with the Toun of Edinburgh, ather to big that Citidaill, or ellis to lois thair libertie and superioritie of Leith. The Toun of Edinburgh, not willing to tyne thair fuperioritie, did agrey with the great Counfall fittand heir at Edinburgh for the governament to advance thriescoir thowfand pundis Scottis, twitching the bigging of the Citidaill; and fo the Inglifches began to caft the tranches, and entir to that work on the north fyde of Leith, upone Monday the 26 of Maij 1656; in founding and erecting quhairof the Inglifches were exceiding paynefull and diligent.

Thair wes ane number of the maift able and ftout fodgeris fingled out of all the regimentis in Scotland, out of every company of the Englifches fyve, ordered to go for the Englifche fervice to Spaniola, or fum of the Spanifche jurifdictioun; quha being fent to Air, thair to tak fchipping, it fell out, that abone fum drink they fell in debaitt thair with thair awin cuntrey men and fodgeris, being thair for the tyme; thair wes ane het difpute betuix thefe fodgeris, in which conflit thair wer xij fodgeris killed, and about thriescoir or thairby deidlie woundit. This wes the 29 of Maij and the morne thaireftir 1656.

5 Junij 1656. A great pairt of the citidaill at Sant Johnneftoun wes brint by ane accidentall fyre.

Collonell Lokhart being preferrit to keip the Signet for the effaires of Scotland, and to intromet with, and uplift the haill feyis, commoditeis, caufwaliteis, profeiteis, and dewteis thairof, als frielie and amplie as ony uther Secretar of Scotland did of befoir; and haiffing maid ane lairge fignet for fignating of all lettres and wrytes paffing the fame, with infcriptioun in thefe wordis following; he did now, upone the 12 of Junij 1656, entir to that office, and did poffes the fame, and intromet with the feyis, deuteis, and cafwaliteis belonging thairto, to his awin proper ufe and



behove, without geving accompt to ony quhatfumeuer : quhilk gift wes estimat one of the greateft in Scotland at this tyme, being fumtymes, as wes fuppoft, to be worth fumtymes *per annum* fourtie thowfand pundis *per annum*. The infeription wes thus, *Pax Queritur Bello*.

16 Junij 1656. This 16 day of Junij being Monday, ane Proclamatioun emittit in favouris of creditores to forfalt perfones, that thefe creditouris, quho, as yit, haif not gevin in thair clames, fould yit be hard by the truſtees, and thair clames refavit be thame being impowered to that effect, and ordanit that court to be haldin weeklie in the Tailzeouris Hall in Edinburgh.

The fame day, ane uther Proclamatioun emittit in favouris of thefe diftreft dettouris, quha, not being able to pay and yit willing, war content to difpone thair landis for fatisfaftioun of thair dett ; that thefe dettouris mycht faillie repair heir to Edinburgh, they performing the ordouris preferyvit by the former A& and Proclamatioun of the 15 of Apryll 1656, and this favor to endure for the ſpace of nyne monethis ; and for cleiring heiroyf thair wes ane A& fet down by the Judges, quhairoyf the tenor followis.

EDINBURGH, 14 Junij, 1656.

THE Commiſſioneris for Adminiſtratioun of Juſtice to the pepill in Scotland, in purſewance of his Heynes and his Councellis ordour of the 15 of Apryll laſt, anent debtor and creditor, impowering thame to tak the beſt and ſpedieſt cair thai can to put the ſaid ordour in effectuell execution, that all perſones concerned thairin may enjoy the benefite thairof, conſiddering that many perſones, be reſſoun of thair preſent condition, and legall diligence iſchued out aganes thame cannot ſaillie repair hither, and apeir befor thame for obteneing the benefite of the ſaid ordour ; do thairfoir impower and autorize the Ordinar upon the Billis, from tyme to tyme eftir the preſenting of a Bill of Spenſioun relative to the ſaid ordour, for ony perſone with a liſt of his dettis, and a ſupplicatioun for friedom to his perſone, to repair to Edinburgh, and apeir befor the Ordiner, making faith and declairing conforme to the ordor foirſaid, to diſcharge all meſſengeris at airnes, and uther miniſteris of juſtice to trouble the perſone of him for quhome the ſaid Bill, liſt, and ſupplicatioun ſalbe preſented for the dettis contenit in the ſaid liſt, and that by captioun or uther wayis, and that for ſuch a tyme as the Judge ſall think expedient. Quhairanent theſe ſalbe to the Ordiner ane warrand, and ordanes this to be publeiſt at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and to be recordit in thair Buikes of Sederunt.

(Subſcryvit thus)

J.A. LEARMONT, I.P.D.



At and about this tyme, thair wer frequent conflicts upone fea betuix the Dunkirkeris and the Inglifches, quhairat findry Englifches fchippis wer takin, fuckin, and blown up, to the great hurt and dampnage of merchand tredderis, both of England and Scotland.

ANE ORDOR AND DECLARATIOUN OF HIS HEYNES COUNSELL IN SCOTLAND FOR THE GOVERNAMENT THAIROF, FOR THE MAGISTRATES PUTTING IN DEW EXECUTIOUN THE LAWIS AGANES CLANDESTINE MARIAGES.

QUHAIRAS complaynt hath bene maid to the Councell by the Ministeris, Elderis, and Dekins of the Churches of Edinburgh, and severall utheris within this Natioun aganes clandestine and privat Mariages without consent of parentis, tutoris, and utheris of rycht concerned thairin, by quhich the lawis of this cuntrey have bene contemned and violated, and the hartis of mony honest Christiane parentis and utheris as afoirsaid, deiply wounded quhilest thai behold thair chyldrene and relatiounes, not onlie neglect thair dewtie, bot cast thameselffis by such disorderlie courses, into wofull snares and misereis, out of the quhich they cannot extricate thameselffis: the Counsell taking the same into thair serious consideratioun, and finding that thair ar guid and helthsum lawis maid for preventing such evillis, or punischeing thame quhen acted, quhich, gif put in dew executioun by the Magistrat, wald probablie prove a competent remedie, have thairfoir thocht fitt, and do heirby ordor and declair, that gif ony persone or persones, at any tyme residing within this Natioun, or ony of the Yles, or pairtes thairof, sall, eftir the proclayming of these presentis, mary, or caus thameselffis to be mareyed, in a clandestine way, and without consent of parentis, or utheris legally autorized to give consent in that behalff, such persones, alsweell these quho do so marie, as the celebratoris of such mariages, ar from hencefurth to expect that the penall lawis maid aganes such offenderis and offences salbe put in spedie and effectuall executioun aganes thame and everie [ane] of thame: Off quhich the Commissionaris for Administratioun of Justice to the pepill in Scotland, and all utheris Magistratis, quhome these may concerne, ar to tak dew notice, and ar heirby requyred to proceid thairin according to thair respective dewteis and places, and his Heynes Advocatt is heirby requyred from tyme to tyme to prosecute such offender or offenderis, as is befoir expressed and set down. Gevin at Edinburgh, the 19 day of Junij 1656.

Signed in the name and by ordour of the Councill.

BROGHILL, President.

THURSDAY, 19 Junij, 1656.

In this moneth of Junij 1656, these twa old Lordis of Seffioun, viz. Durie and Humbie, twa able men for discharge of that office and functioun, both of thame depairtit this lyff.



Lykewyfe, in the end of this moneth of Junij 1656, Robert Sandelandis, ane of the bailleis of Edinburgh the laft yeir 1655, was, this yeir 1656, wairdit within the Tolbuith of Edinburgh, and fynit in 25 lb. fterling, and his burges ticket revin and cuttit for not accepting upone him to be ane of the ftent maifteris in Edinburgh.

In this moneth alfo, wes fent down by the Protector the Signet, the Privie, Quarter Seall, and the Great Seall. The infcriptioun of the Signet is, *Pax Queritur Bello*. The infcription of the Pryvie Seall beiris thir wordis, *Pax Queritur Bello*. The Great Seall beiris thir wordis, on the one fyde, to witt, *Olivarius Dei Gra. Reip. Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hyberniæ, &c. Protector*, ramping on his hors with his airme put furth, and his batoun in his hand, and his fword girded about him, and at his bak St. Androis croce with the lyoun thairon. And upone the uther fyde it is thus, *Magnum Sigillum Scotiæ*, 1656, with Sant Androis croce, with the lyoun above the airmes, and the lyoun and the [dragon], and under the lyoun and St. Androis croce, a belt, quhairin is infert, *Pax Queritur Bello*.

The nynt of Julij 1656, ane man and ane woman execute and hangit upone the Caftelhill of Edinburgh; the man for killing of ane woman quha was great with chyld to himfelf; and the woman lykewyfe hangit for murthering hir awin chyld.

In Julij 1656, thair wes ane great victorie obtenit be the Spanyard over the Frenfches, quha did kill to thame above twelff thowfand men, and tuik above aucht thowfand captives.

In this tyme alfo, Commiffiounes came down from the Protector and his Counfell, for electing Commiffioneris in Scotland to repair to the Parliament of England, to be haldin at Lundoun the fevintene day of September nixt to cum, 1656.

The taxatioun impofit upone the Toun of Edinburgh, extending to thrie fcoir thowfand pund, wes exactlie takin up from the inhabitantes thair of, fwa that the Tounes burdinges daylie increft, burding eftir burding; and quhairas thair wes ony deficiency, they war compellit, and fodgeris quarterit upone thame till thair proportionnes wer payit.

Auguft 1656. Ane A& emittit and proclaimed pafte by his Heynes



Counfall in Scotland for the governament thair of, intitulat, "Ane Act for the bettir preventing of evill affected perſones acting ony deſignne to the diſturbance of the quyet of this natioun by ane unlicenced repairing to this cuntrie, and going out of the ſame ;"—quhairin is ſtrait inhibitioun to ſkipperis and ſeamen, ather to tranſport furth, or carey into this natioun ony diſaffected perſone to the peace and weilfair of this natioun, without licence in that behalff from his Heynes the Lord Protector, or his Counfell, or from his Heynes Counfell in Scotland, or the Commander in cheiff of his Heynes forces thair, or his Heynes Counfell in Yreland, or Generallis of the fleet of this Commounwelth.

Upone the 14 day of Auguſt 1656, the Toun of Edinburgh did feaſt my Lord Broghall, great Prefident of the Counfell of Scotland, with the Generall of the army, viz. Generall Monk, as alſo the haill perſones of the Counfell of Stait, as lykewyſe the Officeris and Commanderis of the army, the Judges of the land, and thair followeris. This feaſt wes gevin by the Toun of Edinburgh with great ſolempnitie within the Parliament Houſe, ritchlie hung for that end. The haill pryme men, and ſuch of thair followeris as wer in reſpect, wer all refavit burgeſſis, and thair burges tickettis delyverit to thame. This Lord Broghall wes ane very worthy nobleman of great judgement, and weil beloved of all our Scottis natioun as knew him, and much deſyred be thame to haif remayned in place of Prefidencie ; for he was much beloved of all this natioun for his ſingular witt and juſtice for the tyme. The Generall wes no les beloved of this natioun, at this tyme, for his ſingular wiſdome and cariage to all that haid addreſſe unto him. And much moir mycht be recordit of the cariage and behaviour of moſt pairt of the Engliſhes, namelie of the Counfallouris, Judges, Officeris, and Commanderis, quha for that cauſe conquieſt the love of much pepill for the tyme being.

It is formerlie obſervit, that the Great Seall, Privy Seall, Quarterlie Seall, and Signet, wer all of thame ſent down heir to Scotland, to be uſit and apendit as ſuch writtis and evidentis as war in uſe in Scotland in the lait Kinges tyme ; and the honor of the keiping of the Great Seall being conferrit upon Deſburrow, ane of the Hie Counfell for the governament of



Scotland, it was, upone the 28 of August 1656, careyed befor him to the Excequer Hous than fitting, in a riche purs maid for that end, be James Broun merchand burges of Edinburgh, throw the haill streit, all discoverit.

At this tyme also, viz. the sevint day of September being Sondag, the Ministeris of Edinburgh, and the haill Presbyterie of Lowthiane, began to teach upone the Catechisme; sa that eftir the dischargeing of reiding the Scripture by the Reidaris in churches, and reiding of the Catechisme by boyis, this ordour of teaching upone the Catechisme began in the Kirkis of Edinburgh the said sevint day of September 1656.

At this tyme lykewyse, thair wes many battellis foghten be the King of Swadin aganes the King of Poill, and by the Cofakis and Muskviteris in the eist. Remitting the relatioun thair of to these quha recordis the samyn, I returne to the Commounwelth of thir thrie natiounes of England, Scotland, and Yreland.

It hes bene recordit of befor, that a Parliament wes to be haldin at Lundoun the sevintene day of September 1656, and that Commiffioneris fould be sent up from this Natioun to that effect; quhilk wes fullie performit, and Commiffioneris sent up from this to that end.

27 September. Ane Proclamatioun emittit anent the benefite of the A& 15 Apryll last in favouris of distrest creditoris, that the Judges war to spend the maist pairt of the moneth of November nixt upone the heiring and discuffing of these actiounes.

At this Michaelmes 1656, the names of the magistrates that wer chofin to beir office for the yeir following, ar these; at Edinburgh, Andro Ramsay provest, continued this yeir as he was the yeir preceding; Archibald Sydferff, Robert Lokhart, Archibald Ker, Alex. Halyburtoun, bailleis; David Wilkie, dean of gild; Francis Killoch, thesaurer; Johnne Jowfie and James Deanes, bailleis of the Cannogait; Robert Sandelandis and Walter Cheiflie, bailleis of Leith. And becaus Robert Lokhart refused to accept the place, thairfoir it wes conferrit upone Robert Murray.

And foralsmuch as I haif relatioun to the toun of Glasgow, quhairin I wes borne and bred, I thocht also heir to insert the magistrates reuling



thair for the rest of this yeir, and the yeir following; viz. Johnne Anderfone callit of Wodfyde, proveft continued; Thomas Allane merchand, Andro Cwnynghame merchand, and Johnne Hall chyrurgeane, bailleis; Johnne Bell, deane of gild, Johnne Liftoun, thefaurer, and Walter Neilfon, dekin convenar.

It is formarly obfervit, by the former Obfervationes, that the fpring tyme of this yeir 1656 producit much froft and cold weather during the monethis of Marche and Apryll, quhich pat the pepill in fear of much dearth and famyn. The Presbyterie of Lothiane, and many mae kirkis taking this to thair confideratioun, indicted a Faft to be keipit in the begyning of Maij following; quhich wes folemplie keipit in many pairtes, and albeit in great waiknes, yit it wanted not the awin happy effect and bleffing, for it fo pleafit the Lord to difpofe upon the fefone this yeir, that fra the day of that humiliatioun, the Lord did fo ordor the weather, that the lyke foomer and harveft wes nevir fene in this aige, nor many yeiris befor to the memorie of man; fo that the harveft wes exceding airlie, begynning in many partes with the first of Auguft, and befor the 15 of September nixt following the haill cornes in Lothiane wer brocht in to the berne yaird, and fo in many pairtes in the cuntrie, being weill win by feasonable windis, very delytfull to the beholderis. For the quhich, thair wes folempne dayis of thankifgeving appoyntit throw all, at the leift the maift pairt of Scotland, quhilk began in Lothiane upone the nyntene day of Otober, being Sonday, 1656.

Upone Weddinfday the 15 of Otober 1656, thair wes fevin feveral executiounes in Edinburgh: viz. twa men, ane old, the other young, both of thame brint in the Caftellhill of Edinburgh for bowgarie and beftialtie; alfo ane woman for poyfoning hir awin hufband; twa uther women, the mother and the dochter, both of thame for murthering ane bairne borne of the dochter in fornicatioun or adultery; lykewyfe ane old man fcourged throw the ftreit of Edinburgh, for being of intentioun to bowgerie, and being at the very entrie of the act wes interruptit; and the fevint, being ane fervand woman in Edinburgh, wes lykewyfe quhipped and fcourgit throw Edinburgh, for convoying a baftard borne of hir awin,



and laying it down on the streit naikit, quhaireftir the bairne wes found, depairtit this lyff within few houris thaireftir.

The Protector, with advyse of his Counfall, emittit thair ordour in prent, publeift and proclaimed throwch all the speciall burrowes and schyres of Scotland, for ane publi&t Fast and humiliatioun in all thrie nationes of England, Scotland, and Yreland, for a blessing to the Parliament of England, now sittand at Lundoun, and conclusiounes thairof, quhilk wes ordanit to be keipit upone the 30 day of O&tober 1656; quhilk wes accordinglie performat be all the Englifches heir in Scotland, bot wes refused by the ministrie of Scotland, alledgeand, that it was aganes the Cannones and constitutiones of the Kirk to obey any such ordores, except the Fast had bene indi&tit by ordour of the Affembleis or thair Committee; and so, upone that accompt, such obedience was not gevin as wes expected.

It wes also ordored, by the Protector, that upone the fyft day of November nixt thaireftir, thair sould be ane universall thankisgeving for the happy succes of the Englifche navy, quha haid laitlie recovered from the Spanyard returnand from the West Inges, twa or thrie millioun of money, and haid fuckin and blown up to thame twa of thair schippes. This solempnitie of thankisgeving was not obeyit by our Scottis ministrie.

The provinciall Synod of Lothiane met at Edinburgh upone the first Tyfday, Weddin&day, Thur&day, and Fryday of November upone the effaires of the church, to quhais meeting the provinciall [Synod] at Glasgou dire&tit Mr. Patrick Gillespie as commissiouner for thame to this meeting of the Affemblie; quhais commissioun wes rejectit, alledgeand, that he was a deposit minister by the Generall Affemblie and thair committee, and not lauchfullie reponit and readmittit. This his commissioun being rejectit, eftir much dispute betuix him and thame, he prouddie minaffed thame, and callit it a tyrannicall Affemblie, besyde sum uther unbeseeming speechis.

At this tyme, viz. in O&tober and November, the Protector and Generall Monk, generall of the army in Scotland, being surelie informed that the lait King, and the Duke of York his brother, haid prepared ane army of mixt



pepill, and maynelie Spainyairdis, in West Flanderis, and was to cum to sea, and to land in ane of the thrie natiounes, bot specially in Scotland, and that the King haid writtin to all his trusteis heir in Scotland, England, and Yreland, of his intentiounes. The Protector and the Generall heir in Scotland, was heirupone so much the more cairfull to mak thair regimentis strong, namely, at all the sea pointis; and not onlie so, bot also caufit tak, apprehend, and committ all such perfonas as haid any wayis aetit for the lait King of befor; such as the Erle of Seafoirt, the Lord of Lorne, the Lord Forrestar of Corstorphyn, the young Laird of Newark, the Erle of Selkirk.

It is formerlie observit, in the former notes in Anno 1653, how the burdinges within this natioun daylie increft, and, namelie, within the Toun of Edinburgh, sik as cessis for intertenament of fodgeris; 2. Contributioun for the fyre in Glasgou to such perfonas quha was damnified by that sudden fyre, above ane thowsand familieis; 3. Collectioun for ministeris stipendis in Edinburgh during thair being in the Castell, and quha haid fled from the Inglisches at thair incuming to Edinburgh; 4. The annuitie of hous maillis; 5. Collectioun for the fodgeris imprissoned in England; 6. Contributioun to the pure in Edinburgh, quho wer distrest at this tyme; 7. Contributioun for repairing and building up of the twa kirkis, viz. the Gray Freir Kirk and the College Kirk, quhilkis twa kirkes wer demolished by the fodgeris; 8. Ane uther Collectioun for alteratioun of thrie kirkes, and divisioun of ane kirk in twa, for ease and accommodatioun of the heiraris; 9. Ane new impositioun upone baptisme and mariage gevin to Mr. Patrik Hendirfoun, viz. for ilk mariage 30 schilling, and for ilk baptisme 24 schilling; 10. For our saittis in the kirk, quhilk we war forced to pay for, utherwayis to be frustrat of the word; 11. Feyis quarterlie to the beddellis of the kirk; 12. Ordiner billis at 6 pence sterling; 13. William Purves' productioun; 14. Mr. Scharps prothogollis; 15. Monethlie contributioun for the poore; 16. Ouklie contributioun for coill and candle to the mayne gaird; 17. Furnesing of fodgeris with bed, coill, and candle within our awin privat familieis; 18. Lanternis with candlis hung out upone the streit, and in everie clofs, during the hail tyme of winter;



19. The expensis put upone passis to all these that went abroad fyve myles af the toun of Edinburgh and uther tounes; 20. Cessis payit sex monethis befor the tyme, and advancement of ten thowfand pund sterling *per annum* upliftit throw this natioun. All thir ar particularlie enumerat in the pittie recordis and obfervationes maid in Anno 1653.

Now sincefyne, these burdinges ar heir remarkit, viz. 1. Fyve thowfand pund sterling gevin out by the toun of Edinburgh, for bigging of the Citiedaill in Leith. 2. The great taxatioun to be upliftit for defraying of the Commiffioneris charges now at the Parliament of England, during the tyme of the Parliament, quhilk is now fitting thir 3 monethis bypast, and is to fitt uther thrie monethis to cum, gif not moir, as is fupposit. The collectioun for agenting the buffines at the Parliament now fitting at Lundoun aganes the aët of debitor and creditor grantit to the Proveft, and Robert Murray baillie. The great taxatioun to be impofit upone this natioun for outreik of a navy to the fea.

The Inglifches dois guid justice aganes publiët offendaris in the army, by fcourging both men and wemen for fornicatioun, and by caufing of thair fodgeris loip the gad.

Upone the 15 day of December 1656, Sir Thomas Nicolfoun, advocat to the lait King and Estait, ane excellent and judicious lawer, depairtit this lyff, to the greiff of mony in the land.

Upone the 23 of December 1656, Sir Williame Scott of Clerkington knycht, ane of the lait Lordis of Seffioun in the lait Kinges tyme, and a verry guid judge, depairtit this lyff of apoplefie.

This yeir 1656 producit abundance of bestiall, such as hors, nolt, fcheip, and fum of these at ane verry easie pryce, albeit much death among the fcheip this yeir. A guid mart kow wes fold for sextene pund, these bestiall being abundant and the money exceiding skant. Anent the fische this yeir, they wer also very plentifull. And albeit the West sea hering, this yeir and mony yeiris befor, left thair awin loches, viz. Lochfyne and Lochlong, yit they come into the river of Clyd, quhair in abundance thai wer takin and flayne, exceding fyne, great, and fresche; and continewit fresche, and oppinlie fold very callor, almoift all winter, evin



till mony dayis of Januar 1657. Thair wer also exceding great numberis of falmound and all uther foirt of fische takin and killed this yeir.

The eiftmeft kirk of St. Geill being devydit in twa, and the eiftmeft kirk of the twa being firft compleit and put in ordor eftir much delay, wes at lenth taght into, upone the penult Sonday of December 1656, be Mr. Robert Douglas and Mr. David Dik.

Thair muft fumquhat also be faid of the Magiftrates of Edinburgh this yeir, quha nather this yeir, nor yit mony yeiris befoir, tuik fuch cair of thair boundis as wes incumbent, for thair wyne, aill, and beir fauld in Edinburgh, wer all fophifticat; much wyne fauld in Edinburgh wer corruptit and mixt, drawn over and kirned with milk, brinftone, and uther ingrediantis; the aill maid ftrong and heidie with hempfeid, coriander feid, Turkie peppir, fute, falt, and by cafting in ftrong wafche under the caldron quhen the aill wes in brewing, and fuch uther fophifticatiounes as wer ufit: Quhairwith the Magiftrates of Edinburgh did tak no ordour, as all uther tounes did; nather yit did tak ordour with blown muttoun, corrupt veill and flefche; nor yit with fufted breid and lycht loaves; and with fals miffoures and wechtis. In all thefe particularis thai wer too negligent, and the pepill and pure abufed and negle&tit. As lykewyfe in all ftentis, taxatiounes, ceffes, and uther burdinges, the meane, middle, and pure foirt of the pepill of Edinburgh, wer the onlie fufferers, and the riche of the toun and fuch as wer of power and moyen wer ourfene and efaped; quhairas in uther tounes all perfones wer ballanced according to thair meanis and eftait, and according to equitie and confcience. This I haif fet doun heir, not upone malice nor invy aganes the guid Toun of Edinburgh, quhilk the great Lord of Hevin continuallie mantene and preferve, and for the quhilk the Wryter dois daylie pray to blis; bot that it may be a meane to the future Magiftrates to amend, for as in the former Obfervatiounes it hes bene recordit, fo now the Toun of Edinburgh is havelie diftreft and burdenit.

In December 1656, a plott devyfit aganes the Protector, bot not dete&tit till Januar thaireftir. The plott was to haif killed the Protector by a trayne of powder, at Weftminfter, quhairat the pepill being affrichted



and fleying, the Protector at his outgoing fould haif bene flobbed. Gif this haid failled, thair wer uther plottis devyfit by pistoll and musket, and uther devyces prepared for taking of his lyff. Sum of the plotteris apprehendit; quhairupone ordor wes gevin out for certane dayis of thankisgeving to be keipit, and preatchearis appoyntit for that end; off quhilk number Mr. Patrik Gillespie minifter at Glasgow is one.

To end this yeir, it is to be rememberit, that abroad these particularis did fall out, viz. a fatall overthrow this yeir gevin to the peeris and army of France by Don Johnne of Auftria, the Spanishe generall; the Italiane natioun devored with the plaig of pestilence; the famous victorie of the Venecianes over the sea forces of the Turkishe army; ane fortunat victory and pryse obtenit be Capitane Staynard and his squadrone over the Spanishe West Indiane fleitt, neir to Cadize, to the dampnage of Spayne and merchandis, of mony milliounes of crounes.

Much buffines wes expectit to haif fallin out this yeir of our Lord 1656, be reffoun of the airmeis abroad, and preparatiounes maid by the lait King, for acqyring of his and his antecessoris crounes and kingdomes; bot materis fell out utherwayis, to the difappoyntment of many, quhais inclinatioun wes rather for war than to peace.

SO ENDIS THIS YEIR OF OUR LORD 1656.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



SUM CERTANE SCHOIRT OBSERVATIONES OF THE  
MOIST REMARKABLE MATERIS FALLEN IN AND  
ABOUT SCOTLAND IN THE YEIR OF OUR LORD 1657.

THE first day of this yeir, being Thursday, the pepill obfervit the old, ancient, bot beggerlie, custome, in feiking, craving, and begging handfell ; mony superstitiouſlie beleving that thai could not thryve all that yeir except thai haid gottin a New yeirs gift.

Upone the fourtene day of this moneth of Januar, ane man hangit at the Caſtellhill of Edinburgh, for murthering of his awin fiſter. That ſame day ane woman ſcургit throw Edinburgh for theft.

26 of this ſame moneth of Januar, twa Ingliſche men kicked at the gallous upone the calſey of Edinburgh, and quhipped, for intending to fecht the ſingill combat, baith of thame being fodgeris.

Great quantateis of wyne come in this yeir to Scotland, and quhairas thir former ſex or ſevin yeiris, the pryce of every pynt of Frenſche wyne was fold at xxiiij ſ. Scottis the pynt ; it fell firſt to 20 ſchilling, thaireftir to ſextene ſchilling Scottis, thaireftir in ſum pairtes of Edinburgh, it wes fold at twelff pence the pynt.

28 Januar, being Weddinſday, 1657, thair wes thrie [four] Proclamatiounes gevin out at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh ; the firſt annulling and diſchargeing the pretendit tytill of King Charles, &c.

This Proclamatioun gevin out by auctoritie of the Parliament, than fittand at Lundoun. Ane uther Proclamatioun for the bettir preſerving of his Heynes the Lord Protectour, his perſone.



3. Proclamatioun wes foundit upone ane A& grantit for exportatioun furth of this natioun of the grouth and manufacturie of this Commounwelth, for the bettir enriching thair of.

4. Proclamatioun wes foundit upone ane A& for awaytaking of the Court of Wairdis and Lievereis.<sup>(1)</sup>

It was formerlie obferved, that thair wer findry plottis intendit for taking away of the Protectoris lyff. One of the plotteris callit Miles Sundocome, alias Fische, being apprehendit and committit to the Tour of Lundoun, thaireftir condemnit, and to be crewellie execute ; he, for feir of tortour, did poyfone himfelff the nicht befor the day of his executioun, viz. the 13 day of Februar 1657.

Upone Fryday the 20 of Februar 1657, thair wes a thankifgeving for the Protectoris faiff delyverie from these plottis.

Item, upone Settirday, the laft of Februar the famyn yeir, the Vicount of Dipline, and Colonell Montgomerie, being for a lang fpace wairdit in the Caftell of Edinburgh, they efaped furth of the Caftell in coill-menis apparell, quha haid purpoffie cum in for that effect with creillis, coillis, and coill-hors, being gentillmen clothed in coill-menis habites ; quha wer diligentlie focht for, bot could not be apprehendit.

All this tyme, fince the 17 day of September laft, 1656, the Parliament of England fittand at Lundoun did ftill fit, and dois yit continue fitting, to the great charges of this natioun fpent upone thair Commiffioneris. And now, at the wryting heiroy, quhilk is upone the 16 of Marche 1657, dois fpend much tyme in debaitting (as is alledgit) upone a publi& buffines, in reference to the Satlement of the Natioun ; and the mater being of great confequence, thair wes a day apoyntit and fet apart for feiking the Lord thairin. Quhat great buffines this was will appeir heireftir, quhen it is acted.

At this tyme, the lait King Charles of Scotland wes ftill at Burges, in

---

<sup>(1)</sup> After transcribing the substance of three of these Proclamations, Nicoll adds, "This last coppeyit and tane af ane informall and illegebill paper."



West Flanderis, with his brother of York, and thair sifter; the twa brethren keiping thair men togidder, for re-establisching them agane, wayting upone the faiff arrayvell of the King of Spaynes plaitt fleitt to furneis thame with money for putting the same in executioun.

Out of all pairtes of Europ lettres and newis speak of great preparatiounes for war in all natiounes.

The unhapy sect and societie of the Quakeris yit continues. And among utheris, it wald be rememberit, that one Susan Peirfone, haifing formerlie bene ane pretendit lover of the Scriptures, scho since proved ane apostat, and imbarcked among that ydle sect callit the Quakeris; and waggin from one assemblie to another, did requyre the ministeris, then and thair preaching, to prove thair call by miracles as the Apostles did, and to schaw quhat groundis thai haid to preach by the buik, viz. the Bybill, and for not performance of the one, and practize of the uther. Scho alledgit ordinarlie, that scho wes sent by God, and did witnes aganes thame; and wold oftymes bid thame cum down, and forbid thame to cum and delude the pepill in such a maner any moir. Thair wes in the citie of Worcester quhair scho duelt, one Williame Poill, ane apprenteis to George Knycht, both quakeris. The young man, upone the 20 of Februar last 1657, went out of his maisteris hous into the gardin, quhair he remayned a certane space, and being askit quhair he haid bene, he anfuerit and said, that he haid bene with Cryft, Cryft haid him by the hand, and he haid appoynted, and must be gone agane to him. But, being gone, he come not agane, nor was he hard of till the 22 of that moneth, and then it was fund that he haid striped himselff, laid his cloathes by the watter fyde, and drowned himselff; and accordinglie wes judged guilty of selff murther, and wes bureyed in the paroche of Claynes, and wes bureyed by four of klok on Mononday, the 23 of that moneth. His mother, being (by report) ane honest and godlie woman, and being much trubled heirat, the foirsaid Maistres Peirfone indeavored to confort hir with this persuasioun, that scho wald fetche hir sone to hir alive agane; and about sex or sevin houres eftir he was bureyed, the said Maistres Peirfone and uther Quakeris went to the grave, digged up the young man, opned the kift, and laid the corps upone



the ground, rubbed his face and breast with hir hand, and, as wes reportit, laid hir face upone his face, and hir handis upone his handis, and commandit him to arryse. Bot he not moving, fcho kneled down and prayed over him, and so commandit him in the name of the leving God to arryse and walk. This being done, and he not obeying, fcho caufit him to be put in the grave agane, and thence depairted, haifing only this excuse left hir, that he haid not bene yit four dayis deid.

23 Marche 1657. Thair wes ane Englische fodger bund naikit to the gallous of Edinburgh, and first scourgit, and thaireftir his lugges naillit to the gallous by the space of ane hour or thairby, and thaireftir his lugges cuttit out of his heid for cunzieing and forging two halff crounes. The quhich two half crounes war festned and naillit to the gibet, quhair they remayne to this day.

It is formerlie observit, that the Parliament of England met and convenit upone the sevintene day of September 1656. Since quhilk tyme thair wes nevir a fittand Counsell of Stait, nather Court of Excequer in Scotland till the penult of Marche 1657. At quhilk tyme, a quorum of the Counsell of Stait met in the Parliament Hous of Edinburgh, the quorum consistit at this tyme of thrie perfonen. The day following, quhilk wes the last of that moneth of Marche 1657, they did salute this natioun with ane A& and Proclamatioun, quhairin it wes ordanit that ane cefs of ten thowfsand pund *per mensem* fould be presentlie leevied for sex monethis, viz. for Januar, Februar, and Marche, now cum and bypast, and for Apryll, Maij, and Junij nixt following, amounting to thrie scoir thowfsand pund sterling. This is ordaned to be presentlie collectit without delay. It is admired how it can be gottin, the cuntrey being exceiding pure, the moneyis skairfche and skant, and to borrow it was not possible, for credite was crakit, and the A& in favouris of distrest dettouris maid all moneyis to be keipit up.

It is formarlie observit, that Monarchy wes extirpate, a Commounwelth erectit, airmyes raifit for that end, for suppreffing Monarchy and mantaining a Commounwealth, the lait King Charles, with his twa brethir, the Duke of York and Duke of Glotchefer, declared incapable of



government, or to haif ony richt, tytill, or dignitie within these thrie natiounes, and thair tytillis and dignities declaired voyd ; yit nevirtheles, and notwithstanding thair of, the Parliament now sittand at Lundoun, eftir greater deliberatioun tane anent the government and statling of the natioun, did spend mony weikis and dayis for bringing this buffines to pas, and delt with his Heynes, Oliver Lord Protector to assume the tytill and dignitie of a King ; and, by ane Act in this Parliament, did voyce and conclude that thair sould be a King. Sindry addressis wer maid to his Heynes to accept of it, and findry speechis wer maid by the speakeris for thamefelffis, and in name of the haill Hous for that end. And in thair speechis they tuik occasioun, for severall reasones, to commend the tytill of a King, and necessitie to haif a King within that natioun ; as, that a King first statled Christianity in this yland ; that it hath bene long re-faved and approved by our antecessouris, quho fand it by experience, consistig with thair liberteis ; that it wes a tytill best known to our lawis, moift aggreivable to our constitutioun and to the temper of the pepill : and these thinges the speakeris maid evident at lairge by diveris grave and wechtie arguments. Eftirwardis, the speakeris proceidit to oppin the fens of the Parliament upone the severall uther particularis contenit in that Wryting, quhich thai came to present to his Heynes, in ordour to the statlement of the thrie nationes, quhich is intitulat, The Humble Petitioun and Advyse of the Parliament of England, Scotland, and Yreland, to his Heynes, [the Lord Protector.]

The Speakeris speache being endit, the Humble Petitioun and Advyse wes first red by the Clerk of Parliament, and thaireftir, the ingrossed copy thair of wes presented to his Heynes ; quhich being done, his Heynes wes pleased to delyver himselff in a speech to the Parliament, expreffing much of pietie, gravitie, and guid affectioun to the Parliament and pepill of these natiounes. He observed, that the weilfair, peace, and statlement of these thrie natiounes, and all that ritche thesure of the best pepill in the world being involved thairin, it aucht to beget in him the greateft reverence and feir of God, that evir possessed a man in the world ; with severall uther expreffions, intimating his fear and reverence toward the Almichtie, upone



this fo great and solempne ane occasioun ; that among all the burdinges quhich God haid laid upone him, he, to his confort, had fund the guid Lord affisting him, quhen he knew not quhat way to stand under the wecht, &c. ;—and much moir to that purpos. That befoir he gave a refo- lutioun, his intentioun wes first to seek God, quho haid bene his gyde hitherto, to haif ane answer put in his hart. That gif he fould entir upone such a work as this without confideratioun, to pleis the humoris that ar of this world, without feiking such answer from God as may prove a blif- fing to the persone used, and mak up the noble, worthy, and honest in- tentiounes of these that hath prepared and effected the work, it wald seeme to proceed from lust and argumentis of selff love, and the end and ischue mycht prove sad to thame and to the thrie natiounes, &c. Thair- foir, since thai haid maid such a progres in the work, he desyrit sum schort tyme to ask counsell of God and his awin hart, &c. ;—and much moir to this effect. Quhat falbe the ansuer, it falbe notit in the awin tyme ; but this tyme wes langsum and lyke to be langer, for at the wryting heirof, being the 20 day of Apryll 1657, the Parliament hes fittin undissolvit the space of seven moneth and four dayis, and is not yit lyke to put it to ane end. Quhat this Parliament fall farder produce, during its fitting, falbe noted.

In the meantyme, besyde the provocationes and controverseis the Lord hes aganes these and this natioun, and mony grevous and horride synnes that did brek out in this natioun of Scotland, thair wes a woman execute and hangit upone the Castellhill at Edinburgh, for murthering of hir awin chyld, the 15 day of Apryll 1657.

The Protector yit delayit to ansuer to the Adressis maid to him by the Parliament; and thairfoir, severall Committees at severall and findry tymes and dyetis appoyntit to wayt upone his Heynes for his ansueris, and the Hous of Parliament diveris and mony tymes adjorned to attend his Heynes for that end ; and in ordour to the governament of the thrie natiounes, it pleasit his Heynes to offer dyveris thinges unto thame, to be comunicat to the Hous of Parliament.

During this tyme, viz. upone the 9 of Apryll, thair wes a discoverie maid of ane infurrectioun intendit by sum Anabaptistes and sum uther



foirt of pepill, quha intendit that nycht to meit togidder at certane housis; bot thair infurrectioun being discovered, ordour wes gevin to apprehend thame. The foldieris and meffingeris imployed, fand at ane certane hous in Shoreditch about twentie perfonas reddie armed, booted and spurred, intending to haif bene at thair appoynted randevous that nicht about nyne of the klok, quhair utheris of thair pairtie wer to haif met thame. Quhen thai wer apprehendit, thair wer airmes seized with thame in the hous, and findry hamperis of airmes haid bene convoyed to certane places in the feild neir the place appoynted for the randevous, togidder with prented bookis and coppies of declaratiounes fitted for thair designne, put up also in hamperis. From thence, it is said, that thai meanit to haif marched aucht myles this nycht into Essex, and to haif directed thair cours towards Norfolk. With thir perfonas also wer takin thair standart, the devyce quhair of wes a red Lyoun couchant in a quhyte feild, with this motto takin out of the 49 Genesis, vers. 9, viz. "Quho fall rous him up." Sum of the pairteis being askit quhat thai meanit by this Lyone, they said, it signified the Lyone of the trybe of Juda. Thair designne wes laid in many places, and that commanderis of thair awin wer to go into severall pairtes, and then all perfonas of thair opinione wer to flock in airmes to thame. Sindrie of these perfonas wer committed, sum to the Tour, sum utheris to the custodie of serjandis, and jeales. Quhat fall follow heirupone salbe observed.

At this tyme also, the lait King Charles wes at Dunkirk and Brusellis attending fodgeris and men at airmes for his service.

8 Maij 1657. The Parliament of England yit sitting, they, be the space of mony monethis and weekis, did supplicat his Heynes the Lord Protector, to embrace the governament of the thrie natiounes with the tytill of a King. Frequent supplicatiounes and petitiounes wer gevin in to that effect, and diveris and findry ansueris prommeist, and much meetingis wer for that end. At lenth, upone Fryday the 8 of Maij 1657, he absolutelie refused to undertak the governament with that tytill. The reafones quhy, quhen thai ar fund out, fall be declaired.

Upone the 27 of Maij 1657, Forker, spous to Mr. Patrik Maxwell,



quha haid his lugges cuttit for knavrie the last yeir, was bund to the gallous at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, hir handis being bund behind hir bak, and a paper on hir breast, declairand hir a traittour for delyvery of sum lettres sent to hir from hir husband, quha is alledgit to be in company with the King.

Upone the 10 day of Junij 1657, ane Egiptiane callit Phaa, wes execute upone the Castelhill of Edinburgh for murthour. The same day also, ane young man wes brint thair for bestialitie.

Upone Fryday the 26 day of Junij 1657, the Lord Balcomie, ane of the supreme Judges of the land for Adminiftratioun of justice to the pepill in Scotland, a man verrie paynefull in his office, and willing to dispasche buffines in this sad tyme, depairtit this lyff, evin in a moment, fitting upone the binfche in the Parliament Hous, about nyne in the klok in the morning, to the great greiff of much pepill. His corps wes honorablie bureyt in the Church kirk-yaird in Edinburgh, with such numberis of pepill as wes admirable, and haid mureris befor and following the bear, above fyve hundreth perfones. His removing fra that benfche wes esteemed to be a nationall judgement.

Eftir his death, the Counsell of Stait, finding that judicatorie waik, and wanting ane of thair quorum, be resfoun of the absens of sum attending the Parliament of England at Lundoun, urgit Mr. James Dalrumpill to tak his place, and promiseit to purches to him a patent for bruiking of that place *ad vitam vel ad culpam*.

The Parliament of England quha met and convenit at Lundoun the fevintene of September 1656, did now dissolve and ryse upone the twentie sext day of Junij 1657, fwa that this Parliament continued fitting be the space of ten [nine] moneth and ten dayis; and then, upone the said 26 day of Junij, did adjorne the Parliament to the 20 day of Januar nixt thaireftir, in anno 1658. Quhat wes actit and concludit in this Parliament it is not yit declaired, nather in writt nor prent; bot as it fall be declaired, it fall be infert heirintill. Yit sumthing is to [be] observed, that his Heynes the Lord Protector wes preferrit to hold and exerceis the office of cheiff magistrat of the thrie natiounes; and warrand and pro-



clamatioun gevin out, that all and every perfone and perfones of quhat qualitie and conditioun foevir to tak notice thair of, and to conforme and submitt thamefelffis unto the governament so establisched.

Upone the first day of Julij thaireftir, in the said Anno 1657, the Protector wes proclaimed and investet, all forrane embassadouris and publi& ministeris of staite being present at that solempnitie, and in ordour as followes. 1. The messingeris belonging to the counsell; nixt trumpettouris; nixt thame the lif guaird of his Heynes, eftir thame uther trumpettouris; nixt, his Heynes gentillmen, eftir thame more trumpettouris; nixt, dyveris officeris of the army gallantlie monted, then trumpettouris agane; nixt, the serjandis at armes, and the heraldis of armes and garter, principall king of armes betuix two gentillmen uscheris, befor his Heynes Counsell in katches, proceding in this ordour to the Tempill Bar. At this place they wer met by the Lord Maior monted on horfbak in his crimfon velwot gown, and his choller of S.S. with the Recorder and Aldermen of Lundoun, all in thair skarlots on horfbak, attendit by his officeris, trumpetters, and the loud musik of the citie. From thence, ane officiar of armes proceded befor the Aldermen; then, nixt befor the Lord Maior, his mace berar, the sword berar, with his cap of maintenance, and ane herald at armes. Then proceedit severall serjandis at armes belonging to his Heynes and Counsell, with Norroy king of armes; nixt eftir thame, Garter principall king of armes betuix two gentillmen uscheris, going immediatlie befor the Lordis of his Heynes Counsell and the principall secretarie of stait, in thair koatches.

In this maner, thai procedit toward the Royall Exchaynge, making two standis by the way; first, at Chancery Lane end aganes the Inner Tempill gait, quhair Proclamatioun wes maid by the commoun cryer of Lundoun, according to the Proclamatioun alredy publeift by Act of Parliament, the Lord Maior, Counsell, the Aldermen of Lundoun, and all officeris standing bare; the second stand wes in Cheapfyde, at the end of Woodstreit, quhair Proclamatioun also wes maid of the Act. Then thai proceedit in ordour to the Royall Exchange, arryving thair at exchaynge tyme, quhair Proclamatioun wes maid (as in all uther places) by found



of trumpet, in the forme afoirfaid, and the Humble Petitioun and Advyse wes publifched. Eftir quhich, the trumpettis founding, thrie loud acclamatious wes maid by the pepill, 'Long leave the Protector.' These thinges wer done with great folempnitie, numberis of perfones met at Quhytehall gait to give attendance upone this ceremony.

10 July 1657. Sevin Egiptianes, men and wemen, wer fcurgit throw Edinburgh, and banifched this natioun, with certificatioun gif thai returned within the fame, they fould be execute to the death.

Upone the 15 of Julij 1657, being ane Weddinfday, and ane cheiff mercat day, the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh wes coverit all over with riche tapeftrie; and betuix ten and ellevin houres befor nune, the faid day the Protector wes proclaimed Cheiff Magiftrat of the thrie nationes of England, Scotland, and Yreland. The Generall Monk and his pryme officeris, as als the Marques of Ergyll, the Erle of Cathnes, and als mony of the nobles as war heir in Edinburgh for the tyme, the magiftrates of Edinburgh in thair robbis and gownes, being all present to honour that folempnitie. All takines of joy wer exprest thairat, by founding of trumpettis, and roring of cannounes at Edinburgh, Cannogait, and Leith, the day foirfaid.

Eftir the clofor of this lait Parliament, quhich endit upone the 26 of Junij laft 1657, Lieutenant Generall Lambert of the airmy for the Commonwelth wes divested of all his honores, his batoun and commiffioun takin fra him, and he and fum of his followeris put under a cloud of difplefure; the refoun (as is alledgit) wes for not gevin his oath of, &c.

The fpeciall materis quhich paff in this Parliament wer thefe, Ane A& for affefment at the rait of fyve and threttie thowfand pund, by the moneth upone England; fex thowfand pund by the moneth upone Scotland; and nyne thowfand pund by the moneth upone Yreland, all Engliſche money, for thrie yeiris, from the 24 of Junij 1657, for a temporall fuppley towardis the maintenance of the armyes and navyes of the Commonwelth: At the Parliament of Weftminſter, the 17 of September 1656. The toun of Edinburghes pairt thair of, *per menſem*, is thrie hundreth threttie four pund, and xij ſ. ſterling. Ane uther A& for raifing of



fyftene thowſand pund ſterling in Scotland, toward the maintenance of war aganes Spayne, and uther effaires of the Commounwelth. The ſoume of fyve thowſand pund ſterling, *per menſem*, for thrie monethis, from the 28 of Marche 1657, to the 25 of Junij nixt thaireftir; the toun of Edinburgh thair pairt thair of, *per menſem*, is twa hundreth nyntie nyne pund, xiiij ſ. ſterling; the ſchirrefdome of Edinburgh thair pairt thair of, is twa hundreth and twentie pund, for every moneth of the ſaidis thrie monethis. Item, ane uther A&t, at this laſt Parliament, intitulat ane A&t for limiting and ſatling the pryces for wyne, at the Parliament begun at Weſtminſter the 17th day of September 1656; the tenour quhair of followis.

In the moneth of Julij 1657, Lievtenant Generall Lambert wes diveſtit of all his honouris and digniteis, and his batoun takin fra him: the cauſ hei of is not perfytelie knawin.

In Julij 1657, Sir Archibald Johnneſtoun wes reſtoirit to his old office of Clerk of Regiſterſchip.

At this tyme, and by the ſpace of many yeiris of befor, the Toun of Edinburgh wes deſtitute of watter to ſerve thair houſis, and thair toun wellis wer dried up, ſo that the inhabitantis could not be ſervite for want. The Toun, taking this to thair confideratioun, they concludit to dry the South loche, and to eſſay, gif the drying up of that loch might help this evill. And for this end, they delt with the Engliſh ſodgeris to caſt trinſches about this loch, for gadding the watter thairto for the uſe of the Toun; quhilkes Engliſche ſodgeris began thair wark upone the 3 day of Auguſt being Monday, the yeir of God 1657; and endit it, upone both fydes of the loch, befor the twentie day of September, except a lytill parcell not above the lenth of a pair of buttes, quhilk wes left to be finiſhed and outred by fyve pure Scottis miſterfull men for thair livelyhood.

In the moneth of Auguſt 1657, Generall Blak, admirall and commander of the Engliſche navy by ſea, eftir ſeverall yeiris ſervice, returned within thrie myles to Plimmouth with his navy, quhair he gave up the ghof, having bad ſucces.



It is formerlie notit, that this laft Parliament haiffing fittin doun the 3 of September laft 1656, and riffin the 26 of Junij 1657, lytill wes done in that Parliament conduceable to the weill of this natioun; our Scottis Commiffioneris attending thair (as wes reportit) moir for thair awin endis then for the publi&. The Proveft of Edinburgh, being than Andro Ramfay, returned, being ane of the commiffioneris for the toun of Edinburgh, doing lytill for thame, with the tytill of knighthood.

The plak impofit upone the pynt of aill and beir, ventit and fold within the haill boundis of Edinburgh, Cannogait, Leith, and fuburbes about, for defraying of the toun of Edinburgh dett wes takin fra thame, and gevin to Leith, for ordouring the Citidaill thair, eftir that the toun of Edinburgh haid bene in poffeffioun thairof by the fpace of thrie yeiris befoir.

It is formerlie obfervit, how that inceft and beftialitie greatlie increft within this natioun, and moir within thefe fex or fevin yeiris nor within thefe ffyftie yeiris preceding and moir; and now laitlie, in Auguft 1657, thair wes ane old man hangit and his dochtir drownit, at Glasgou, for inceft, the father with the dochtir.

The harveft wes exceiding pleafant, and the cornes throw the haill natioun win and brocht in to the berne and berne yaird long befoir Michaelmes, and fum befoir the laft of Auguft, this yeir 1657.

At this Michaelmas 1657, Proveft Ramfay continued proveft in office in Edinburgh, for that yeir; the bailleis wer thefe, viz. Johnne Jowfie, Robert Sandelandis, Johnne Lawder, and Johnne M'Morane wer electit bailleis. Siclyke, thefe twa wer electit bailleis of Leith, viz. Robert Murray and George Reid. Lykewyfe, Francis Killoch and James Deanes wer chofin bailleis of the Cannogait.

As for the magiftrates of Glasgou, they haid ordour to elect as of befoir, and wer reddy fo to do; bot upone finifter informatioun gevin to the Prote&tor, he was pleafit to writt down to the magiftrates and counfell to continue thair electioun till his farder ordour and plefure, quhilk at the wryting heiroyf wes not maid manifefte.

Upone the 14 of O&tober 1657, thair wes ane woman brint on the Caftelhill of Edinburgh for witchcraft; fcho wes ane inhabitant in Tranent or thairabout.



Sir Archibald Johnnestoun, haiffing remaynit at the court of England be the space of ane yeir and moir, pretending for the weill of the Church, returned to Edinburgh in the midft of October 1657, admittit, by the Protector, Clerk of Register, Counsell, and Rollis, and to the office and benefice thair of, and to be ane of the ordiner Judges of the land.

This yeir 1657, new wyne come heir to Edinburgh and Leith upone the 26 day of October, opinlie ventit and fold at twenty schilling the Scottis pynt.

My Lord Register, Sir Archibald Johnnestoun of Waristoun, the nixt day immediatlie following the doun-fitting of the Seffioun, with the remanent Lordis and Judges of that Court, caufit call in all and findry the advocattis, clerkis of Seffioun, and clerkis to the Signet, geving new ordores to thame, and new injun&iones. At quhilk tyme, Thomas Marschell, ane of the fervandis to Mr. Waird in the Bill chalmer, being convenit befor thame, was declairit incapable of that service, and of all agenting and wryting, as abufer of his trust in that office and service. Lykewyse, that same day, Mr. James Cheyne, wryter to the Signet, was committit to priffone within the Tolbuith of Edinburgh, for geving in a Bill of Suspenfioun upone a vitiat discharge.

At quhich tyme also, one David Anderfone wes admittit, be Sir Archibald Johnnestoun Clerk of Register, keipar of the generall and particular Register of Sefinges.

Thaireftir, upone the nynt day of November 1657, Maister Mungo Murray, clerk depute of the Billis, and Thomas Harvie, ane uther of the Bill chalmer, wer both of thame dischargit of thair service in that chalmer, for abusing of thair trust imposit upone thame ; and becaus this Thomas Harvy haid greatly abused the subje&is, thairfoir he was committit to priffoun in the Tolbuith of Edinburgh, quhair he and also the said Thomas Marschell remayned a long space, and Thomas Harvy fyned. Alexander Bell, also, ane uther of that Bill chalmer, wes also removed fra his office and service in that chalmer.

William Purves, dictator and clerk to the Excequer, and Mr. Waird, principall clerk of the Billis, wer put on the staige. William Downy



also, James Broun, and Mr. James Balfour, clerkis of Seffioun, wer put to tryell by this unhapy Clerk of Register, feikand money; and thair places wer filled by thir perfonen following, viz. by Mr. Williame Cheifly, for Mr. Mungo and his place; Johnne Hop and , for Alexander Bell and Thomas Marfchell; and be Mr. Johnne Ferriar for Thomas Harvy.

At this tyme also, viz. in the midft of November 1657, the fexpence fterling, quhilk wes moft unjuftlie exa&tit of every commoun Bill thefe findry yeiris bypaff, wes now reducit to ane plak, as in ancient tymes; bot materis of greater confequence wer negle&tit, and thair pryces heightened, viz. Decreitis of all foirtes, a&tis of litis-contestatioun, and utheris of that kynd; Retouris to double pryce; Proteftatiounes, Remittis, &c. every ane of thame thretty pundis Scottis: this unhapy avarichious Clerk of Register being the raifer of all thefe pryces.

The pryde of fum of the Churchmen did not yit ceis: for albeit the Archebifhops and Bifchopis, with thair adherentis, war deposit and extirpate in November 1638 at Glasgou at that Generall Affemblie, and at the Affemblie haldin at Edinburgh the 12 of Auguft 1639, for exercing of unlimited and unwarranted power over thair bretherene of the miniftrie; and for taking upone thame to haif voyce in Parliament, Counfell, Seffioun, and Excequer, and anent the erecting of Commiffariatis, the Hie Commiffioun, the Service buik; for oppofing thamefelffis to the juft defyres and grevances gevin in name of the Kirk for fum of hir liberteis and privilegis, and for not refidence at thair awin kirkis, for not vifiting the feik, and adminiftratioun of the Sacramentis, for not fubjecting thamefelffis to the tryell and cenfure of Prefbytereis, Provinciall and Generall Affemблейs, and for ufurpatioun of farder power and jurifdictioun in the Kirk moir nor thair bretherene, in ufurping over Prefbytereis and Synodis, and for overturning the forme of doctrine and liberteis of the Church, and exercing civill power and governament, and for being fcandalous;—and much moir to this purpos.

Yit thair example and punifchement did not terrifie fum of thair fuccellouris to attempt the lyke. Quhilk mycht cleirly appeir in Mr. Patrik



Gillespie, quha, being minister at Glasgow, and deposit in Anno 1651, thaireftir repudiat at ane Synod Assemblie haldin at Edinburgh in November 1656, he being imployed as Commiffioner by sum of the Presbytereis in the west, to act for thame in that Assemblie; bot his commiffioun rejectit, as put upone him quha wes deposit, and not capable of that commiffioun; for quhilk he, being heighlie displeasit, did in effect boist and threathene the bretherene of that Synod, at thair publi&t meitting in the Assemblie; bot did not prevaill, eftir he haid gevin much labour at home and a field, as is recordit by the Actis of that Assemblie. Trew it is, he haid great giftes, bot ambitious. His cours wes to reull all in the west, both in kirk and policy. He procured himselff to be Primer of the College of Glasgow, and purchest much rent thairto, and to the memberis thair of, by obteneing giftes fra his Heynes the Lord Protector, Oliver, the traytour. At this tyme also, and laitlie befor, he purchest fra his Heynes ane warrand to discharge the electioun of the magistrates of Glasgow at this last Michaelmes, alledgeand that the present magistrates in office wer not in capacitie to beir office. This warrand being sent to the Counsell of Stait, the magistrates of Glasgow wer writtin for; and eftir much dispute, on both fydes, the present magistrates wer continued till farder tryell. For thair religioun the Wryter knawis not; bot for thair government of the effaires of that toun, they surpast many befor thame; for thair predeceffouris did contract dett, and brocht the Toun under great burdinges, quhilk thir magistrates wer forcit to releive. Befyd this, they conquiest landis, at leift payit the foumes of money contractit for thame; buildit and biggit commoun workis, sik as briggis, wellis; inlairged thair kirkis and calseyis; fred the pepill of cessis, taxatiounes, and uther burdinges, quhilk thair prediceffouris layed upone thame: quhilkes prediceffouris and former magistrates wer all Mr Patrikis creatouris, being advancit and chofin by his meanis, moyen, and procurement. Materis in Kirk fessiounes wer totalie gydit by him, and none electit elderis or dekinis bot by his approbatioun and allowance; so that in effect, he gydit and governit within that Toun, at the leift intendit so to do at his plesour. Quhairby it may appeir, that albeit he was a minister, yit he haid a great



hand and power in civill buffines, for the lyke quhairof, both minifteris and bifchopis wer formerlie depofit; and yit Mr. Patrik wes ourfene.

In the midft of December 1657, Sir Johnne Reigallis, generall of the Inglifche army, lyand now at Madrik, perifched by fea, failland thairfra to Dovar; and in company with him thair perifched about fourfcoir gentillmen and pryme officeris. Utheris dois report, that this Generall Reigallis wes killed at Merdrik by \_\_\_\_\_, and utheris of the Spaynes forces; quhairat the Inglifche officeris being greved, and not being willing that the forme of his death fould come to the knowledge of thair enymie the Spanyard, for bettir concealing quhairof, it wes thocht expedient, that a vefchell fould be maid reddy to cary his corps to Dovar, thair to interr him as being departit this lyff of ane ordinarie feiknes. Howfoevir, all thefe, both he and his company, did, by Godis providence, perifche by ftorme and tempeft of fea in thair voyage to Dovar.

It is ane wonder to behold the frequent chaynges and alteratiounes within this natioun, fum contendand for places and offices, utheris in-crocheand upone thair nichtbouris places and ftatiounes, both in brugh and land; quhairof the Toun of Glasgaw haid a fufficient pruiff at this time, quha, be the moyen of Mr. Patrik Gillespy, fumtyme ane of thair minifteris, and now Principall of the Univerfitie and College within the toun, haid devydit the pepill thair of in factiounes, tending to bring in pepill of his awin cunzie and muild to be magistratis of that toun, and haid purcheft Warrandis to that effect fra his Heynes the Protector.

Lykewyfe, Mr. [William] Scharp, ane of the dependaris upone Judge Swyntoun, not content with the admiffioun of Notaris, quhilk wes verry profitable, he purcheft ane gift from the Protector of the office of clerkfchip in criminall courtes, quhilk place wes then poffeft be Mr. Alexander Hammiltoun, wryter to the fignet. So every perfone maid moyen to turne out his brother, without ony juft caus of depofitioun.

Thefe that wer clerkis to the Seffioun at this tyme, wer thefe perfones following, viz. William Downy, Mr. James Balfour, and James Broun, all thrie clerkis of Court; the keipar of the Signet wes Judge Lockart, and [James Crawford] his depute; Archibald Campbell, keipar of the Thefaureris



Register, Algeo, under him his fervand; Francis Scott, wryter to the Privy Seall, Rodger Kennedy his fervand; Erle Sutherland, keipar of the Privy Seall; Proveft Jaffray, director of the Chancellary, under him Mr. Robert Scott, Johnne Achefoun, and fum utheris; the keipar of the Great Seall wes my Lord Desburrow, and his depute ane Inglisheman; the dictatour and principall clerk of the Excequer wes Williame Purves; the presentar of Signatouris wes Mr. Robert Gordoun, a discreit gentillman, for Mr. Patrick Broun, quha wes conjunct with him in that office, wes removed for his faultis. These formerlie fet down wer clerkis, keiparis of Registeris, Signet, and Seales, quha fed upon the fatt of the land: lykewyse Mr. Waird, clerk of the Billis.

At this tyme, these perfonen following wer apoyntit to go up to London to the Parliament for Scotland; quhilk is now to be haldin at London the 20 day of Januar nixt to cum, according to the conclusiounes of the last Parliament, quhilk dissolvit and did ryse the 26 day of Junij last; They ar to say, the pearis wer, the Erle of Cassillis, my Lord Ley fecretar, my Lord Waryftoun clerk of Register; with utheris, the ordiner Commiffioneris for the schyres and burrois.

Povertie and skairchtie of money daylie increft, be reffoun of the great burdinges and chargis imposit upone the pepill, quhilk not onlie conftraynit thame to sell thair landis and estait, bot evin their household geir, inficht and plenefing, and fum thair cloathes and abuilzementis. Witnes the bell, quhich daylie did ring in Edinburgh, Cannogait, and uther pairtes, making intimatioun to the inhabitantis of fuch frequent roping, as wer then in use throw all these pairtis. Befyde this, the pryces of all actis, decreitis, protestatiounes, regiftratioun of bandis, contractis, letters of horning, inhibitiouns, interdictiounes, fefingis, reverfiounes, difcharges of reverfiounes, and utheris of that kynd, quhilkes wer all raifed to much heyar pryce nor of befoir, by Sir Archibald Johnnestoun, now Clerk of Register, eftir his returne fra the Court of England. And thair extractis wer fo ordored, that thai wer writtin verie thin and dispers, that ane fcheit of paper in tymes past did contene moir writt nor twa now; onlie to the end both the Lord Register and they mycht gayne thairby, quhilk maid the pepill



greatlie gruge. Befyde, the expensis of all protestatioun money wes threttie pund Scottis at the leifl, quhairas it wes onlie 8 lib. of befoir. Lykewyse the pryces of all drink, fold at easie pryces throw the hail cuntrie, except in Edinburgh; the wyne being fold thair at xx s. the pynt; the aill at iij s. the deireft; quhairas in Glasgou, and in uther tounes, the pryces of all kynd of drink wes much les, and the stuf much bettir.

The vi&tuell this yeir wes verrie guid, weill win, and very chaip. The fomer being het and dry, and the harvest exceiding pleasant and airlie. All cornes for the maist pairt wer brocht in to the berne and berne yaird befoir the last of September this yeir.

And albeit, by ane A& in this last Parliament, intitulat, ane A& for limiting and fatling the pryces of wyne to fourtene schillings the Scottis pynt; yit notwithstanding this A& wes contravenit and nawayis obeyit, bot fauld at twenty schillings the pynt, contrare the tenour of the A&.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SO ENDIS THIS YEIR 1657.

---

KEIPARIS OF THE SEALLES THIS YEIR 1657.

The keipar of the Signet this yeir is James Crawford, depute to Judge Lokhart. Francis Scott wryter to the Privy Seall. Johnne Crawford keipar of the Privy Seall, under the Erle of Sutherland. Proveft Jaffray, director of the Chancellarie, wryter to the Great Seall.



SUM CERTANE SCHORT OBSERVATIOUNES OF THESE  
MOIST REMARKABLE MATERIS FALLIN IN AND  
ABOUT SCOTLAND IN THE YEIR OF OUR LORDIS  
INCARNATIOUN 1658.

THE first day of Januar, being Fryday, this yeir 1658, thair come ane malignant fellow lait at nicht, about 8 a klok at evin, to Mr. Robert Traillis hous, ane of the minifteris at Edinburgh, neir to the demoleift Wey-hous, and with a loud voyce cryed out thrie severall Oyeffis, as gif it haid bene a meffingeris Proclamatioun. Eftir quhich, al that wes said be him wes this ; That Mr. Robert Traill did evir, in all his fermondis, denunce and preache condempnatioun to his pepill : This wes done eftir thrie lairge Oyeffis : quhais perfone nor name could not be fund out, being lait at nicht ; a falt, worthy of examplarie pwnifchement, done aganes ane of Godis sincere fervandis.

6 Januar 1658. Fyve severall men duelling at Duncie wer skurgit throw Edinburgh, for being airt and pairt of the commotioun, interruptioun, and trubling of the Committee, convenit at Duncie for personall cefs, than sittand at Duncie.

3 Januar 1658. That day being Sondag, the Erle of Rothes, immediatlie eftir the eftirnunes fermound, wes seased upone and committit to the Castell of Edinburgh. Sum say, that the caus of his imprifsonment wes for breking of his paroll to the Protector, in not returning to Court according to prommeis ; bot the trew caus wes this, that the Lord Howartis Lady haiffing cum doun heir to Scotland, to visite sum freindis and favorites heir, scho and the Erle of Rothes become verry familiar, and he maid



ufe of hir, quho conceavit with chyld; for quhilk caus the Lord Howart pat him felff under a vow to pistoll the Erle, and followit his refolutioun to Berwik, intending to put his refolutioun to executioun. Bot his Heynes the Lord Protector being informed of the haill buffines, caufit in all haift overtak the Lord Howart, and returne him bak, and gave ordour that the Erle of Rothes fould be fecured in the Caftell of Edinburgh. Be these meanis, both the noble menis lyves wer preservit, bot the gentill woman wes repudiat be hir husband, as is repoirtit.

Eftir a long call and invitatioun, maid be the Judges of the Court of Seffioun, and of the laweiris, clerkis, and wryteris, by the fpace of many weekis befor, my Lord Brodie wes brocht in and admittit to be ane of the Judges, or ordiner Lordis of Seffioun: this done upone Settirday the nynt day of Januar 1658; quha than imbraced the office and fat upone the benche that fame day.

The Parliament for the Commounwelth of England, Scotland, and Yreland, being now met at Lundoun the 20 day of this moneth of Januar 1658, thair wes a Faft indyted heir at Edinburgh among the Inglifches for the happy fucces of that Parliament; quhilk Faft wes folemplie keipit amongs thame, upone Tyfday the 26 day of the fame moneth 1658. This Parliament did not continue long fittand, for upone divifioun of opiniouns betuix the Over and Lower Hous, it wes the Protectoris plesour, at his awin hand, and be his awin autoritie, to rais and diffolve the Parliament without prorogatioun. This wes done upone the fourt day of Februar 1658. Heir followis the reafones of thair ryfing. Heir I thocht guid to fet down the Lord Prote&touris fpeech to the Parliament, and the caufis of the raifing thairof, all of thame pretendit and forgit reafones.

Thurfsday, 4 Februar 1658, his Heynes come attendit with his gentillmen and gaird of halbarteiris to the other Hous of Parliament, (callit by his Heynes the Lordis Hous) and fent the gentillman Ifcher with the blak rod, to call up the Speikar and the Hous of Commounes; quho, being cum to the bar of the uther Hous, and his Heynes ftanding under the cannopy of ftate, he fpak to both Houffis to this purpos.

. . . . .



Upone this accompt and raising of this Parliament, the Scottis Com-missioneris, quho wer reddy to pas to Lundoun as memberis of that Par-liament, wer stayed from thair upgoing.

At this tyme lykewyse, it wes his Heynes pleafure to direct ordouris to Scotland, to chaynge findry of the officeris of regimentis thair.

Upone the 24 of Februar 1658, the dispute and debaitt betuix the Toun of Glasgou and Mr. Patrik Gillespy, anent the chaynge of thair magif-trates and counfell, agitat befor the Counfall of Stait, tuik ane end; quhairin, eftir much debait and contentioun, and great reproache to the afoirsaid Mr. Patrik, by findry honest men and remanent burrois of the natioun, both pairteis wer ordanit by the Counfell of Stait to remove to thair awin toun, and to agrey. Johnne Bell, Deane of gild of the said burgh, ane very able judicious man, did act his pairt at this tyme very wyfelie befor the Counfell, for the credite and honor of that toun. In this debait much money wes spent by the Toun of Glasgou and its inhabitantes.

Eftir this, full libertie wes grantit by the Counfell of Stait to the Toun to chuse fuch magistrates as they thocht fitt for the place; and confidder-ing that at Michaelmas last thair wes no electioun, bot the Toun dischar-git, by ordor of the Protectoris letter, to elect ony at that tyme, upone misinformation gevin to his Heynes by Mr. Patrik Gillespy; thairfor, the Counfell of Stait haifing now takin tryell of the buffines, and haifing grantit to the Toun libertie of frie electioun, they, upone Tyfday the secound of Marche 1658, I say 1658, proceidit to the said electioun; and electit and chufit the perfonas following to be magistrates, to witt, Johnne Anderfone, callit of Dowhill, proveft; Johnne Walkinshaw, James Bernis, and Walter Neilsoun, baillies; James Campbell, deane of gild; Donald M'Gilcreft, thesaurer; Manaffes Lyll, dekin convenar. Quhilkes perfonas, so nominat to reull and governe the toun, wer the onlie men that Mr. Patrik haited as malignantis in his accompt.

5 Marche, being Friday, anno afoirsaid, Andro Ramsay, Proveft of Edinburgh, tuik jurney to Lundoun, to deall with the Protector for releiff of sum of the burdinges and cessis imposit upone the Toun of Edinburgh, and for uther buffines relating to the Guid Toun; bot effectuat lytill.



Frequent executiones aganes malefactoris and horide and unnaturall fynes. Among utheris a yong boy of the age of fyftene yeiris, wes brint upone the Caſtelhill of Edinburgh for beſtialitie with a kow. This execution done upone the 17 of Marche, being Weddinſday, anno 1658.

It hes bene formerlie recordit, how that this land wes filled with odious and crying fynnes, bringing doun havy judgementis upone the fame, and on all foirtes of pepill thairin. Among mony uther executiones at this tyme, thair wes ane very remarkable; twa witches and ane warlok imprifſoned within the Tolbuith of Edinburgh in Februar 1658. Ane of the witches deyit within the Tolbuith of Edinburgh; the warlok wes brint on the Caſtelhill; and the thrid, being ane young woman callit Anderſone, newlie mareyit within thrie monethis or thairby befor, wes condemnit to be brint, yit ſcho wes ſpared for a tyme, being ſuſpect to be with chyld, quhilk wes the caus of the continuatioun and delay of hir execution. Hir confeſſioun was, that ſcho did mary the devill, and haid committed findry adulteries, and eftir ſcho wes contra&it with hir preſent huſband, and going to the kirk to be mareyed, ſcho repented, and wald haif turned bak agane; and confeſſed, that at hir mariage Sathan appeired unto hir in the kirk ſtanding behind the pulpitt;—with much uther thinges to this purpoſe.

This Februar 1658, and be the ſpace of ane moneth and ane half befor, viz. the haill moneth of Januar, and half of December preceeding, wes exceiding ſeaſonable, full of froſt and ſnow; quhilk froſt and ſnow diſſolvit with ane calme thow, without weit or tempeſt, yit exceiding cold. Bot the moneth of Marche following, and much of Apryll wes bitter, and exceiding ſcharp weather, mixt with froſt, the wind continuing all that ſpace in the eſt and north eſt. And farder, till the 20 day of Maij verrie cold weather. And farder, much cold weather thaireftir till the midſt of Junij.

All the ſpace ſince begynning of this yeir, materis of ſtate wer ſtill and quyet, without ony motioun, except the buſſines of Parliament, quhilk wes raifed upone the fourt of Februar laſt, 1658, by autoritie of his Heynes the Lord Prote&tor upone and for the reaſones and cauſis expreſt in his Declaratioun heirtofor ſet doun.



Yit, the raifing of the pryces of Decreitis, and Signettis, and utheris of that kind, did found and mak a noyse throw the haill land, be reffoun of the great extorfoun impofit upone all writtis of that natour, far by the aëtis and ordoures fet down by the Englifches fince thair incuming, quhairin the pepill of the land had reasonable eas. Bot quhat extorfoun wes now ufit, it wes devyfit by fum of our awin pepill, evin at fuch tyme quhen the land wes reducit to greateft penurie. The fpéciall aëtors of this extortoun fal be noted heireftir;—evin by Sir Archibald Johnneftoun, that crowell extortioner, being now Lord Register.

In the meantyme, it pleafed Sir Archibald Johnneftoun, Clerk of his Heynes Register, to refent fumquhat of that buffines. He compellit the fub-clerkis, and utheris imployed by the clerkis, and utheris of the Court of Juftice, to find caution, and to give Band in maner and to the effect underwrittin. The tenour quhairof followis.

BE it kend till all men be thir presentis Me, &c. forfamekill as Sir Archibald Johnneftoun of Wareftoun knycht, Clerk of Register, with consent of the Commissioneris for Administration of juftice to the pepill in Scotland, and thai with ane advyfe and consent be ane Act of Sederunt of the dait the fyft day of November last bypast, ordanit all perfones to be heireftir imployed by the clerkis and uther officeris of the Court of Juftice, fall find fufficient caution for thair guid behaviour, and not onlie refound to pairteis dampnified quhat they do unwarrantable receive; bot also to pay fuch a mulct and fyne as fall be imposed upone thame by the faid Clerk Register or Commissioneris, in cais thai fall transgres and malevers in thair services, as the faid Act of the dait foirsaid at mair lenth proports. And now, feing the faid Sir Archibald Johnneftoun hes nominat during his plesure, and that upon condition of my becoming caution for him in maner underwrittin, Thairfoir I, be the tenour heirop, bind and oblis me, my aires, executouris, and successouris, as cautioner and sovirtie for the faid for his guid behaviour in the faid office of, &c. and that he fall refound to pairteis dampnified quhat he fall unwarrantable refave in the faid office, and that he fall pay fuch mulct and fyne as falbe imposed upone him by the faid Clerk Register or Commissioneris afoirsaid, in cais he fall transgres and malevers in his service in the faid office. And I the faid, &c. bind and oblis me, my aires, executouris, and assigneyis to warrand, releve, and keip fkaithles the cautioner, &c. and to be registrat, &c.

Upone the fyft day of Maij, being Wedinfday 1658, this Jonet Anderfone, formerlie recordit, quha wes condempnit in Marche laft for findrie adultereis and fornicatiounes, and for having copulation with Sathan, wes



brint in the Castelhill. Scho maid ane happy end, and gave fingular testimonyes of hir repentance, by frequent prayeris, and finging of sphalmes befoir hir executioun.

This cold and unseasonable spring producit much diseases among the pepill through many pairtes of this natioun; speciallie of cold humoris upone the bodyes of wemen and men, quhairof few in the kingdome wer eximed. Befyde, that the cornes and gers wer far behind the ordiner tyme of growing; the wind still blowing out of the eist and benorth be the space of mony monethis.

14 Maij 1658, Oistend wes by pactioun randerit to the Frensche, bot under diffimulatioun with the Frensche, quho wes maid to beleive that the magistrates and governour and citizens of Oastend wer much trubled, that the Englisches fould keip thair coist blokit up this long tyme with so mony schips; and that thai rather desyrit to be under the Frensche, than to remayne longer in that conditioun to ruyne thair tred and commerce. The Frensche, being satisfyed with fair wordis, and for a great sounge of money to haif bene delyverit be thame to the governour of the toun, the governour and magistrates sufferit the Frensche and Englisches to entir; but the churches being full of sodgeris, layd thair the day befoir, and placed in secreteit places, and the Frensche and Englische enterand in, and the Spanzard demandand the money that wes promiseit to be gevin thame; the Frensche said, it wes in the schip quhich raid without the heavin. Thairupone the Spanzard returned to the citie, and gave ordour to schoot, and give fyre upone the Frensche and Englische. Then the Frensche perceaved that thai wer intraped, and fled, bot the maist pairt cryed out for quarteris, quhich, eftir a quhile, they gat: sum wer put to the sword, 634 wer takin prissoneris, the boates and veschellis wer gevin for a bootie, befyde the plundering of the men.

Observatioun.—That in the end of Maij 1658, fresche hering, great and fair, wer takin at Dumbar, and sold in the mercat and streitis of Edinburgh, quhilk wes interpretit to be ominous, far by the cours of nature, and the cours of tyme and season of the yeir, the lyke nevir being sene of befoir.



Unnaturall and horid fynes ftill increft, as did apeir by the frequent criminall courtes haldin upone malefactouris; and amongs mony mae, twa young boyes wer, upone the tent of Junij 1658, execute and brint upone the Caftellhill of Edinburgh, for bugarie and beftialitie.

This unfeafonable fpring and cold weather, evin thir mony monethis by paff, called for humiliatioun and repentance, and thairfoir the Prefbyterie of Edinburgh did indi&t a Faft and ane day of humiliatioun; quhilk wes folemplie keipit upone ane Saboth day, being the 13 day of Junij 1658.

Upone the day of Junij 1658, thefe twa perfones following wer execute at Lundoun, viz. Sir Hary Slingifby, and Do&tor Howat, do&tor of divinitie, for being alledgit accefforie to the lait plot of treafone aganes the Prote&tor.

In this moneth of Junij 1658, thair come doun ane patent for Deffurrow, to mak him Chancellor and Prefes in all the three Courtis, viz. Counfell of Stait, Hie Court of Juftice, and Court of Excequer; As alfo ane patent for Mr. Lokhart, to mak him Advocate Generall for the Commounwealth; As alfo for making the Laird of Laweiris, Lyoun King at Airmes.

About the begynning of Junij 1658, the Toun of Dunkirk, eftir a lang fiege, wes at lenth takin in by the Englifche and Frenfche; quhairof Collonell Lokhart wes maid Governour, according to the Articles paff thairupone betuix the Frenfche King and his Heynes Oliver the Prote&tor.

Albeit throw the haill natioun, the reiding of the Scriptures in the church by the Reidar was difchargit, in place quhairof the le&turie wes exerceifed; yit in findry pairtes of [the] cuntrie, the reiding oppinlie in the church did begin agane, and red by the commoun reidar, namelie, in the church of Leith begynnand in Junij 1658.

It wes formerlie declared, that a plott aganes the Prote&tor [was] dete&tit, and fum few hangit and execute for the fame, for the quhilk a day of folempne thankifgeving wes appoyntit in all the thrie dominiones of England, Scotland, and Yreland; quhilk wes folemplie performed heir at



Edinburgh, Leith, Cannogait, and sum uther churches about, upone the 29 day of Julij 1658; as also performat throw the haille maist confiderable pairtes of this natioun, upone certane uther dayis following.

Judge Desburrow, keipar of the Great Seall, began to sit as Chancellor among the ordinar Lordis or judges in the Heigh Court of justice, and in all uther Judicatoreis of Counfall and Excequer, speciallie in the Court of justice, and took his place thair as Chancellor in the moneth of Julij 1658, haiffing his mace borne befor him.

Upone the 12 day of August 1658, four wemen, ane of them ane madin, all notable witches, wer brint to death in the Castellhill of Edinburgh, all of thame confessand the fin of witchcraft. Lykewyse the same day, ane young man about 30 yeiris of aige, wes also brint on the Castellhill for bestialitie with ellevin ky and four meares.

Upone the second day of September 1658, thair wes a Fast heir at Edinburgh, among the Counsell of Estait, met for that purpos, and thrie severall fermoundis taught in the Counsell Hous, for restoiring the Protector to his helth, he being now feik at Lundoun.

Report come heir that same day, that the King of Swadin haid upone suddentie surpryfit the King of Denmark, takin in Elfsingvre, apprehendit the King, his Quene, chyldrene, and nobles, and maid himselff commander of the land, as wes reportit; bot fals in pairt.

The Fast for the Protectoris recoverie from his feiknes, being upone the second day of September 1658, he deceift and depairtit this lyf the morne thaireftir, being the thrid day of the samyn moneth. Quhair of the Counfall of Stait of Scotland, being acquaintit and certifyed upone the 9 day of that moneth, and that his eldest sone Richard wes refavit and proclaimed Protector at Lundoun, upone the fourt day of the samyn moneth; the Englishe and Scottis Commiffioneris for government of the effaires in Scotland convenit, and upone Fryday the tent day of the said moneth; of September 1658, proclaimed his eldest sone Richard Protector of the thrie natiounes, England, Scotland, and Yreland, and dominiounes thairto belonging, at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, being richlie hung with tapestrie, and with all takines of joy. The Generall of the army at Scot-



land, the Counfall of Stait, the Officeris and commanderis, and als mony of the Nobles of the land as wer heir present for the tyme, the Bailleis, Aldermen, and Toun counsell of Edinburgh, (thair Proveft being af the cuntrey for the tyme,) being in thair robbis and gownis, with thair Toun clerk and officeris in thair best apperrell attending thame, being all present; the haill fodgeris, both hors and fute, with thair cullouris fleying, and trumpettis founding, being all thair to attend the honour of this solempnitie, wer all of thame present. The Caftell also of Edinburgh displaying thair cullouris, and schuitting thair cannounes from the Caftell; nothing wes wanting at this tyme for honoring of that solempnitie;—and much moir wes intendit to be actit.

Bot it pleased the Lord at the same very tyme, and mony dayis befor, to threattene this natioun with the plaig of famyne, be fending doun extraordinar raynes and heigh windes, sumtyme to shaik, another tyme to rot and confume the cornes, and be fending flasches of fyre and thunder to the destru&tioun of the cornes, both of that which wes schorne and un-schorne; for the quhich ane Fast wes indicted, to hald in all the churches of Lothiane, upone the nixt Saboth day thaireftir following. Quhilk wes the only caus that farder solempnitie wes not acted.

And heir it wald be markit, that this noble campioun, Oliver Lord Protector, depairtit this lyf the very self same day of the moneth quhairon the victorie over the Scottis army at Dumbar anno 1650, and the feild at Wofter in England in anno 1651, wes obtenit.

Followes the tenor of the Proclamatioun proclaimed at Edinburgh the 10 of September 1658.

**BY HIS HEYNES COUNCELL IN SCOTLAND FOR THE GOVERNAMENT THAIROF.**

QUHAIRAS it pleased the moist wyse God in his providence, to tak out of this world, the moist serene and renowned Oliver, lait Lord Protector of this Commounwealth; and his said Heynes, haiffing in his lyftyme, according to the Humble Petitioun and Advyse, declairit and appoyntit the most noble and illustrious the Lord Richard, eldest sone of his said lait Heynes, to succeed him in the government of these natiounes: We thairfoir of his Heynes Councell in Scotland, by directione of the Privy Counsell in England, do now heirby with one full voyce and consent of tong and hart, publiche and declair the said noble and illustrious Lord Richard, to be



rychtfullie Protector of this Commounwealth of England, Scotland, and Yreland, and the dominiounes and territoireis thairto belonging ; to quhome we do acknowlege all fidelitie and constant obedience according to law, and the said Humble Petitione and Advyse, with all hum-bill and hartie obedience, beseiching the Lord, by quhome princes rule, to bliss him with long lyff, and these natiounes with peace and happines under his governament.

And the said Counsell do heirby command the schirreffis of the respective schyres with all possible speid, to caus these presentis be publisched in all the mercat tounes (except burghes royall) in their schirrefdomes respective ; and do lykewyse command the provest and bailleis in the respective burghes royall in Scotland, with all possible speid to caus these presentis to be proclaimed in thair respective burghes with all solempnitie that is requisite upone such ane occasioun ; and the saidis schirreffis, provest, and bailleis, ar heirby requyred to mak respective returnes of thair diligens heirin to the Counsell with all expeditioun.

Gevin at Edinburgh, the nynt day of September 1658.

(Signed by these,)

GEORGE MONK. SAMUELL DISBROWE. EDWARD RODES.  
JOHNE SWYNTOUN. NATHANIELL WETHAME.

(And subscrivit thus,) God save his Heynes Richard Lord Protector.

Edinburgh: Printed by CRISTOPHER HIGGINS, in Hartis Close, over aganes the Trone Church, Anno Domini 1658.

Eftir publicatioun of the Protectoris death, and investing of his sone Richard in the heigh place and dignitie of Protectorie of the Commounwealth of these thrie nationes, it pleasit his Heynes, with advyse and consent of his Heynes Privy Counsell of England, to continue in office all judges and magiftratis that wer in place befor his Fatheris deceis in thair respective offices till farder ordor ; quhilk wes intimat heir at Edinburgh be oppin proclamatioun and found of trumpet, upone the fourtene day of September 1658.

Upone the 23 day of September 1658, being Thurfday, thair wes ane solempne Fast keipit by all the Englifches heir and at Leith, for our new Protector Richard, being at this tyme verry feik. At this Fast thair wer thrie severall fermoundis preached by thrie severall precheris this day, all Englifches.

It is formerlie observit, that upone the 25 day of Marche laft, Andro Ramfay, Proveft of Edinburgh, went up to the Court at Lundoun, imployed for the Tounes buffines, and returned bak agane to Edinburgh



upone the 22 day of September thaireftir, aeting nothing, bot that he procured to him felff the ordour of knychthood, and fpending much money to the Toun; quhilk being recentit by the Toun, they turned him out of his office of proveftrie, and preferrit Sir James Stewart to the office of proveftrie this yeir 1658, and the nixt yeir following, to the tyme of the new electioun.

Thefe ar the names of the magiftrates of Edinburgh, that wer electit at this Michaelmas 1658, Sir James Stewart proveft; Johnne Marjoribankis, Williame Reid, George Reid, and Walter Cheiflie, bailleis; David Wilkie, deane of gild, and Williame Johnneftoun, thefaurer, continueit in thair offices, as thai wer the yeir preceeding. Bailleis of the Cannogait ar thefe, Johnne Denholme, barone baillie, and James Deanes. Bailleis of Leith ar thefe, Robert Murray, and Laurence Merfar, merchand burges of Edinburgh. Bailleis at the Weft Poirt, callit Portifburgh, Andro Bryfoun, barone baillie, and William Lowrie the uther of the baillies.

And becaus of my relatioun to the Toun of Glasgou, quhairin I wes borne and bred, I thocht guid to record thair names heir, quha wer electit magiftrates at this Michaelmes 1658: Johnne Bell, proveft; Phederik Hammiltoun, Robert Rae, and Andro Mudy, bailleis; James Campbell, deane of gild, and James Colquhoun, thefaurer; and Walter Neillfoun prefes to the Craftis, in place of the dekin convenar,—the reafone was, becaus he was upone the Ingagment, anno 1648.

Memorandum.—That upone the 26 of September anno 1658, Judge Smith being at Innernes at the Circuite court, did end his dayis thair, the day foirfaid, and wes tranfpoirtit thairfra by land to the toun of Edinburgh, and wes honorablie bureyed in the kirk of Halyruidhous, with all folempniteis requifit, upone the 12 day of Otober nixt thaireftir following, anno foirfaid 1658.

21 Otober 1658. Ane Proclamatioun emittit by the Counfell of Stait, difcharging the importatioun of airmes and ammunitioun eftir the firft of December nixt, under the payne of confiscatioun, and farder punifchement and imprifonement at the Counfellis plefure, and under the payne of



death in sum caiffis. And quhat ar ellis brocht in to this land, that the fame be representit to the Counsell, under payne of confiscatioun, &c.

10 November 1658. Thair wes ane yong boy callit Bynning brocht to the Trone of Edinburgh, and his lug boirit and naillit thairto; quhairat he ftuid the fpace of four houris, and thaireftir ftigmatifed in his face with ane het yrne, berand the lettir F, for counterfying of wrytes.

This yeir, the Frenfche wyne come not in to Scotland till the neir end of November.

Oliver Lord Prote&tor, a valiant campioun, haifing depairtit this lyff upone the thrid day of September 1658, the very fame day of the moneth quhairin the feght of Dumbar wes foghten and win over the Scottis, great preparatioun wes maid for his funerallis, and much delay for that preparatioun, and ffyftie thowfand pund fterling (as wes reportit) provydit for the funerallis, and folempnitie of it; yit in end, he wes moir quyetlie bureyit nor wes expectit, evin in the nycht, and that upone the 23 day of November, being Tyfday, anno 1658. The reffoun of this wes, (as wes repointit,) that the army wantit a yeiris arreyris or thairby; and not finding affurance of payment, thair intentioun wes to arreift his corps till thai wer fatisfeyit. This wes alledgit to be the caus of his bureall without thefe folempniteis intendit and expectit.

At this tyme, and in the twa monethis befor, thair wes great difpute on fea betuix the Holanderis and the Sweddis, quhairin the Sweddis haid the wors; great numberis killed, and findry fchippis funkin on both fydes.

Lykewyfe, in November 1658, thair wer ordores and warand fent down fra the Prote&tor and his Counsell, for chufing of Commiffioneris heir to pas up to the Parliament to be haldin at Lundoun, and to begin upone the 27 day of Januar nixt thaireftir, in anno 1659; quhilk wes obeyit, and Commiffioneris chofin for that effect, quhais names followis, viz. four for the uther Hous or Hous of Lordis, the Erle of Caffillis, Generall Monk, Lord Lokhart, and Sir Archibald Johnneftoun clerk regifter, as Peiris. Of thefe four, onlie Sir Archibald Johnneftoun went up, for Lord Lokhart wes thair at Lundoun alreddy. The reft of the Commiffioneris names



are these,—my Lord Disburrow for Mid Lothiane, Nathaniell Ethame [for St. Andrews], and Generall Auditor Thompsoun for Edinburgh, the Erle of Twedell for Eist Lothiane, Doctor Clergeis for Hadingtoun and Lawder, Judge Swyntoun for the Mers, the young Laird of Blakbarony for Peblis and Selkirk, [Col. George] Lockart, now advocat for the Commounwelth, for Lanerk, Mr. John Lokhart for Glasgou, Sir James Hammiltoun for Dumbartane, Laird Garthland for Galloway, Laird Durie for Fyff, Sir Edward Rodis for Pearth.

This yeir also, 1658, thair wes a fleet of Englifches sent eist to the Sound to give affistance to the King of Swadin, quha wes imbefet by the Holanderis and German Princes; bot the Englifches findand the Eifter feyis and the Sound to be frofin, and not being able to affist thair freindis, nor cum neir to thame for thair ayd, in respect of the winter seafone and hudge frost in these pairtes, they returned in December this same yeir 1658.

And becaus this Parliament wes to begin upone the 27 day of Januar nixt anno 1658, it wes thairfoir concludit by his Heynes the Lord Protector that a solempne day of fasting and humiliatioun sould preceid. The Declaratioun quhairof followis in these wordis.

. . . . .  
Gevin at Quhytehall this sextene day of December 1658.

This yeir 1658 being now neir to ane end, I thocht it guid for the posteritie, to record the names of these quha wer Judges in this land, and quha did reull and haid the governament thairof.—The names of the Commiffioneris of Stait for the governament thairof this yeir 1658, ar these; my Lord Brochall, my Lord Disburrow, Generall George Monk, Lord Howart, Sir Edward Roddis, Colonell Lokhart, Adriane Scroop, John Swyntoun of that ilk, Nathaniell Wethame, Thomas Cowper; ten in haill. Albeit all of thir foirnamed ten perfonis wer Counfell of Stait, yit the first and the last of this number wer evir absent this yeir 1658. The names of thair clerkis this yeir, Mr. Downyng, Mr. Lok, and Francis Scot for the Kirk effaires.—The names of the Commiffioneris for the Hye Court of Justice; my Lord Desburrow Chancellour, Sir Archibald



Johnneftoun Clerk Register, Edward Moyflie, Judge Guideer, Judge Laurence, Judge Swyntoun, Judge Dalrump, Judge Ker, Judge Brody. The names of the Clerkis of this court are thefe; Williame Downy, James Broun, Mr. James Balfour.—The names of the Judges or Commiffioneris for the Criminall court ar thefe; my Lord Difburrow, Judge Moyflie, Judge Goodeer, Judge Laurence; thair clerk, Mr. Al. Hammiltoun.—The names of the Commiffioneris of Excequer this yeir; Lord Difburrow Chancellor, Sir Archibald Johnneftoun Clerk Register, Judge Goodeer, Judge Moyflie, Judge Laurence. Clerkis to this court, Williame Purves, and Mr. Robert Gordoun for the Signatouris.—The Keiparis of the Signet; my Lord Lokhart Secretar, James Crawford his depute. Keipar of the Privy Seill; my Lord Sutherland; his depute.—Keipar of the Great Seill, Lord Desburrow, Mr. Abirnathy his depute keipar.—Clerk of the Billis; Mr. Waird principall, Mr. Williame Cheifly his depute for the Sufpenfiounes, Johnne Hope and utheris for the commoun Billis.—Keipar of the Register of Horningis and Inhibitiounes, Jofeph Brodie.—Keipar of the Register of Sefingis heir at Edinburgh, David Anderfone.—Wryteris to the Great Seall are thefe; Mr. Robert Scott, Johnne Achefoun, Robert Gemmil.—Keipar of the Thefaureris Register for regiftratioun of Signatouris, John Campbell.—Maifferis to the Hie Court of Juftice ar thefe; Henry Quyet, Johnne Lytill, Johnne Hoome, and George Cromar.—Mefaris to the Excequer ar thefe; James Broun, .—Mefaris to the Counfell of Stait ar thefe; Major Leyis, and Mr. Colene: under thame ar thefe; Mr. Craik, Thomas Young.

Now, to end this yeir 1658; the conditioun of this natioun of Scotland, it yit remaynes fad, be reffoun of povertie and havy burdinges. As for the cornes this yeir 1658, the crop wes verie pure, be reffoun of the fpring tyme, quhilk wes verie cold and weytie by the fpace of many weekis, quhilk producit a thin harveft and dear vi&tuell; the pryce of this yeiris did double the pryce of the yeir preceding. Thair wes much peace in this yle of Brytane and Yreland, but much war abroad in the eaft betuix the Sweddis and the Denfis. The Holanderis, alfo, quho affiftit the Denfis, and thair



affociatis on both fydes, both by sea and land, and much moir intendit for the nixt yeir following, and much provisioun and preparatioun maid for that effect, as may appeir by the formar Declaratioun gevin out by the Protector, and by severall intelligencis gevin to us by these that haif laitlie travelled abroad. The last two monethis of this yeir, November and December 1658, wer full of frost and snow.

This yeir also, thair wes brocht in to this natioun from England ane hors, quha being traynit up in dancing and uther conceattis of that kynd, did affoord much sportis and contentment to the pepill; bot not without gayne, for none wes admittit to fie the dancing without tippence the pece, and sum moir. This hors wes careyit about to the Toun of Glasgou, and to findry uther the moift confiderable tounes and burghes within this natioun.

It hes bene formarlie declairit, how the burdingis of this natioun daylie increft, as at lenth ye will find in the former Observatiounes, since the incuming of the Inglis army, of quhome the Scottis oftymes refavit greater favour nor of thair awin natives. And quhat wes impossit over and above these dewis quhairunto the Scottis wer lyable, it oftymes procedit from the bad informatioun gevin to the Englifches by the Scottis; and of this number wer findry, quho preferring thair awin privat gayne and preferment to the publi& guid of the natioun, drew on havy burdingis on the land. Witnes the heigh pryces raised upone all decreitis, actis, registratioun of bandis, contractis, horningis, inhibitiounes, fesinges, and utheris in that kynd, fignetis, billis, seales, both privat and great seallis, quhilkis being by the Inglis Judges' ordinance at thair first fitting, at ane very small rait, as thair prented paperis dois testifie; yit in few yeiris senfyne, and now at this present, ar merveloufflie heightened and augmentit, to the great greiff of the subje&, and aganes the Actis of Parliament and lawis of the land.

It is lykewyse to be observed, that this yeir 1658, the South loch of Edinburgh, callit the Borrow Loch, wes compleitlie dryed up by the meanis of one Johnne Straitoun, ane merchant burges of Edinburgh, quha haiffing takin ane tak of that Loch fra the Toun, did cast fewchis



in findry pairtes thairof, bigit findry houfis thairupone, plenifched ane great pairt thairof with beftiall and guidis, labourit fum partes of the fame, and few cornes thairon the yeir following.

This yeir the King of Denmark wes dung out of many pairtes of his kingdome, Elfingvre takin in, and he and his Quene, with thair speciall freindis, forcit to flie the kingdome, being affaltit by the King of Swadin and his army. Yit the toun of Copanhagon, alias Copmaholme, being oftymes affaltit and fformed, did hold out, repulfit the Swadines, and committit great executioun aganes thame, dang them bak with the lose above (as is reportit) of thrie or four thowfand of that army, among quhome thair wer ane hundreth and fyftie four pryme officeris.

It is formerlie obfervit, that upone the 13 day of November 1650 yeiris, the Abay of Halyrudhous wes fet on fyre. It wes the Protectoris plefure, I meane Oliver Lord Protector, to gif ordour to repair the fame to the full integritie; and fo it was, that in this yeir of God 1658, great provifioun wes maid for that effect; timber, ftanes, and all uther materiallis wes provydit, and the wark begun the fame yeir of God 1658. Quhat falbe the end of this wark and fabrik, it falbe obfervit in the awin place. <sup>(1)</sup>

SO ENDIS THIS YEIR OF GOD 1658.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> The author, at a subsequent time, has here added, "For it was perfytit in the end of November 1659."



SUM SCHORT OBSERVATIOUNES OF THE MOIST  
MEMORABLE THINGES FALLIN OUT IN ANNO 1659.

UPONE the fyft day of Januar 1659, ane folemne Faft and humiliatioun for a bleffing to the nixt enfewing Parliament, to be haldin at Lundoun, and to begin upone the 27 of this instant 1659.

It is lykewyfe to be obfervit, that the Toun of Edinburgh, being at this tyme and many yeiris befor, burdenit with great dett, and being unable to pay the fame, they ufit all meanis to get their dett fatisfeyit; and for this end did convene the haill inhabitantes and nychtbouris of the toun to condifcend to ane taxt and impositioun upone all aill, beir, wyne, and fek, to be fold in thair liberteis. Bot this, being oppofit by the College of Juftice, as concernit thairin, it haltit for a tyme; yit thai condifcendit that two fchilling Scottis fould be exactit of every Scottis pynt of Frenfche wyne, and ane grott of every pynt of fek, cannarie, tent, and utheris of that kynd, for a help to defray thair dettis: quhilk Ordinance wes proclaimed and publeift be touk of drum throw Edinburgh, the 13 of Januar 1659.

Thair wes in this moneth of Januar 1659, greatt and admirable tempeftis of wind, almoift through all this moneth, bot fpeciallie upone the 22 and 23 dayis of the fame; quhairin the ftorme fo increft upone the faid 23, being ane Sondag, that the pepill in the Gray Freir kirk, being at fermond, wer forcit, all of thame and thair minifter Mr. Robert Traill, to flie out of the church for feir of their lyves. This tempeft of wind continued mony dayis thaireftir.

Upone the 28 of this moneth, intimatioun wes maid throw the burgh of Edinburgh, that the Toun of Edinburgh haid obtenit a libertie to exact fex pence Scottis upone every pynt of aill and beir ventit and fauld within



the boundis of thair liberteis, and to begin upone the first day of Februar nixt thaireftir 1659, for releiff of the Tounes dettis and burdinges. This intimatioun wes maid be touk of drum throw the toun of Edinburgh the day foirfaid; so that the pryce of the pynt of aill and beir did ryse to ten pence Scottis moir nor the ordiner pryce, the Inglisthe haiffing now a plak, and the toun of Edinburgh ane sexpence of every pynt of the drink afoirfaid. All the benefite that the toun and induellaris in Edinburgh did refave for this was onlie this, that thai payed no ces nor yit annuitie for thair faittes in the church.<sup>(1)</sup>

The names of the Commiffioneris that went up to the Parliament at this tyme at Lundoun ar these; Lord Disburrow for Mid Lothiane, Colonell Ethame [for St. Andrews] and Generall Auditor Thompsoun for the burgh of Edinburgh, Erle Tweddell for Eist Lothiane, Judge Swintoun for the Mers, George Lokhart, now Advocat for the Commounwelth, for Lanerk, Mr. Johnne Lokhart for Glasgou, the Laird of Durie for Fyff. The Marquis of Ergyle also wes chofin Commiffioner for the schirrefdome of Abirdene, and quha tuik his journey to Court upone the day of Marche 1659.

Eftir this former impositioun layd upone the wynes, aill, and beir, by the Toun of Edinburgh, thair wes ane complaynt gevin in by the memberis of the College of Justice aganes the Toun, declaring in effect, that thai wer oppressouris of the subiectis of the land, and manifest brekaris and contravenaris of the Actis of Parliament, in imposing, at thair awin handis, of such impositiounes, without consent of pairtie and parliament. Quhat falbe the event of this complaynt, and how the mater falbe discuft, it falbe noted heireftir. In the mean tyme, this complaynt began to be dispute on Settirday the 29 of Januar 1659.

At this tyme, thair wes brocht to this natioun ane heigh great beaft, callit ane Drummodrary, quhilk being keipit clos in the Cannogait, nane haid a fight of it without thrie pence the persone, quhilk producit much

---

<sup>(1)</sup> At the end of this paragraph, Nicoll has added, "Quhilk wes by the Toun promiseit bot not performit."



gayne to the keipar, in respect of the great numberis of pepill that refoiritit to it, for the fight thairof. It wes very big, and of great height, and clovin futed lyke unto a kow, and on the bak ane faitt, as it wer a fadill, to fit on. Thair wes brocht in with it ane lytill baboun, faced lyke unto a naip.

Now, to returne to the Proclamatioun gevin out anent the pryces of wyne, aill, and beir, thair wes a meitting upone Weddinfday the 2 of Februar 1659, among the advocattis, wryteris, and clerkis; quha being all convenit in frequent number in the Parliament Hous, anent the Judges' defyre to treat with the Toun of Edinburgh anent the excyse of wyne, aill, and beir, ventit and fold within the toun of Edinburgh and liberteis thairof, for the space of thrie yeiris to cum; eftir severall speechis maid by the Deane of Facultie to that end, and all thair opinionones craved and anfuers maid thairto, they did unanimousslie conclude to adheir to thair former resolutioun, quhilk wes this: Nawayis to treat with the Toun of Edinburgh thairanent, till Declaratour sould pas in thair favouris, anent the honouris, digniteis, privilegis, and immunitieis, conferrit upone the College of Justice.

Item, upone the nynt of Februar 1659, twa perfones execute, ane young boy for bestialitie, and ane woman for murther of her awin chyld, borne in adultery.

It is formerlie observit, that the divisiounes in Glasgou increft, by the meanis of Mr. Patrik Gillespie and his followeris, quho foght be all meanis to disgrace findry of the honest men that buir office in the toun, daylie fomenting and raising pleyis and actiounes befor the Counsell of Stait, Judges of the Court of Justice, and Criminall Court, intending to put thame to schame and disgrace. Among utheris thair practizes, thair wes letters raised at the instance of ane Johnne Wod cordiner, Johnne Govane skynner, and one Scott, aganes Johnne Anderfone lait Proveft, Johnne Walkinschaw, Walter Neilfone, James Bernis, lait bailleis, Mannes Lyell dekin convenar, and thrie of the tounes officeris, for severall cauffis, viz. perjurie, oppreffioun of the pepill by putting of thame in priffoun without warand, and for deforcement of ane meffinger callit Weir. This being ane criminall perfute, and thir honest men being all brocht heir to underly the law, and much debait betuix thame and the perfeweris of this



criminall caus; at laft thai wer put to the tryell of ane affyfe; quha, albeit thai wer men of Mr. Patrikes factioun and temper, yit thai, perfaving the malice of the perfewar, and innocencie of the defendar, did all in ane voyce cleyng thame, and maid thame frie: This done the firft day of Marche 1659.

9 Marche, being Weddinfday, thair wer fyve wemen, witches, brint on the Caftelhill for witchcraft, all of thame confeffand thair covenanting with Satan, fum of thame renunceand thair baptifme, and all of thame oftymes dancing with the Devill. All thefe fyve wer broght from Dumbar. The fame day alfo, viz. the 9 of Marche 1659, thair wes ane prettie gentill young woman hangit upone the Caftelhill, for murthering of hir awin chyld, borne be hir to ane Inglifche man, quha refufing to accept the chyld as begottin of him, fcho desperatlie did murther it.

27 day of Marche, being Sonday, 1659. The Erle of Traquair, quha within thefe few yeiris haid great power and authoritie within this natioun, as Commiffioner of Parliament, and heich Thefaurer of Scotland, depairtit this lyff, fitting in his chyre at his awin hous, without ony feiknes preceiding; his death being lytill lamented.

It hes bene formerlie obfervit how that the Parliament at Lundoun convenit the 27 day of Januar laft, quhairin the memberis, as yit, did unanimoufflie agrey in the generallis, quhairunto we muft continew our thochtis till the end. Onlie for the prefent, in this moneth of Marche 1659, the Parliament did outreik a fleett, to pas for the Sound, to the fuppley of the King of Swadin, aganes the King of Denmark. This fleet is under the condu&t of Sir George Afcue.

A Bill red for excluding the old Pirage or Nobilitie of this natioun of Scotland for evir fitting as memberis of that Hous; and constituting thamefelffis a Hous of Parliament, declairing the memberis thairof to be from tyme to tyme elective, and not fucceffive.

28 of Marche 1659, at nyne of the klok at nycht, the Hous of Commounes come to this queftioun, Quhidder the Scottis and Yrifche memberis fould withdraw; And it wes careyed in the negative, by neir 80 voyces. The day thaireftir, the Hous indevored to cum to the main queftioun, for fitting of the Scottis memberis.



The Sweedis repulſed in their twyfe ſtorming of Copmahogan, wes at this tyme confermit by letters ſent to the Parliament of England.

During this tyme, viz. in Marche 1659, the wark begun at Halyrud-hous, for repairing thair of, prosperit daylie : numberis of maifones, carpentaris, warkmen, and utheris, wer daylie put to wark for repairing of it.

Lykeas at this tyme alſo, thair wes great mortalitie in England, both of men and beſtiall, and findry ominous ſignes viſible ſene thair during the fitting of this Parliament.

It is formerlie obſerved, how that the Toun of Edinburgh haid impoſit upone the pepill of Edinburgh ane excyſe of vj pence Scottis upone every pynt of aill and beir ventit in Edinburgh, and haid cauſit intimat the ſame throw the toun by touk of drum ; aganes the quhich the College of Juſtice, upone mony guid groundis, did oppoſe the ſame. Yit thai, haiffing takin to thair confideratioun the great burdinges and dettis quhairinto the Guid Toun wes involvit, they did condiscend to give in to the Toun thair Reaſones for granting of ane moderat excyſe upone wyne, aill, and beir, toward the releiff of a pairt of the Citie of Edinburghis dett ; and not for impoſing of 6d. on the pynt of aill and beir, beſyde a great excyſe on the wyne, toward the payment of thair ceſſis alſweill as thair dett.

[REASONS GIVEN IN BY THE MEMBERS OF THE COLLEGE OF JUSTICE,  
AGAINST AN IMPOST ON ALE AND BEER SOLD IN EDINBURGH.]

The great burdinges contractit and lying havely upone the Citie of Edinburgh, for ſatisfeying quhair of thair commoun guid and patrimony is nowyſe anſuerable, call from the handis, not onlie of its awin Citizens, bot of the College of Juſtice (moist of that ſocietie haiffing thair reſidence within the citie, in order to the Supreme Judicatories,) yea from the nychtbouring Schyres and hole Natioun thair aſſiſtance according to thair reſpective intreſſis and relationes toward hir help and releiff (being the moist eminent and mother Citie of this natioun,) in this hir ſad conditioun ; to the end that ſuch a conſiderable pairt of thair dettis being ſatisfyed, thair awin patrimony may be able to beir the burdene of the reſidue.

The moist probable way to effectuat this guid purpoſe appeareth to be by ane impoſitioun or excyſe of wyne, aill, and beir, to be granted to the Citie for ſum yeiris. And becauſe the wyne is ane forrane commoditie, not of ſo great neceſſitie, and quhich rather exhaustes the theaſure of the natioun than doeth utherwayis much guid, thairfoir it is conceaved that the burdene may ly the moir havy upone the wyne ; that the impoſitioun on the aill may be ſmall and inſenſible, quhich, being a native commoditie, and a neceſſar meane of the pepillis ſub-



sistance, aught to be so takin to consideratioun in such a caice, as that the nobilitie and gentrie of the natioun and thair tennentis, specially in the schyres adjacent to Edinburgh, be not prejudged in thair rentis and proffeittis arrysing on beir and malt, the commounes and poore soirt of pepill be not oppressed, thair belleis pinched, and faces grindit, by too havy burdinges put upon thair ordinary food. That this impositioun sould be put on for payment of the Citeis ces, alsweill as for releiff of thair dettis, is aganes the rewlis of law and conscience.

For, first, the proper subject of ces to burgh and land is the rentis and revenues of the schyres, and the landis and tredis within burrowes, quhairof the Burrowes beir the burdene of a sext pairt, and of that sext pairt the burgh of Edinburgh a thrid. Now that the ces, payable for the land, rent, and tred onlie of the Citie of Edinburgh sould be turned over in excyse, on wyne, beir, and aill ventit in Edinburgh, is cleir aganes the law and aganes all ressoun, as thairby involving not onlie a number of poore ones and utheris within the citie, quho are not cessable, bot also the quhole, and speciallie the nychtbour schyres, in payment of Edinburghes ces, quho haif burdene aneuche of thair awin that way.

2. This way is most inequall, evin as to the heritouris and inhabitantis of Edinburgh, for the greatest pairt of the ces is payit by the heritouris of landis and utheris having stokis of meanis and tred. Now many of such persones (gif thair ces sal be turned in ane excyse) sall haiff unreasonable advantage to the havy detriment of utheris, becaus thair excyse upone thair drinking, haiffing bot few persones in familie, will cum far schoirf of thair cess; and many uther of the meaner soirt, aganes conscience, sall beir thair burding, quhois excyse in drinking will very far exceid thair ces. Yea, and very many must pay excyse for thair drink quho ar not lyable to ces at all, haiffing no subject mater cessable. It is just so with the memberis of the College of Justice, besydes that occasioun salbe furnest to tradismen and utheris to rais the pryces of all soirt of commoditeis to the great hurt of the quhole natioun.

3. It is notoriouslie knawn that the excyse put upone aill and beir throw the quhole cuntrey, for publict necessitie and use, is so havy that the most pairt of the brewareis ar cast up, the belleis of the Commounes straitned, and the pryces of victuell, pertening to the heritouris and utheris much lessened. How much moir sall this prejudice be to the pepill, speciallie to such as leave in the nychtbouring schyres, and to the haill brewareis, venteneris, and tapsteris, giff to the publict excyse salbe addit sex pennyes moir for the privat use of Edinburgh. By this meanis, it is not to be douttit bot many famileis, vilages, and utheris salbe ruyned, and the gentrie and utheris much dampnified.

4. Thair is no beir or aill tapped within this citie, bot a pynt thairof is alreddy subject to fyve pennyes or thairabout for the publict excyse; the tapster hes of advantage four pennyes, adding sex thairto, the totall burdene upone the pynt of vented aill or beir, wer it nevir so small, sall mak fyftene pennyes, quhich is a grevus and unsupportable burdene upone this necessar and native commoditie.

5. When it pleased his Heynes the lait Protector, to grant to the Toun of Edinburgh 4d. upon the pynt of aill for thrie yeiris, it wes a burdene not so grevous by far as this is, though the



Toun of Edinburghs straites and necessiteis wer greater ; for how much proffeit did aryse to thame by that impositioun, so much thairby wes thair det lesned ; so that now thair det not being so great as formerlie, any new impositioun sould be rather les than moir then the former. And then the Citie wes lyable to its awin cessis, and not releived ony part thair of by excyse, howbeit the ces wes then greater then now. Besydes, that thair wes then ane extraordiner impositioun of 5000 lb. sterling upone the heritage of Edinburgh towardis the water of Leith. And yit, for all this, (thankis to God,) by the peace we have hitherto enjoyed, the Citie of Edinburgh is not wors, bot rather bettered in its conditioun ; so that to turne over its present ces and excyse in manner foirsaid, wer aganes all justice, reasone, and conscience, specially considdering the commoun excyse, quhich the pepill sufferis, quhairunto thai wer not lyable the tyme of the former gift.

6. And yit the College of Justice will be hartlie weill pleased, that the Citie of Edinburgh may haif ane impositioun grantit to thame, quhich may be of als great extent and proffeit as the former wes ; for quhairas by the former thair wes grantit 4d. upone the pynt of aill and beir, they ar content to concur with the citie for obteneing of 2d. upon the pynt of 2s. aill and beir, and als much moir upone the wyne of all soirtes, as may mak up the value of the foirsaid 4d. upone aill and beir. It being alwayis provydit, that the College of Justice be easit of thair quarteringis, and regulat in the mater of ces, in such a way as that they may with als great contentment leive in Edinburgh as utheris of thair conditioun leave in the schyres and uther burrowis of the natioun, according to articles to be condiscendit on thairanent. And furder, gif the citie of Edinburgh salbe pleasit to deall freindlie with the memberis of the College of Justice, they will give way, that a yeir or two farder be eikit and addit moir nor wes formerlie grantit, for the moir speedie payment of the dett.

7. In all impositiones quhich involves a pepill not subject thairto, *sequendum est quod minimum*, to the end that a cleir consent or acquiescence may be obtenit with a blissing, and that clamouris, grudges, and complayntes of oppressioun, may be obviated. Bot so it is, that this way of impositioun will be so insensible, and so lytill prejudiciall to the pepill, and to such, namelie to these quhom law do not oblis to contribute towardis the payment of the citeis det, that all such occasiounes will be removed.

8. Giff the citie of Edinburgh wer not at all burdenit with dett, thair could be no imaginable reasone quhairfoir thai sould turne the cessis unto such ane excyse ; and thairfoir, since thair dett gevis onlie the aryse to such a motioun, gif such ane impositioun be acquiesced unto by the College of Justice and the Cuntrey, as may operat the effect anent the payment of the dett, it is aganes all reasone they sould desyre farder, or that the pepill sould be burdenit for payment of thair ces alsweill as thair dett.

9. It is evident, that this way of turning of ces in ane excyse is ane unconscientious burdene, evin as to the pepill in Edinburgh ; becaus heritouris of landis and tred being the subject mater of the ces, quhairunto scarce the fyft pairt of the persones within Edinburgh are lyable, fyve fourt [four-fifth?] pairtes being uncessable. By this meanis it sall put unjustlie the burdene



of the said fourt pairt upone uther vitable [uncessable?] fyve pairts, and so consume thame. As to the College of Justice it is just so, for in that number thair be many not cessable, or quhais ces is not considerable; and to turne the same in ane excyse, wald onlie ease the riche and burdene these quho ar pure, or quho ar not cessable, haiffing nather reall nor personall estait in Edinburgh, and yit must drink, at leist in Sessione tyme.

#### OBJECTIONES ANSUEKIT.

Objection 1. Thair is a great clamour in Edinburgh by occasione of the burdene of the ces, and thair be very many quho will not be content with the excyse, unles the ces be takin af, so that the Tounes dettis sall not be satisfeid.

Ansuer 1. Giff thair be ony clamour, it doeth not aryse from these quho ar most able to pay ces, having land, rent, estaites, and tred to support the same; so for thair awin privat unwarantable endis and advantage, wold turne over the burdene upone the meaner soirt, and uther pepill not lyable thairto. 2. Gif thair be ony of the poorer soirt, quho have reasone to com-  
 pene of thair ces, a remedie hes bene heirtofair, and still is patent, viz. a proportioun moir than quhat the law requyres is alwayis taxat to mak up the lose of deficientis and such indigent persones; and now, thair is les reasone of clamour than formerlie these aucht yeiris bygane, the Citie being (thankis to God) in bettir conditione. 3. Giff ony be so irrationall that thai will not concur with the rest of the pepill toward a moderat excyse for payment of thair dett, unles a greater be put on for payment of the ces also, then it is evident to the world, that it is onlie the privat entres of sum men, citizens of Edinburgh, quho obstruct the weill thairof, and it can not be impute to the College of Justice, nor to any uther els.

Objection 2. In many uther places, as in the Low Cuntreyis, Hamburrie, and the rest of the tounes in Germany, excyse is thus lifted upone commoditeis, namelie upone drink.

Ansuer 1. The similie haldis not, for in this natioun and quhole yland, the proper subject of ces and taxatiounes wes evir onlie the land rent and tred of burrowes, and not the belleis of the pepill, quhich is according to the cleir rules of law and justice. 2. In the foirsaidis Estates instanced, the way of thair impositiones wes maist necessar, having great welth and commoditeis excysable, and having no uther considerable way quhairupone to mantene war and uther publict effaires. 3. The saidis Estaites haif the said excyse imposed uniformelie throghout thair dominiounes, so that no persone or property beiris the burdene one of another; quhairas the Citie of Edinburgh is no frie estait or commounwelth, bot under a supreme magistrat, as a fellow subject, with uther citeis and schyres of the natioun, so that thai aucht to be ruled by the lawis of the supreme auctoritie, and pay thair cassis in maner prescryved thairby; and thairfoir the rest of the pepill aucht not to be involved in thair proper burdingis, being sufficientlie burdenit with thair own. And yit, towardis a reasonable impositioun for payment of the dett lying so havie upone the said Citie in maner foirsaid, the College of Justice and Cuntrie will hartelie concur; quhairas gif the ces sould also be turned over, it wold furneis mater of just murmur and contradictione for the Reasones above writtin.



This buffines being long debaittit betuix the College of Justice and the Toun of Edinburgh, at lenth, eftir feveral meetingis, it was concludit, that the Toun of Edinburgh fould haif a turnour or bodell of every pynt of aill and beir, and tippence of every pynt of Frenfche wyne, that fould be ventit in Edinburgh; and this wes consentit unto by a number of the College of Justice, for refpect thai haid to the Tounes burdinges: quhilk wes proclaimed throw Edinburgh by touk of drum, and the Ces to begin the first of Julij 1659. The favour that the Toun wes to give unto the memberis of the College of Justice wes, to releive thame of the fodgeris quarterings, apoyntit to be and begin the first of Auguft thaireftir.<sup>(2)</sup>

At this tyme, great numberis of witches wer takin and brint, all of thame confeffing copulatioun, renunciation of thair baptifme, and taking fra Satan new names and markis in thair flefche; off quhich foirt thair wes nyne of thame condempnit and execute in Maij 1659, all of thame within the parochyn of Tranent.

It is formerlie obfervit, that the Inglifches haiffing routtit this natioun at the fight at Dumbar upone the 3 of September 1650, they poffeft this kingdome, and did foirfalt the maift pairt of thefe that wer ingadged in that unlauchfull Ingadgement in the Scottis ingoing to England; among quhome the Dukes of Hamiltoun and all that familie wer forfalt, thair landis and eftait adjudged to belong to the Commounwelth of England. This familie being thus forfalt, the creditouris perfewit the cautioneris for the Dukes dett, and could get no releiffe. Among thefe cautioneris the Lord Belhevin being one, and being bund for that Hous in greater fumes of money then he was able to pay, he refolves to leave this natioun that he mycht efchew comprynges of his landis and impriffonement of his perfone. This refolutioun he followes in this maner. He takis his journey to England, and quhen he pafft by Silloway [Solway] fandis, he caufit his fervand cum bak to his wyff with his cloak and hatt, and caufit it to be vented that in ryding by thefe fandis, both he and his horfe quhairon he raid wer funkin in thefe quick fandis and drowned, nane being privy to this bot

<sup>(2)</sup> The remark is afterwards added, " Bot wes not keiped by the Toun of Edinburgh."



his lady and his man fervand. This report past in all pairtes as guid cunzie, that he was deid and perished, for the space of sex yeiris and moir; and to mak this the moir probable and lykelie, his lady and chyldrene went in dule and murning the first two yeiris of his absens, so that during these sex yeiris it wes certified to the haille cuntrey that he was deid and perished. All this wes done of set purpos to eschew the danger of the cautionary quhairin he lay for that Hous of Hammiltoun. Eftir his ingoing to England, he strypit himself of his apperell, clothed himself in ane base servill sute, denyit his name, and became servand to ane gairdner, and laborit in gardenes and yairdis during the haille space of his absence; na persone being privy to this cours bot his Lady, (as for his servand he went to uther service, not knowing that his old Lord haid becom a gairdner,) till eftir sex yeiris absens; eftir quhilk tyme and space, the Dutches of Hammiltoun haiffing takin ordour with the dettis, and componit and aggreit with the creditouris, than he returned to Scotland in Januar last 1659, eftir sex yeiris service in England with a gairdner, to the admiratioun of many, for during that haille space it wes evir thocht he was deid, no persone being accessorie to this secrecy bot his awin Lady, to hir great commendatioun. By this meanis his landis and estait wes faiff, and his cautionarie for the Hous of Hammiltoun wes transactit for, as is afoirsaid, and his estait both personall and reall fred and outquytt.

It hes bene heirtofair recordit, in the first page of this buikis Observatiounes for the yeir 1659, that the Parliament of England did convene and sit down in that Hie Court at Lundoun the 27 day of Januar last, in this instant yeir 1659; the commissiouneris from all the thrie natiounes being thair, quha sat continually senfyne, untill the 22 day of Apryll instant 1659; at quhilk tyme, the Parliament wes forcit to ryse by autoritie of the Protector Richard, and power of the Airmy. The Over Hous being first charged to ryse, they wer forcit to give obedience. The Hous of Commounes, being closed within dures, they refused at first; for the quhilk, ordour wes gevin to brek the blak rod upone the dure quhair thai sat, quhilk wes accordinglie done and put to executioun; bot in end, wer compellit to ryse for fear of the airmy, quha haid ordour for that effect.



The caus of thair ryfing wes reportit to be the difagreement of the judgementis and opiniounes of the memberis of that Parliament, alfweill of the Lordis of the over and uther Hous (callit *altera domus*) as of the Hous of Commounes. Sum report also, that thair wer findry speechis also publictlye spokin, and sum prented informationes gevin in aganes the Protector and his deceift Father. 2. Lykewyfe, becaus the Parliament gave ordour that the officeris of the army fould haif no meetinges among thamefelffis without his Heynes licence. 3. That thai fould signe ane ingadgement not to moleft this Parliament during its fitting; and fuch as refuifed, to be caffeerit without payment of thair arreiris; and thefe quha fould tak it, to be prefentlie payit. Upone thir reaſones, and quhat utheris not yit knawin nor cum to the pepillis knowledge, the Army forcit the Parliament to ryfe.

This tyme also, the Articles of peax betuix Spayne and France wer proclaimed in Holand; and that the King of Denmark wes deid, as wes reportit.

Lord Fleitwod wes maid generall of the army in all the thrie nationis immediatlye at the diffolving of this Parliament, Colonell Diſburow lievtenant-generall, and Colonell Lambert generall major of this army.

Heir I thocht guid to infert the following Proclamatioun about the diffolving of the Parliament; quhilk, albeit it be gevin out and prented in Richard Lord Protector his name, yit his name wes onlie ufit thairto being than Protector; bot all this wes contrived by the Army, quha, within few houris, deveſtit him of all autoritie and power.

. . . . .

Gevin at Quhytehall the 22 of Apryll in the year of our Lord 1659.

Immediatlye eftir this Proclamatioun, the Generall, Lord Fleitwod, with his Lievtenant-generall, and Generall-major, intending to tak the government upone thame, wer difapoyntit by a number of the old parliamentaris quha wer removed by the deceift Protector Oliver in anno 1653. Thefe tuik upone thame (with affiſtance of a great pairt of the army) the government, quhairupone the lait Protector Richard demittit his place and office, being refigned under his hand and ſubſcription. Thefe old parlia-



mentaris, eftir mentionat, did fit continuallie, and procedit to do juftice and eftablifche the governament of the thrie nationes, as falbe eftir declared. Thefe parliamentaris confiftit of the number of 31 perfones, quhois names followis;<sup>(3)</sup> to witt, the Lord Fairfax, Braidfchaw, Lord Lambert, Colonell Deſburrow, Colonell Bury, Colonell Cowper, Oratio Tounſend, Hefelrig, Vayne, Ludlow, Fleitwood, Salway, Morley, Scott, Wallop, Haringtoun, Waltoun, Jones, Sydengham, Sidney, Nevill, Chalounour, Downes, St. Johne, Thompfoun, Quhytlok, Dikfwell, Reynoldis; to thir wer addit, Sir Archibald Johnneftoun of Waryftoun, clerk of the Scottis rollis, with uther twa, [Honeywood, and Barners,] as wes reportit; and the report found trew.

The firſt thing aëtit in this Parliament wes, that the governament of theſe nationes ſould be by ane frie eftait, and not by ane fingle perfone; and that thai ſould returne to the exerciſe and diſcharge of thair truſt in that Parliament as befor the 20 of Apryll 1653, quhen thai wer forcit to ryſe by the power and autoritie of Oliver, than Proteëtor. Many wer the diverſities of judgementis of the memberis of this Parliament; ſum that the governament ſould be without a fingle perfone, kingſchip or hous of peeres; Mr. Prynes obſervatioun wes, that the governament by the King, Lordis, and Commouns to be the beſt and guid old caus.

O, quhat of Godis workis may at this tyme be ſene in ſuch a ſchoirt ſpace, raiſing ſum and caſting doun utheris; and in raiſing parliamentis, and diſſolving the ſame by a tyrannicall power;—and quhilk at this tyme wes oppinlie ventit, prented, and publeiſt, declarand the deceiſt Proteëtor Oliver to be ane tyrant, and far greater than King Charles wes. Many and frequent wes the Queſtionis and Querees that paſt among the Parliamentaris, ſum oppinlie ſpokin, ſum wer prented, and ſum anſuerit; among quhich I thoçht guid to inferſt heir ſum of them that wer prented and publeiſt; the tenour quhairof followis.

---

<sup>(3)</sup> The New Council of State was appointed on the 13th and 14th of May. Nicoll having miſtaken the names of ſome of the Members, the liſt is corrected from the Parliamentary Hiſtory, vol. iii. p. 1555.



A LYVELY CHARACTER OF SUM PRETENDING GRANDEES OF SCOTLAND TO THE GOOD OLD CAUS, DIGESTED INTO EIGHT QUERIES.<sup>(4)</sup>

I. WHETHER He<sup>(5)</sup> be not fitly qualified to be a Counsellour of State, who, whiles the Parliament and Army wer streight with God, and vigorous in carrying on the good old cause, not only would not joyn with them, but, in presence of many godly Christians in Edenburgh, imprecated wraths and curses from heaven against them, as sectaries, murtherers, and covenant-breakers; who dissuaded godly and well-affected persons in Scotland from joyning with them, under the hazzard of being guilty of all the blood shed at Dunbar, Dundee, Worcester, and Innerkeithing; who would not suffer his cause to be pleaded before their Judges in his own name, but borrowed his neighbours for that effect; who, being called thereto, refused to bear witness in an action where they were Judges, and, yet forgetting his former prayers, and swallowing the pretended conscience, joyned with the late usurping Protector, in the height of the now acknowledged apostasie, receiving from him at once three honourable places, whereof one (albeit uselesse, except for upholding the pomp of the injoyer) hath depending on it about fourty or fifty inferiour officers, and about two thousand pound sterling *per annum* to make his kitchen smoak well; who, since his entry thereto, never deduced a processe against any of the number for purging out the corrupt, except one who was known to be a person of the greatest integrity and honesty of the whole body; who, since his entry to that place, hath raised the prices of decreets, acts, bils, and other writs, whereof he makes gain, not only beyond what they wer before his entry, but farre above what they were in the late Kings time, to inrich himself upon the ruines of a poor fainting people, almost utterly broken before; who, *in anno* 1649, albeit with many others, a short space before he had sworn to purge judicatories and places of trust of malignants, gave under his own hand commissions for clerks who were notorious and known malignants, receiving large summes of money therefore; who, these eight years by gone, never pleaded one cause for the Kirk of Scotland, and yet, by order of the late Protector, sacrilegiously did take up his yearly salary as Advocate for the same; who, not only accepted to be a member of the other House, but, being there, manifested himself zealous for recognizing the Lord Protector, and preached *ad nauseam* against that tolleration and liberty of conscience which Gods Word doth allow, and for which, as a peculiar jewel and principal part of the good old cause, the godly in these nations are contending against Antichrist and his Impostors:—Hath not such a person pure hands fitted for carrying on a glorious work of

<sup>(4)</sup> The original tract, 4to. pp. 8, has this imprint,—“London, Printed in the year 1659.” In the only copy that has been met with, the names of some of the characters are written on the margins in a contemporary hand. These are here added as foot notes, along with the similar explanations by Nicoll.

<sup>(5)</sup> “SIR ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON of Wareston.” MS. Note.—“This seemis to be aganes Sir Archibald Johnnestoun, Lord Register.”—NICOLL.



Reformation ! or hath he written on his forehead the character of the murmuring spies, that he shall never enter into the promised land ! *Be not deceived, God is not mocked, evil company corrupteth good manners.*

II. Whether He<sup>(6)</sup> be not furnished with sufficient endowments to be Governor of Scotland, who is qualified as follows, viz. Who in the first place for enriching himself, banished and beggered his Father and Brother, and by bought pleas and legerdemain, obtained the Estate of the Marquess of Huntley united to his own, whereby for magnitude he possesses near the fifth part of Scotland for his inheritance : and for freeing the same of incumbrances, obtained two Acts of Parliament, discharging him of his few-duties ; and Order for 30,000 pound sterling of the money given to the Scots army when they marched out of Newcastle ; a thousand pound sterling *per annum* of yearly pension from the late King ; and a general contribution from persons of all ranks throughout the Nation of Scotland. *Principem oportet esse divitem.* Secondly, Who hath the goodly confidence and resolute audacity to deny himself to have been one of the promoters of Charles Stuart his coming home to Scotland ; albeit he cannot but look upon it as his duty to have been one of that number, in regard about a year and an half since he moved publickly of the Exchequer his pension, granted by the late King, might be allowed by way of compensation for the few-duties resting by him to the publick, which he could not demand, but for service done to the King ; and albeit his missive letters can be produced in London at this present time, directed to Sir Thomas Cunningham, (then Conservator,) for furnishing whatsoever money was necessary for bringing home the King's horses or otherwise. Thirdly, Who had the pious zeal to cause to be killed hundreds of persons in cold blood at Dinnaverke, [Dunaverty] near the point of Kyntyre, after they had yielded to his mercy by pardies, when souldiers refused the fact as unworthy of military hands, for the good cause ; and about fourty more at Kilminisce and elsewhere, contrary to his expresse articles and capitulation, preferring the publick good to his own conscience and credit. Fourthly, Who was so wise as to outwit Duke Hamilton, by deserting his Master handsomly, (albeit his pensioner,) when he saw the Duke was preferred to him, and joyn with the English cordially, so long as the heart or power is in their hands, keeping his eldest Son for a reserve, to shew the reality of his hypocrisie, if ever hereafter the King shall become master. Riches, zeal, courage, and wit, seems for ever hereafter to command silence to all who shall dare to reproach such a champion !

III. Whether He<sup>(7)</sup> be rather to be looked upon as a Protectorian trapanner, or as a person fit to be General of the English army in a forreign nation, to whom his late Highnesse gave

---

(6) "THE MARQUES OF ARGYLE." MS. Note.—"This seemes to be aganest the Marquis of Ergyll."—NICOLL.

(7). "COLL : LOCKHART of Lie." MS. Note.—"This semes to be aganes my Lord Lokhart."—NICOLL.



his niece in marriage, with a larger portion than King Henry the Seventh did to his daughter, (albeit [only] a Scots Laird of two or three hundreth a year, which his father and mother life-rents, and wherein his eldest sonne of the first marriage stands infeofft,) notwithstanding he had been active against him *in anno* 1648, at Preston, and elsewhere since ; viz. the Palace and Park of Falkland, and Lordship of Kelso, worth two or three thousand *per annum* ; the keeping of the Signet as secretary in Scotland, worth two thousand *per annum* ; a salary or allowance as Privy Councillour, Ambassadour, and General of the Army ; the office of Advocate General in Scotland to his brother George, lately come from schools, before he had ever born the burden of one privat action for manifesting his ability ; the places of a Bed-Chamberman, Commissary of Glasgow, and Writer to the Privy Seal, to his other brother Mr. John.

IV. Whether my Lord General Lockart ought to be enrolled among the Penitents for the apostasie of the times ; who, having put out of their places Mr. Hope and Mr. Moseley, to make way for himself, Mr. Pitilloh and Mr. Scot, to make empty places for his two Brothers, as yet, heares not the cries of their families ascending up to Heaven against him, nor restores to them their losses ; albeit he cannot be so ignorant in divinity, as not to know, *non tollitur peccatum nisi restituatur ablatum*.

V. Whether He<sup>(8)</sup> be fitter to be a Judge and Privy Councillor in Scotland, or a Stage-player at White Hall, who *in anno* 1650, attended the one day the English Council of war at Barwick, the other, the Scottish at Edenburgh ; he, who before installing of the late Protector, walked humbly and contentedly under his excommunication, was a friend to persons of integrity and honesty, kept sober and honest servants in his family, walked christianly in his apparel, and seemed a lover of those that feared the Lord ; who, so soon as his Master was lift up to a Throne, obtained his sentence of excommunication taken off by the Presbyterians, shewed himself zealous in propping this tottering Throne, choosed the most eminent and notorious malignants for his intimate companions, looking upon honest christians (if not as great as good) with a supercilious eye ; who kept the places of Privy Councillour and Judge in causes civil and criminal, having been equally bred in the knowledge of all ; beside about 800 pound *per annum* out of my Lord Lauderdale's estate, under the name of 400, albeit many of his creditors be like to perish for want of bread ; who has been active and instrumental in putting known malignants in places of trust ; who scandalously feasted an English lady in his house for several daies, then *pessimæ fidei*, and since justly deserted by her husband, when his own was at London ; who with his stately lady swaggered with the best of the Court in gallant apparel and powdred periwigs while it lasted, but now, amongst the first of reformers, hath thrown off his false head, gotten shoes cut round over in the foreparts, and speaks nothing but shibboleth, to the great satisfaction of all the off-spring of James, turning not only Round-head but Round-Scot. *Qui nescit dissimulare, nescit regnare*.

(8) "THE LAIRD OF SWINTOUN." MS. Note.—"This seemes to be aganes my Lord Swyn-toun."—NICOLL.



VI. Whether Three petty gentlemen of mean estates, and meaner wits, taking upon them without commission or warrant to act in name of the nation of Scotland, are to be accounted medlers or fools.

VII. Whether He<sup>(9)</sup> be not an accomplished individual to make up the number, who, having attained to the degree of a Colonel, rather through penury of valiants, than his own worth; albeit *in anno* 1648, he shewed himself zealous against the English in Duke Hamilton's engagement, is now so desirous to spend himself in thair highest services, that to render himself capable of some eminent place, without fear of the hazard of sesse, he values himself at a great land-estate, which in truth stands all upon invisible stones, in the Oudemian-street of Eutopia, except a redeemable wood-set of a part of the Barony of Garvock, under reduction by Sir John Scot, which was honourably purchased by the law of the sword, and pillaging the people *in annis* 1646 and 1647, when he was Deputy Governour to David Lesly of Strabogie and Bogiegight, where to this day he is remembred in the prayers of the inhabitants.

VIII. Whether in a time of reformation, it be the duty of the Parliament to call in to the Publick Treasury, the revenew which belonged to the Chancellor, Secretary, Clerk Register, and Privy Seal in Scotland, (which will entertain fifteen able Judges there), or to confer it on some Minions, for upholding their pomps, lest it should offend Lord Richard, to take any thing away which his Father conferred on these who were only useful in these places to uphold his grandure and magnificence.—*Fiat Justitia, ruat Cælum.*

Thair wes also findry paperis emittit both in prent and writt, all of thame apperandlie to mar the proceedingis of this Parliament; a pairt quhairof may be fene by this subsequnt paper, superferyvit in this maner:

SEVERALL RESOLVES PREPARED BY THE COMMANDING JUNTO TO PAS THE HOUS.<sup>(10)</sup>

In this new modellit Parliament now haldin, since the lait removing of the lait Protector, Richart Cromwell, thair wer great divisiounes of judgementis and opiniounes; sum privilie for the King Charles, utheris geving out queeris and prented paperis, aganes sum of the parliamentaris; sum also geving out propofalis, articles, and paperis, contening refolutiounes to be paft the Hous, as is befoir writtin.

<sup>(9)</sup> "This seemes to be aganes BARCLAY and utheris."—NICOLL.

<sup>(10)</sup> Described in the margin, as "Sum pretendit Resolutiones, be way of jeyring, offerit to the Honorabill Hous of Parliament in thir tymes, quhairin the Memberis wer devydit in thair judgementis and opiniounes." It is followed with an "Advertisment to the Suldieris."



Much also gevin out, both by paperis prented and writtin, aganes the lait Protector Oliver, declaring him to be ane arche tyrant, and a traitour to the Commounwelth, ane Englishe monfter, now under ane marble monument; lyke Jehu, quho foght fast for God, bot faster for his awin preferment, that he loved his privat carcase bettir nor his conscience, the court bettir than the cuntrie. 'O that men wold praise the Lord for his goodnes, and for his loving kyndnes to the chyldrene of men'; for he scattered the proud in the imaginatioun of thair hartis, he hath put down the michtie from thair seattes, and exalted thame of low degrie! O quhat alteratiounes and chaynges at this tyme, and how, in such a schoirt space, pepill began to speik and writt aganes that tyrannicall familie, quha, within these few dayis befoir, durst not once peip aganes thame under the payne of treafone! So that it micht be justlie said with the Psalmist, 75 psalme, 'Lift not your horne on hie, nather speik with a proud neck, promotioun cumes nather from the east, west, nor south; bot God is the Judge, he setteth up one and casteth down another.'

It hes bene formerlie declairit, in the awin place, how that Heriotes Hospitall at Edinburgh wes foundit upone the       day of Marche 1628, bot not compleit till this last Maij 1659, at quhilk tyme, viz. upone Monday the 21 of Junij 1659, that Hospitall wes dedicat in a very soleme maner. And for the bettir understanding thair of to the posteritie, it is neidfull that thai be informed, that ane generous and worthy Scottis man callit George Heriot, of his calling a goldsmith, of honest parentage, become thaireftir a jeweller, quha went to Lundoun, and thair at Court, eftir a schoirt tyme, become very riche and full of welth; and haiffing no chyldrene on lyff, he did mortifie 3 or 4 hundreth thowfand pundis Scottis, for bigging this Hospitall, and for sustening and mantening thairin of chyldrene and young boyis, fra

This Hospitall wes first begun in Marche, thaireftir haid the first stene thair of layd in Julij, 1628, bot long in building, and not compleit and outred till this Junij 1659; at quhilk tyme, viz. on Monday the 21 of Junij foirsaid, thair wes placed thairintill 35 boyis of honest parentis bot decayed in meanis, all of thame weill arrayit in purpoure cloathes and cassikes, every ane of



thame with new hattis, schooes, and all uther necessaris for the body ; quha haid thair Ordiner thryse a day at leift, all upone the expensis of the Founder and rentis of that Hospitall. This Hospitall wes not ane ordinary hospitall, bot a hospitall very famous with hallis, chalmeris, kitchingis, brewhoufis, yairdis, orcheardis, a chappell and all uther necessaris. Ane Iconymus for thair provisioun, maisteris for instructing of thame, men and wemen fervandis, and cuikes for thair attendance in all necessaris. This Hospitall being so ordered, they enterit thairto upone the said 21 day of Junij, the hospitall dedicated, ane preaching taucht, quhairat the haill magistrates of Edinburgh wer present. This fermound maid be Mr. Robert Douglas, quha refavit fyve double peces for his paynes.

Heir followis a petitioun gevin into the Englische Parliament in the behalf of the persones Deputeis undersubscryvand, quhilk wes the onlie caus of the stay and delay of the Court of Justice in fitting this former Sessioun 1659.

TO THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMOUNWELTH OF ENGLAND, THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF SUCH OF THE DEPUTEIS AS DID IN THE YEIR 1652 CONSENT TO THE UNITING OF SCOTLAND IN ON COMMOUNWELTH WITH ENGLAND, AS HEIR UPONE THE PLACE.<sup>(11)</sup>

THE good providence of God haifing put ane oportunitie in your hand for the setling of Scotland, yow haifing laid the fundatioun sum yearis ago, and the honour of perfyting of it reserved for yow, upone the basis of such ane neir Unioun as may for evir prevent the unhapy breachis betuix these nationes, dangerous and destructive to both, quhich can be by no uther meanis avoydit ; in ordour to so guid and great a work, we being heir upone the place, judge it incumbent to ws humblie to offer : That the consideratioun of the Unioun be resumed, prosequuted, and perfyted in persewance of the Declaratiouns of Parliament in the yeir 1651 and 1652, quhairby the pepill of that natioun may be secured in thair liberty, sa fer as may consist with the peace and guid of the wholl Commounwealth. And quhill the Unioun be perfytit, quhich is the fundatioun of the satlement of that natioun, it is humblie offerit, that ony particular ordour (though bot temporary) for reveving of courtes of justice, or ony pairt of the

---

<sup>(11)</sup> In the margin, said to be "The Petition gevin in to the Parliament, be the Laird of Swyntoun, the Laird of Garthland, and utheris, for perfyting the Unioun betwix the two kingdomes of England and Scotland."



civill government thair, farder than is necessarie for preservatioun of the peace, and managment of the revenues, will be attendit with many inconvenientis. That gif any thing or deid to be done in the pairt of the pepill of Scotland for consumating the Unioun foirsaid, as to the former substance thair of, that the Parliament wold pleas ather to ordour these Deputeis who wer impowered by the schyres and barones of Scotland for that effect, and did attend the Parliament in the year 1653 until thai wer interruptit, to repair agane to the discharge of thair trust ; or utherwayis to put it in ony uther way as thai in thair wisdomes sall judge moist speedy and effectuall.

Heir also I thocht guid to record ane uther printed peace, intitulat as followis :

LOYALL QUERIES HUMBLIE TENDERED TO THE SERIOUS CONSIDERATIOUN OF THE PARLIAMENT AND AIRMY, BY ANE PECEABLE MYNDIT MAN AND A TRUE LOVER OF HIS CUNTRIE. Printed at Lundoun 1659.

Many wer the paperis and pamfletis gevin out at thir tymes aganes this Parliament of England now fittand ; amongs quhome thair is ane lairge prented paper fet out by Mr. Pryme [Prynne], be way of counsell and advyse, for establisching the government in the persone of King Charles. Utheris call this Parliament the Spurius or Hurishe Guid Old Caus ; and that this Parliament is composed of the old Gunpowder traitouris and memberis of the lait long Parliament, Airmy, and thair confederatis, to blow up, subvert, and destroy the King, Quene, Prince, royall posteritie, lordis, commounes, kingdome, government, lawis, libertie, and proprietie of the pepill of England, yea the very constitutioun, friedome, power, and privilege of all trew Englische Parliamentis, the Church and Miniftrie of England, and the trew Protestant religioun itselff, formerlie establisched, to fet up oligarchy, anarchy, tyrannie, oppreffione, libertinisme, marschall government, and all kynd of herefeis, blasphemis, religiones, sectis, yea atheisme, poprie, and to bring the kingdomes, churches, natiounes, and religioun, to ane inevitable desolatioun, and subiect thame to the yrone yokis of Roome, France, and Spayne for the future ; and that this neidis no bettir confirmatioun then the review of thair lait perjureis, actinges, procedinges, aganes and contrare to all thair oathes of supremacy and



alledgeance, protestatiounes, vowis, league, covenant, declaratiounes, remonstrances, &c. not onlie aganes the lait beheidit King and his posteritie, bot monarchy itselff, (the best of government) being of God himselff over the whole world, &c. ;—and much moir of this kynd and purpos ; and much for the King, &c. the quhich wer verie longsum and tedious to set down heir in writt.

During the fitting of this Parliament, quhilk began immediatlie after Protector Richard haid resigned the government, all places of autoritie and government heir in Scotland ceiffit and did vaik, fik as the supreme judicatorie of fessioun, commissariat, and uther inferiour judicatoreis ; lykeas also the passing of billis, directing of letters of all foirtis, raising of breves, preceptis, and utheris in that kynd. And becaus the schirreffis within thair feveral boundis in Scotland, did hald courtes, and gave out decreitis, quhairof the Parliament of England being acquentit, they, be thair A&, daitit at Westminster the 7 of Julij 1659, dischargit thame to proceed in any civill caufis personall or reall, and that thair proceeding in such caufis since the sext day of Maij, or at ony tyme within 3 monethis befoir, not to be authorized. Sa that efter this A& come to the knowlege of the schirreffis heir, they did ceis and rais upone the 15 of Julij 1659. The tenour of the Parliamentis Declaratioun followis in these wordis :

Thursday 7 Julij 1659. THOMAS ST. NICOLAS, Clerk to the Parliament.

It is formerlie recordit in ane uther volume for the year 1652, that thair wes ane A& and statute maid and set down by the Estaites than sittand at Lundoun, for protecting of all these that being scruple in conscience fall worship God in another gospell way. Eftir this, findry errouris did creip in throw all the thrie natiounes ; and now at this tyme, viz. in the end of Julij, quhen, as the Parliament of England wes sitting, a tolleratioun wes craved and urgit in materis of conscience ; quhairunto, by expectatioun, many in Scotland did consent, and put thair handis and subscriptiones to a paper drawin up to that effect, to the number of twa hundreth perfones, desyrand the same to be ratifeyed in Parliament now sittand at Westminster. This paper wes sent up with Mr. Robert Gordoun



prefenter of the signatouris in Scotland, in the end of this moneth, of Julij 1659; quhat falbe the refult, it falbe declaired heireftir. Heir followis the tenour of the petitioun gevin into the Parliament of England for Tollera-tioun, in thefe wordis :

THE HUMBLE PETITIOUN AND ADRESS OF SUM WEILL AFFECTED PERSONES IN AND ABOUT EDINBURGH IN SCOTLAND, IN NAME OF THAMESELFFIS AND SEVERALL UTHERIS IN THAT NATIOUN.

SHEWETH,

THAT quhair it hes pleased the moist wyse God, quhois pathes ar in the sea, and quhois fute-steps ar not knawin, so wonderfullie in the lait transaction in publiet effaires, to own that reproached and almoist forgotten interest, that the godlie in these natiounes haid contendit for, agane so unexpectedlie broght togidder, your Lordships quho in sum yeiris past were as stones, rejected of the builderis, and yit now over agane luikit upone as cheiff corner stones to compleit that work which yow wer the first affectouris of. We desyre hartelie to blis God in your behalf, and to owen yow in the prosequitioun of that glorious work, so long intendit for, aganes usurping tyrannie in the midst of us ; as these worthie instrumentis in Goddis rycht hand, callit furth in this your day to sattle and secure upone ane solide fundatioun, the rychtes and liberteis of the trewlie godlie in these natiounes, as men and as Cristianes, that our very enymeis may be forced to acknowlege the work to be from the Lord, and that yow may be remembred with renowne among the generatiounes that ar to cum.

It is our Humble Desyre for ourselfis and severall utheris in this natioun, that yow will tak cair to provyde for our just liberteis, that we may shair in these Gospell privilegis, that the trewly godlie in England contend for, and expect to be secured in by yow, and that ony lawis or actis of Parliament of this natioun contrare thairunto may be abolisched, ather by sum provisioun to that effect, to be insert in the act of Unioun, or be sum moir expedient way, as yow sall think fitt. In doing quhairof we sall luik upone ourselfis as ingadged to blis the Lord for yow, and to stand to yow with our lyfes and fortunies.

At this tyme divisiounes and diffrac-tiounes in all thir thrie natiounes increafing, and mucche jealofy among the pepill ; and not being content with the present government, they began to draw up in airmes and rais forces in severall fchyres, in August 1659 : bot befor thai drew fword they gave out this Declaratioun following :

A DECLARATIOUN OF THESE OF LANKESCHYRE AND CHESSCHYRE.



In the end of Julij 1659, letters wer intercepted at Reding, intendit for [Colonell Edward] Maffie in the forest of Deane, quhair he haid delt feverall commiffiones of Charles Stewart. These letters acquainted him with the tyme and place of raising, and inviting him to be reddey aganes the morrow with his pairtie, Sir Williame Waller wes gone for Limbrig, quhair the first irruption is feared; Bristo and Bath the nixt. The 29 of Julij 1659, all the faidled horses in Lundoun wer secured, and in the suburbs about, and findry suspect persones wer apprehendit. Ladie Mary Howart, Erle of Barkshyres dochter, who, as is said, come laitlie with commiffione from Charles Stewart, and wes in treatie with ane grand officer in the Parliamentis army, wes then committit to the Tour. The Hous haiffing removed from Haberdasheris Hall, newis come from Haryfoordschyre, that Charles Stewart his pairtie wes up in airmes.

vj August 1659. The commiffioneris of Parliament voted Colonell Kayne and Major Kelk, to be field officeris; and that the Lord Howart wes that day secured in his hous. Intelligence also gevin, that Colonell Johnne Boothie came upone the Sunday preceding into Chester, and maid way for receptioun of Sir George Boothie his brother; and Colonell Yreland the nixt day got power; and they prommed to oppin quhen thai pleased; and that the nixt day thai marched with a pairtie of horsis throw a great pairt of the cuntrey; and that thay intendit a randevouze at Ratonheath, four regimentis marched toward thame; and that thair wer sex thousand airmes in Skirrisberry Castle; and that the disaffected to autoritie (as they call thame) hes put in a troupe and company to secure both thame and the Castle.

Newis also at this tyme came heir to Scotland, that the Lord Lambert did marche out with ane army and trayned bandis aganes these that haid risen for King Charles, and haid proclaimed him King, and haid declared thair ryfing to be for a frie Parliament, taking af taxes, libertie of conscience, and paying foulderis thair arreiris. The gentrie and ministrie of Chesschyre and Langeschyre daylie appeiring, maid thair number daylie to increas. So that, at this tyme, thair fell out great commotiounes and raising of armyes.



The Parliament of England and Generall Monk, great Generall of the Ingliſche forces heir in Scotland, fearing the lyke infurrectioun heir in Scotland in caſe King Charles or his forces ſould land heir in tyme of thir trubles in England, did tak, apprehend, and ſecure the perſones following, and pat thame in priſſoun; that is to ſay, the Erle of Marſchell, the Erle of Montrois, Erle of Eglintoun, Erle Selkirk, Lord Montgomerie, Erle of Glencairne, Erle of Callender, Lievtenant Generall David Leſlie, Erle of Lowdoun, lait Lord Chancellor, the Viſcount of Kenmure, Lord Lorne, Erle of Seafoirt, Sir James Lumifden, Colonell James Hay, Erle of Kellie, Major Levingſtoun, the Erle of Rothes. Such of thir perſones as tuik the Tender and gave band war put to libertie.

The conditioun of effaires in England being at this poſture, the Lord Lambert, with a great many capitanes and commanderis, wer ſent out by the Parliament now fitting in Auguſt 1659, to ſuppreſs this infurrectioun; quha, haiffing ſcatterit theſe alledgit rebellis, did apprehend Sir George Boothe, apperrelled in womanes cloathes.

Lykeas, immediatlie eftir this, the Toun of Edinburgh purcheft a War-rand from the Parliament of England for exacting of viij d Scottis of ilk pint of aill and beir ventit and ſold within the Toun of Edinburgh, Canogait, Weſt Poirt, Potteraw, Pleſantis, and all thair ſuburbes about. This exactioun wes by and attour a plak of the pynt impoſit of befoir by the Toun, and now by the Ingliſches; ſo that this ſoirt of drink, quhilk wes ſold of befoir for 20 pence the pynt, did ryſe now at this tyme to 32 pence. Yet this impoſitioun upone the aill and beir ſemed not to thryve, for at the ſame inſtant, viz. upone the firſt, ſecound, thrid, and fourt dayis of September, God fra the hevinis declaired his anger by ſending thunder, fyre, and unhard tempeſtis, and ſtormes, and inundationis of watteris, quhich deſtroyed thair commoun myles, dames, and warkis, to the Tounes great charges and expenſis, as ſalbe declaired heireftir in the cloſour and end of this yeir, God willing.

At this tyme, alſo, viz. in Auguſt and September, thair fell out feirfull deluges and inundatiounes in Scotland, quhilk with thair effectis, ſallbe noted in the end of the yeir.



Obfervatione.—Upone the nynt of Februar 1659, Mary Countes of Buckcleuch, the eldeft dochter and air of tailzie to the deceift Francis Erle of Buckcleuch, being within the aige of 12 yeiris, was mareyed with Walter Scott, Fear of Haychefter, in prefence and with confent of hir Mother and remanent honorable friendis, and of the greateft pairt of hir tutouris. This marriage wes questioned, and aëtioun of reduëtioun thairof intentit befoir the Commiffar of Edinburgh, at the inftance of Sir Johnne Scott, alledgeand himfelff to be tutour *sine quo non*, and at the inftance of uther two of the tutouris, as lykewife at the inftance of the Erle of Tweddell, quho mareyed the Countes father fifter. The reduëtioun wes upone this accompt, that the Countes wes within yeiris of marriage, and confequentlie not capable of confent, befylde that Sir Johnne Scot, tutour *sine quo non*, and the uther two tutouris haid not confentit. The Countes, upone a petitioun to the Judges, wes fequeftrat in the cuftodie of Generall Monk, quhill this reduëtioun fould be difcufft, or quhill fcho fould be pafte the aige of 12 yeiris; quhich wes upone the 29 day of Auguft laft 1659. Thair wes no Judicatorie fitting in this natioun, be a reftrente of the Parliament of England; fo that the reduëtioun wes not difcufft in the meantyme, the aëtioun having bene intentit in Februar preceding, 1659, and the reftraynt ordored and gevin out by the Parliament twiching the Judicatorie, being in Maij thaireftir, and a vacancie of juftice ay fince fyne. The Countes and hir hufband, (fcho being now pafte 12 yeiris of aige, and hir hufband pafte 14,) to evidence thair approbatioun of the mariage, did, in prefence of the Generall, as cheif juftice of peax, the Capitane of the Caftell of Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Preftoun of Preftoun, and Richard Dobie of Stonyhill, alfo juftices of peax, and of Patrik Scot of Langshaw fchirreff of Edinburgh, and his depute, and in prefence of dyveris honorable perfones and gentillmen, verballie declared thair approbatioun of the mariage; and in testimony thairof, fubfcriyvit three doubles of the Declarioun following, quhairof ane double wes delyverit be thame to the Lord Generall, as cheiff juftice of peax, ane uther to the Schirreff and his depute, and the thrid to the Commiffar of Edinburgh, and thairupone thai tuik instrumentis.



THE DECLARATION.—WE, Mary Countes of Buckcleuch, and Walter Scot now of Buckcleuch my husband, both, with ane consent be thir presentis declair, that of our owne full, frie, deliberat will and consent, upone the nynt day of Februar last bypast, in this instant yeir 1659, we war solemplie in face of Holy Church and compleatlie mareyed with the countenance and consent of many of our nerrest freindis. Quhich mariage, we, being now past pupillarie, and unquestionable of perfyte and mariageabill aige, *per verba de presenti* do agane, by a full, frie, voluntar, and deliberat consent, ratifie, renew, and approve with all the promises and conjugall oblimentis than maid in face of Holy Church.

This Declaratioun [did] bear ane claus of registratioun in the bookis of Seffioun, Court of Justice, and in the Commiffaris buikis of Edinburgh, Schirreff Court buikis thairof, or in the buikis of quhatfumever uther ordiner Judicatorie within this natioun, for the tyme, thairin to remane for preservatioun; and wes subferyvit by the Countes and hir Husband, in prefence of dyveris famous witneffis, at Leith, the 2 day of September 1659, being anè Fryday, about two houris in the eftirnoone; and at the Countes meeting with hir Husband, for joy ten great volyes with great solempnitie. They dyned at Leith, and went that fame nycht to Dalkeith, and thair did bed togider that nicht.

At this tyme, the Inglishe schips that past to the Sound the former yeir, for affisting the King of Swaden aganes the King of Denmark, returnit to England, leving the King of Swadin to his awin counsell.

At this tyme also, in September 1659, the hole foir wark of the Abay of Halyrudhous, quhilk wes brint in November 1650, wes compleitlie biggit up and repaired in the timber and stonework thairof.

Observatioun.—That no sooner wes the viij<sup>d</sup> the pynt begun to be exactit, quhilk wes upone the first of September 1659, to the great hurt of the subjectis, bot immediatlie thaireftir the Lord did manifest his anger in sending down ane unhard and unkoth storme of wind and weit, be the space of thrie dayis and thrie nyctes, viz. the secund, thrid, fourt, and fyft dayis of September, quhairby not onlie findry housis in and upone the Watter of Leith, with ellevin myles belonging to Edinburgh, and fyve belonging to Heriotes Hospitall, with thair dammes, water-gangis, tymber and stoneworkis, the haill quheillis of thair myles, tymber graith, and haill uther warkes wer destroyed, and violentlie takin away be these great



diludges of watteris; bot lykewyse the haill tounes about sufferit the lyke dampnage, fik as Leith and Leith Harborie, Muffilburgh, Fischerraw, Hadingtoun, Dalkeith, Lefwaid, to the great admiratioun of many, evin of fuch perſones as ar of greateſt aige. So that the diſtreſſis and povertie of this natioun did ſtill increſ.

The Quakeris now, at this tyme, aboundit and drew thameſelffis in companyis throw the cuntrie without controlment, haiffing libertie ſo to do, and to reſiſt thair oppoſiteis. Among theſe Quaikeris, it wes evident and notour, that thair findry of thame, under the notioun of godlie pepill, wer meer Papiftes, Anabaptiſtes, Jeſuites, penſioneris to the Pope, ſent in heir in the army to infeſt and miſleid the pepill. Mony utheris aſſumed to thameſelffis quhat ſoirt of profeſſioun thai pleaſed.

I can not omitt heir to ſignifie Godis guidnes beſtowed upone ane pure boy of ſextene yeiris of aige, borne in Abirdene, quha, being by Godis providence, impotent, and unable, and powerles in his handis and airmes, and not able to imploy thame to ony uſe, ather to eat or drink, or to do ony uther thing ellis, ather to himſelff or utheris; yit that Almichtie Lord, quha is able to do all thinges, gave him power to ſuppley all theſe dewteis with the toes of his feet, and to writt in ſingular guid legibill and current wryte, and letters of all ſoirtes, as bettir could not be neceſſar in the hole earth, and that with ſuch haift, quicknes, and ſpeid, as ony commoun notar or wryter ar in uſe to do; yea farder, beſyid his wryting, he was able with his toes, he pat on his clothes, kamed his heid, maid his wryting pennis, threidit a neidill, in ſuch ſchoirt tyme and ſpace as ony uther perſone quhatſomever wes able to do with his handis, as wes done and practized befoir myſelff, and in preſence of findry famous perſones, witneſing thairto under thair handis, daittit the 24 of September 1659.

At this tyme alſo, the Parliamentaris at Lundoun differit in thair judgementis, and opiniounes, and maid lytill progres in the Unioun of thir twa nationes of England and Scotland. The Airmy lykewayis haid thair addreſſis to the Parliament, ſigned by many of the officeris, quhairin thai craved that ſum of thair number mycht be preferred to reull; ſuch as the Lord Fleitwod ſould be preferred to be Generall, Diſburrow lievtenant-gene-



rall of the hors, Lord Lambert major-generall, Colonell Berrie commissarie-generall, &c. This being representit by the Lord Fleitwod to the Parliament then fitting, and as yit not debaited, did put mony in fear of the refult. Thir devifiounes betuix the Parliament and the Airmy procedit from the ambitioun of sum of the cheiff commanderis of the Airmy, quhais intentioun wes for the sole government of the thrie nationes, and the Parliament to ferve; quhilk producit feirfull effectis, as will appeir be sum of the relationes following.

At this Michaelmes 1659, these perfones following wer ele&it Magistrates of Edinburgh, viz. Sir James Stewart, proveft; Johnne Denholme, Robert Foulles, Gabriell Weir, George Suttie younger, bailleis; Robert Murray, deane of gild; Williame Johnneftoun, thefaurer. Bailleis of the Cannogait ar these, Hew Hammiltoun barone baillie, and Capitane Balmayn toun baillie. Bailleis of Leith, Walter Cheiflie watter baillie, and Johnne Boyd toun baillie. Bailleis at the West Poirt callit Portburgh, [George Reid, William Lawrie, and David Murray.]

The names of the Magistrates of Glasgou this yeir, becaus of my relation thairto, ar; Johnne Bell, proveft; James Pollock, James Campbell, and James Colquhoun, bailleis; James Barnis, deane of gild; Johnne Buchanan, deacone convenar; and Colene Campbell younger, thefaurer of Glasgou.

Now, to retorne to the effaires of the Parliament of England: It fell out that upone the 12 day of October 1659, Lord Lambert came with sex thousand men, hors and fute, and entered the Citie of Lundoun with intentioun to haif fuppreft the Parliament; bot thai being gairdit with neir thrie thousand men, and with a pairt of the citizens, he and his followeris wer repulfit, and wer forcit to retorne to the feildis. Generall Monk being advertifed heirof, by the Parliament of England, and of the confufioun and fturres fallin out thair amongs them; he, upone the nyntene day of the famin moneth of October, came down to Edinburgh, quhair he convened all his officeris and fodgeris, being then in thir pairtes for the tyme, took thame all fworne, and caufit thame fubfcrive to the fervice and obedience of the Parliament; and these quhome he fufpectit to be malignantes, ana-



baptistes, or onywyfe disaffected to thair courses, he cafferred; sum utheris he pat in the marschellis handis, and utheris he imprissoned. Thaireftir he went with findrie of his forces throw a great pairt of this natioun, and purgit and imprissoned as he did heir in Edinburgh and Leith.

It is also to be remembred, that the Parliament cafferred this Lord Lambert, devested him of his honores, discharged the pepill of England to comply with, or gif him intertenament. They did also discharge the uplifting of ces and excyse for a tyme for ease of the pepill; and commissionat fevin perfones for reulling and governing of the effaires of the army, quhairof Generall Monk is ane for the effaires of Scotland. Bot thair fell out a suddent chaynge immediatlie thaireftir, for Lambert with his army scatterit this Parliament, clofit up the dures of thair hous, chuifit ten perfones to be Counsell of Stait, and to reull and govern the thrie natiounes, quhais names falbe heireftir insert; maid Colonell Cobbet commander in cheiff of the army in Scotland, quha at his douncuming to Scotland wes apprehendit and imprissoned in the Castell of Edinburgh, as said is.

Heirupone followit much debait, as by the subsequest letters dois appear.

THREE LETTERS FROM THE LORD GENERALL MONCK, COMMANDER IN CHEIFF OF THE FORCES IN SCOTLAND, AND ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ARMY OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, VIZ. TO MR. SPEAKER, TO THE LORD FLEETWOOD, TO THE LORD LAMBERT.<sup>(12)</sup>

#### TO THE SPEAKER.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

HAVING received notice that there was a force put upon the Parliament on the twelfth of this instant, I have sent this Messenger to your Lordship to know, whether that force doth continue, for I am resolved, by the grace and assistance of God, as a true Englishman, to stand to and assert the liberty and authority of Parliament; and the Army here (praised be God) is very couragious and unanimous, and I doubt not but to give a good account of this action to you. I have, according to your Act of the 11th instant, being constituted a Commissioner for the

<sup>(12)</sup> "Edinburgh: Printed by CHRISTOPHER HIGGINS, in Hart's Close, over against the Trone Church, Anno Dom. 1659," 4to. four leaves. As Nicoll evidently transcribed these Letters from this tract, they are here given from the printed copy.



Government of the Army, put out such persons as would not act according to your Commission : I do call God to witness, that the asserting of a Commonwealth is the only intent of my heart, and I desire if possible to avoid the shedding of blood, and therefore intreat you that there may be a good understanding between Parliament and Army ; but if they will not obey your commands, I will not desert you, according to my duty and promise. Which is all at present from

Your humble and faithfull Servant,

EDINBURGH, *October 20, 1659.*

GEORGE MONCK.

TO THE LORD FLEETWOOD.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I HAVE sent this Messenger to your Lordship, to let you know, that we have received notice that a part of the Army have put force upon the Parliament, which they so lately called together, and owned with the greatest testimonies of obedience and repentance for their former apostacie from them ; I hope your Lordship will not abet an action of such a dangerous and destructive consequence, I know that you love the liberty and peace of England so well, that you will use your best care that attempts of this nature be suppressed. I do therefore humbly intreat you that the Parliament may be speedily restored to that freedom which they enjoyed on the eleventh of this instant, otherwise I am resolved, by the assistance of God, with this army under my command, to declare for them, and to prosecute this just cause to the last drop my blood. I blesse the Lord that the officers here are very unanimous ; and for such whose hearts fail them, or which will not act according to their commissions from the Parliament, I having authority as one of the seaven Commissioners appointed by act of Parliament, do constitute such as are chearful for this good old cause till the Parliaments pleasure be further known ; and I do plainly assure your Lordship, that I was never better satisfied in the justice of any engagement than in this. You cannot but remember that God hath already shewed himself glorious in it, and determined the quarrel on this side against arbitrary power of raising money without the peoples consent first had, and the management of the militia by any other than the Parliament. I desire your Lordship not to be deluded by the specious pretences of any ambitious persons whatsoever, and do not bring all the blood that will be shed upon your own head. My Lord, consider how you will answer to the dreadfull God for the ruine of three nations, for to serve a lust or to gratifie a passion. For my particular, I am ashamed of these confusions and changes that we have made, that we are now become a scorn and a reproach to our very friends, and designed to ruine by all our neighbours. I take God to witnesse that I have no further ends then the establishing of Parliamentary authority, and those good lawes that our ancestors have purchased with so much blood, the settling the nations in a free Commonwealth, and the defence of godlinesse and godly men, though of different judgment ; and I take myself so far obliged, being in the Parliaments service, to stand, though alone, in



this quarrell, and doubt not but your Lordship, having the fear of God in your heart, will carefully consider of this matter. Which is all at present from

Your Excellencies humble Servant,

EDINBURGH, *October 20, 1659.*

GEORGE MONCK.

### TO THE LORD LAMBERT.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

HAVING notice that a part of the Army under the Parliaments command, have, contrary to their duty, put force upon them, I have therefore sent this Messenger to your Lordship, to intreat you to be an instrument of peace, and a good understanding between Parliament and Army ; for if they shall continue this force, I am resolved, with the assistance of God, and that part of the Army under my command, to stand by them and assert their lawfull authority. For, Sir, the nation of England will not endure any arbitrary power, neither will any true Englishman in the Army, so that such a design will be ruinous and destructive. Therefore I do earnestly intreat you, that we may not be a scorn to all the world, and a prey to our enemies, that the Parliament may be speedily restored to their freedom which they enjoyed on the 11 of this instant. Which is all at present from

Your Lordships humble Servant,

EDINBURGH, *October 20, 1659.*

GEORGE MONCK.

Upone the 21 of October 1659, thair come to the raid of Leith, ane schip full of Frensche Burdeaux wyne, quhich wes thocht to be very airlie, and by the accustumat tyme of bringing in Frensche wyne so airlie. The awner of the wyne is Walter Cheifly, now present baillie of Leith.

Eftir these thrie letters direct to the Parliament, to Fleitwod, and to Lord Lambert, this Declaratioun following wes emittit, quhilk I thocht guid also to record.

### A DECLARATION OF THE COMMANDER IN CHEIFF OF THE FORCES IN SCOTLAND, AND OF THE OFFICERIS OF THE AIRMY UNDER HIS COMMAND, IN VINDICATION OF THE LIBERTEIS OF THE PEPILL AND PRIVILIGES OF PARLIAMENT.

HAVING, to the great greiff of our hartis, been informed of a moist unhappy difference laitlie fallin out betuix the Parliament and sum officeris of the Airmy at Lundoun, quhich hath occasioned the displacing of sundry of the said officeris, as also the interruptioun of the memberis of Parliament in discharge of thair dewtie ; quhairfoir, having earnestlie besoght the Lord to direct



us in this great and wechtie effair, quharin the libertie and peax of these natiounes, and the intrest of the godlie and faithfull thairin is so neirlie concerned, do find it our dewtie to declair, and we do heirby declair, that we shall use our Cristiane indeavouris to the outmest for the begetting of a richt understanding and reconciliatioun betuix the Parliament and the said officeris of the Airmy. And we do also declair, that we sall, throghe the strenth of God, assert and mantene the fredome and privileges of the present Parliament, the so often and laitlie acknowledged supreme autoritie of these nationes, and not suffer the memberis thair of to be illegallie interrupted or molested in the discharge of thair deuteis. And we do solempnie avow to all the world that our onlie intentioun in doing this, is to preserve the richtis of our cuntrie, and to protect and incurage the godly and faithfull thairin, according to our Declaratioun to the Churches laitlie emitted and publisched; and lykewyse to establishe the peace of these nationes, and the governament of a Frie Stait or Commounwealth, to quhich we stand oblist by severall vowes and engadgmentis, maid befor God and many witnessis; and as we haif within us the testimony of sincere hartis, and unbyassed consciencis, to incurage us in these our undertakingis, so we dout not of the concurrent assistance of all unprejudiced faithfull in the land, for quhois saikes principallie we ar drawn furth to this engadgment. And we thairfor inveit all our bretherene of the Airmy and of the Militia, and all utheris quho profes love to God and his pepill, and to their own and thair posteriteis liberteis to cum, and give us thair chearfull ayd in this work, quhairunto the Lord hath called us, least thai be maid a prey to the lustes of men, and then bewaill the lose of this opportunitie quhich God hath put in thair handis.

LINLITHGOW, *October 21, 1659.*

Signed in the name and by the consent of the Commander-in-Cheiff and Officeris of the Airmy in Scotland. (Subscribed thus,) WILLIAME CLARK, Secretary.

In these overturning tymes, thair first counsell, confisting of ten perfones, wer chofin, whois names followis;—they ar to say, Lord Fleitwod, Lord Lambert, Lord Quhitlok, Sir Harie Vayne, Lord Desburrow, Sir James Haringtoun, Colonell Sydenham, Colonell Berrie, Major Salloway, Lord Warriftoun. Thir 10 perfones, being the Counsell and Committee of Stait, did not long keip place; bot a new Grand Counsell wer chofin, confisting of 23 perfones, quhais names ar these following, to witt; Lord Fleitwod, Lord Lambert, Colonell Desburrow, Lord Chancellor Steill, Lord Quhytlok, Sir Hary Vayne, Lievtenant Colonell Luidlow, Colonell Sydenham, Major Salloway, Lievtenant Strickland, Colonell Berrie, Lord Laurence, Sir James Harington, Lord Wariftoun, Lievtenant Major Ireton, Colonell Tichburne, Mr. Hendrie Brandrith, Mr. Robert Thompsoun,



Colonell Hewfoun, Colonell Clerk, Colonell Lilburne, Colonell Bennet, Mr. Cornelius Holland.<sup>(13)</sup>

The Parliamentaris being now scatterit and removed by the army, namelie, under the autoritie of Lord Lambert, and no face of Parliament apperand, thair wer these 23 perfones electit to sit as a Grand Counsell, for ordouring all materis within the thrie natiounes, quhairin thai wer very active, albeit refittit and opposit; and, amongst uther buffines, thai gave out this Warrant following for establisching the Courtes of Justice, and all uther Judicatoris within this natioun of Scotland; quhair of the tenour followis.

THE Counsell takand into thair consideratioun the great necessitie of the Administratioun of Justice to the pepill in Scotland in thair severall Courtes, and being satisfeyit that it cannot be longer delayit without the apperand hazard of the natioun; As also, that thair may be meanis for payment of the publick assessmentis for preventing of frie quarteringis, quhich haif bene representit by your selff (meaning Generall Monk) and by a petitioun from the Citie of Edinburgh: The Counsell thairfor haif thocht it fitt to desyre you to apoynt that the Commissioneris for Administratioun of Justice to the pepill in Scotland in civill and criminall [affairs], the Commissioneris of Exchequer, the Schireffis and Commisseries, do sit down and do meit, that wer in office the last terme, and hold their severall Courtes this nixt approcheing, the first of November, and proceed in the due Administratioun of Justice, according to the lawis and Courtes of that natioun, untill the next terme thaireftir; And that thair proceedinges be in the name of the Keiparis of the libertie of England, by autoritie of Parliament; That the Keiparis of the Registeris and of the Signet, in thair severall places belonging to thame, further the Administratioun of Justice, and that the Court of Civill Justice supply the want of the new Seallis, as they did in anno 1652 and 1653, untill thai resave the same; And, that be your selff, or with the advyse of the Judges that ar in Edinburgh, mak ane publick Proclamatioun of this, that it may be intimat to the pepill.

Thir ordouris and warrant being direct to the Generall Monk, wer opposed as being from ane unlauchfull autoritie and power, and not from a Parliament lauchfullie constitute. Howbeit the treuth is, that the Generall Monk, knowing the necessitie of holding thir Courtes within Scotland, wes very willing to haif condiscendit thairto, gif thai haid bene establisched

<sup>(13)</sup> The Council of State, consisting of ten members, and the Committee of Safety, of twenty-three, were elected October 17 and 26. The names, which in some instances were mistaken by the writer, are here corrected from Whitelocke's Memorials, pp. 686, 687.



by a Parliament, quhilk wes now displaced by this new modelit army, and Counfell of Stait and army.

Lykeas this grand Counfell of the Airmy did declair, autorize, and defyir the new Counfell of Stait newlie created, or ony seven of thame, to rais money, mak peace and war, prescryve the peax, try and execute Sir George Boothe, or ony of his pairtie, or ony interruptour aganes thair autoritie, sequestrat, expose to faill, and compone for thair estait, treat and fend out embassaderis, pay the lait Prote&touris det, and to bring in a modell of governament within sex weekis ; gave out a declaratioun that the ground of the airmyes lait procedinges and thair intentioun wes to support magistracy, and to continue a preaching ministrie, quho ar to be mantened by sum uther way then by tithes.

So thir difordouris and confusioun still increft, quhairupone Generall Monk, commander in cheiff of the forces in Scotland, maid up his army, and resolvit to marche to Lundoun, for establisching of ane Parliament lauchfullie to be constitute, and to be ane instrument of peace betuene the Parliament and army ; and did writt to the haill Schyres of Scotland to repair heir till Edinburgh the 15 day of November 1659, quhilk thai did ; as also, the haill Burrowis of Scotland, and mony of the nobles and barones, quha being sensible of the sad conditioun of this land, and of the great hazard quhairin religioun, libertie, and lyfes of the subje&t did stand, they did all of thame compeir the day foirfaid. At quhilk tyme, the Generall did meit with thame in the Parliament Hous that day, and sum severall dayis thaireftir, to quhome he maid a Speich neir to this purpos following, viz.

THAT it wes not unknown to thame of the lait revolutiones that hapned thir natiounes, and that sum of the army had put force upone the Parliament of England, quhome he was with Godis assistance intendit to re-establische, and for that end to tak journey, with his Airmy heir, to England. And his respect to this natioun of Scotland wes such, that gif he haid succes in his designne, he sould befreind this natioun in all thair just liberteis, and studie the abaitment of thair cess ; and gif the bussines fall out contrary to his expectatioun, then his fall sould be alone to himselff, and not to thair prejudice, quhois help he wes not to tak ; bot desyred, as they loved thair cuntrey, and thair awin standing, that thai wold leave peceable, and sie to the peace and quyetnes of thair severall schyres and brughes, according to thair statiounes ; and, gif ony



rysing sould happin to fall out during his absens, that thai sould suppres the same, let thair pretext be quhat it will; and for thair aid he wald gif ordouris to every garisoun, that ar to be left, for to assist thame in suppressing these disordouris, and gave his mynd to thame moir fullie in wryte.

So upone Tyfday the 22 day of O&tober [November] 1659, Generall Monk tuik journey, of intentioun to marche to England with his army; bot that nycht, being at Hadingtoun, thair come down to him certane Articles from the great Counfell afoirfaid at Quhytehall, quhilk did not fatisfie him; for quhilk caus he returnit bak agane to Edinburgh, and convenit his officeris, and eftir long confultatioun, they did difclame these Articles as altogidder unlauchfull, and did retene their principles, that is, not to be commandit by a fword governament, bot by a parliament lauchfullie and legalie constitute, for obteneing quhairrof, thai haid bene fworne. The thrie Commiffioneris sent up to Lundoun, with sum propofallis to Fleitwod, quhairrof Wilx governour of Leith wes one, past the boundis of thair commiffioun; quhilk wes the caus that these pretendit Articles sent down to Generall Monk wer rejectit. Quhairfoir, upone the 24 of November, Generall Monk sent up new commiffions in ansuer to these Articles; and upone Fryday the 2 of December thaireftir, marched in to Beruik with his army in parcellis, befoir and eftir him; quhair he and his army yet remaynes in and about the River of Tweid; and to quhome the Commiffioneris of the haill schyres and burghes of Scotland, upone the 12 day of December, refoirtit with thair commiffiones for keiping of peace within this natioun during his absens; and so both pairteis diffolvit weill fatisfeit with utheris.

Now, during the Generall Monk his remaning in and about Berwick and river of Tweid, with his army, quhich wes lang, (as falbe notit heir-  
eftir,) thair wes much debait in England; sum for a frie Parliament, utheris for the guid old Parliament, (as thai call it,) sum for a new modellit Parliament of thair awin devyfyng, sum for a grand Counfell, utheris for a Committee of faiftie: so that in Scotland and England thair wes no fitting Judicatories; bot confusiounes, distemperis, and contentiounes, multiplyed and increft, the fword governament bearing the fwey; be reffoun quhair-



of, findry schyres in England wer oprest by the Lord Lambert and his army on fute, exacting frie quarteris to the great greiff of the pepill. Bot Generall Monk being of a contrare dispositioun, exactit nothing for his army, bot for reddy money, quhais courtes wes much commendit, and thairby he was incuraged to go on in his resolutiounes; and fet out his standertis beiring thir mottois:—first, “For Magistracy and Ministrie,” the standart having a hand and a sword. 2. “For the Gospell,” having a bybill thairon. 3. “For the privilege of Parliament, and liberty of the Pepill.”

At this tyme, [the] Governour of Leith, callit Wilx, wes casseirit, and Colonell Hewis maid Governour in his place.

Lykewyse at this tyme also, viz. upone the 18 day of December 1659, the Viscount of Kenmure, being committit to the Castell of Edinburgh, quhair he haid remanit a long tyme befor for not finding bail for keiping peax, did this foirsaid day escaip over the wall with his twa fervandis, being a Saboth day, in tyme of fermond.

5 December 1659. A petitione being on fute by the apprentieffis at Lundoun, to be delyvered to the commoun Counsell, quhich cuming to the knowlege of the Committee of saiftie, they maid a Proclamatioun aganes it by the trouperis, quha bait bak the apprenticeffis, and killed sex or sevin of thame, and woundit moir.

The same day, it is certifyed, that Portismouth hath declared for the Parliament, and Bristo the lyke, and that thai ar up in Devonshyre.

6 December Anno foirsaid. Colonell Wetham delyverit up the governament of Portismouth to Sir Arthour Hafilrig, Col. Morley and Colonell Waltoun, quho hath declared for the Parliament; and the Navy thair hath declared for the lyke.

The Counsell of State sat privatlie till the expiratioun of thair comission. They sent severall letters to Generall Monk, to incurage him and these noble officeris and fuldieris with him, resolving that these who adheres to Generall Monk, in this rycheous caus, fall not only haif thair arreyris payit, so sone as thai haif restored the Parliament, bot fall haif meddalis gevin thame, as a mark of the Parliamentis favour for thair faithfulness, and much moir for thair incuragement.



It can hardly be beleived the confufion of thame in Lundoun. Sum fay that thai haif no way to fave thamefelffis, bot to call a Parliament, and proclame Rex agane. The Lady Dowager fent ane of hir gentillmen to the Lord Fleitwod, upone the 5 of December, befor he was up, and told him that he came from hir Heynes, who wiffed him to call to mynd the faying of hir Hufband befor his death, that he wald nevir leave his quhimfeyis till he haid put the natioun in blood, and wiffed him feriouflic to confidder of it, and bad him confidder quhat wrong he haid done to hir Sone.

Lykewayis, all taxis being refuifed in Londoun, without confent of Parliament, the lyke wes difchargit heir in Scotland, eftir the firft of Januar nixt 1660.

Berwick, December 14, 1659. My Lord General being fatiffeyed abundantlie with the retorne and anfuer of the Scottis Commiffioneris, he gave them much thankis; and for fecuring the peax of this cuntrey, he impowered and autorized the noblemen and gentillmen, and juftices of peax, with advyfe and confent of the Governour of the nixt adjacent garrifone, to put in executioun of fuch ordouris and commandis as the Generall fall haif occafion to give, for fecuring the peax of the cuntrey, provyding that thai leave peaceablie, and do nothing prejudiciall to the Commounwelth of England, and that nane of thame be papiftes; and did allow that fuch noblemen and gentillmen as hes fufcryvit the letter, fall haif libertie (with paffis from him) to weir thair airmes, and four fervandis to be lykewyfe aimed for attendance [on] ilk nobleman, and two fervandis for each gentilman.

The excyfe and cuftomes war alfo takin af, eftir the firft day of Januar nixt thaireftir following, till the Parliament give farder ordor.

Eftir thir confufiounes and difordouris, Lambert went throw a great pairt of England with ane army, opreffing the pepill with frie quarters and uther great burdinges; and he and the Lord Fleitwod putting force upone the Parliament and citie of Lundoun, and committing findrie infolenceis, rapines, and flauchter in and about the citie of Lundoun. The citie heirupone did ingadge ane with another, and gave out a lairge Remonfrance and declaratioun, with a proteftatione aganes the officeris of



thair armyes, quho put force and interrupted the Parliament, and aganes all pretendit poweris and autoriteis that thai haif or fould fet up to reull and governe the Commounwelth; quhilk Remonstrance wes subferyvit by many thowfandis of the citie, and sent throw the haill natioun to be assentit unto. So in effect, all the natioun of England and Yreland did assent to this ingadgement, quhilk did much incurage Generall Monk to go on in his intendit resolutiounes, as followis.

In the meantyme, the Tour of Lundoun is treacheroufliie randerit be Colonell Fiche, to Ocky, Halket, Mr. Scot, and utheris, for Fleitwod, Lambert, and thair armyes; and Disburrow put in possessioun thairof, 12 December 1659.

Upone report and letters cum from Yreland to Generall Monk, of ane unanimous consent of the fuldiaris in Yreland, and of thair declaratioun for a parliament, the governour of the Castell of Edinburgh, and the governour of the Citidaill of Leith, gave out all takins of joy; first fra the Castell of Edinburgh, by roring of thair cannounes by parcellis, amonting in haill to 26 schott; the Citidaill of Leith also, did the lyke with thair haill peces of ordinance. All this wes done with great solempnitie upone the 26 day of December, being Monday, 1659.

Eftir the intaking of the Tour, Lord Lambert returned from the Scottis bordouris, and went up towardis Lundoun, quhilk moved Generall Monk to marche eftir him, and marched from the Scottis boundis into England, marching fast eftir him, taking his journey upone Sondag the first day of Januar I<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> Sextie, being confident of a happy successe; the good old parliament (as they call it) being now fitting, and quho did convene and sit down upone Yule day, being Sondag, the 25 day of December 1659; and the citie haiffing now 12 regimentis of fute, ilk regiment consistig of 2000, with ane regiment of hors, all of thame for the Parliament.

These former Declarationes from England, Scotland, and Yreland, and by the Navy, for the Parliament, so grevit Fleitwod, Lambert, and thair adherentis, that mony of thame wer forcit to flie, and petitioun and submit to the Parliament now sittand at Lundoun, conforme to the letters direct heir to Scotland, in this manner following.



27 December, 1659.

THE Parliament is restored, and all thair forces have declared for thame, and deserted thair officeris. Lord Johnne Desburrow, Berry, Salmond, and hundreth of utheris are fled. It is thocht that thai will go to the Lord Generall Monk for protectioun. The Tour, and all fortes and castellis ar cum to obedience to the Parliament, and ar all unaninus. The Anabaptistes are wofully dejectit, and all uther sectaries amazed. We haif ten thowsand men to spair to my Lord Generall Monk aganes Lambertis army, gif thai yeild not to the Parliament. The Parliament hath chosin new Commissioneris for setling the excyse, the examinatioun of publict revenew, and satling thinges that ar and that hath bene so designed; and ar ordoring for money for the navy and army. The prince ludging at Quhytehall is maid redy for General Monk, quha is maid Commander in cheiff to the armyes in England, Scotland, and Yreland. The cuntry and citie ar all weill satisfieit. Thair wes sextie sat at Parliament this day.

#### CERTANE PASSAGES OF THE EFFAIRES IN ENGLAND.

December 30, 1659.

On Settirday 24 instant, Sir Arthour Hafilrig and the forces from Portifmouth, about 1500, came to Lundoun, and the Parliament fat down on Sondag morning. The forces that Desburrow went with to Portifmouth turned all to Sir Arthour. The Lord Fleitwod is departed from the citie, he demandit thair affistance, and they refuied him releiff. The fuldieris about the citie at thair randevues agreyed unanimoufflie that the old Parliament fould fit down agane. The citie is raising sex regimentis of fute, each to be 2000, and 1000 hors, at thair awin charge, for defence of the citie aganes Lambert. The result of the Counfell of officeris at Newcastle on Weddinfday laft, wes, that my Lord Lambert, and the army under his command, fould all marche to Lundoun, to call the bretherene and congregatit churches togidder, to mak thair demandis to the Parliamentarie men as Chrifianes for liberty and indempnitie, and in that to leive and die. Lambert went from Newcastle this day; they left two bras peces of ordinance, and fum ftoir of ammunitioun behind thame. The Lord Fairfax is appering for the Parliament, quhich maid him to go out of Newcastle. Colonell Rofyfter and Colonell Bethell ar raising forces about Haryfex, and Blaidfoord, to joyne with my Lord Fairfax for the Parliament. The Tour of Lundoun is yeildit, and commandit by Colonell



Fitch as formerlie. The haill forces that wer under Fleitwod and Defburrow have declared for the Parliament, and hes maid thair adrefs to Lenthall as thair generall till farder ordour fra the Parliament. Severall of thair commanderis ar gone from him. Generall Monk with the laft of his foote wer to be in Newcastle the fyft of Januar. Severallis do leave Lambert, bot he continues ftill refolute.

Heir I thocht guid to record the Airmyes declaratioun in Yreland.—Yreland, December 15, 1659. Tuefday about fyve of the klok, being the 13 of December, the Caftell of Dublene wes feafed upone by fum officeris from the Parliament, quhich did convoy pairt of a company of foote at the bak gait; and quhen thair wer 30 or 40 within the caftell, they fell on the gaird, quhich wer ane hundreth men, and tuik thair airmes, and beat the gaird into the court of \_\_\_\_\_ and the officeris declarand unto thame that thai wer for a Parliament, the fuldieris anfuerit that thai wer for a Parliament alfo; and fo maid thame marche out with thair handis in thair pockettis, and the 30 or 40 men afoirfaid, tuik up thair airmes, and maid ufe of thame as wes fitting. Thair wes ane hundreth, or ane hundreth and fourtie redde to anfuer the allarum, quhich wes this, that the Caftell being takin, thair fchot wer to be difchargit from of the top of the caftell, at quhich tyme all the hors ryding throw pairt of the toun with drawn fwordis and piftoles, crying, ‘A Parliament, A Parliament,’ furroundit the Cuftomehous, and fecured Generall Jones that wes with Colonell Laurence, and Lievttenant-generall Jones governour of the caftell, within the faid caftell; Lord Barone Corbet, and Colonell Thomebefoun, [Tomlinfon] being at ane uther meting in the citie, fum of the hors went and fecured thame. The Heidis of thair Declaratioun as followis :—

THAT thai will remayne firme in thair obedience to the Parliament, quhich thai haif fo laithlie professed by prommeis, fubfcription, and acknowlegement: That thai fall not fuffer thamefelfis to be devydit ane from another, or from ony of our brethrene of the Airmy, and that thai fall continue faithfull to thair trust reposit in thame by the Parliament: That thai fall by all guid meanis, labor the fatling and mantening of a godlie, learned, and faithfull miniftrie in the 3 natiounes, with dew incuragement to univerteis and skules of guid literature, that they may be nurseries of pietie, learning, and godlines: That thai fall use thair utmest inde\_



vouris to detect or suppress all enymeis, ather at home or abroad, that shall attempt to disturb the peace of the uther nationes, ather by intruding or setting up any single persone quhatsumever, and throgh raising confusioun to the indempnitie and peax of the Commounwelth : That thai will not impose upone any tender conscience, being utherwayis sound in the fundamentallis of religioun : That thai will to the outmest protect all such as do at present adheer unto thame ; and sall indevor that dew incuragement be gevin to such, quhidder officeris or suldieris of the army, quho sall joyne with thame in thair undertaking :

Subscriyvit by a number, at Dubleine, the 14 of December 1659.

To end this yeir 1659. It is very remarkable beyond utheris, confiddering the great chaynges and alteratiouns, reillingis, turninges, and overturninges that is fallin out thairintill ; for the first two monethis, viz. Januar and Februar, did foirtell the fame by horrible stormes and tempestis of wind, quhilk prognosticat heigh treafones and alteratiounes. The lyke stormy windis araise upone the 2 and 22 dayis of Junij, thaireftir upone Lambes evin, and upone the first, fecound, thrid, and fourt dayis of September nixt thaireftir following ; all of thame exceding ominous, leving behind thame sad effectis, as the tounes of Edinburgh, Leith, Muffilburgh, Dalkeith, Lefwaid, and uther pairtes adjacent can declair, quho haid thair myles, houfis, and killes, timber treyis, and yrnewark, and dammis uterlie destroyed, to the admiratioun of many. Farder, upone the 22 day of Apryll, the Parliament wes forcit to ryfe by the power and autoritie of Richard, than Protector, and of the army, quha dissolved the Parliament, and gave out his will and declaratioun, and caufit proclame the fame.

Thaireftir my Lord Fleitwod, taking upone him the sole governament, he, with the assistance of the army, proclaimed and indicted a new Parliament, and divested Richard the Protector of his royell autoritie, and caufit him demit his power and autoritie under his awin hand and subscriptioun. The judgementis and opiniounes of the memberis of this new Parliament wer devydit ; Oliver lait Protector despyfit, his name abhored, his sone Richard, Protector, vilifeyit, contempned, mocked, and jeyred ; pamphletis and paperis prented and ventit aganes thame, calling thame tyrantis and usurperis, by all foirtes of pepill.

The lyke pamphletis and prented paperis wer gevin out and ventit aganes the Marques of Ergyll, Lord Lokhart, Sir Archibald Johnnestoun,



Judge Swyntoun, and utheris quho femed to depend upone the lait Protectoris familie.

All Courtes of Justice fince the 22 of Apryll raifed throw the hail land; fo that, from the faid 22 of Apryll, thair wes no Counfell, Seffioun, Excequer, nor Schireff courtes, Signet and Seales clofed; fo that in Scotland thair wes no juftice at all, faiff in frie burghes among conburgefis, the Magiftrates quhairof affumed to thamefelffis that power, yit without war-rand. Tolleratioun alfo grantit.

Sum of the pepill of England drawn to airmes, and in findry pairtes of England great infurrection; and, fearing the lyke infurrection in Scotland, the Generall Monk caufed fecure and impriffone findrie of our noblemen, gentrie, and utheris as wer active, to mak thame incapable of ryfing. Lord Lambert imployed to ryfe and fuppres thefe infurrectiones in England, quhich he did for a tyme. Thaireftir fell out new divifiounes betuix the Parliament and army, alfo among the Parliamentaris among thamefelffis. The army, lykewyfe, among thamefelffis wer devydit, produceand fearfull effectis. The thrie nationes being in this fad conditioun, and the Lord Fleitwod, and the Lord Lambert, ather of thame feikand thamefelffis, and thair awin preferment, and intending to reull all; Lord Lambert, with fex thowfand men, enterit Lundoun, and raifit the Parliament.

Generall Monk, haiffing declaired himfelff for the Parliament and libertie of the pepill, convenit the officeris of his army in Scotland, and tuik thame fworne to be faithfull thairto; quhilk thai did, except a few quho wer annabaptiftes and fectareyis. The Parliament haiffing obtenit Generall Monk thair freind, they caffeyred Lord Lambert, and divested him of his honores. Yit, thaireftir by force of airmes, he fcattered thame, fo that no face of Parliament appered. Quhairupone fell out great debaitt betuix him and Generall Monk, quha, with his officeris of the army in Scotland, gave out a new declaratioun for the Parliament. The Citie of Lundoun and inhabitantes thairof, being incuraged by Generall Monk and his declaratioun, did ingage ane with another, and gave out a lairge remonftrance, declaration, and proteftatioun aganes the officeris of the



airmys, quho pat force upone, and interruptit the Parliament the 13 of October 1659; and, aganes all pretendit poweris and autoriteis, thai athir haif, or fould fet up to reull or governe that Commounwelth. Quhilk Remonfrance wes assented unto, and subscryvit by many thowfsand handis, and sent throw the haill natioun to be also assentit unto by thame. The Lord Fleitwod and Lambert, haiffing gottin in thair power the Tour of Lundoun, it wes now takin fra thame, and put in the handis and keiping of sum confiderable and faithfull handis. This dejectit Fleitwod and his adherentis; and Lambert being neir the bordouris of Scotland, in the end of December, and being informed that the Parliament wes fittand peaceable at Lundoun, he returned toward findry partes of that natioun, to rais the cuntrey for his assistance; quhilk maid Generall Monk to marche fast eftir him, evin upone the first day of Januar 1660, being confident of ane happy successe, the old good Parliament (as thai call it) being now fittand; and haid met and convenit for statting of the government upone Yule day, the 25 of December, being Soneday, 1659.

Memorandum.—It wald be remembred that this yeir 1659, upone the 22 of Apryll, the Prote&our Richard demittit his office, eftir quhilk no government nor justice in Scotland, all judicatoreis ceased fra the 8 of Maij in the samin yeir, throw the haill land, except within burghes. How long the land salbe in this sad conditioun, it salbe observit heireftir. Lykewyfe the Signet wes dischargit, and wes not opned since the 8 day of Maij 1659, nor na aperance of opning till thair be new ordouris.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

---

THE NUMBER AND NAMES OF THE SCHYRES IN SCOTLAND.

Berwik, . . . . .	1	Lanerk, . . . . .	5
Roxburgh, . . . . .	2	Fyff, . . . . .	6
Selkraig, . . . . .	3	Lynlithgow, . . . . .	7
Peblis, . . . . .	4	Edinburgh, . . . . .	8



Hadingtoun, . . . . .	9	Sutherland, . . . . .	21
Dumfreis, . . . . .	10	Bamff, . . . . .	22
Wigtoun, . . . . .	11	Kincardin, . . . . .	23
Peerth, . . . . .	12	Forfar, . . . . .	24
Kinros, . . . . .	13	Sterling, . . . . .	25
Abirdene, . . . . .	14	Clackmanane, . . . . .	26
Elgin and Nairne, . . . . .	15	Air, . . . . .	27
Kaithnes, . . . . .	16	Ranfrew, . . . . .	28
Ros, . . . . .	17	Ergyll, . . . . .	29
Innernes, . . . . .	18	Buite, . . . . .	30
Orknay, . . . . .	19	Murray, . . . . .	31
Cromartie, . . . . .	20		

Obfervation and Memorandum.—It wald be rememberit that befoir the extirpation of the Bifchops from thair offices, benefices, digniteis, and honores by the Generall Affemblie haldin at Glaſgow in November 1638, and uterlie rejectit from uſing and exercing of thair paſtorall fun&tioun, thair names wald be recordit to poſteritie and future tymes; quhais names ar theſe :

Mr. Johnne Spottifwod, pretendit Archebifchop of St. Androis.

Mr. Patrik Lyndfay, pretendit Archebifchop of Glaſgow.

Mr. Thomas Sydeferff, pretendit Bifchop of Galloway.

Mr. David Lyndfay, pretendit Bifchop of Edinburgh.

Mr. Alexander Lyndfay, pretendit Bifchop of Dunkell.

Mr. Adame Bellenden, [pretendit] Bifchop of Abirdene.

Mr. Johnne Guthrie, [pretendit] Bifchop of Murray.

Mr. Johnne Maxwell, [pretendit] Bifchop of Ros.

Mr. Johnne Abirnathy, [pretendit] Bifchop of Cathnes.

Mr. George Grahame, [pretendit] Bifchop of Orknay.

Mr. Walter Quhytefurde, pretendit Bifchop of Brechyn.

Mr. James Weddirburne, pretendit Bifchop of Dumblayne.

Mr. James Fairlie, pretendit Bifchop of Ergyll.

Mr. Neill Campbell, pretendit Bifchop of the Yles.



Quhilkis being fourtene in haill, wer all of thame depofit ; fum of thame alfo excommunicat, and fum utheris of thame fubmittit thamefelffis to the Generall Affemblic, as ye will find at moir lenth in my uther Volume, writtin at that Generall Affemblic haldin at Glasgou in November 1638 yeiris ; all of thame defigned be thair names as Magifteris and pretendit Bifchops, as is afoirfaid, and durft not be utherwayis ftylit and defigned, utherwayis to be comptit and eftemit malignantis.

Jo. NICOLL.

SO ENDIS THIS [YEIR] 1659.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



SUM SCHOIRT OBSERVATIONES OF THE MOST  
REMARKABLE THINGES FALLIN OUT IN ANNO 1660.

STRANGE wer the plottis and devyces intendit to haif bene put to execution aganes the citie of Lundon, under na les danger then a gonepowder treafon, counsell being gevin to haif put fum granadois in Paullis church, and uther places of the citie, gif a Parliament fould fit thair. The Citie being ferioufflie acquaintit thairwith, provydit refiftance of thair enymeis, and raifit twelf thowfand fute, and ane thowfand hors to defend thamefelffis and the Parliament now convenit and fittand at Lundon.

Lord Lambert being informed of thair meeting, and that the citie and many of that nation, as als that the army in Yreland haid declairit for the Parliament, he being than cum down to the Bordoris of Scotland to attend his pray, returned bak, and intendit to diffipat the Parliament now fittand at Lundoun, and to put force upone thame. Generall Monk alfo, with his army, being lykewyfe upone the Scottis Bordoris, and haiffing declaired for the Parliament, followit Lambert with all his forces upone Sondag the firft of Januar 1660 ; feiring that Lambert with his forces, quhilkis wer many, fould furpryfe the Citie and the Parliamenteris than fitting at Lundon. Bot as it went with David and the hous of Saull, fo did it fall out with thir twa armyes, for Generall Monk and his forces did daylie wax ftronger, and Lambert waiker ; for upone the report of Generall Monkis army, and of thair number, valour, and curage, and of thair gude caus in hand, they daylie prosperit, the weather being at that tyme very dry, with fum froft to the contentment of his fute fodgeris ; bot Lambertis army did daylie decrees and evanifche. And fo now, in the moneth of Januar



Im vj<sup>e</sup> thrie scoir yeiris, Lambert and Fleitwod, and all thair adherentis, such as anabaptistes, quakeris, and sectarianes, began to be dejectit and discouraged and fled to thair best freindis; and at lenth wer content to submit thamefelffis to the Parliament, quhilkis wer now sittand at Lundon, being onlie about thrie scoir perfones.

Judge Swynton also, being repute to haif secreit correspondence with this Lord Lambert, wes takin notice of heir in Scotland, apprehendit and secured in the citidaill of Leith, upone the xj day of this moneth of Januar 1660.

Upone Monday the 16 day of this moneth, Clifton, governour of the Castell of Edinburgh, being maid major of the Citidaill of Leith, removed himselff, his familie, fervandis, and fodgeris, and went down to the said Citidaill. Lykeas, Capitane Newman, being maid governour of the Castell of Edinburgh, he, the same day removit himselff, his familie, houshold, and all his fodgeris fra the said Citidaill of Leith, and went up to Edinburgh, and enterit to the said Castell, and tuik possessioun thair of: all this was done by warrand and autoritie of Generall Monk.

Quhill these thinges wer in acting, the Parliament now fitting at Lundon, gave out severall ordouris for cefs and exeyse, quhilkis wer tedious to infert heir, bot among utheris, I thocht guid to infert these few ordouris following; to witt, that it wes voted that Sir Hary Vayne shuld be dischargit from fitting as a member in that parliament, and that he shuld be confyned to his awin hous, callit Coblie [Rabie] castle. They haif lykewyse ordored, that these officeris callit the nyne wortheis, viz. Col. Lambert, Debburrow, Berry, Afley, Cobet, Potter, Baron, Lievttenant Col. Esleie, and Major Reid,<sup>(1)</sup> be also confynit to thair habitatiouns, quich ly moift remote from the citie of Lundon, and thair to continue during the plesure of the Parliament. It wes lykewyse referred to the Counsell of Stait, to confyne such uther perfones as thai fall think fitt. That a Committee is appoyntit

---

<sup>(1)</sup> The names of these officers, according to the Journals of the House of Commons, were, Colonels Lambert, Disbrowe, Ashfield, Berry, Kelsey, Cobbet, Barrow, Packer, and Major Creed. (Vol. iii. p. 1572.)



to bring in a Bill for faill of the estates of the delinquentis in Sir George Boothes rebellious, and to bring in a list of the persons sequestrat; That the Counsell is to examine what persons hes bene releasit that wer in Sir George his rebellious, and to remand thame to prisson. Admirall Lafoun wes callit in to the Hous, and haid thankis, and wes acquaintit that the parliament had approvin what capitanes he haid placed in the friegotes. A Committee wes appoyntit to bring in the names of the Commiffioneris for the Great Seall, Judges in Westminster Hall, and Attorney Generall; and that the [12th] day of Januar instant, wes appoyntit to each persone to present 3 persons for schirreffis in every county; and that ane bill for Commiffioneris of the Admiraltie of Leave wes to be red; and that Maister Scott wes maid Secretarie of the Stait. Also a bill for qualificatioun of the memberis wes red, the oath committit, and the memberis actit in the intervall, to be confiderit of agane that day fevint nycht. This daittit the 10 Januar 1659, *Stilo Anglico*, bot *Stilo Scotico* 1660.

Upone the 24 Januar 1660, ane thousand fodgeris, hors and fute, returned to Scotland eftir Generall Monk wes past up neir to Lundoun, under command of Col. Morgan, now Commander in cheiff of the forces in Scotland.

At this tyme, the parliamentaris now sittand gave out a Declaratioun to this purpos following; to witt, That thai will sattle the governament of the 3 nationes in ane Commounwelth and frie Stait, without a King, Single Person, or Hous of Lordis, in such a way, that thai salbe governed by representatives in quhome alone the supreme autoritie of these nationes doeth and aucht to reside, and by such as they fall apoynt and constitute as officeris and ministeris under thame, for the gude of the pepill; And that the army salbe ordered, and hollie subject and obedient to the civill autoritie; That the pepill salbe governed by the lawis of the land; That thai will provyde for a pious and learned gospell ministrie, throw all the 3 nationes, and for thair maintenance by tythes; That thai will uphold the publi& Univerfiteis and skooles; That tred and navigatioun be entertenyed; And that thai will haif a cair to give the pepill that ease that thair conditione callit for, and ar to provyde for thair saiftie, and



anfuer the present neceffiteis of the Stait ; quhich the Parliament hopes to do in a very fchort tyme, unles the unreaſonable diſſatiffactiones and turbulent aëtings of unquyet men do not continue the charge longer than urtherwayis is neceſſar ;—and ſum quhat moir to that purpoſ, quhilk wer longſum to repeat.<sup>(2)</sup>

Generall Monk being fenſible of the ſad condition of this nation, and of the povertie and opreſſioun of the pure pepill of this land, he maid promeis to repreſent it to the Parliament of England, how ſoone he ſould cum thair. Upone this accompt, that in his jurney towardis Lundoun, he wes pleaſit to direct his letters to the nobles, barones, and burgeſſis of this nation, deſyring thame to draw up thair grevis, and ſend thame unto him, to this effect, to preſent thame to the Parliament, and appoyntit the ſecond and thrid day of Februar for thair meting at Edinburgh ; quhilk thai obeyit, and met in a frequent number. Bot the nobles and barones did not agrey in thair judgementis with the borrowes, for the nobilitie and barones diſaſentit in this poynt, viz. that no perſone ſould be placed in Courtes of juſtice until thai ſould ſend commiſſioneris up, with a liſt of ſuch perſones as thai deſyrit for the Hie Court of Juſtice, pretending that mony of the former Judges wer ignorant and unable : Lykewyſe, thai deſyrit that the annuelrent of moneyis mycht be reducit to thrie of the hundreth : 3. That the aët betuix debitour and creditour mycht be renewed, and continued as of befoir, and haif force in tyme cuming, becaus thair dettis wer great, and thai had no moneyis till thair landis wer ſauld : in thir particularis thai did not agrey, bot the burrowis did diſaſent thairfra. Notwithſtanding, the nobles and barrones did ſend up Mungo Murray, brother to the Erle of Athole, to acquaint the Generall Monk with thair meetingis and reſolutiones ; and the burrowis directit William Thompfoun, clerk of Edinburgh, with thairis.

Generall Monk being now cum to Lundoun with his army upone the ſecond day of Februar 1660, eftir many ſalutationes and congratulationes with his freindis and familiares of Parliament, he adreſt himſelf to the

---

<sup>(2)</sup> Nicoll, however, repeats this paragraph on the next page, nearly in the ſame words.



Parliament than fitting; and upone the fext of that moneth of Februar, he maid his Speech to this purpos following,<sup>(3)</sup>

“As for Scotland; I must say (said the Generall) the pepill of that natioun deserve much to be cherished; and I beleve your lait Declaratioun will much glad thair spirites, for nothing wes moir dreadfull to them than a fear to be overrun with fanatik notiounes.” Farder, said the Generall, “I recommend thame to your affectioun and esteme, and desyre the intendit Act of Unioun may be prosecuted, and thair taxes maid proportionable to these in England, for quhich I am ingadged, by promiseis, to be ane humble sutor to yow. And treulie, Sir, (said he to the Speikar,) I must ask leave to intreat yow to mak a spedie provisioun for thair civill governament, of quhich thai haif bene destitute neir a yeir, to the ruyne of many famileis; and except Commissioneris for managment of the governament, and judges to sit in courtes of judicatorie, be spedely appointit, that cuntrie will be very miserable. I directit Maister Gumble laitlie to present to yow sum names both of Commissioneris and Judges; bot by reasone of your great effaires, he was not requyred to delyver thame in writting to yow, bot now I humblie present thame to your consideratioun.”

Quhill this was in doing, these few memberis, of this modellit Parliament, wer acting and geving out these Statutes following, to witt:

THAT thai will sattle the governament of the thrie natiounes in a Commounwelth and frie Stait, without a King, Single Persone, or Houſ of Lordis, in such a way, as they sall be governed by representatives in quhome alone the supreme autoritie of these nationes doeth and aucht to reside, and by such as they sall appoynt and constitute as officeris and commissioneris under thame for the good of the pepill; And that the airmy salbe ordored, and hollie subject and obedient to the civill autoritie; That the pepill salbe governed by the lawis of the land; And that thai will provyde for a pious and learned gospell ministrie throw the hail thrie natiounes, and for thair maintenance by tythes; That thai will uphold the publict Universiteis and skuiles; That tred and navigatioun be intertenyed; And that thai will haif cair how to give the pepill that ease that thair condition callit for, and to provyde for thair saiftie, and ansuer the present necessiteis of the Stait; quhich the Parliament hopes to do in a very schoirt tyme, incas the unreasonable dissafectiones and turbulent actings of unquyet men do not continue the charge longer then utherways will be necessar.

Notwithstanding of all these actis and declarationes of the Parliament, the pepill of England wer not fatisfeyed, bot findry of the fchyres and

<sup>(3)</sup> In the Parliamentary History, Monk's speech is inserted from a copy, "Edinburgh, Reprinted by Christopher Higgins, over-against the Trone Church, 1660." It is also to be found in Kennet's Chronicle, and in various other works.



citizens of Lundoun did mutinie, and gave out findry paperis and petitiones for a full and frie Parliament; quhairupone divisiounes and diffractiounes daylie increft, findry killed, utheris hurt and committit to priffone. These stormes increffing, Colonell Morgan, quho, with fume regimentis of fute and hors, wer on thair marche cuming down for Scotland, wer recallit by ordouris from the Generall Monk. The caus of his recalling wes, becaus the citie of Lundoun and the haill fchyres refufed to pay ather cefs or uther fuppley to the Parliament or Airmy untill thair fould be a full and frie Parliament eftableift.

The Parliament heirupone gave ordouris to Generall Monk and his foderis to fuppres the citie, to cut and diffolve thair yrone bandis of thair laynes, ding down thair portis and gaittes; quhilk thai did, not without fume blood, upon the xj day of Februar 1660. The Generall Monk did thair-efter repent him of this deid, done to the citie, eftir dew confideration, that it could not be rememberit that the lyke wes done to that citie evir at ony tyme befor. Quhairfoir, his defyre wes to be reconcealit to the citie; quhilk wes done upone Monday thairefter, being the 13 of Februar, and pat fume of the aldermen quhom he had committit to priffon, by ordor of the Parliament, to libertie; at quhilk tyme all fignes of joy wer exprest by ringing of bellis and making of bailfyres. At this tyme alfo, Generall Monk wes content that ther fould be a frie Parliament; at the leift femed fo to be myndit. And to this effect, he was invited be findry his freindis thair letters and declaratiounes, all of thame for ane frie Parliament; as by ane heirefter fet down.<sup>(4)</sup>

Much of Godis providence and cair for King Charles did at this tyme appeir, in putting affectioun in the hartis of mony princes abroad, and nobles, gentrie, and commounes at home, to fpeik, act, and do for this our noble King; as by the fubfequent Relation, and utheris following, will pairtlie appeir.

---

<sup>(4)</sup> This is followed by the copy of "A Letter and Declaratioun of the Nobilitie and Gentry of the county of York, to his Excellencie the Lord Generall Monk."—"Subscribed by a great number of the Nobilitie and Gentry of the county of York, in February 1660."



“A TREW RELATION OF ANE CONFERENCE BETUIX CHARLES STUART, KING OF SCOTTIS, DON LUES DE HARRO, AND THE CARDINAL MAZARIN, THE TWO GRAND FAVORITES OF THE COURTES OF SPAYNE AND FRANCE.” These styles of the King of Scotis wer so in these conferencis betuix these two great favorites of Spayne and France; and so thai ar heir set down, as he wes than designit and styled in that Conference.<sup>(5)</sup>

Now, to retorne to the effaires of the Inglishe Parliament, aganes quhais proceedings the pepill did much thamefelffis, as heireftir will be declared:—heir followes “A Letter direct to Generall Monk, from the gentillmen of Devonshyre, tending to a full and frie Parliament.”<sup>(6)</sup>

Memorandum.—That upone the 13 of Februar 1660, the King of Swadin depairtit this lyff of a fiver, levand behind him a sone of 3 yeir old to be his fuccessor, and his mother to be his tutrix.

Eftir this, thair wer findrie jeyring prented letters and petitiones gevin out to the Parliament, be way of mokrie and jeering, in name and behalf of the Lord Fleitwod, Lord Lambert, and Lord Lambertis lady, all full of reproache and disgrace, evin of these who laitlie befor haid the reull and governament of these nationes. Bot thair caice being now altered, and thai fallin from thair former power and autoritie, they fell in contempt and disgrace; quhairin the Lordis power wes preached and manifested, casting down and raising up at his plesure. Lykewyse geving out findry Queerees, contening pregnant reffones for a frie Parliament, and restitution of the King to his fatheris inheritance.

Heirupone followit, that upone the 21 day of Februar 1660, the secludit memberis of Parliament, about 80 perfones and moir, enterit the Parliament Hous, and tuik thair places. At quhilk tyme, they chufit Generall Monk Capitane-generall of all the forces by sea and land of all the thrie

<sup>(5)</sup> The tract here inserted is entitled, “Certamen Britannicum Gallico-Hispanicum: A trew Relation of a Conference, &c.” “London, printed in the year 1660,” 4to pp.

<sup>(6)</sup> It is “Daittit Januar 28 1659 *Stilo Veteri, sed Stilo Scotico*, Januar 1660.”



natiounes; and removit all the former parliamentaris, callit the Rump, and sufferit nane of thame to stay thair, except about 21 of thair number, quhome thai sufferit to stay; quha all of thame condiscendit that wrytes fould be ischued out for a frie Parliament, to sit down upone the 25 day of Apryll nixt thairefter. At this tyme also, Sir Williame Wallar was chofin lieutenant-generall of hors and fute, and one generall-major; and Sir George Boothes, than prissoner, appoyntit to be set frie. Colonell Morgan returned to Scotland upone the 24 of Februar, quha wes preferit to be commander in cheiff of the forces heir in Scotland.

Eftir quhich mony revolutiones, the Rumpische Parliament evanished, and the new parliamentaris, callit the Secludit memberis, actit merveloufflie, and ordored that a frie Parliament fould be publifhed and proclaimed; bot the difficultie wes, in quhais name it fould be proclaimed: for the laweris of England being inquyred, it wes advyfed by thame, that it wes necessar that it fould be proclaimed in a fingle perfones name; quhairat, these that formerlie leaved upone the Kinges rentis and Bischops levingis, wer not content. And so, eftir long dispute and debaitt, the wrytes ischued out for fummounding of the Commiffioneris of fchyres, &c. to meit and convene at the nixt Parliament, appoyntit to sit down at Westminster the said 25 of Apryll nixtocum, anno 1660, in name of the Keparis of the Libertie, &c. Bot befor this, they confermed the League and Covenant, and ordaned the same to be oppinlie red in all the churches of England; as also confermed and ratified the Confessioun of Faith, haill heidis and articles thairof, except the 30 chaptour anent church censures, and the 31 chap. anent finodis and thair conventiounes; and that the League and Covenant fould be affixt in all thair churches of England.

Lykewyse, upone the aucht day of Marche anno foirsaid, Lambert, as alledgit guiltie of treafone, wes committit to the Tour. And the same day, Sir Arthour Hafilrig and findrie utheris wer convenit befor the Parliament for the like cryme; quhairof it falbe spokin of in the own place.

31 Marche 1660. It wes refolved, that the Engadgment apoynted to be taken by the memberis of Parliament and utheris in these wordis, viz. "I do declare and prommeis That I will be trew and faithfull to the Com-



mounwealth of England, as the samyn is now establisched, without a King or Houfe of Lordis"—be discharged and takin af the file; and ordered, that Maifter Pryne, Serjant Maynard, and Colonell Harley, do fie the same expunged accordinglie.

By these former relatiounes, the futefteps of the Lord, and his working by degreyis did manifestlie appeir to all that haid judgement; for now, all the pepill did cry out for a King, quhilk thai durft not attempt of befoir to do in Oliveris tyme, that tyranous ufurper and pretendit prote&tour, for feir of death. Yea, mairover, the pepill did oftymes proclame him King, and drank his helth; for the quhilk findrie sufferit, and utheris haid thair eares cuttit of befoir for doing the lyke, both in Scotland and England. These of this new Parliament quho loved the King, did oppin the prisone hous dures, and pat to libertie Erle Lauderdale, the Erle of Crawford, and the Lord Sinclair, quha wer priffoneris in the Tour of London, and quhome that tyrant Oliver, and that former Parliament, callit the Rump, haid detenit in captivitie ten yeiris or thairby. Farder, this new Parliament did ratifie the League and Covenant, and the Confessioun of Faith, and gave ordouris for much moir, quhich to this nation of Scotland wes a dreame and wonder. They also gave out proclamatiounes for putting all lawis and statutes aganes seminarie preiftis, jesuites, and Romische preiftis to speedie and effectuell executioun; and quhofoever fould discover ony of thame fould haif twentie pund sterling for his paynes.

Lykewyse, the toun of Hull, quhairof Overtoun being governour, wes randerit to Colonell Charles Fairfax, now governour thairof, by ordor of this new Parliament.

The Duke of York was in great favour and requeist with forane princes, speciallie with the King of Spayne, quho is expectit to be admittit great admirall of Spayne.

The Admirall of England and all the sea commanderis, resolvit also at this tyme, viz. in Marche 1660, to acquiesche to the determinatioun of this nixt enfewing Parliament, to be haldin the 25 of Apryll nixt.

Farder, the Counsell of Estait, now fittand in the intervall betuix the twa parliamentis, did apoynt Major-generall Morgan, Colonell Quhithome,



[Wetham,] Colonell Philip Twisletoun, Colonell Johnne Daniell, Colonell Markhame, or ony thrie of thame, to be Commiffioneris for the governament of the effaires in Scotland. Also thai appoyntit the perfones following, to be Judges for adminiftratioun of juftice to the pepill in Scotland, in caufis criminall and civil, to witt, Edward Moyflie, Henry Goodyear, Crook junior, Johnne Hewlie, efquyeris, for the Englifche natioun; Sir Johnne Weymis, Sir James Hope, James Dalruple, Johnne Skougall of Humbie, James Robertoun, and David Falconer, knyghtes and efquyeris, for the Scottis natioun. The quorum of the faidis Judges to be fyve, and that the four Inglifche Judges, and four of the Scottis natioun, be particularlie affigned to go yeirlie in Circuite courtes in Scotland. Bot thir ordoris tuik not effect, not knowing in quhois name and autoritie to direct thair warrandis and letters; as falbe heireftir declairit. Sum of the pepill being for a King, utheris for the Keiparis of the liberty of England by autoritie of Parliament, as wes in ufe of befoir, quhen Oliver and his fone affumed the power and autoritie to thamefelffis, and ufurped the Croun.

Eftir this, ane aët gevin out by the Counfell of Stait, to difcharge Colonell Johnne Lambert from his impriffonement, upone his paroill or fecuritie as they fall fie caus, and all uther perfones that ar impriffoned upone any cryme committed aganes the Stait. Ane aët alfo emittit at this tyme, to witt, in Marche 1660, that no Commiffioner exercife any power or autoritie quhill firft thai acknowledge in thefe wordis following, viz.: "I acknowledge and declair, that the war undertakin by both Houfes of Parliament in thair defence, aganes the forces raifit in the name of the lait King, wes juft and lauchfull; and that magiftracy and miniftrie ar ordinances of God." 6 Apryll, anno foirfaid, apoyntit for a day of fafting and humiliatioun throghe thefe nationes, for a bleffing upone the Parliament to be callit.

15 Marche 1660, being Thurfday, came ane man to the Old Exchaynge, fupposed to be a paynter, with his boy and a ladder, by quhich he went up to the ftatue of Quene Elizabeth, and eftir he haid wyped it, he removed to the pedeftall quhair the ftatue of the lait King formerly ftood, and thair



blotting out the inscriptioun, "Exit Tyrannus [Regum Ultimus]," he presently came down; quhairupone fum of the pepill gadderit togidder, and maid a bonfyre, and drank wyne abundantlie, crying out for a King.

At this tyme lykewyse, come out a Declaratioun from Yreland, for a full and frie Parliament, subscryvit by my Lord Broghill, and a great number of the estait thair, and with a petitioun from Yreland for a Parliament of thair awin, and for a discharge of all taxis and leveing of moneyis, till thai heir and refave directiounes from the Committee of Parliament.

In the moneth of Marche 1660, findrie eminent perfonen past over from Lundoun to King Charles to congratulat him; at quhich tyme and within few dayis thaireftir, findrie colonellis and pryme officeris at England wer caffered, for thair disaffectioun to the present governament, being, at this tyme, mony of thame for restoiring the King to his throne. Sindrie of thame did plott, and withdrew the fuldiarie from thair obedience to the Generall Monk, quhilk moved the Counsell of Stait to convene upone Sondag the 8 of Apryll, and to fit the maist pairt of that day, for ordoring that buffines.

At this tyme also, the Erles of Glencairne and Hoome, and the lairdis of Carden and Durie, went up to Lundoun to represent to the Counsell of Stait and to the Parliament enfewing, the grevances of this oprest kingdome.

At quhilk tyme also, Colonell Morgane wes maid Major generall over the Inglishche forces in Scotland.

Lykewyse, Sir Archibald Johnnestoun of Waryftoun, at this tyme returned to Scotland, haited of all foirt of the pepill of this kingdome, for being preses in England of the Committee of Saiftie, and for his great oppreffioun in Scotland, in raising of the pryces of all writtis and evidentis, and great extortioun of the subje&is, as hes not bene in use of befoir, and nawayis sufferable in ane weill governit Commounwelth, adding afflictioun to the pure afflicted pepill of the land, being now and mony yeiris befoir in havie and sad conditioun, as wes notourlie knawn; bot in end, returned to this kingdome, disgusted and haitted of all men. Yit notwithstanding, this Lord Wariftoun did not leave af his former practizes, bot complied with all these quho did not affect the Kingis restitutioun.



Lambert being in the Tour, escaped furth thair of upone the [9th] day of Apryll, with ane fervand Scottis man attending him, quha wes formerlie a fervand to Judge Swyntoun. Sic eque. Eftir his efcaip, he attempted to draw af the fuldiarie in findry places from thair obedience to Generall Monk, the Counfell of Stait haiffing refaut informatioun, that fince his efcaip out of the Tour, being a perfone of loows principles, and reducit by his awin mifcariages into ane difperat fortoun, and indevoring without any cullour of autoritie to randevous fuch of the fuldieris and utheris as by fallfet and mifinformatioun he can withdraw from thair obedience, and to ingage thame in conjunctioun with him, in ordour to the raifing of a new war, the imbroyling of the natioun in blood and diftrac-tiounes, the making of difturbances in oppofitioun to the prefent gover-nament as the famin is eftablifched, and hindering of the memberis from meeting in the nixt Parliament, on quhois frie counfellis under God, the happines of fattling thefe natiounes do principallie depend. Thairfor, the Counfell of Stait did, upone the [11th] day of Apryll 1660, declair the aëiones and procedinges of the faid Colonell Johnne Lam-bert to be heigh treafone, and for the fame a traitour, and did ftriëtlie charge, requyre, and command all and every perfone and perfones, adher-ing to or joyning with him in fuch treafonable attemptis, furthwith to with-draw from him and his at their utermoft perrellis; and farder did declair, that quhatfumevir perfone or perfones, of quhatfumevir qualitie or con-ditioun they be, quhidder fuldieris or utheris, fall prefume to joyne with or affift him thairin, all fuch fould be repute giltie of heich treafone, and incur the paynes and penalteis, quhich by the law ar to be inflicted upone traitoures, and his and thair eftaites to be feazed upone and fequeftrat to the Commounwelth; and ever perfone quho hath bene diluded to adherr unto and joyne with him, and fall not within 24 houres quholie defert and withdraw from him and his pairtie, fubmit to the prefent autoritie, and rander himfelff to the governour of the nixt garifone, or to the committee in cheiff of the nixt forces of this Commounwelth, all and every fuch per-fones fall incur the famyn paynes and fequeftratioun, and to be procedit aganes as is afoirfaid. The Lord Howart being directit by ordour of



the Parliament to marche toward this Lord Lambert, it fell out, that Colonell Ingilifby did feafe upone him and his company, befor that Lord Howart come up, and presentit him and his affociatis to the Parliament; quha, be thair autoritie and ordour, wes committit to clos priffone in the Tour. This done upone the 20 and 21 of Apryll 1660.

The Parliament convenit and fat doun the 25 day of Apryll 1660. Eftir this, viz. upone the 27 of Apryll anno foirfaid, it wes stronglie moved by feverall memberis of the Hous of Commounes, that Cesar micht haif his dew. It wes anfuerit by utheris, that the Hous wald first feik God on Monday thaireftir, and the nixt day thaireftir to refume the confideratione of that wechtie buffines, and till then the Houfes wald be pleafit to adjorne; quhich wes ordored accordingle.

All the memberis being now fitting, they, eftir mature deliberatioun takin in that weghtie buffines, gave out thair actis, refolutiones, and declarationes following, upone Tyfday the first day of Maij 1660. Resolved by the Parliament, 1. That the Governament doeth confist of King, Lordis, and Commounes: 2. That Charles Stewart King of Scotland is the trew aperand air of the Kingdome of England: 3. That thair be presentlie 50,000  $\text{£}$ . fterling sent over for his Majefteis present occafiones: 4. That a Committee from the Hous of Lordis, and another from the Hous of Commounes be sent to bring him presentlie home: 5. That a letter of thankis be drawn up, and sent to his Majeftie, for his gracious expreffiones to them in his letter: 6. That all the minifteris of England be ordanit to pray for the King.

Thir refolutiones being gevin out by the Parliament of England upone Tyfday the first of Maij, they wer sent down, and come heir to Scotland upone Sondag thaireftir, the fevint of that moneth, to the comfort and joy of much pepill; and upone Monday immediatlief following, being a preaching day, thefe comfortable newis wer delyverit be Mr. Robert Douglas in his fermond to the pepill; adding, that it hes pleafit the Lord to fchowell out all impedimentis that hes hinderit the King from his croun, and that he quho fauld us for our fynes without pryce, hes also redemit us without money.



By the former relationes, the footesteps of the Lord and his wonderis by degreys did manifestlie appeir to all that haid judgement, for a fatled governament, and ordoring a croun for ane banished prince, banished from his Fatheris inheritance by a number of cruell tyrantes and perjured perfones. And thairfoir, it may be justlie said with the Pfalmist, "O that men wold prais the Lord for his goodnes, and for his wonderfull workis to the chyldrene of men."

Eftir this, the Estaites of Parliament gave ordour, that sa mony Lordis and Noblemen, utheris of the Hous of Commounes, and memberis of Parliament, and so many of the Aldermen and citizens, fould pas over to Breda, quhair his Majestie was for the tyme, to bring him home to Lundoun.

From quence it appeared, that the Lord haid now a great respect to pure sinkand nation of Scotland, and to deliver us from thraldome and miserie that has bene lying upone it thir many yeiris bygane; quhilk could not be bot acknawlegit by all men, and luikit upone as a miracle.

Eftir this, the noblemen, gentrie, and sum of the commounes of Scotland, addrest thameselfis to the Court of England, being glaid of these admirable newis of his Majesteis Restauration eftir so long banishment from his lauchfull and naturall inheritance.

#### HIS MAJESTEIS DECLARATION, FROM BRED. (7)

The Commiffioneris names sent down for the Counsell of Stait from England to Scotland for the governament of thair effaires, viz. Colonell Daniell, Colonell Withame, Colonell Philip Twisleton, Colonell Markhame, and utheris, haiffing cum down heir to Scotland in Maij 1660, they essayit be all meanis to retene the governament in thair awin handis, be

---

(7) "Gevin under our signe manuell and privie signet, at our Court at Breda this 14 day of Apryl 1660, in the twelf yeir of our Regne." It is followed in Nicoll's MS. by the Resolution of the House of Commons, 1st May, for answering this Declaration; and by "His Majesties letter of the same dait, to his Excellence the Lord Generall Monk, communicated to the Lord President of the Counsell of State, and to the officeris of the army under his command," also dated from Breda, April 14, 1660.



reffoun of thair fellareis, quhich wes fweit unto thame, and fo weill payit be the Scottis. And foirfeying this lait alteratioun of the effaires in all the thrie kingdomes; they, thairfoir, to fchaw thair diligence, and that thai mycht be payed of thair fellareis, gaiff out a proclamatioun in the Parliaments name, etablifching the fchirreff and commiffer courtes in Scotland. Aganes the quhilk findry of the noblemen, barrones, and burgefis protestit the nycht befoir; and thaireftir fent up Mungo Murray, the Erle of Atholes brother, poift to Lundoun, to fignifie thair difafent thairfra, be reffoun that the Parliament haid writtin to the Kinges Majeftie to returne to his croun.

Lambert, that limber, haiffing effayit the fecond tyme to efcaip out of the Tour, he was apprehendit by the uter centrie, and of new committit and put in the yrnies.

Charles the Secund proclaimed King of all his Fatheris dominiones.

This Proclamatioun being folempnie aetit at Lundon the 8 of Maij 1660, was thaireftir proclaimed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, upone Monday thaireftir, being the 14 of the fame moneth, with all folempniteis requifite, by ringing of bellis, fetting out of bailfyres, founding of trumpetis, roring of cannounes, touking of drumes, dancing about the fyres, and ufing all uther takins of joy for the advancement and preference of thair native King to his croun and native inheritance. Quhairat alfo, thair wes much wyne fpent, the fpoutes of the croce rying and venting out abundance of wyne, placed thair for that end; and the magiftrates and counfell of the toun being prefent, drinking the Kinges helth, and breking numberis of glaffes.

Thair wes alfo gevin ordouris by the Governour of the Caftell of Edinburgh to the cannounieiris for difchargeing of thrie voleyis from the Caftell the day foirfaid in the eftir nune. Thir ordouris being gevin by the Governour to Mr. Broun, cheiff cannonyer, he did convene all his under cannoneiris, and fchew thame quhat ordouris he haid refavit from the Governour, for geving thefe thrie volyes in glaidnes that the two Houfes of Parliament haid proclamit King Charles the Secound to be King of the thrie kingdomes. One of the under cannoneiris faid, to the cheiff cannoneir,



that he wold not obey these ordouris to schute ony cannoun for that effect, and farder said, The devill blow him in the air that loufit a cannoun for that purpos; and farder said, Gif he lowfit ony cannoun that day sum man fould repent it. Mr. Broun, cheiff cannoneir heiring thir wordis, went presentlie to the governour of the Castell, and told him quhat this man haid spokin contrarie to his ordouris. Mr. Broun, cheiff cannoneir, advyfit the governour, and defyrit him to place this man toward the West Kirk quhair thair wer leift danger. And this man, haiffing gottin ordouris to schute the first cannoun lying foiranent the West Kirk, eftir the first schot, he went and chargit agane for the second voly, haiffing put in a laidill full of powder, and being standing befor the mouth of the cannoun, being sum fyre in the cannoun left in the former schot, the cannoun gevis fyre presentlie, and schuites his bellie from him, and blew him quyte over the castell wall, to the sicht of many pepill that wer present; and wes presentlie bureyed in the West kirk yaird.

Our bellis and bonefyres did proclame his Majesteis guidnes, and the pepillis joyes. The Parliament hath told the pepill That the King, thair glory, is cuming home agane; and the pepill hath resoundit agane, in the Parliamentis eares that thei ar redy, and thair hartis oppin to refave him. Both Parliament and pepill haif cryed aloud in thair prayeris to the King of kings, 'Long leave King Charles the Second.'

Among mony uther signes of Godis goodnes to this noble Prince, it was ordored by the Parliament, That all preacheris and minifteris fould in thair publi& prayeris pray for the Kinges most excellent Majestie, by the name of "Our Soverane Lord Charles, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Yreland, defender of the faith;" and for the most illustrious prince James Duke of York, and the rest of the royall progeny.

A DECLARATION OF THE GENERALL CONVENTION OF YRELAND, EXPRESSING THAIR DETESTATIONES OF THE UNJUST PROCEEDINGIS AGANST THE LAIT KING IN A HEIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IN ENGLAND.<sup>(8)</sup>

---

<sup>(8)</sup> "Subscrevit, MART. BARRY, clerk of the Generall Convention in Yreland. Printed at Dublin by William Bladen, and reimprinted at Glasgow by Andro Andersone, prentar to the Toun and College, 1660."



About the 9 of this moneth of May 1660, Sir Johnne Greinwell, [Greenvill] befoir mentionat, wes sent away with fyve thowfand pund fterling for the Kinges privie purs, and 30 thowfand pund in billis, with letters of credite for als much as the King fstandis neid of. With Sir Johnne Greinwall went the Erles of Crawford Lindfay, and Lauderdaill, and ane great number of all foirtis of pepill. Lykewyfe, the Commiffioneris of both Houfes of Parliament sent fyftene thowfand pund fterling to the Dukes of York and Glocheſter, the Kinges brether. Lykewyfe, the Scottis cullouris at this tyme with his airmes wer put upone all ſchips and veſchellis. The citie of Lundon prepairand all foirt of proviſioun for intertenament at his incuming to England. Alfo Quhytehall prepared for him; and ſearche maid for all his guidis and plenefing.

Yit for all this, the Kinges Majeſtie wantit not his enymeis, bot evin quhen greateſt joy wes expectit, thair wes ane Plott detectit that the Anabaptiſtes and Malignantis haid contribute two hundreth thowfand pund fterling for raiſing forces for extirpatioun of Monarchy. This plot being in a pairt reveled, Major Holmes and a number maa of his affociatis that wer ingadged in that buſſines, and reſolvit to kill the King, wer apprehendit and maid ſure in the midſt of May 1660. Quhat falbe the event of this buſſines falbe noted heireftir, eftir tryell.

Thinges being in this poſture, the Houſ of Lordis ordored, that all perſones having any of the lait Kinges guidis and ſtuff, ſould bring thame to a committee of Parliament, upone penaltie of loſing thair eſtates. They lykewyfe maid ane additionall ordour for preſerving his Majeſteis palaces, forreſtis, chaces, and parkis; as alſo ordored that Quhytehall be repaired and furniſhed for receptioun of his Majeſtie.

The Houſ of Commounes ſat in debaitt of perſones to be exempted, and voted, that among theſe that wer tryeris of the lait King, ſeven ſould be excepted from Pardon. They ordored a committee to obliterate quhat ordouris ar in the Journell of Parliament relating thairunto. The ſerjand at airmes ſecures all perſones that ſat as Judges of the lait King; and that thair eſtates, reall and perſonall be forfaulted to his Majeſtie. Ordouris are iſchued for ſecuring Cook of Yreland, Brogtoun the clerk, Dandie the ſerjand at airmes, and ſeverall utheris.



Letteris from Breda do lat us underftand that his Majeftie hath knichted Doctor Clarges, and is refolved to continue thair till the Commiffioneris of Parliament be cum, and attend his perfone for England. The Citie ar preparand ane intertenament for his Majeftie. Both Houfes of Parliament, and officeris of the Airmy at Gild Hall, and every regiment is at fubfcriving ane humble addres to his Majeftie, to be prefented at his firft cumming over. They ordored to returne Newpark to his Majeftie. The Hous of Commounes ordored the eftaites perfonall and reall of Oliver Cromwell and his Sone, Iriton, Lord Braidfchaw, [and] Colonell Pryde, to be confifcat. A bill of indytment for heigh treafone wes ordored to be drawn up aganes Johnne [Thurlowe] lait Secretar of ftate, (quho is thairupone withdrawn,) Adriell,<sup>(9)</sup> Mr. Scot, Lord Lifle, and moft pairt of the Judges upone his lait Majefteis tryell,—This, 14 Maij 1660.

At this time all the Princes almoft in Europ haid thair addreffis to his Majeftie, than at Breda and the Hague. And his Majefteis Court thair wes fo weill ordored and difciplined, that the forraneris quho daylie refoirtit thither, did confes that thai nevir faw the lyke befoir.

Upone a complaint maid by the Commones of England upone the 18 of Maij 1660, it wes ordored by the Lordis in Parliament fittand and affembled, that all thefe perfones, to the number of 63 perfones, fum of thame knyghtis, utheris baronetis, efquieris, aldermen, quho fat in judgement upone the lait Kinges Majeftie, quhen fentence of death wes pronounced aganes him; and thair eftaites, both perfonall and reall, of all and every ane of the faidis perfones, quhidder in ther awin handis, or in the handis of ony in truft for thair, or ony thair ufes quho ar fled, be furthwith feafed and fecured; and the refpectiv fchirreffis and officeris, and utheris quhome this may concerne, ar to tak effectuall ordour accordinglie.—This daittit Die Veneris, 18 Maij 1660: and ordored by the Lordis of Parliament affembled, that this ordour be furthwith prented and publifched 19 Maij, Jo. [Browne], *Cleric. Parliamentorum*: and reimprinted at Edinburgh.

---

<sup>(9)</sup> Probably intended either for Col. Adrian Scroope, or Col. Daniel Axtell, both of whom were tried and executed for fitting as Judges at the Trial of Charles the First.



Godis favour and mercy toward our new proclaimed King, did manifestlie appeir in relatioun to his greatnes and grandour, both at home and abroad ; confiddering, that eftir so lang tyme of banishment from his awin native inheritance, evin be the space of twelff yeiris eftir the deceis of his Father, and be the space of [three] yeiris befor, being than Prince ; yit so wes Godis power and providence to bring him in without straik of sword, and be ane frie Parliament, all of thame voycing thairto, *et nemine contradicente*. Yea, fuch wes his honour and greatnes, that all Kingis and Princes in Europ, haid thair addreffis unto him by thair embassadouris ; as is manifest by findry prented paperis at this tyme prented, set out and ventit throw his awin and uther kingdomes. At this tyme also, came out the great Memoriall, or a list of the names of these pretendit Judges, quho sat and most unjustlie sentenced his father King Charles the First ; as also of these 35 witneffis sworne aganes him ; with a catalog of the names of these that sealed and subferyvit the Warrant for his Fatheris executioun, and the maner of his crowell murthour. All these paperis worthy to be red, all quhich did manifest the great crowaltie usit aganes both father and sone be his awin subje&is ; and Godis great guidnes and mercy, in bringing him bak agane to his awin kingdomes and dominiones.

So his Majestie, being now resolved to go to England, eftir he haid bene severall tymes magnificentlie intertenyed by the Lordis States Generall, he tuik his leave of thame ; and being accompanied with the Quene of Bohemia, the Princes Royell, the Prince of Orange, and many uther per-fones of qualitie, came to the raid of Schevelen, quhair the cannounes haiffing spokin his welcome unto the fleit ; eftir sum schoirt tyme of stay, the Quene of Bohemia, with the Prince and Princess of Orange, and all the rest of the trayne, tuik thair leave of his Majestie. Immediatlie thairupone, the fleet weighed anchor, and left the coast of Holand ; and upone the [24th] day of Maij instant, at fyve of the clock, maid the North Foirland ; eftir quhich thai maid toward the Downis, and so for Dover.

Quhairupone the Inglis Lordis aggreyed a letter of congratulation unto his Majestie, twitching his faiff aryvell in England ; also desyring



to know his Majesteis pleafure, quhen thai fould wayt upone his Majestie. The quhich letter wes immediatlie fent away.

At the Houfe of Commounes: the Hous refaved a meffage with a letter from Generall Montague, fignyfeying, that on Weddinſday the 23 Maij, his Majestie, accompanied with his aunt the Quene of Bohemia, the Prince and Princeſs of Oriange, with the Duke of York and Glocheſter, came aboard the Naſeby in Schavelen Bay; and about ij off the klok, the Quene of Bohemia, the Prince and Princeſs of Orange, tuik thair leave of his Majestie; and about 3 in the eftirnune, the Duke of York went aboard the Lundoun frigot, and the Duke of Glocheſter the Swiftſure frigot; and ſo weighed anchor, and about ij that nycht they war 7 leagues from the Dutche coaſt; at quhich tyme the lettir wes daitted, and the gentillman came away. The ſaid gentillman, being called in to the Hous, he was told by the Speikar, that the Hous did deſyre to know give he could acquent thame quhair he thocht his Majestie wes. Unto quhich he gave this accompt, that by the ſignall gevin him, they haid fight of land yifterday, at 5 of the klok, for the gunes war than diſcharged, quhich wes the ſignall; and at 8 of the clock at nycht the fleet come to ane anchor, four leagues af the North Foirland, and then wes within nyne leagues of Dover. Quhairupone, the Hous ordored a Committee to draw a congratulatorie letter to be ſent to his Majestie, concerning his ſaif arryvell in England, and to deſyre to know quhair the Hous mycht wayt upone him, and quhen. The ſaid Committee wer lykewyſe ordored to mak another draught of a letter, to be ſent to the Commiſſioneris of the Hous quhich do attend his Majestie; quho then immediatlie withdrew, and broght in two letters, quhich being red wer aggreyed unto, and ordored to be ſent away furth with.

Maij 26. This laſt nycht, the Lord Maior haid certane notice of King Charles his landing at Dover, and commandit the bellis to be rung throughout the citie.—Englandis Glorie is returned: *Soli Deo Gloria*.

29 Maij. This being his birth-day 1660, the Kinges Majestie, and his two bretherene entered Lundoun, by the way of Southwark. The attendantes of hors, being moſt nobility and gentillmen of qualitie, judged to be 10,000, beſyde his old hors of the army, moſt in compleat airmour,



in all judged 20,000 hors; the gentillmen so rich, as gif lyke Midas all had bene gold thai touched, and so many ribbandis, as it wald haif puffelled sum merchandis shops to haif furneist ane hat-band. The multitudes of pepill, that wer at his landing, did almoist equalize the fandis on the sea schoir. Featheris are so generallie worne, and of so great bignes, as gif thair haid bene sum new creatioun of fouldes. The horses, quhois handsumnes defyed airt to counterfute, wer no les adorned, and no moir proud of thair trapines than imploymentis. Streit is and windoes wantit not thair richest decormentis of hanginges, odoriferous and pleasant floweris, from quence wes beheld immediatlie angelicall faces, some said thai wer such sent to protect his Majestie. The very conduites also suffered a miracle, in having thair watter turned into wyne; and thair adormentis also wer equall to so great a solempnitie. To relate the maner of thair marche, is moir than possiblie can be related; they began about 12 a klok, and continued till about 8. It wes thocht, thair wes in airmes 500,000 men, besyde the 12 companyes that sat in thair gownes and liveries; and the cheiff of thame wes on horfbak, with the streameris, flagges, and airmes of eache company, each of thame haid a futeman in very riche livereis attending on him. The Lord Maior, schirreffis, and aldermen, with heraldis and loud musick, kettildrums and trumpetis, and quhat not. The Duke of York raid on the richt hand, the Duke of Glocester on the left hand of his Majestie; and the noble Generall raid nixt befor his Majestie, bairheided all the way; the nobles following, in guid ordour, bair. To relait all is impossible, bot imagine quhat could be glorious and admirable, thair it wes, and think it not a storie to tell yow. Thair wes such bonefyres, as hath not bene sene thair befor, sum being four, sum sex, sum aucht storeis heigh; great volyes of small schot, and above thrie hundreth great gunes fyred. The multitude of these fyres mycht seeme to the uther world as a blazing star, and the staitlie fyre workis to us, as so many falling ones: the lyke intertenament wes nevir befor sene by any in England.

It wer impossible to mark all circumstances and ceremonyes that wer actit and done fra the tyme of his Majesteis landing to his incuming to



Lundoun. Among uther thinges than passing, it pleafit the Kinges Majestie to put "the George" upone the Lord Generall Monk, and the Duke of York and Duke of Glocheſter to put on "the Garter;" theſe thrie Royall princes joyning unanimouſlie togidder to honor him.

The pepill ordanit a perpetuall anniverſarie, for a day of thankifgeving to God, for the great mercy and bleſſing to theſe nationes, in the Happy Reſtauratioun of his Majestie, and that the 29 day of Maij be ſet a pairt for that purpoſ.

The Kinges Majestie alſo maid Generall Monk, Generall of the forces of England, Scotland, and Yreland, and maiſter of the horſs.

Theſe dayis ſolempniteis concluded with a number of bonefyres, it being obſervable, that as gif all the houſes haid turned out thair chimneyis on the ſtreitis; and among the reſt in Weſtminſter, a very coiſtlye one wes maid, quhair the effigies of that old traytour Oliver Cromwell wes ſet up upone a heigh poſt, with the airmes of the Commounwelth, quhich being expoſed thair a quhyle to the publiſt view, with torches lichted that every one mycht tak bettir notice of thame, wer brint.

It wald be lykewyſe obſervit, that the Lord from hevin gave his approbatione to theſe aſtiones, for, upon the ſame 29 of Maij, the Caſtell of Edinburgh having gevin a voylie of cannoun, it wes met from the heavins with fyre and a great daill of thunder, the lyke quhairof wes not ſene by the ſpace of many yeiris befoir. Eftir quhich fyre and thunder, the Lord ſent down the firſt and latter rayne for refreſching the crop and cornes of the ground, quhich wes parched with drouth by the ſpace of mony dayis preceding.

The ſame day, a Speech from the Houſ of Communes intitulat,

THE SPEECH OF SIR HARBOTTLE GRIMSTONE, SPEAKAR OF THE HONORABLE HOUS OF COMMONES, TO THE KINGES MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE, DELYVERED IN THE BANQUATING HOUS AT QUHYTEHALL, MAY 29 1660.

Thair wes ane uther Speech to his Majestie, at this day and tyme, by the Erle of Mancheſter, in name and behalff of the Peeris, at his arryvell at



Quhytehall, to the former purpos and effect, as wes delyverit by the Spekar of the Hous of Communes, (quhilk I heir omit for breviteis caus); with his Majesteis gracious Anfuer, in these wordis following.

The pure pepill of Scotland, quha wer in use to be clothed with blew gownis, refavit their penfionnes this yeir 1660, upone the 29 day of Maij, being the Kinges birth day, at the Church of Halyrudhous.

At this tyme also, sum of the Englisches began to be discontentit with the present conditioun of effaires, fearing to be accused for thair disloyaltie and disdemaneris, and to be removed from thair places; for quhilk, Major Abirnathie, Keipar of the Great Seall under Disburrow lait pretendit Chancellor, and quha haid complied with the Englisches, and haid bene accessorie to the betraying of the Castell of Edinburgh, in anno 1650, to that Cromwell the usurper; this man, Major Abirnathy, eftir supper, expyrit in a moment, haiffing, as wes alledgit, gevin himselff a portion of poyfone. Lykewyse, one Maister Wairdis wyff, ane Inglische woman, quhais husband wes also ane Inglischeman, and preferit by that tyrant Cromwell to be Clerk of the Billis, a place very honorable and proffitable; this woman, Mr. Wairdis wyff, did disperatlie cutt hir awin thrott in the moneth of Maij 1660, quhairof scho deyit within few houris.

No sooner come his Majestie to Lundoun, bot upone the morne thair-  
eftir, viz. upone the 30 day of Maij 1660, he emittit the Declaratioun following, intitulat, A PROCLAMATION AGANES VITIOUS, DEBAUCHED, AND PROPHANE PERSONES.

At this [tyme] also, viz. upone the first of June 1660, thair come out another Declaratioun and proclamatioun emittit by the Kingis Majestie aganes the rebellis in Yreland; in effect, declarand that all Yrische rebellis, now remayning in, or resorting to England or Yreland, be furthwith apprehendit and proceidit aganes as rebellis and traitouris, according to law, (meaning these rebellis that wer in rebellious in October 1641, and that hes bene in rebellion senfyne;) and that the adventurers and fuldieris,



and utheris his Majesteis subje&is in Yreland, thair aires, executouris, adminiftratouris, and assignais, quho on the first day of Januar last wer in posseffioune of ony manouris, castellis, houses, landis, tenementis, or hereditamentis of ony of the saidis Yrische rebellis, fall not be disturbed in such thair posseffiones untill his Majestie, with advyse of his Lordis and Commounes now assembled, or such Parliament as his Majestie shall call in England or Yreland, shall tak farther ordour, or that thair be legallie evicted by dew cours of law; and that all Justices of Peace, Maiors, Schireffis, and uther officeris, both civill and militarie, both in England and Yreland, are requyred to be ayding and assisting in the executioun of this Proclamatioun as often as occasioun shall requyre. Given at his Heynes Court at Quhytehall, the first day of Junij 1660, in the 12 yeir of his regnne.

Thair wes also, ane uther Proclamatioun emittit by the Kinges Majestie, daittit the 6 of Junij 1660, to summond a great number of persones, quho sat, gave judgment, and assisted in that horid and detestable murder of his Majesteis royall father, to appeir and rander thame selffis within 14 dayis, under payne to be excepted from pardon, to the Speikar or Speikaris of the Hous of Peiris and Commounes, or unto the Lord Maior of Lundoun, or to the Schireffis of the respective counteyes of England and Wayles; and that no persone or persones shall presume to harbour or conceall ony of the persones contenit in that Proclamatioun, under the payne of misprision of heigh treason. The number thairin contened wer xliij Englischemen, as at mair lenth is contenit in ane prented Proclamatione ischued out for that effect.

The Kingdome of Scotland haiffing takin to thair consideration the great thinges and wonderfull that the Lord God had done for thame, in restoring unto thame thair native Soverane Lord and King, eftir so long banishment, and that in a wonderfull way, worthy of admiration, thair resolvit upone severall dayis of thankisgeving to be set apart for his Majesteis Restauration, and for his mercyes to this pure land, quho haid opned a dure of hope to his pepill, for satling these thrie Kingdomes in religion and justice. And, first, this day of thankisgeving began at Edinburgh, and throw all the kirkis and pairtes of Lothiane, upone Tyfday the nyntene day



of Junij 1660, quhair thair wer fermondis maid throw all the kirkis, and quhairat all the Magistrates of Edinburgh and the Commoune Confell wer present, all of thame in thair best robes; the great mace and sword of honor careyed befor thame to the fermond, and throw the haill streitis as they went, all that day. And eftir the fermond endit, the Magistrates and Confell of Edinburgh, with a great number of the citizens, went to the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, quhair a great long boord of foote of lenth wes covered with all foirties of fweit meittis, and thair drank the Kinges helth, and his brether; the spoutes of the Croce rynnand all that tyme with abundance of clareyt wyne. Ther wer thrie hundreth dofsane of glaflis all brokin and cassin throw the streitis, with fweit meitis in abundance. Major-generall Morgan commander in cheiff of all the forces in Scotland, and the Governor of the Castell of Edinburgh, being both Englische-men, with sum of the speciall officeris of the army, wer all present. Thair wes a gaird, also, of the maist able burgeffis of the toun, quha did gaird the croce, tabill, and streitis during this feast, all of thame weill apperrellit, and with partizens in thair handis, to the number of four or fyve hundreth perones or thairby, in very gude equipage and ordor. And in the meantyme, quhyll thai wer thus feasting at the Croce, the haill bellis in Edinburgh and Cannogait did reing, the drumes did beatt, trumpettis foundit, the haill troupes on horsbak, and fodgeris on fute being also within the toun at this tyme and upone service, with the haill inhabitantes, both men, wemen, and chyldrene, gave thair severall volyes. Thair wer numberis of trumpettis and trumpettouris at this solempnitie, quha actit thair pairtes formalie. Farder, at nycht thair wes bonefyres put out throw the haill streitis of Edinburgh, and fyre workis both thair and at the Castell of Edinburgh, and within the Citidaill of Leith that nicht, in abundance, till eftir xij houris and moir. Thair wer also sex viols, thrie of them base viols, playing thair continuallie. Thair wer also sum musicians placed thair, quha wer resolvit to act thair pairtes, and wer willing and reddy, bot by reffone of the frequent acclamations and cryes of the pepill universallie throw the haill toun, thair purpos wes interruptit. Bachus also, being set upone ane punzeon of wyne upone the frontishe



pece of the Croce with his cumerhaldis, wes not ydle. And in the end of this solempnitie, the effigies of that notable tyrant and traytor Oliver, being fet up upone a pole, and the Devill upone ane uther, upone the Castell Hill of Edinburgh; it wes ordored by fyre wark, ingyne, and trayne, the devill did chafe that traytour, and perfewit him ftill, till he blew him in the air.

And albeit, the Lord haid, in a fingular miraculous way, reftoirit this noble Prince to the rycht of his predicefforis inheritance, yit Satan wes not ydle in his memberis to plot aganes him, and to tak the Kinges lyff; as wes manifest in ane callit Major Rolche, quho, in the moneth of June 1660, wes takin in the Kinges Court, and in his prefence, with thrie or four fchotis in his pocket charged with quhyte powder, to kill the King; and being examined, he confest that his intention wes fo to do, and did not deny it. Quhat fall follow heiron, it fall be noted heireftir.

A PROCLAMATION CONCERNING HIS MAJESTEIS GRACIOUS PARDON, IN PURSEUANCE OF HIS MAJESTEIS FORMER DECLARATION.<sup>(9)</sup>

Eftir this, come outt a prented paper worthie of obfervation, intitulat, "THE FAMOUS TRAGEDIE OF THE LYFF AND DEATH OF MAISTRES RUMP; fchewing how fcho wes brocht to bed of a Monfter, with her terrible pangs bittir teeming, hard labour, and lamentable travell from Portsmouth to Weftminfter, and the great miferie fcho hath indured by hir uglie, deformed ilfchapin, bafe begottin brat, or imp of deformation, and the great cair and wonderfull paynes takin by Maiftres Lunden mydwyff, Maiftres Hafilrig nurfe, Goffip Vaine, Goffip Scott and hir man Litfum, Goffop Walton, Goffip Martin, Goffip Navill, Goffop Linthall, fecluded goffips and apprentices. Togidder with the exceding great fricht fcho tuik at a frie Parliament, and the fatall end of that grandfather tyrant, Oliver Cromwell, the father of all murderis, rebelliones, treafones, and treacheareis committit fince the yeir 1648; as it wes presented on a birning ftage at Weftminfter, the 29 of Maij 1660, quhairin the tyrant Oliver and his goffips tyranie, faltet, and opreffion, is fullie decyphered, and he and the

<sup>(9)</sup> Gevin at our Court at Quhytehall, the fyftene day of June, in the twelff yeir of [our] regnne, 1660.



parliamentarie Rump, bum and ftump, deftroyed, and flung in the fyre :”— as at moir lenth is contenit in the faid prented paper, quhich for breviteis caus I omitt to infert heirintill.

At and befor the Kinges incuming to England from Breda, thair went out from Scotland ane innumerable number of pepill of all foirtes, rankis, and degreyis, fuch as erles, lordis, viscountes, barones, burgeffis, and fum minifteris, pretending thair erand to be to congratulat the King ; bot the treuth is, it wes for procuring of digniteis, honores, and offices, and for findry uther endis, careying with thame great foumes of money to the vastatione of this pure land, being altogider ruyned of befor in thair meanis and eftait. Eftir thair upgoing, findry petitiones wer gevin in to his Majestie ; bot his Majestie wes refervit in his anfueris for a tyme.

In the meantyme, he gave ordouris to fecure the Marques of Ergyle, the Erle of Antrum, Hafilrig, and Sir Hary Vayne, and committit thame to priffone in the Tour of Lundoun, as giltie of heigh treafone. This wes done about the 8 or 10 day of Julij 1660.

And farder, by his Majesteis speciall ordoris fent down to Generall Major Morgan, commander for the tyme of the Inglifche forces now yit in Scotland, to fecure Sir James Stewart proveft of Edinburgh, Sir Archibald Johnneftoun of Waryftoun, and Sir Johnne Cheiflie, in the Caftell of Edinburgh ; quhilkes ordores wer prefentlie put to executioun aganes the faid Sir James Stewart and Sir Johnne Cheiflie, and thai both wer committit to the Caftell of Edinburgh upone Fryday the 14 day of Julij. Bot Sir Archibald Johnneftoun of Waryftoun, haifing hard of thefe ordouris, he fled ; and thairfoir trouperis wer fent out to fearch for him, and to bring him in, and be oppin proclamation and touk of drum throw the haill toun of Edinburgh, all and findry perfones wer difcharged to refait him, under the payne of death, and promise maid of ane hundreth pundis to be gevin to quhafumever perfone or perfones that fould apprehend him and bring him in.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHEIFF OF HIS MAJESTIES FORCES IN SCOTLAND.

QUHAIRAS I haif resaved ane ordour from his Majestie, for apprehending of the Lord Waristone, and securing of his perfone in the Castle of Edinburgh ; and he being withdrawn, and obscur-



ing of himself, as also making refusall to yeild obedience to his Maiesteis commands : These ar thairfoir to authorize and impower any persone or persones in his Majesteis name, to use thair outmost endevores for apprehending of the said Lord Waristone, to keep him in safe custody, and bring him in to me ; for the quhich service thai sall receive one hundreth pundis Scottis. And in cais ony persone or persones sall harbor or conceall the said Lord Waristone, and mak not speedie discovery of him, they will be deemed giltie of treasone, and proceeded aganest accordinglie.

Gevin under my hand at Edinburgh, the sextene day of Julij 1660.

Subt thus,

THOMAS MORGAN.

Edinburgh, prented by CHRISTOPHER HIGGINS, in Harts Close, overaganest the Trone Church, 1660.

Upone the 8 of Julij 1660, being ane Saboth day, the Marques of Ergyle wes committed to the Tour of Lunden, upone the accompt of heigh treafone. This done by his Majefteis speciall command and direction.

In July 1660, Generall Monk wes greatly advancit by his Majestie, and to heigh honoris and digniteis, as weill deserving for his faithfull services ; and among uther tytillis of honour his Majestie created him " George Duke of Albemarle, Erle of Toringtoun, Baron Monk [of] Potheridge, Beauchamp, and Feyis, capitane-generall and commander in cheiff of all his Majefteis forces in England, Scotland, and Yreland, Maister of his Majefteis horfes, knyght of the most noble ordor of the Garter, and one of his Majefteis most honorable Privy Counsell."

At this tyme also, diveris of the airmy quho hath bene stirring to the prejudice of his Majestie and the peax wer committit to the Tour of Lunden.

Lykewyse at this fame tyme, viz. upone the 20 of July 1660, Lord Swyntoun wes takin in Kinges streit, out of his bed, in a quakeris hous, and wes brocht to Quhytehall, and thaireftir sent fettered to the priffone of Gaithous, quhair the theves and robberis ar impriffoned.

26 July 1660. Thair wes ane callit [William] Giffen committed to the Castell of Edinburgh. This Giffen wes alledgit tratour, and one quho wes on the scaffold the day of the execution of the lait King, with a mask upone his face, and ane of these few men that wer ordored to strek af with ane aix and separat his heid from his body.



Eftir that our Scottis lordis, nobles, and gentrie haid attendit his Majestie in England, evin since his cuming from Breda, and yit attending at the dait underwrittin of this following Proclamatioun, it pleafed his Majestie to give out this proclamation, intitulat,—

**HIS MAJESTEIS GRACIOUS PROCLAMATIOUN CONCERNING THE GOVERNAMENT OF HIS ANCIENT KINGDOME OF SCOTLAND.**

CHARLES, by the grace of God, King of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, to all our loving subjectes of our kingdome of Scotland, or utheris quhome these do or may concerne, greting ; Forsamekill as it hath pleasit Almighty God to remove that force and armed violence, by which the Administration of our Royal government among our pepill thair wes interruptit ; and we, being desyrous to witnes our affection to, and care of that our Ancient Kingdome, (of quhois loyaltie we haif had many testimonies,) have resolved, that untill a meeting of Parliament, quhich we ar presently to call, the government sall be administrat by us, and the Committee of Estaites nominate by us and our Parliament in the yeir 1651 ; and thairfoir do heirby call and authorize the said Committee to meit at Edinburgh the twenty third day of August instant ; and we do heirby require our heraldis, pursevantis, and messengeris at armes, to mak publication hereof at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and all others places, that our Royall resolution may be knawin to all our guid subjectes thair.—Gevin at our Court of Qwhitehall, the 2d day of August 1660, and of our reigne the twelfth yeir.

This Proclamatione wes folemnie aetit at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, upone the faid sevint day of August 1660, be four severall heraldis in thair koates of armes, the ane reidand, and the uther procleamand, in prefens of the Magistrates of Edinburgh and Toun Counsell, all of thame standing upone the Croce in thair riche robbis, the Magistrates and Aldermen in thair skarlet robbis, and the Counsell in thair blak gownis, all of thame discoverit ; the Croce being richlie cled, and compast about with a number of pryme citizens, with thair partizens and fwordis, to the number of           hundreth men or thairby ; the trumpetis founding, drumes towking, and musketis fying and geving voleyis, both befoir and eftir the the Proclamatioun ; so that this Proclamatioun wes very honourable performit, and folemnie aetit, being his Majesteis first Proclamatioun for the Scottis effaires eftir his return.

The day of meeting of the Estaites now approcheing, the Erle of Glencairne being maid Chancellor of Scotland, returned to Edinburgh upone the 22 day of August, honorable convoyed with about fyve hundreth



men, quhairof General-major Morgan with twa troupes of horfs wer a pairt, fex trumpetters founding befoir and eftir him. His Lordfchip wes gairdit from the Watter-yet to the Neddirbow on every fyde of the freit with mufketeiris in gude ordour, with aucht difplayit cullouris. The Capitane of the Caftell faluted him with a volie from the Caftell of all his cannounes, at his lichting at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, about ex of the klok in the evening; quhair he then tuik up his quarteris in James Wallace hous.

The morne thaireftir, being the 23 of Auguft 1660, the Erle of Glencairne, Chancellor, with fuch of the Eftaites as wer heir for the tyme, convenit in the Excequer Hous within the Parliament Hous of Edinburgh; being onlie, that first day of thair meeting, nyne nobles, ten barones, and ten burgeffis.

The fame day, viz. the 23 of Auguft, thefe perfones following, to witt, Maifteris James Guthrie, minifter at Sterling, Mr. Robert Traill, Mr. Johnne Sterling, minifteris at Edinburgh, Mr. Alexander Moncreiff, Mr. Thomas Ramfay, Mr. Gilbert Hall, Mr. Johnne Scot, Mr. George Nairne, Mr. Johnne Murray, and Mr. Johnne Sempill, all of thame preaching minifteris, and James Kirko reulling elder within the parochyn of Dunfcoir in Nithifdaill, war all apprehendit within the duelling hous of Robert Sympfone, at a meeting thair, and prefentlie committit to the Caftell of Edinburgh, for being at privy meetingis in Robert Sympfones hous, drawing up new Remonftrances to be fent to the King, with a Petition containing certane articles for involving (as wes alledgit,) the fubjectis in new troubles. Quhairupone followit this Proclamatioun in thefe wordis: "A Proclamation by the Committee of Eftaites, convened by his Majefties fpeciall autoritie, aganes Unlauchfull Meetingis and Seditious Paperis."<sup>(10)</sup>

Followis ane A& for fecuring Mr. James Guthrie and utheris, the perfones above-writtin, daittit at Edinburgh the 23 of Auguft 1660.<sup>(11)</sup>

<sup>(10)</sup> Dated 24th August 1660. Printed by Wodrow, vol. i. p. 9. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 74.

<sup>(11)</sup> Printed by Wodrow, vol. i. App. p. 5. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 71.



Heir followis a Letter direct by his Majestie to the Presbytrie of Edinburgh, in maner and to the effect following.

HIS MAJESTEIS GRACIOUS LETTER, DIRECT TO THE PRESBYTRIE OF EDINBURGH, AND BY THAME TO BE COMMUNICATED TO THE REST OF THE PRESBYTREIS OF THIS KIRK: Refavit the 3 of September 1660.<sup>(12)</sup> TRUSTY and wellbeloved, We greet your well. By the letter you sent to us with this bearer, Mr. James Sharp, and by the account he gave of the state of our Church there, we have received full information of your sense of our sufferings, and of your constant affection and loyalty to our person and authority: And therefore, we will detain him here no longer, (of whose good services we ar very sensible,) nor will we delay to let you know by him our gracious acceptance of your Address, and how well we are satisfied with your carriages, and with the generality of the ministers of Scotland in this time of trial, whilst some, under spacious pretences, swerved from that duty and allegiance they owed to us. And because such, who by the countenance of Usurpers, have disturbed the peace of that our Church, may also labour to create jealousies in the minds of well meaning people; we have thought fit be this to assure you, that by the grace of God, we resolve to discountenance profanity and all contemners and opposers of the ordinances of the gospel. We do also resolve to protect and preserve the Government of the Church of Scotland as it is settled by Law, without violation, and to countenance in the due exercise of their functions all such ministers who shall behave themselves dutifully and peaceably, as becomes men of thair calling. We will also take care, that the authority and Acts of the General Assembly at St. Andrews and Dundee 1651, be owned and stand in force until we shall call another General Assembly, (which we purpose to do as soon as our affairs will permit,) and we do intend to send for Mr. Robert Douglas and some other ministers, that we may speak with them in what may further concern the affairs of that Church. And as we are very well satisfied with your resolution, not to meddle without your sphere, so we do expect that Church judicatories in Scotland, and ministers there, will keep within the compass of their station, meddling only with matters Ecclesiastick, and promoting our authority and interest with our subjects against all opposers; And that they will take speciall notice of such, who, by preaching, or private conventicles, or any other way transgress the limits of their calling, by endeavouring to corrupt the people, or sow seeds of disaffection to us or our government. This you shall make known to the several Presbyteries within that our kingdom. And as we do give assurance of our favour and encouragement to you, and to all honest deserving ministers there, so we earnestly recommend it to you, that you be earnest in your prayers, publick and private, to Almighty God, who is our rock and our deliverer, both for us, and for our government, that we may have fresh and constant supplies of

<sup>(12)</sup> Along with this letter Wodrow has printed the Presbytery's Answer, vol. i. p. 13. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 80.



his grace, and the right improvement of all his mercies and deliverances, to the honour of his great name, and the peace, safety, and benefit of all our kingdoms. And so we bid you heartilie farewell.—Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 10th of August 1660, and of our reign the 12th yeir.

By His Majesty's speciall command,

LAWDERDALE.

*Directed*, To our trusty and well beloved Mr. Robert Douglas, Minister of the Gospel in our City of Edinburgh; To be communicated to the Presbytery of Edinburgh.

It is befor observit, that eftir the Kinges Majesteis return from Breda, quhilk wes upone the 25 day of Maij 1660 yeiris, and eftir his reftoration to his thrie kingdomes and dominiounes, diveris and findry perfones, alfweill nobles, gentry, as utheris, repairit to his Majestie, being than at Lundon, for offices, places, and preferment; quha, being mony in number, and his Majestie not being able to fatisfie all, thair did arryfe great hartbirninges, animositie, and envy among thame, everie ane contendand aganes utheris for preference. And among these and utheris feikaris, thair did arryfe contention betuix the Erle of Southesk and the Maifter of Gray, for the schirreffchip of Forfar; and in that contention, they drew to pairteis and provoked utheris to duellis, in the quhilk, the Erle of Southesk did kill the Maifter of Gray upone this fyde of Lundon.

The Weyhous of Edinburgh, quhilk wes demoleift by that traittour Cromwell, at his incuming to Edinburgh, eftir the feght of Dumbar, began now to be reedified in the end of Auguft 1660; but far inferior to the former condition.

The Committee now fittand at Edinburgh, began to proceid in the examination and censuring of the Remonstratoris and Protestatoris aganes the Kingis Majestie and A&is of the Generall Assemblie; and upone Fryday the fourtene day of September 1660, and by thair ordour did commit Johnne Grahame lait proveft, and Mr. Johnne Spreull lait clerk of Glasgou, to the tolbuith of Edinburgh; and upone the morne thaireftir, did fend Mr. Patrik Gillespy priffoner to the Castell of Sterling. And farder, the fame day, confyned Mr. Robert Row, minifter at Abircorne, and Mr. Williame Wifchart, minifter at Kynneill, in thair awin chalmeris in Edinburgh. But fchortlie thaireftir, viz. upone Thursday the 20 of



September anno foirfaid, the faid Mr. Williame Wifchart minifter, and Proveft Jaffray directour of the Chancellary, wer both committit to the Tolbuith of Edinburgh. At that fame tyme alfo, Mr. James Guthrie, minifter at Sterling, being impriffoned in the Caftell of Edinburgh, wes than tranfportit to the Tolbuith of Dundie, by ordour of this Committee than fittand.

Mr. Johnne Harper, advocatt, being callit to appeir befor the Committee of Eftaites, at this tyme, he did fubfcrive the band eftirmentionat, and fand twa fufficient cautioneris for his comperance befor the Committee, or befor the Parliament, to anfuer for his mifdemeanouris, at quhat tyme he fould be warnit thairto, under very great paynes.

13 September 1660. That noble and gracious Prince, Henry Duke of Glochefter, the Kingis Majefties brother, depairtit this lyff betuix nyne and ten houris at nycht, to the great greiff of many of the pepill of the thrie kingdomes.

The fame day, the Parliament of England wes adjorned to the fext day of November nixt thaireftir.

It is obfervit, that Protector Oliver, being than Generall of the Englifche army, come in to Scotland and wan Dumbar fecht in September 1650, and all that army wer ordored to remove af Scotland in September 1660.

A Proclamation declaring the ceffatioun of hoftility, and preferving ane inteir amitie betuix his Majeftie and the King of Spayne.—Gevin at our Court at Qwhitehall, 10th September 1660.

A Proclamation emittit and publeift at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, aganes two feditious bookes or pamphlettis, the one intitulat "Lex, Rex," the uther "The Caufis of Godis Wrath."—19th September 1660.<sup>(13)</sup>

At this Committee, now fittand in September 1660, thair was a Band<sup>(14)</sup>

<sup>(13)</sup> This Proclamation, is printed by Wodrow, vol. i. App. p. 7. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 75.

<sup>(14)</sup> This Band is printed by Wodrow, vol. i. p. 11. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 79.



presentit to all these Ministeris and Remonstratouris, to be subscrivrit by thame ; bearand, &c.

Upone Settirday the 22 of September 1660, thair wes two Proclamations emittit. The first quhairof wes a Proclamation aganest all seditious raileris and sklanderis, whether civill or ecclesiastick of the Kingis Majestie and his governament, and aganes remonstratoris and thair adherentis, and aganes all unlauchfull convocation of his Majesties lieges. Quhich Proclamation wes emittit by the Committee of Estaites sittand at Edinburgh, berand dait the 20 of September anno foirfaid, and proclaimed the said 22 of the said moneth of September ; relating to findry actis of Parliament maid by King James the First, King James the 5, King James the 6, and King Charles the First in relation to the parliamentis and actis maid and set doun be his said deceift father King James the 6, and in relation to all actis set doun aganes all conventiones aganest his Majesteis lieges, without his speciall command and autoritie, and aganes the remonstrance presented to the Committee of Estaites in anno 1650, declaired by his Majestie and Parliament in Julij 1651 to be seditious and treasonable, for the reasones and caussis at lenth specifeit in the said Proclamatione. The uther Proclamation wes aganes all these who did haif or haid ony of his Majesteis household stuff or plenefing in thair custody and keiping, for thair delyverie of the samyn bak agane.

Upone the 26 day of September anno foirfaid 1660, [Sir Andro] Ker of Greneheid, and [Walter] Pringill of Greneknow, wer also committit to the Castell of Edinburgh, for ayding, affisting, and pairtaking with the Remonstratoris and uther seditious perfones.

In this tyme of the fitting of the Committee of Estaites, the electioun of the magistrates of burrowis began ; and for Edinburgh the perfones following wer electit, viz. Robert Murray, merchand, provest ; Johnne Jowfie, Thomas Calderwod, Williame Wachop, and Johnne Boyd, merchandis burgeffis of Edinburgh, wer chofin bailleis of Edinburgh ; Edward Edzar deane of gild, and Thomas Murray thesaurer. Bailleis of the Cannogait wer these, Williame Johnnestoun, merchand burges of Edinburgh, baron



baillie, and Capitane Balmayne, continewit toun baillie. Bailleis of Leith ar these, Robert Sandilandis, and Patrick Murray. Bailleis at the West Poirt, now designed by the name of Portisburgh, Gabriel Weir, and Edward Cunynghame.

And now, for relatione I haif to the toun of Glasgaw, quhairin I wes borne and bred, I haif fet down heir the names of the magistrates chofin this yeir to governe thair for a yeir to cum; they ar to say, Colene Campbell elder, proveft; Johnne Walkinshaw, James Bernis, and Johnne Ker bailleis; Phrederick Hamilton deane of gild, and [John] Mudie thesaurer.

Upone the 23 day of September 1660, Mary Princes of Oreange, his Majesteis royall sifter, come over from Holand to England of resolution to remayne thair. His Majestie being advertised of hir coming within the river of Thaymes, went with his royall brother the Duke of York to meit hir, and broght hir Heynes up in his barge, the gunnes from the schips all along playing thair salutes, till the barge came to Quhytehall, quhair hir Heynes wes refavit with a joyfull schout; quhich wes continued at nicht, with bellis and bonfyres.

Upone the tent of October 1660, the perfones following, viz. Sir Archibald Johnnestoun of Waristoun, Colonell Gilbert Ker, Colonell David Barclay, Johnne Hoome of [Kello], Robert Andro of Lytill Tarbet, and Williame Dundas lait supervifour, being trusties to the lait traitour Oliver Protector, and being citat befor the Committie of Estait to anfuere for thair compliyanee, compeirit not; and thairfoir wer declairit fugitives be oppin proclamatioun at Edinburgh Croce.

Farder, Colonel Ker and Colonel Barclay being than at the Court of Lundon with Williame Purves and Mr. Robert Hodge, also deip compliyeris with that traitour, and enemyeis to the weill of this nation the tyme of that Ufurperis power; they all wer dischargit af Court, and ordanit to cum down to Scotland, and anfuere to the Parliament.

Upone the 13 of October 1660, one Mr. Johnne Dikfone, minifter at Rutherglen, wes committit to the Tolbuith of Edinburgh, for preaching aganes the governament and Committee, and utering findry speechis tending to devision and feditione.



Upone the sextene day of October anno foirfaid, the Committee of Stait rais, and did adjorne till the first of November nixt thaireftir. And befoir thair ryfing, thai emittit these proclamationes following, to witt, Ane Act for ane monethis cefs in relation to the Commiffioneris charges for holding the Parliament; Ane uther, for sex monethis cefs for disbanning and removing the fodgeris; 3. Proclamation for searhing and inbringing Sir Archibald Johnnestoun, and presenteng him to the Committee or Parliament, with a prommeis of fyve thowfand merk to the apprehender and presentar. This wes proclamed upone Weddinfday the 17 of this moneth of October 1660.

Farder, the fame day, the two buikes formerlie mentionat, or pamphletis, tending to sedition, the one callit "Lex, Rex," the uther callit, "The Caufis of Godis Wrath," wer brocht to the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and thair oppinlie brint in ane fyre by the hand of the hangman.

The Parliament of England being now adjourned since the 13 day of September last, the Judges sat and held a jurie upone these traitouris following, quha wer accessorie to the murther of his Majesteis Father, and gave judgement upone thame to be hangit be the craig, and caffin over quick, thair bowellis and hart to be riped and tane out, first caffin in thair faces quhill thai wer yit in lyff, thaireftir to be quartered and demained as vyle traitouris;—they ar to say, Colonell Haryfone, Kary [Carew], Scott, Peteris, Clement, Scroop, Jones, Cook, Desburrow, Mr. Francis Hacker, Mr. Daniell Axtell, and many utheris, quhois names for the present can not be had.

Upone the first day of November 1660, Robert Murray, merchand, being proveft of Edinburgh, by his Majesteis warrand, wes knichted in the Parliament Hous. And upone the       day of December thaireftir, in the samyn yeir of God, Archibald Sydferff wes knichted.

Great wes the defyre of this kingdome of Scotland of a frie Parliament and establisching of judicatoreis within the fame, quhilk hes bene interruptit thir mony yeiris bygane by ane treacherous army, quhois justice wes iniquitie and oppreffioun over a pure distressed land. Yit it pleafit his Majestie, out of his gracious guidnes, to direct down to Scotland a



warrant for indicting and proclaiming a Parliament to be holdin at Edinburgh the 12 day of December 1660; and according thairunto the Parliament was proclaimed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, upone the first of November the yeir foirsaid, with great solempnitie, be Sir Alexander Durhame, Lyon king at armes, the Croce being richlie hung. The solempnitie at this proclamatioun wes this :—The Toun of Edinburgh haid 16 companyes under the command of 16 capitanes, weill provydit in thair best apperrell and cleir partizanes, to the number of 12 hundreth men or thairby; quha being drawin up in gude ordour in the Gray Freir kirk yaird, they went to the Croce, and compassed it on all quarteris. Thaireftir come the provest, bailleis, and counsell in thair skarlet and blak gownis, the sword and cheptour borne befor thame, and the toun officeris in thair parliamentarie cassikes, ordoring the way; all of thame discoverit, went to the Croce. The provest of Edinburgh went up and prepared the way to the Erle of Glencairne, chancellor, and sum utheris of the nobilitie; quhar eftir the founding of thair trumpettis, being 8 in number, thrie severall tymes, the Chancellor, nobilitie, provest, bailleis, and haill uther pepill, wer all discoverit; thaireftir Sir Alexander Durhame, Lyoun king at armes, haiffing the Chancellor upone his rycht hand, and Sir Archibald Prymros clerk of register, on the uther fyde, he proclaimed, the Proclamatioun being red be the said Sir Archibald Prymros clerk of register. Eftir the reiding of the quhich Proclamation, thair wes ane joyfull acclamation of all that hard or saw; and the aucht trumpettouris all of thame founding thrie severall tymes befor and eftir. The Lyoun king at armes wes affistit by findry uther heraldis, and two pursevantis, all in thair koates of armes.

Immediatlie eftir this Proclamation solemplic aetit, the drumers did touk of new, musketis gave thair volyes, trumpettis foundit, and all the pepill, with exceding great acclamationes, with joy declairit thair affectioun to the caus. Thair wes also ane uther Proclamation, at that same tyme and place, intitulat, “The Kingis Majesteis Proclamation concerning the cariage of his subiectis during the lait troubles.” The Castell of Edinburgh did salute thir Proclamationes, with all thair cannounes and musket schot,



thrie feveral tymes. These thinges being done, the Captanes of Edinburgh, with thair companyes, returnit throw the streitis in exceiding guid ordour, to the contentment of all the beholderis.

The tenour of thir Proclamationes, the prescriptioun quhair of are in these wordis,—“The Kinges Majesteis Proclamatioun for calling of his Parliament in Scotland.”<sup>(15)</sup>

The uther Proclamation, befor mentionat, is intitulat in these wordis following, viz.—“The Kinges Majesteis Proclamation concerning the Cariage of his Subjectis during the lait trubles.”<sup>(16)</sup>

Upone the second day of November, Mr. Oisburne, the quaker, wes committit to the Tolbuith of Edinburgh by ordour of the Committee.

Lykewyse, upone the fyft day of November 1660, thair wes great folempnitie ufit in all the speciall burrowis of Scotland, by outsetting of bonefyres, ringing of bellis, founding of trumpettis, fying and discharging of cannounes, in commemoration of that great day of delyverie of his Majesteis derrest Guidschir, and his Royall race, frome the fearfull plott of Gundpowder treafone, attemptit aganes thame by sum Englische traitouris in anno 1605. Quhilk day, being thir mony yeiris past neglectit, and durst not be practized, yea not spokin of, becaus of the Inglische Ufurperis power for the tyme, wes now, eftir his Majesteis restauratione revived, and solemlie keipit by the Scottis as befor thair bondage.

Upone the first day of November 1660, Quene Mother, eftir long exyle, returned to England. And heir it wald be observit, that this noble Princefs the Quene, haiffing escapit the furie of hir enymeis in England, and haiffing fled out of the same to France, for feir of hir lyff, in the moneth of Julij 1644; and our Soverane Lord King Charles, being than Prince, and his brother the Duke of York, being in the same condition with thair Mother, they also, for fear of thair lyves, wer forcit to flie out of the kingdome of England to France, Germany, and uther pairtes of Europ. The

(15 & 16) These Proclamations are printed by Wodrow, vol. i. p. 16. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 84.



King, being than Prince, fled in the moneth of Junij 1646, and the Duke of York in Apryll 1648. They all by Godis providence returned to England, to thair awin Royall and regall inheritance, all of thame since the begyning of Maij in this instant anno 1660.

Followis ane Act and Ordinance emittit and publeift aganes Notaris and Messingeris, quha wer admittit by the lait Ufurperis.

AT EDINBURGH the first day of November 1660. Forsamekill, as thair be diveris persones within this kingdome, who in contempt of his Majesteis autoritie and government, haif presumed to tak upone thame the name and exerce the office of publict Notarie and Messingerie of Airmes, upone pretence of warrandis from the lait Usurperis; And the Committee of Estaites, finding it a speciall pairt of thair trust, to advert unto and prevent the farder cours of such proceedingis, so derogative to his Majesteis ordour and autoritie; Do thairfoir, by thir presentis, in his Majesteis name and autoritie, command, charge, and inhibite all and quhatsumevir persone and persones, quho haif these last Nyne yeiris presumed by ony pretendit warrand from the lait Usurperis, to tak upone thame the name, and exerce the office of publict Notarie or Messingerie of Airmes; That nane of thame presume to exerce the office of Notarie, without the speciall allowance of the present Lord Register, and that nane of thame exerce the office of Messingerie of Airmes, without the speciall allowance of the Lord Lyon, under the paynes to be esteemed as usurperis upone his Majesteis autoritie; And ordanes George Gordoun messenger to pas and mak publicatioun heirof, at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, that nane pretend ignorance. Quhilk Act and Ordinance wes proclaimed and publeist at the said Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, by the said George Gordoun messenger, upone the sevint day of the said moneth of November 1660.

It is to be rememberit, that at Quene Motheris ourcumming to England, the noble Princefs Henretta, hir dochter and the Kingis Majesteis sifter, did accompany hir and come with hir to England; lykewyse, that noble Princefs Marie, Princefs of Oriange. All of thame with thair noble retinue and followeris, wer honorablie refavit, feasted, and propyned at Lundon.

Among mony utheris that wer impriffoned at this tyme, thair wes ane very honeft man, callit George Campbell, schirreff-depute of Ergyll, committit to priffoun within the Tolbuith of Edinburgh, upone the laft of November 1660, for [causes] yit not knawn nor cum to licht.—But thair-  
eftir it wes fund, that he was upone fum of the Marques of Ergyll his courfes; bot being ane honeft man wes pardoned, and purchest the Kinges remiffion.



The Kinges Majesteis effaires now in England, being of great importance, and the Parliament thair being reddy to diffolve upone the 20 day of December instant 1660, by and befyde findry uther materis to be thocht upone thair in that kingdome; and namely, anent the fatling of the Church Governament, his Majesteis royall Fatheris Funerallis appoyntit to be upone the 29 of Januar nixt 1661, and his awin Coronation thaireftir, to follow upone the 12 day of Februar nixt thaireftir;—these and mony uther materis of importance, movit his Majestie to adjorne the Parliament of Scotland, quhilk wes formerlie proclaimed to be haldin the 12 of this moneth of December instant, to be prorogat and continued to the first day of Januar nixttocum, in anno 1661. Quhilk continuatioun and adjournement wes proclaimed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, upone Monday the tent day of December 1660; and thairwith all the noble men, commiffioneris of schyres and burrowis, and all and findry uther perfonis haiffand entres, wer all of thame lauchfullie fummound and charged to attend the meeting of the said Parliament, preceisslie the said first day of Januar nixtocum, with certification, &c.

The same tent day of December 1660, Johnne Erle of Crawford Lindsay returned to Edinburgh from England, quhair he hes bene keipit in captivitie in the Tour of Lundone these ten yeiris bypast, under the power of these usurping enymeis the Englische. He was refavit at his cuming to Edinburgh with much honor, being met and convoyit with numberis of horfmen, and saluted with a volie of the greatest ordinance of the Castell of Edinburgh being therin for the tyme. He returned Great Thesaurer of Scotland.

To every purpos under heavin thair is ane apoynted tyme, sayis the Word of God, by Salomon; 'a tyme to be borne and a time to die; a tyme to plant and a tyme to pluk up that quhilk is plantit; a tyme to keip and a tyme to cast away,' &c.; and 'thair is no new thing under the fun.' The treuth of this hath bene and will be verified to the worldis end, speciallie in thir lait troubles and tymes, by the space of 23 yeiris bypast, and now verified upone the perfone of the Marques of Ergyll; quho, being thir mony yeiris bygane a prince and cheiff commander in this land, wes (eftir



his Majesties reftauratioun to the governament of his thrie kingdomes,) committit to the Tour of Lunden, upone the 8 day of Julij laft 1660, quhairin he wes detenit priffoner, till the begynning of December thaireftir. Efter quhilk day, he wes ordanit to be brocht to Scotland, thair to abyde his tryellis in Parliament, for faultis committit be him aganes his Majestie and Kingdome; for quhilk caus, ordoris wer gevin to ane fchip of war, to transport him, and my Lord Swynton, by fea to Scotland. Quha, eftir a great ftorme and tempeft, arryved heir in the Harborie of Leith, upone the 20 day of December 1660; and upone the morne thaireftir, the 21 of the fame moneth, wes delyverit priffoneris to the Toun of Leith, being than in airmes; quha convoyit thame to the fute of Leith wynd, and delyverit thame to the Toun of Edinburgh, they being alfo in airmes with difplayed cullouris; quha committit the Marques to the keiparis of the Caftell of Edinburgh:—quhair it is to be markit the treuth of Godis word, quha caftis doun the michtie, raifes up the pure and lowlie, and oft tymes fettis thame with the princes of the land.

As for the Lord Swynton, he was alfo transportit to Scotland in the felff fame fchip with the Marques of Eryll, and went alongis with him throw Edinburgh and Leith; bot Swynton wes discoverit by the toun officer in Edinburgh, being ane perfone foirfalt and excommunicat. The Marques wes tendirly convoyit betuix twa bailleis of Edinburgh; bot Swyntoun by the toun officeris, invironed with thowfandis of pepill, men and wemen, being ane fanatik perfone and ane quaker, and wes committit to clos priffone within the Tolbuith of Edinburgh.

At this tyme alfo, viz. in the midft of December 1660, thair wes ane Plott discoverit to haif bene put in execution aganes the Kingis Majestie, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Albemarle, by ane crew of Anabaptiftes and Sectarianes in England, a pairt of quhois names heireftir followis; quha intendit to haif killed the Kingis Majestie, the Duke of York his brother, and the Duke of Albemarle, and to haif fet the citie of Lunden on fyre in fyve ferverall pairtes, and the palice at Quhytehall in a flame. Thefe now apprehendit as cheiff instrumentis in this damnable plott followis: Robert Overtoun, formerly callit Major-generall Overtoun, Francis



Elftoun, Gabriell Hopkins, William Kirk, Francis Booth, Johnne Hargras, El. Hunt, William Wricht, Antony Branschaw, Thomas Nuclard, Tobias Hill, Richard Dillings, Petir Thompfoun, Thomas Simcok, Richard Daniell, Frederik Barnewell, Richard Shoopell, Johnne Lucan, William Howard, Thomas Nicollis, Henry Limrik, Francis Govell, C. Bagfter, C. Babingtoun, James Eglefeild, Jeofry Hookins, Samueil Jeep, Ifaac Bentoun, Richard Young, Johnne Steward, Johnne Ward, Thomas Butler, Richard Glover, George Thomas, James Sandfoord, Robert Parker, Richard Burt, Johnne Dekis, Ewan Davies, Major Generall Difburrow, Major Rainfbrugh, Maifter Quhitbie, Mr. Mead, Symball, and mony utheris;—to the number of four thowfand, to haif actit this damnable plot and tragedie. Quhat executioun fall follow heirupone it falbe markit heireftir as occaſion fall offer. God ſave the King.

Eftir the knowlege came to the Committee of Eftaites heir in Scotland of this damnable Plott, thair wes preſent ordor gevin to the toun of Edinburgh, that all reſetaris of ſtrangeris ſould give up the names of thair gaſtes nychtlie to the gaird, under certane penalteis and fynes, and that thai ſould haif ſtrong gairdes, and daylie and nychtlie watches within the Toun; quhilk ordour wes preſentlie obeyit, and two captanes with thair companyes, and with thair diſplayed cullouris in gude ordour, wer continually attending that ſervice for the weill of the publiſt.

It is in all ages obſervit, that eftir grand wind, thair followit grand treafone; and it fell out at this tyme, both in England and Scotland, both by ſea and by land, as hath not bene ſene, nor knowin in the memory of man, to the great hurt of many pepill. And among uther dampnage in thir ſtormes by ſea, thair wes a number of the Registeris and recordis of Scotland, that periſhed in a ſchip in her voyage from Lundoun, to the number of fourſcoir fyve hogiſheidis, to the great hurt of this natioun.

Now, eftir long attendance of the Erle of Midletoun, his Majeſteis Commiſſioner, douncuming for holding of the Parliament now preſentlie approcheand, at lenth he come to the Abay of Halyrudhous upone the laſt day of December 1660. At his douncuming the haill nobles, barones, gentry, and burgeſſis, ſa mony of thame as haid horſis met him at Muſſil-



burgh; namelie the Toun of Edinburgh met him thair; sum utheris of the nobilitie and barones met him sum four or fyve myles farder, to the number of 16 hundreth hors or thairby. Befoir his incuming to Edinburgh he vifited the toun of Leith, quhair he gave sum ordouris for the Citidail and its fodgeris, quha gave him falutatioun with all thair cannounes; the fchips, alfo, in the Raid did the lyke with thair haill cannones; thriddlie, all the cannones of the Caftell of Edinburgh did the lyke. Thair wes fel-dome the lyke fchaw; for all the nobles at this tyme, as alfo the barones and burgeffis, wer metamorphofit lyke gyfoures, thair apperrell riche, full of ribbanes, featheris, and coiftlie lace, to the admiratione of many. The reafone wes this, that thai conceaved that the great troubles of this cuntrie and kingdome wes at ane end, and that his Majeftie wes reftoirit to his royall dignitie and former prerogatives, to the joy and comfort of all this nation.

Immediatliè eftir the Commiffioneris incuming to the Palice of Halyrudhous, the fpeciall noblemen went to counfell with the Commiffioner, quho refolvit to ryde the Parliament the morrow thaireftir, being the firft day of the yeir anno 1661; and lait at nicht, caufit warne all pairteis haif-fand entres to compeir at the Parliament the faid day; and all the nobles, barones, commiffioneris of fchyres, and burrowis, to be reddy to convoy his Majefteis Commiffioner fra the Abay to the Parliament Hous, in thair robbis and futemantles, by found of trumpet.

And heir is to be obfervit, the fingular refpectis that the Kingis Majeftie haid to this Erle of Middleton for his fervice done to the King in his troubles, in raifing him from a fodger, and maid him a Major, thaireftir maid him a Lord callit Lord Fettircarne, thairefter ane Erle, and now preferrit him to be his Commiffioner in Parliament, quhair he wes honored of all his Majefteis fubjectis for the tyme. To his douncuming and attending the Parliament thair wes great provifion and allowance of money and apperrell, horfes, kotches, and uther furnitour allottit. Befyde he haid allowit to him for his table *per diem* nyne hundreth merk Scottis.

That noble Princefs Marie, the Royal Princefs of Orange, quha come over from Holand to England to congratulat the King of Great Britane



hir brother, upone the 23 day of September laft 1660, departit this lyff upone the [24th] day of December nixt thaireftir following; and wes bureyit at King Henery capell [Henry VIIth's chapel], in England, upone the fecound day of Januar in the yeir of God 1661 yeiris.

The bottome and extent of the lait Plot wes daylie difcovered by taking new priffoneris, viz. Vnton Crook, Colonell Fairley, Major Audley, Captain Edward Jones, Captain Johnne Smith, Quarter maifter Trevour. They ar all fecured in the Gaithous, and a Declaration found among thame aganes kinglie governament; and in feveral suspected houfes wer fund a great number of mufkettis, piftollis, and in Captain Blakwellis, dyveris blunderbufches, with fufficient quantatie of powder and ball, and many enfigne ftaffes new fchod; and all to ruyne King and cuntrie, eftir fo fignall mercyes from hevin in its reftitutioun.

At this tyme, and evir fince the Reftauratioun of the Royall Majeftie the King, our Scottifmen hes bene in fuch equipage as is wonderfull, not onlie the nobles, barones, and gentry, bot alfo the very commounes, in thair countenances, apperrell, and cariage, all of thame, evin the landwert pepill, beltit about in thair fwordis and piftollis. The perfones of the Committee alfo, in thair meetingis in the Parliament Hous, ufing the lyke.

Lykewyfe at this tyme, thefe thrie auncient Honores of the Kingdome of Scotland, viz. the Croun, the Schepter, and the Sword, being miracoulouf lie preferved by the Erle of Marfchell and his brethir, wer brocht in be thame to Edinburgh, to be maid ufe of at the doun fitting of the aprocheing Parliament; the Erle and his two brethir being eminent both in thair fervices and fufferingis for the royall intereft: and quhen the two elder wer priffoneris in England, by the particular cair and induftrie of the younger, the fame facred Honoris, fo much hunted eftir by enymeis, wer miracoulouf lie preferved.

Plottis and plotteris daylie increft, and thair wes nevir ane aige hard of quhairin ony Prince in the world haid greater affaltis nor our gracious King, Charles the Second, now by Godis grace and guidnes regning over us at this tyme. And albeit, God from the hevin did manifelt his favour toward this excellent Prince, in reftoiring him to his royall and imperiall



power, croun, throne, and dignitie, and making him the restorer of religioun; yit these sectareis, enymeis to godlines, did not ceas to lay snares and traps aganes him to bereave him of his lyff and posteritie of that royall croun; as hes bene in sum pairt declared befor.

And now also, in the moneth of December 1660, thair wes ane new Plott discoverit, attemptit by these sectarianes, enymeis to soveranitie and monarchy, at Lundoun, and findry persones takin and seafit upone, quha hes confest that thair wes a pairtie of the lait disbandit officeris and fuldieris, and utheris full of discontent and seditious purposis, and resolutioun to attempt the chaynge of the present governament, and to erect the Republict. They acknowlege, that thai did purpos to haif maid thair attempt for restoiring of these wretchis quho wer justlie condempnit at Newgait, and so worthelie execute; and that Ludlow fould haif than apered in the heid of thame; and that thai maid thame selffis sure at that same tyme by pairtes and confederacy, to haif surprysed the Tour of Lundoun, and the Castell of Windfoir; bot that thai fand, at the leift apprehendit, that thair designe wes discovered, quhich so brak thair spirites, that thai concludit that thai must acquiesche for the present, and stay till the airmy fould be fullie disbandit. The King haid notice of thair desigme, and quhat progres it maid, and [of] the nycht thai intendit to surpryse the Tour of London and the Castell of Windsor, and gave notice to the severall governoris; and so, without ony noyse, that mischeiff by Godis guidnes wes prevented.

The Parliament of England, haiffing fittin long, did now dissolve upone the 29 day of December, being Settirday. Eftir thair ryfing, the Spekar in few wordis said thus:—"Royall Sir, We haif no moir to offer or to ask, but must conclude all our work in this Parliament with ane humble and thankfull acknowlegement of Godis infinite goodnes and mercy in restoring your Majestie to your royall and imperiall croun, throne, and dignitie; and for making your Heynes the restorer of religioun, in quhich, by Godis assistance, we resolve to leave and die:"—and sumthing moir to this purpos.

To draw the Observaciones of this Yeir 1660 neir to ane end:—It wes (eftir mony former yeiris of distres) now this yeir a yeir of Godis singular



goodnes in bringing bak our King, and in a miraculous way reftoring him to his imperiall croun, dignitie, and power, eftir long banifchement, and in fetling his thrie kingdomes in peace and treuth ; yit not without great plotting aganes him and his loyall fubje&is by thefe Independent fe&tarianes, quha did maligne monarchicall governament and princely power.

This yeir alfo, thair wes ane frequent difeas of the fmall pockes and miffillis, quhair of findry wer takin away by death, even men and wemen of gude aige. Sum alledges, that the Duke of Glotchefter, the Kingis brother, a brave and gracious prince, and eftir him his royall fifter the Princes of Orange, depairtit this lyff, and findrie nobles and gentrie within this kingdome of Scotland, deyit of that fame feiknes.

As for the crop of cornes this yeir, it wes very abundant, yit very deir in mercat. The reafone wes, that the cornes wer keipit up to a dearth. The judicatoreis of the land vaiked this yeir, and mony monethis befor, and no executioun done aganes foirftalleris.

The monethis of Januar and Februar of this yeir wer exceiding fair ; Marche alfo exceiding fair bot cold ; Apryll fair ; Maij feafonable weather but windie ; Junij and Julij cold ; Auguft indifferent, bot much wind and fhaking of cornes ; September great wind, weit, and ftormie tempeft, for the quhilk thair wes a Faft indid&ted, and keipit in many pairtes of the kingdome ; O&tober helthfum fair weather ; November and December great rayne and exceiding heigh windes both by fea and land.

This yeir 1660, the twa eiftmeft kirkes of Edinburgh, nerreft the great old kirk of St. Geill, wer alterit ; the ftane werk and devifioun betwixt thame wer alterit and takin doun, with thair loftis and haill frame, and thefe two kirkis, being formerlie twa kirkes, wer now ere&tit in ane kirk ; the Kingis faitt placed thairin, daffes, faittes, and loftis inlairged for eafe of his Majeftis Commiffioner, and of the nobles and utheris of the Parliament now convenit to be haldin the firft day of Januar nixt.

SO ENDIS THIS YEIR 1660.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



SUM SCHORT OBSERVATIONES OF THE MOST RE-  
MARKABILL THINGES THAT FELL OUT IN ANNO 1661.

BEFOIR I begin to thefe Obfervationes, it wald be rememberit, that our gracious King, Charles the Second, wes crowned King of Scotland upone the firft day of Januar, being Weddinfday, in the Abacy of Scoone, 1651; Generall Monk, now Duke of Albemarle, went in with his army (callit then the Scottis army) to England upone the firft day of Januar, being Sondag 1660, and followit and perfewit that traitour Lambert and his forces, as at lenth is contenit in that yeiris Obfervationes; and now this yeir 1661 began the firft day of the Parliament of Scotland, being Tyfday, all thefe dayis being markable for the Kinges honour.

At this Parliament the Erle of Middiltoun wes conftitute great commiffioner under his Majefties Great Seall, quha, with the hail Eftaites for the tyme, in ane honorable and decent ordour, raid the Parliament fra the Palice of Halyrudhous to the Parliament Hous in Edinburgh, all richlie apperrelled, fum in gold, utheris in filver laice, filk, fatene and velwot, in thair gorgious and coiftlie fute mantillis, feeming rather princes than fubjectis, all of thame for honour of the Kingis Majeftie, thair maifter. They, at the leift the nobles, barones, and gentrie, with thair fervandis, alakayis, all in federis upone thair hattis, and hat bandis, and fervandis in thair feverall liverays. All of the nobles, barones, gentrie, and burgeffis (except as is eftir exceptit) raid befor his Majefties commiffioner; thefe that buir the Honores, and the Lord Lyoun, his heraldis and purfevantis, all of thame wer difcoverit in thair ryding. The Duke of Hammiltoun and the Marques of Montrois raid behind the Commiffioner



coverit. These that buir the honores wer thir, viz. the Erle Crawford Lindsay, the royall croun; the Erle of Sutherland, the fcheptour; and the Erle of Mar, the sword. The Erle of Glencairne being chancellor by the space of neir ane hour, raid formeft of all alone, being accompanied with a number of his freindis on hors bak, to prepair and ordour the hous. The trumpettouris, also in ordour, wer discoverit, and my Lord Lyon also.

Eftir thair entrie in the Parliament Hous, thair wes ane exhortatorie fermond maid be Mr. Robert Douglas minister, his text was the 2 of the Chronicles, cap. 19, 6 vers, "And Jehofaphat fet Judges in the land, and said unto thame, Take heid quhat ye do," &c. Thaireftir the rollis wer callit, and the Erle of Glencairne, chancellor, appointed preses; quha, both Commiffioner Middletoun and Glencairne, maid a speech tending to unitie and peax.

That nycht at supper the moift pairt of the nobilitie did foup with the Commiffioner, the Commiffioner being at the table be himself alone and fervit as a prince, the Erle of Athole gevin him the cup upone his kneis, and taisting his drink in a cover befor the delyverie of the cup.

Upone Thurfday, being the 3 day of the Parliament, went out a Proclamation for ontaking of Scottis fodgeris for the Castell of Edinburgh; quha, upone Settirday thaireftir, wer takin in upone service, and maid faith to the Conftable for trew and loyall service.

Upone Fryday the fourt of Januar, and the fourt day of the Parliament, they aggreit that thair fould be Lordis [of] Articles, as in former Parliaments. And furder, red a Declaration of his Majesteis will and command that the Erle of Montros his corps, his heid, legis, and airmes fould be gadderit togidder, quhilkis wer separat from his body in Maij 1650, and collectit and brocht from all places and pairtes of the cuntrie, quhairunto thai wer fent by ordour of the Parliament than fitting, and put up in a coffin and honorablie bureit upone the Kinges Majesteis expensis; quhilk wes punctuallie performit in maner following. For, upone Monday thaireftir, being the fevint of Januar 1661, the magiftrates and counsell of Edinburgh caufit the timber and fklaites nerrest to that pairt of the Tolbuith quhair the Erles heid was pricked and fixt to be takin doun,



and maid a lairge scaffold thairon, quhair findry pepill and trumpettoris founding wer placed, wayting thair discoverit till his corps wer raifit, and brocht in from the Burrow mure. In the meintyme, the Toun of Edinburgh airle, about nyne in the klok, fet out four of thair captanes with thair companyes, all of thame in thair airmes and displayit cullouris; quha, eftir a lang fpace marching up and doun the streitis, went out thaireftir to the Burrow mure quhair his corps wer bureyit, and quhair findry nobles and gentrie, his freindis and favorites, both hors and fute, wer thair attending; and thair, in prefence of findry nobles, erles, lordis, barones, and utheris convenit for the tyme, his graif wes raifit, his body and bones takin out, and wrappit up in curious clothes, and put in a coffin, quhilk, under a canopy of riche velwet, wer careyit from the Burrow mure to the Toun of Edinburgh; the nobles, barones, and gentrie on hors, the Toun of Edinburgh, and many thowfandis befyde, convoyit thefe corps all along, the cullouris fleying, drumes towking, trumpettis founding, musketis craking, and cannones from the castell roring; all of thame walking on till thai come to the Tolbuith of Edinburgh, fra the quhilk his heid wes very honorable and with all dew respectis takin doun and put within the coffin under the cannopie with great acclamatioun of joy; all this tyme the trumpettis, the drumes, cannounes, gunes, the displayit cullouris, geving honor to thefe deid corps. From thence, all of thame, both hors and fute, convoyit thefe deid corps to the Abay kirk of Halyrudhous, quhair he is left inclofit in ane yll, till farder ordour be by his Majestie and Estaites of Parliament for the solempnitie of his buriall.

Heir is to be observit a great chaynge, for this noble Erle wes condemnit, forfeitit, hangit, heidit, and quarterit in the moneth of Maij 1650, his heid hung up upone the heid of the Tolbuith of Edinburgh, his twa legs and twa airmes sent to Glasgou, Sterling, St. Johnestoun, and Abirdene, and hung up thair as a traitour to the king and kingdome; and now, at this Parliament, his body and bones gadderit togidder, and careyed along to be heireftir honorable bureyit, as his Majestie and Estaites of this present Parliamentfall think expedient; and thairfoir, it may be said with the Psalmist, "Oh that men wald prais the Lord for his guidnes, and for his wondrous workis to the chyldrene of men."



Thair was Lordis Commiffioneris for Tredis, Navigatioun, Manufactoureis, Billis and complayntes, eftablifched upone the ellevint day of Januar 1661; as alfo, ane A&t afferting his Majeftieis royall prerogative in calling and diffolving of Parliamentis and Conventiones of Eftaites by himfelf or his Commiffioner, and declaring no a&tis nor lawis to be binding bot fuch as haif the affent of his Majeftie or commiffioner, and refcinding all the a&tis maid fince the yeir 1640 in the contrare, as lykewayis repelling all a&tis eftablifching trienniall Parliamentis; A&t declaring it to belong to his Majeftieis royall prerogative to elect Officeris of eftait, Lordis of Privy Counfell and Seffion, and repelling all a&tis in the contrare:—Thefe a&tis wer inacted befor the ellevint day of Januar 1661.

We find in the Ingliſche Diurnell, that Charles, fone to his Royall hynes James Duke of York, (onlie brother to our lord the King) wes, upone the firſt day of this moneth of Januar, baptized by Gilbert Lord Biſhop of Lundon, at Worcheſter hous, quhair wes preſent his Majeſtie himſelf; quho, with the Duke of Albemarle, wer the two godfatheris, and the Marchioness of Ormond godmother; thair being alſo preſent his heynes Prince Rupert, the Lord Heigh Treafaurer, the Lord Stewart, and Lord Chalmerland of his Majeſtieis counſall, with many uther perſonages of honor, beſyde the Lord Heigh Chancellor himſelf, father to hir heynes Anne Dutcheſſe of York, quho that fame nycht ſuped with the Quene, and the nixt day dyned with his Majeſtie and his hynes the Duke of York (hir huſband) in the preſence chalmer at Quhytehall. And now the good pepill of England haif thair wiſches, ſeing thai ſie a grandchyld of that verteous king, Charles the Confefſor and martyre, borne in England, quhome it hath pleaſed his Majeſtie to creat Duke of Cambridge; and a Dutcheſſe of York of thair awin cuntrie, and of thair awin religion.

Upone the ſex, ſevint, nynt dayis of Januar foirſaid, theſe phanatik and rebellious crowell Ingliſches, diſpyſeris of monarchy, did ryſe in ſeverall pairtes of the citie of Lundoun, of purpoſe to kill the Duke of York and Duke Albemarle. They appeared ſumtyme in ſome ſmall bo-dyes at the Royall Exchange, and at Sant Paullis; bot, being ſurprized by the trayned bandis befor thair number wes confiderable, eftir ſum chaynge



of schott, quhairin sum fell upone both fydes, these blasphemers and rebellis quicklie threw down airmes, and fled severall wayis, and findry takin prissoneris, and scandalous treasonable paperis fund in thair pocketis.

Befoir thai fell to this thair bloodie work, they haid a sermond upone Set-tirday [Sunday] the sext of Januar, preached by ane Venner, quho stirred thame up to fight for King Jesus, assuring thame that one sould chaife ten, and ten sould chaife a thowfand; and in thair Declaratioun they tell that thair enymeis (quhich love trewth and peace) sould not be able to touch ane hair of thair heid;—and much moir to this purpos. Bot the Mair of Lundedone being advertised a lytill befor, did chafe thame from place to place till eftir ellevin at nycht. About 12 of the klok, about threttie or fourtie of these wer met by sum of the trayned bandis sent furth by the Lord Maior. These bandis baid the rebellis stand, and the rebellis askit the trayned band, “Quho they wer for?” quho answered, “For God and King Charles,” and the rebellis replied, “And we ar [for] King Jesus.” At the same tyme, they fyred upone the citizens, quho gave them the same reply; quhairby sum men wer killed, at quhich sum reteired, and the rebellis suspecting releiff cuming to the trayned band, retreated toward Aldergait; quhair having forced the watche at the Gait, went to Quhyte Croce streit; quhair being interrupted, went on and killed the constable, wounded the poore belman and severall utheris thair, and in severall uther pairtes as thai passed. About this tyme, another partie appered of the rebellis at Bischopegait, Cane wood, Leadenhall, and uther pairtes about, quhair findry of thame wer discuft. The rest fled, and hes takin thamefelfis, sum to wodis, utheris to the feildis, and mony killed on both fydes, and numberis of the rebellis secured and imprissoned.

At this tyme, viz. 8 Januar, Sir Arthour Hafilrig died in the Tour, prissoner; a traitour.

At this time also of these rebellis insurrection, his Majestie wes conducting his Royall mother to Portismouth, being than passing over to France. Since his returne to Quhytehall, thair is fyftie noblemen and gentilmen of each of the thrie natiounes apoyntit to keip gaird at the Court. Sindry of thir former phanatick rebellis being apprehendit, haif confessed that



thair is a pairtie of the lait difbandit officeris, fouldieris, and utheris, full of difcontent and feditious purpofes, and a refolutioun<sup>(1)</sup> to attempt, &c.

The noyse of thir broyles cuming to the knowlege of his heynes, Hie Commiffioner and Chancellor of Scotland, emittit a proclamatioun by found of trumpet, difcharging all that haid hand in the Remonfrance and Proteftatioun af the Toun of Edinburgh, and not to apear within 10 myles to the Court of Parliament, under the payne of impriffonement and farder punifchement. The Toun of Edinburgh, alfo, did double thair gairdis and watches at this tyme, being informed that thair wes heir in Edinburgh and about findry difaffected pepill.

Upone the 17 of Januar 1661, the Laird of Ardkinglas and M<sup>c</sup>Condochy [of Inner]raw wer denuncit ribellis, and put to the horne as fugitives, being warnit to appeir befor this Parliament, and diffobeyand.

Eftir thir broyles and plottis by the phanatick and feditious pairtie in England, thefe prented paperis wer emittit, intitulat, "By the King, a Proclamatioun prohibiting all unlauchfull and feditious Meetingis and Conventicles under pretence of Religious Worfhup."<sup>(2)</sup>

In the laft yeiris Obfervationes, anno 1660, it is recordit, how that the Royall princefs of Orange depairtit this lyff in England upone the 23 day of December laft 1660; quha is now honorablie bureyed at the chapell callit Henry the fevint his Chappell, refervit as a buriall [place] for that Royall familie. Thefe funerallis wer folempnized upone the fecond day of Januar this yeir 1661.

Numberis of thefe foirnamed plotteris wer takin, fum of thame hangit; utheris hangit, heidit, and quarterit; fo, of many hundrethis, few of thame efcapit.

In this Parliament now fitting at Edinburgh, in the moneth of Januar 1661, many materis wer debaited, quhilkes, being many and langfum, requyres much wryting, and thairfoir I remitt thame to the prented A&is quhilk by authoritie ar to be prented. Bot becaus it may fall out, that

<sup>(1)</sup> Nicoll has here repeated verbatim lines 10 to 19 of page 313, ending with "disbandit."

<sup>(2)</sup> Dated from Whitehall, "10th January 1660 Stilo Anglico, but Stilo Scotico 1661."



the Oath underwritin, takin be all memberis of this Parliament, may be omittit, it is thocht gude that the oath takin of every ane of thame, fall be infert heirintill *ad futuram rei memoriam*.<sup>(3)</sup>

The tyme of this Parliament, viz. in Januar 1661, these odious carcages of Oliver Cromwell, Henry Ireton, and Johnne Braidshaw, wer takin out of thair graves, layd upon severall kairtes, drawn and dragged to Tyborne, pulled out of thair coffynes, and hangit up at the severall angellis of that tripill trie, quhair thai hang till the sun wes down; thaireftir thai wer cut doun, thair heidis cuttit of, and thair loathfum carcages cassin in to ane deep hoill under the gallous, and thair heidis put up on poles.

The Marques of Ergyll being at this tyme chargit to appeir befor the Parliament, to ansuer for his bypast cariage, and for his many horrible factis committit aganes the name of Lamound, M'Coull of Lorne, the Laird of Appyn, the gentillmen of Clandonald, and findry utheris inhabitants within the boundis of Ergyll, Lorne, Kintyre, and Yles; quhais lybellis and complayntes many scheittis of paper could not contene, the dittayis and paperis gevin in aganes him being lang, contening materis of horride and heigh treafone; his defyre wes to employ the best and most learned laweris in Edinburgh, for thair concurrence with him in his defence aganes those perfutes. Bot all of thame refuifand, he was forcit to supplicat the Parliament that thai mycht be pleased to appoynt sum certane number of advocattis to consult in that heich buffines, and to concure with him in his defence aganes these perfutes; quha appoyntit for that end these advocattis following; to witt, Judge Ker, Mr. Andro Birny, Mr. Robert Birnet, Mr. George M'Kenzie, Mr. Johnne Cwnynghame, Mr. George Norvell.

Upone Weddinsday the 13 day of Februar 1661, the Marques of Ergyll, being prissoner in the Castell of Edinburgh, was callit for to ansuer to findry poyntis of horrid treafone, and, in his douncuming to the Parliament, wes gairdit with a number of musketeiris; and thair, eftir sum small debaith quhidder he fould be suffered to speik befor the reiding of the

<sup>(3)</sup> The Oath here referred to is printed in the Acts of Parliament, vol. vii. p. 7.



indictment; it was caryed in the negative aganes him. So the accusation wes red, quhich wes of fourtene articles of treafone, and heich and hynous treafone, and being demandit Giltie or No Giltie; befoir he anfuered he had a long harangue, much relating to purge him selff by solempne oathes and protestationes that he was frie of his Majesteis blood, that of the Marques of Huntleis and Montrois, as also of the Duke of Hammiltoun. He pretendit want of tyme to consult the proces with his advocattis, and so the Parliament hath given him the 26 of this moneth of Februar, to prepare his defencis aganeft that tyme. Then the Lord Proveft of Edinburgh, wes ordored to retorne him priffoner to the Castell, quhilk wes reallie performit by a strong gaird of musketeiris. Yit eftir this day, viz. the 26 day of Februar, upone the Marques fuplication to the Counfell, the Eftates of Parliament wer pleafit to grante a farder day to advyfe and consult his proces with his advocattis, viz. to the 5 of Marche thaireftir.

At this tyme, our gentrie of Scotland did luik with fuch gallant and joyfull countenances, as gif thai haid bene the fones of princes; the beaftes also of the feild, the numberis of the fifches of the fea, and flowers of the feild, did manifest Godis goodnes towardis this kingdome; and it wes the joy of this natioun to behold the flower of this kingdome, quhich for famony yeiris hath bene overcloudit, and now to fie thame upone brave horfes, pransing in thair acustomat places, in tilting, ryneing of races, and fuchlyke, the lyke quhairof wes nevir fene in mony fkoiris of yeiris befoir.

The pure fwanis also, quhais wonted habitatioun wes in the Loch at the north fyde of Lythgow, tuik banifchment upone thame at the incuming of these Inglifche ufurperis, and did feik another domicile, by the fpace of ten yeiris, and nevir returned till the Kinges Majestie returned to England, and wes proclaimed King.

Another thing obfervabill is this, these Inglifche ufurperis biggit up a strong citidall in the Toun of Peerth, and upone the point thairof wer placed the airmes of the pretendit Commonwelth. Out of the fame pairt of the wall quhair the feutcheon wes fixed, thair did in Apryle laft 1660, a thriffell cum furth, quhair [which] befoir the midle of Maij thaireftir did over grow these airmes of the Commonwelth. It is weill knawn, that



the thriffell is ane of the Royall cognizancis of our Croun and Baidge of Scotland, with this impreffion, *Nemo me impune laceffit*.

In Marche 1661, a Proclamation aganes the phanatik minifteris in Yreland, difcharging the pepill in Scotland to refave thame in thair families, till thai intimat thair cuming to the magiftrat.

In Februar 1661, Major George Grant, with his Lievtenant Robert Innes, formerlie a Capitane in his Majefteis fervice, entered to the keiping of the Caftell of Dumbartane, with ane hundreth gallant infantrie, all of thame approvin blaidis in the Royal intereft.

It is now reportit, that the day appoyntit for his Majefteis Coronation is to be upone the 23 day of Apryll nixt, being St. Georges day.

The Erle of Midletoun, his Majefteis Commiffioner, refavit a Letter from his Majeftie, quhich wes producit and red in face of Parliament; quhairby his Majeftie expreffeth his fence of and fatiffa&tioun with thair proceedingis in afferting unanimouflic his Royall prerogative, and defyring the Parliament to pafs ane A&t of indempnitie in favouris of all his fubjectis bot fuch as the Parliament falbe pleafed to except.

In this Parliament thair wes much tyme fpent about the Marques of Ergyll his indytment, and examination of witneffis, and advyſing of that proces. And he being ſent for to appeir befor thame upone Weddinſday the ſext of Marche 1661, he in effect, than ſubmittit himſelf to the Kinges mercy; bot the Parliament fand his ſubmiſſion nawayis fatiffa&torie to thame, and thairfoir did ordane him to give in his defenſis to the Lordis [of] Articles the nixt day of thair fitting.

The Lord Swyntoun, Sir Johnne Cheiſly, Mr. Robert Traill, Mr. Johnne Sterling, and ſum utheris of the imprifſoned minifteris, being brocht befor the Lordis [of] Articles, ſum of thame haid certane handſum ſpeechis, ſpeciallic the Lord Swyntoun: thair diſcourſes wer by way of information relating to a vindication. And ſo be thir particularis much tyme wes ſpent, and the Parliament ſpent mony dayis about particular privat perſones. <sup>(4)</sup>

<sup>(4)</sup> Nicoll has here inserted (what he mentions above) the "Act and Proclamation that none cum from Yreland without ſufficient testimoniall. Edinburgh, 22 Februar 1661." It is printed in the Mercurius Caledonius, 1661, No. 6, page 72.



This moneth of Marche 1661, and the moneth of Februar preceding, producit much weeit and filthy weather; and yit upone the fyftene day of this moneth of Marche, being ane fair and pleafant day, and the fun being cleir fchyning, thair wer battis fene oppinlie fleying upone the calfe and ftreit of Edinburgh a long fpace, betuix ane and two eftir nune, to the beholding of many.

Albeit, I do not infift particularlie to record quhat a&is paft in this Parliament, being many, and ar to cum to the pres, to the quhilk I remitt thame; yit fum particularis of heigheft concernment wald not be forzet; ane quhairof is this, ane Act paft condemning the deteftable tranfa&ion concerning the Kinges Majeftie, and his delyverie to the Englifches, quhill he was at Newcaftell in anno 1646 and 1647,—I meane Charles the Firft.

In Marche 1661, ane new Parliament proclaimed to be haldin at Lunden, and to fit down the 8 day of Maij nixt 1661. As alfo a Proclamation at Lunden, declairand, how that his Majeftie having refolved his coronation to be upone the 23 day of Apryll nixt following 1661, being St. Georges day, at Weftminfter, in regard that many of his Majefties fubjectis ar bund by ancient cuftomes and dyveris tenures to performe feveral services at the tyme of Coronation, for prefervation of the lauchfull rytes and inheritance of the fubjectis, do give notice and fignifie that by Commiffion under the Great Seall of England, his Majeftie did autorize the Lord Heigh Chancellor of England, the Lord Thefaurer, the Duke of Albemarle, the Great Chalmerlane of England, Great Steward of England, and many uther erles and lordis, or ony thrie of thame, to heir and determine petitiones and clames exhibite in this behalff; and the faidis Commiffioners ar apoynted to fit for that purpos in the Paynted chalmer at Weftminfter on the 26 day of Marche instant 1661, and to adjorne as thai fall think fitt. And his Majeftie doeth farder fignifie his will and plefure to be, and charge all perfones quatevir that ather by his Majefties letters, or by offices, or tenores, ar to do fervice at that tyme, that thai duellie gif thair attendance in all refpectis furneift and apoyntit as appertenis to fo great a folempnitie; and of this thai ar not to faill upone thair perrell, unles upone fpeciall warrand to be allowed under his Majefties awin hand.



At this Parliament, thair wes a company of noble and gentill menis fones and freindis electit to be his Majesteis leiff gaird, consisting of sex fcoir perfones, all gallant gentillmen, under the command of the Lord Newburgh; quha, eftir thair oath takin for thair loyall service to thair soverane Lord the Kinges Majestie upone the Linx of Leith, did all of them ryde throw the toun of Edinburgh upone the 2 of Apryle 1661, in gallant ordour, with thair carrabynes upone thair horses faideles, and thair drawn swordis in thair handis.

Lykewyse, upone Fryday the fyft of Apryle anno 1661, a list of the perfones following come down from Court to be Lordis of Session, and sa mony of thame as wer then in toun, wer callit befor the Parliament and gave thair oathes of supremacie, &c. *et de fidei administratione*. The names of the Lordis of Session ar these;—Sir Johnne Gilmor preses, Lord Cranftoun alias Oxinfuird, Sir Andrew Prymros clerk regifter, Lord Ley, Laird Halkertoun, Laird Colingtoun, the Laird of Carden, the Laird of Tarbet, Sir Robert Murray, Mr. James Robertoun, Mr. Johnne Scougall, Mr. Robert Nairne of Strathurde, Mr. Robert Burnet elder, Mr. Andro Aytoun of Kinglassie, and Mr. James Dalrumpill of Staires.<sup>(5)</sup> And becaus Lord Cranftoun did not accept, Mr. David Nevoy wes preferit to his place. The names of the extrordiner Lordis of Session ar these;—the Erle of Rothes, the Erle of Crawford Lyndsay, the Erle of Caffilis, the Erle of Lauderdaill. And becaus Caffillis demittit his place, thairfoir it pleasit his Majestie to prefer the Erle of Midletoun thairto.

The list of the perfones of Secreit Counsell ar these;—the Erle of Glencairne chancellor, the Erle of Crawford Lindsay thesaurer, the Erle of Rothes, the Duke of Lenox, the Duke Hammiltoun, the Marques of Montrois, the Erle of Lauderdaill secretar, the Erle of Arroll, the Erle of Marshell, the Erle of Mar, the Erle of Athole, the Erle of Mortoun, the Erle of Eglinton, the Erle of Caffillis, the Erle of Caithnes, the Erle of Murray, the Erle of Lynlithgow, the Erle of Hoome, the Erle of Peerth,

---

<sup>(5)</sup> A fuller list of the Lords of Session is given by Nicoll at the close of this year 1661. But the correct names and titles of these Judges will be found in Lord Hailes' Catalogue.



the Erle of Dumfermling, the Erle of Wigtoun, the Erle of Kellie, the Erle of Roxburgh, the Erle of Hadingtoun, the Erle of Tullibardin, the Erle of Weymis, the Erle of Southesk, the Erle of Hartfell now Erle of Annandaill, the Erle of Callendar, the Erle of Tweddell, the Erle of Middletoun, the Erle of Dundie, the Erle of Newburgh;—Lordis; Lord Sinclair, Lord Halkerton, Lord Duffus;—Sir Archibald Prymros clerk regifter, Sir Johne Fletcher advocat, Sir William Bannatyne thesaurer depute, Sir Robert Murray justice clerk, Sir Johnne Gilmour of Craig-miller, Sir William Fleyming, Laird of Ley, Laird of Blakhall, Sir Johnne Wachop of Niddrie knycht, [Sir Alexander] Gibson of Durie, Sir George Kynnaird of Rossie, Alexander Bruce brother to the Erle of Kincairne, Sir William Scot of Ardros. These foirnamit perfonas, being all Scottis men, wer sent down in list to be counfelleris in the Scottis counfell. It wes also his Majesteis will that these perfonas following, being of the Inglishe natioun, shuld be also admittit to be his Majesteis counfellers for the effaires in Scotland; to witt, Inglisches, Chancellor Hyde, present chancellor of England, Duke Albemarle, the Marques of Ormond, the Erle of Mainchefer, and the principall Secretar of Estait in England. These or any nyne of thame, the Chancellor or President of Scotland, and incais of both thair absens the eldest counfallour, to be ane of the quorum, the quorum consistand of nyne.

Thir perfonas aforefaid listit to be Senatoris of the College of Justice in Scotland, by his Majesteis speciall warrand, thair oathes war takin by the Estaites of Parliament now sittand at Edinburgh; at the leist samony of thame as wer heir in Edinburgh for the tyme, except onlie the Erle of Caffillis, quho wold not accept the place, nather wold sweir the Kinges supremacy; as also the Lord Cranftoun Makgill, quha being newlie maid Viscount of Oxinfurde, demittit his place of Seffione. And in thair places these perfonas following wer preferrit, viz. the Erle of Athole to the Erle of Caffillis place of Justiciarie, and Mr. David Nevoy preferrit to Cranftoun McGill his place.

It is also to be remembred, that upone the 27 day of Maij anno 1652, these Inglishe usurperis fet down ane A&t that chartouris, sesinges, pre-



ceptis of ſeſing, and all uther writtis formerlie drawn up in Latyne, ſould than, and in all tyme thaireftir, be formed and drawn up in Engliſche, and be thair act did declair, that all ſuch writtes as ſould be formit in Latyne ſould be null and mak no faith. This act ſo tuik effect that none durſt preſume to contravene the ſame during all the tyme of thair uſurpit government. The onlie reaſone (as we conceive) wes thair ignorance, not being ſkolleris; and ſo did all the evidentis and writtis heir in Scotland paſs in Engliſche langgage. Bot now, ſince his Majeſteis reſtoration, we of Scotland wer reſtoirit to our former liberteis, and do writt in Latyne as of befor.

In this Parliament many billis and petitiones wer hard, and ſum of thame diſcuſt, bot the indytement of treaſone aganes the Marques of Ergyle, Mr. James Guthrie, and ſum uther priſſoneris, and examinatioun of witneſſis, tuik up a lairge tyme; as heirefter, at the cloſour of this heigh court of Parliament, will apear.

The day of the Coronatioun of the Kinges Majeſtie at Lundoun being now aprocheand, great preparatioun wes maid heir in Scotland, for geving a testimony of thair affection to the ſolempnitie of that coronatioun. And ſo upone the 23 day of Apryll, being Tyſday, 1661, thair wes great devotion uſit, and mony ſermondis tacht that day throw all the land, for his Majeſteis wonderfull reſtauratioun, for ſaiftie of his perſone, and a bliſſing to his government, ſpeciallie in all the kirkis of Edinburgh, and within the Parliament Hous thair. Theſe ſermoundis being endit, the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh wes buſkit up with floweris and grene branches of treyis, and ſum punſzeones of wyne layd on the heid of the Croce, with Bachus ſet thairon, and his fellow ſervandis miniſtring unto him, quha drank lairglie, and diſtribute full glaſſis abundantlie, caſting thame over among the pepill. The leiff gaird, conſiſting of ſex ſcoir perſones or thairby, all bravelie monted upone thair horſes, with thair carabines bund to thair ſadillis, and thair naikit ſwordis in thair handis, raid throw Edinburgh and Cannogait befor the Erle of Middletoun, his Majeſteis Commiſſioner; and he with the ſpeciall noblemen followit him in thair kotchis, being in number 17, fra the Parliament Hous to the Abay of Halyrud-



hous, quhair wes a feist prepared to his Majesteis Commiffioner and all the nobilitie. The Proveft of Edinburgh and eldermen wer this day apperrellit in thair fkarlot robbis, and the haill remanent counfalleris, and uther pryme citizens in thair blak gownis. Efter denner, the magiftrates of Edinburgh come throw the citie to the Mercat Croce, quhich wes gairdit with a great number of partizens, and thair drank the Kinges helth upone thair kneysis, and at findry uther pryme pairtes of the citie. The nobles alfo and gentrie did the lyke at findry of the bonefyres of the Croce, danfing and leiping about thame, and drinking thair wyne upone thair kneysis. The Caftell of Edinburgh and Citidaill of Leith, thair captanes and officeris, and the mufketeiris in Edinburgh, with thair drummes and difplayit banneris, and thair trumpettis founding befor the magiftrates, and the cannounes roring, all of thame in thair refpective boundis, and under thair feveral commanderis, did falute all thefe folempniteis with thair beft affectiones. So this day wes fpend with great joy to all the pepill.

Bot much moir folempnitie wes ufit at Lunden the tyme of his Majesteis coronation, for the relation of his Majesteis intertenament, paffing throgh the citie to his coronatioun, with the descriptioun of the triumphall arches, ceremonyes, folempniteis, fonges, and fpeeches of his nobles, gentrie, and commounes, wold crave much paper; the Englifches fpairing no coift to manifefit thair affectiones to the Kinges Majestie, the occafion thair of being the maift miraculous and joyfull of any that evir hapned. And to the intent that the ingenious may be inftructed, the malevolent filenced, and mifinformation prevented, it wes fitt that the folempnitie fould be printed and publifhed; quhilk wes accordinglie performed, and is to be fold;—to the quhilk I remit the redar, not being able to infert all without much paynes.

Now, to retorne to our Scottis Parliament: The Parliament yit fitting upone difcuffing of billis and complayntes, and upone materis of heigh treafone aganes fume of the fubjectis of Scotland, fpeciallie aganes the Marques of Ergyll, juftice in inferiour courtes wes thairby much interruptit and delayit, and no courtes wer haldin throw the haill land, except fuch courtes as wer holdin within frie royall burrowis, to the great



greiff of the subjectis quha wer frustrat of justice. Upone quhich accompt findrie of the memberis of Parliament, bot speciallie the Commiffioneris of burrowis, pleadit that the Lordis of Seffion fould sit down and do justice to the lieges, and that the Signet fould be opned, and that executioun fould pas for payment of dettis; bot sum utheris of that Parliament, being detouris in findry dettis and fumes of money, and not able in haift to pay the famyn, did plead the contrare, fearing that the Signet being opned, and thai chargit and denuncit to the horne for thair dettis, they war not able to apeir ather in Parliament or ony uther judicatorie, for feir of caption. In this particular thair wes great debait in Parliament, and anent the mater of debtor and creditor; yit at laft, it pleasit the Parliament to give out thir orderis following:

At Edinburgh the 26 of Apryll 1661. Forsamekill as the Kings most excellent Majestie tending the good and weillfair of his pepill, and that all his good subjectis, now, eftir so long troubles and confusions, may peaceablie and securelie enjoy quhat is thair awin, byane equall and dew administration of justice under his royall government, hath reestablisched the Judicatorie of the College of Justice and the Lordis of Session; And the Estaites of Parliament, being cairfull that the subjectis may enjoy the frutes of his Majesteis princelie cair and affection toward thame, have thairfoir apoyntit that the Judicatorie of the Session sall sit down the 4 of Junij nixtocum; and in ordour thairunto that sum of the Lordis of Sessione do presentlie attend for passing of billis, and that the Signet be opned as to all summondis, inhibitiones, arreistmentis, and to uther writtis of that natour, and to all horningis for ministeris stipendis, college rentis, few dewties, and utheris dew by vassellis or tennentis; Bot that all horninges, comprysinges, and captiones for uther dettis sall ceis for a schort space till the Parliament give farder ordour thairanent; And the Parliament do warrand and allow all schirreffis and commisser courtes, and uther inferiour courtes, to continue in thair former administration, as thai did befor the troubles in the tyme of Session or vacation respective; And that all his Majesteis good subjectis may haif tymous notice thairof, ordanes heraldis to pas and mak publication of thir presentis at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh.

Sic subr.

A. PRYMROS.

This Act not publeift till Monday the 6 of Maij 1661. The Seffion rais on the laft of Februar I<sup>m</sup> VI<sup>c</sup> fyftie nyne, so thair wes vacance by the space of two yeiris and 3 monthis. Memorandum,—that the Signet wes clofit upone 8 of Maij 1659, and wes not opned till the 7 of Maij 1661.

Upone sum misinformation, gevin to the Kinges Majestie, anent the pro-



cedingis of this Parliament, the Erle of Glencairne chancellor, and the Erle of Rothes preses of his Majesteis Secreit Counsell, tuik post to the Court at Lunden upone the 29 day of Apryll, being Monday, to cleir to his Majestie thair procedinges, under the handis of all the memberis of Parliament. And that thair proceidingis mycht be the bettir cleirit, it wes the Parliamentis will that Mr. James Scharp, lait minifter at Craill and now professour of Divinitie at Santandrois, fould go in company with thame as ane of the church men best acquent with his Majestie.

23 day of Apryll 1661. By the King. A Proclamation concerning his Majesteis Coronation Pardon,

THE TREW RELATION OF THE MARQUES OF MONTROIS FUNERALLIS:—  
First, It wald be remembred, that upone the 21 day of Maij 1650 the Marques, being his Majesteis capitane-generall of his army over Scotland, wes condemnit, hangit, heidit, and quarterit, for alledgit ryfing in airmes aganeft the King and cuntrey, as my former paperis of that yeiris Obseruationes will moir fullie proport; for this caus he and findry utheris, his freindis and favoreris, wer crowelly execute under pretext of a law, (as wes alledgit). Bot eftir his Majesteis returne to his government of his thrie kingdomes, quhilk wes in Maij 1660, having takin to his consideration the deip sufferingis of that noble man, his Majestie wes pleasit to confer all possible honores upone that honorable persone, and for that effect, ordaned his Parliament heir in Scotland, than sittand in Januar 1661, to caus thame pas ane act for taking up his bones from the Burrow Mure, quhair he wes laid at the gallous, and to gader from all the pairtes of the kingdome the rest of his memberis, quhilkis wer sent to Glasgou, Sterling, Peerth, and Abirdene;—Quhilk wes accordinglie done and brocht to Edinburgh, quhair his heid wes takin doun from the Tolbuith thairof, quhairon it wes affixt, and all of thame togider put in ane coffin and careyit most honorablie, with all solempniteis requisite, to the Abay kirk of Halyrudhous, thair to remayn till the day of his funerallis fould be compleit in a most solempne maner; as is specifreit in my last paper, writtin in Januar last 1661.



The tyme appoyntit for the folempnitie of his funerallis being cum, quhilk wes upone Settirday the elevint day of Maij 1661, his bones wer brocht bak agane from the Abay church to St. Geillis kirk of Edinburgh, at the bak of the tomb quhair his grandfchir wes buryed, and thair buryed him in maner following:—In the first, the haill inhabitantes of Edinburgh, Cannogait, Potterraw, and West Port, being all in armour, to the number of 23 companyes, with thair displayit baneris, gairdit the Toun of Edinburgh and Cannogait, on both fydes of the streit, from the kirk of Halyrudhous to the kirk of St. Geillis in Edinburgh. His Majesteis leiff gaird of hors, in the first place, ryding alongs on thair hors bak, with thair carabines at thair fadillis, and thair drawin swordis in thair handis, to the number of 160; nixt unto thame, 26 young boyis, all cled in murning habites from thair crounes and top of thair heidis to thair heillis, careying his airmes and uther branches of his familie; thairefter, marched up the proveft, bailleis, and counfell of Edinburgh, all in murning habites; and nixt unto thame, the burrowis and barones that wer memberis of Parliament; then came a gentillman all cled in bricht airmour on horfbak, with a trumpettour befoir him, ryding in a new fute of the Marques livray, and ane led hors behind him; thaireftir, come 18 gentill men, sum of thame careying in thair handis long baneris of honor, and utheris careying his spures, gloves, breift and bak pece, all of airmour, on the poyntes of long ftaves; thaireftir, come ane led hors covered with his ryche broydered mantle, quhairwith he and his predicefforis wer wont to ryde at parliamentis, and his allakay richlie cled with liveray and airmes on breift and bak; then come the flour of the nobilitie all in good ordor; then the haill heraldis and purfevantis in thair koates of airmes, many of thame careying feveral honouris in thair handis; eftir thame came ane led hors all covered in blak; eftir him come the Lord Lyoun with his coat of airmes; thaireftir come many of the Marques freindis, all of thame in murning, and every ane of thame careying sum honoris in thair handis, one of thame haifand his parliament rob careying, ane uther a croun on a velwot cufcheon under a craip, and sum utheris with feveral foirtes of honores in thair handis; then come the corps and bones in a coffin, careyed under a riche paill, careyed by many



honorable lordis and gentill men, with sex trumpetis all founding befor; then came many noble ladyes cled all in murning behind the pail; eftir thame come the Erle of Middletoun, his Majesteis Commiffioner, in a koatche with sex hors, all cled in murning, and his koatche cled over in blak, none being in koatche bot himfelff, and the Lord Ramfay fitting in the bute bairheidit careying his commiffion;—the haill bellis of Edinburgh and Cannogait ringand all the tyme. Then come ten gentillmen careying each of thame in thair handis long flages, and uther peces of honor on the endis of long ftaves, befor the bones of the Laird of Dalgatie, quhais bones wer raifed with the faid Marques from the Burrow Mure, quho wes alfo layd in the Abay kirk, as being beheadit for being in airmes with the Marques for the lait King; then nixt to thefe honores come two trumpettouris founding; eftir thame come the bones in a coffin, careyed by mony honorable gentillmen, with many epitaphes, and uther paynted paperis thairupone; and fo wes caryed in to the faid Yle of St. Geillis kirk, and layd on the rycht fyde of the faid noble Marques.

Upone the 13 day of Maij 1661, Sir Archibald Johnneftoun of Waryftoun, lait Clerk Regifter, being forfait in this Parliament, and being fugitive fra the lawis of this kingdome for his trefonable actis, he was firft oppinlie declairit traitour in face of Parliament, thaireftir, the Lord Lyon king at airmes, with four heraldis and sex trumpetteris, went to the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and thair maid publikt intimation of his forfaltrie and trefon, rave afunder his airmes, and trampled thame under thair feet, and kuilt a number of thame over the Croce, and affixt ane of thame upone the height of the great ftane, to remayne thair to the publikt view of all the beholderis. Thir airmes wer croced bakward, his heid being put dounmeft and his feet upmeft.

Upone the 15 day of Maij, the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh being richlie coverit, thair wes ane Proclamatione maid by the Lyone King at airmes and his heraldis, of ane A&t of this prefent Parliament, for a folempne anniverfarie thankifgeving for his Majesteis reftauratioun to the Royall governament of his kingdomes, that in all tyme thaireftir thair fould be yearlie a folempne yeirlye commemoration of the fame; and for that end



the 29 day of Maij, (quhich day God Almichtie hath specially honored and rendered auspicious to this kingdome, both by his Majesteis Royall birth and by his blessed reftauration to his governament,) be for evir fet a pairt as ane holy day unto the Lord, and that in all churches of the kingdome it be employed in publi& prayeris, preaching, thankfgeving, and praifes to God, for fo transcendent mercyes; and that all trade, merchandice, work, handie labour, and uther ordinarie imploymentis be foirborne, and the remayning pairt of the day fpent in fuch lauchfull divertifmentis as ar futable to fuch a folempne occafion; with a recommendation and command to all minifteris of the Gofpell, and to all fchirreffis, juftices of peax, and uther publi& minifteris in the feverall countries, and to all magiftrates within burgh, to be cairfull for this prefent yeir and in all tyme cuming, the 29 day of Maij be accordinglie keipit and obferved within thair feverall jurifdi&iones;—and much moir to this purpos.

Upone the firft Tyfday of Maij 1661, the Provinciall Affemblic met at Edinburgh, quhairof Mr. [Robert] Ker, minifter at Hadingtoun, wes moderator, and quhairat thair wes fum diverfitie of opiniounes; the Erle of Callendar being dire& fra the Parliament to heir thair refolutiones and to report. It wes then defyrit by the Commiffioneris grace and remanent Lordis of Parliament, that thefe minifteris than affembled, fould condifcend to the particularis following, to be ufit in all thair congregaciones; to witt, that the facrament of Baptifme fould be adminiftrat in the old forme, and the Father to fay the Beleiff; That the Scriptures fould be red as wer of befoir, both in the eftir nune and befoir nune; That at the morning and in the evening fermoundis the pfalmes fould be fung, and in the end of every pfalme, Glorie to the Father, &c. fould be fung. Thefe being refuifed, the Erle of Callendar, by autoritie of the Parliament, did rais the Affemblic, and difchargit the Moderator, and commandit him to remove; quhilk he was forcit to do.

Upone the 21 day of Maij 1661, Williame Dundas late fupervifor, and Johnne Hoome of Kello, being declairit traitoris by this prefent Parliament, the Lyon King at airmes, with four heraldis, and two purfevantis with fex trumpetters, declared thame traitouris, firft at the hous dure of



the Parliament, and thaireftir opinlie at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, be thrie foundis of trumpet at every declaration, all the fex trumpetteris founding togidder; and efter affixing of thair airmes, they wer takin down and tred under fute, as ufe is in fuch caifes.

Now, to retorne to the Marques of Ergyll and his effaires befor the Parliament, it wald be remembred, that his Majeftie being miraculufly reftoirit to the governament and poffeffion of thir thrie kingdomes, and he having returnit to Lunden upone the aucht day of Maij 1660, all the nobles of this kingdome of Scotland and many utheris went up to Lunden to congratulat his Majeftie's happy reftauration; and among utheris of the nobles of this land, the Marques of Ergyll went up to Lunden in the end of Junij 1660, luiking that he fould be refavit in favour by his Majeftie. Bot the contrarie fell out, for his Majeftie wold give him no countenance, bot upone the 8 day of Julij thaireftir, committit him to the Tour of Lunden, quhair he remayned priffoner till the moneth of December nixt thaireftir, and upon the 21 day of that moneth of December, wes fent heir by fea, and impriffoned in the Caftell of Edinburgh; and fo continued priffoner thair, and almoift every day brocht down fra the Caftell to the Parliament Hous, quhair he wes indytit of feveral poyntes of leif-majeftie and treason. And in end, upone Fryday the 24 of Maij 1661, he was convi&t and condempnit of heigh treafone in face of Parliament, his airmes revin firft in face of Parliament, and thaireftir at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and adjudgit to be execute to the death, his head to be ftriken of from his body, and hung up upon the Tolbuith of Edinburgh, quhair the Marques of Montros wes formerlie affixt; and that upone Monday thaireftir, being the 27 day of Maij, his landis and eftait to be forfealtit, and he to be execute in maner foirfaid.

The day of his execution being cum, quhilk wes Monday the 27 day of Maij anno foirfaid, the Marques wes brocht furth out of the Tolbuith of Edinburgh (quhair he haid remaned priffoner for the fpace of four nictes befor) at two eftir none, fra the quhilk he was convoyit by the magiftrates of Edinburgh to the place of executioun; the Toun being all in airmes with difplayit cullouris, and gairdit with the leiff gaird montit on horfbak,



with thair carabines and drawin fwordis. The Marques having cum to the scaffold, with findry of his freindis in murning apperell, he maid a lairge Speech tending to this purpos.<sup>(6)</sup>

Eftir quhilk and a schoirt prayer, he committit himselff to the blok, quhair his heid wes striken from his body and affixt upone the heid of the Tolbuith, quhair the Marques of Montrois wes affixit of befoir. It wes thocht great favour that he was not hangit and quarterit.

Tyfday the 28 of Maij 1661. Mr. James Guthrie, lait minifter at Sterling, and one [Williame] Giffane, wer adjudged and condempnit of heigh treafone, and both of thame ordanit to be hangit upone Settirday thaireftir, being the first of Junij, at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and thair heidis to be hung up, viz. Mr. James Guthrie his head, upone the Nather Bow, and Giffanes heid on the West Poirt; quhilk wes reallie performit the said day. And Mr. Patrik Gillespy being also convenit befoir the Parliament, he confest his falt, cravit pardon, submittit him self to the Kinges mercy and favour, and his supplicatione sent up to the King.

29 day of Maij 1661, being the Kinges birth day, wes solemplic keipit a solempne day in all the churches of Scotland, bot speciallic in Edinburgh, quhair a feaft wes prepared by the Toun, in the College great hall; at quhilk feaft the Erle of Middletoun, heigh Lord Commiffioner for the presant Parliament, and haill nobilitie, commiffioneris of the schyres, and speciall and pryme borrowis, wer convenit and dyned, with all foirtes of rariteis that could be invented; great mirth and melodie wer thair during the tyme of denner, trumpettis founding, cannoneis roring, bailfyres birning, drumes touking, men, wemen, and chyldrene, dancing and drinking the Kinges helth, and quhat ellis could be invented wes performit for the Kinges Majesteis honor.

Upone the fourt of Junij 1661, the Lordis of Seffioun convenit and fat

---

<sup>(6)</sup> Only a part of Argyle's Speech is inserted by Nicoll.—He breaks off with the words;—"and much moir to this purpos, to vindicat him selff from these aspersiounes laid upone him." It is printed entire in Wodrow's History, and in many other works.



doun, with thair old accuftumat forme of gownis, as in tyme past preceding the incuming of the Ufurperis; and upone the fyft, fext, and remanent dayis of that moneth, the oathes of all the memberis of the College of Justice, fuch as the ordiner lordis of felfione, the advocatis clerkis, and clerkis to the fignet, wer exacted within the Parliament Hous, (quhair of the tenour is heiraftir fet doun,) and that upone thair kneis and upholding of handis.

Lykeas, upone the faid fext day of Junij, it wes inacted be the faidis Lordis of Seffione, and folemplie proclamit at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh be found of trumpet, that all fummoundis raifit formerly in the Ufurperis tyme, with twa dyettis, fould now be chaynged, and the old forme and ftyl obfervit, with actis and lettires of continuatioun as in former tymes. And ficlyke, that all chartouris and fefingis fould heireftir be writtin in Latyne, as the cuftome and ufe wes befor the incuming of the Englifche ufurperis.

The Lordis alfo of Excequer convenit and fat doun upone Monday the tent of Junij, and componit fignatoris, refavit refignatiounes, and past infestmentis, as of old tyme; bot the Signet wes not totallie opned, for horninges, captiones, and appryfinges wer not fuffered to pas, for caufis formerlie fet doun.

The names of the Lordis of Excequer ar thefe; Williame Erle of Glen-carne chancellor, Johnne Erle of Rothes prefes of Secreit Counfell, Williame Erle Marfchell lord privy feall, Johnne Erle of Lauderdaill fecretar, Johnne Erle of Middletoun, Lord Halkertoun, Sir Johnne Gilmoir prefident of Seffion, Sir Archibald Prymros clerk register, Sir Johnne Fletcher his Majefteis advocat, Sir Robert Murray justice clerk, Sir James M'Gill of Cranftoun M'Gill, Sir James Lokhart of Ley, Sir Williame Fleyming, Sir Johnne Wachop of Niddrie, Mr. Robert Burnet elder, Mr. James Robertoun, and Williame Scot of Airdrie. All thefe foirnamit perfones ar commiffioneris of Excequer, or ony fyve of thame, the Thefaurer principall quhais name is Johnne Erle of Crawfurde Lyndfay, and in his abfens Sir Williame Bannatyne thefaurer depute, being ane, with fyve of the commiffioneris, to be the quorum. The dait of this commiffion of Excequer is, at Quhytehall, the 30 day of Februar 1661.



Eftir long delay for opning of the Signet, quich maid the pure pepill of the land to grone, not being in capacitie to charge for any moneyis, except as is afoir fet doun, for maillis and dewteis contenit in takis, for removing of tennentis, &c. (as is at lenth befoir declairit in ane uther article fet doun in this volume ;) at lenth, the Parliament gave out this Act as followis.

Edinburgh, 21 Junij 1661. The Lord Commissioner and Estaites of Parliament do ordane the Act past in this present Parliament, anent opning of the Signet, to extend to all horninges, for removing, and for performing of all uther deidis, and als to all bandis and uther writtis gevin for soumes of money since Witsonday 1658 ; and that letters of horning, and uther executioun competent, pas thairupone, notwithstanding of ony thing in the contrarie contenit in the foirsaid act of Parliament.

“ Farder Ordoris for ease of the Lieges.<sup>(6)</sup> Edinburgh, 15 March 1661.”

The Kinges Majestie being refolved to fattle the Church government in Scotland, gave out a Proclamation upone the 17 of Junij 1661,<sup>(7)</sup> willing and commanding all his loving subje&is, minifteris and utheris, as thai will anfuer at thair perrill, to abstene from meddling with quhat may concerne the publi&t government of this church, ather by preaching, remonstrances, warninges, declarationes, actis, or petitiones of Church judicatoris, or ony uther way, and to compose thameselffis to that quyetnes and inoffensive deportment, quich thair deutie to his Majestie and peace of the church doeth requyre.

It wald be remembred, that upone the 22 of Maij 1661, the Covenant wes brint by the hand of the hangman at Lundon ; and to the end the reidar may be informed of the temper of the pepill at this tyme, and of the haitrent and malice borne aganes the Covenant, I thocht fitt to infert heir a paper given out in prent, in these wordis following :

<sup>(6)</sup> These Orders, as Nicoll terms the “ Act concerning the Judicial proceedings in the time of the late Usurpers,” will be found in the Acts of Parliament, vol. vii. p. 62, excepting this last clause,—“ And, to the effect that none pretend ignorance, Ordanes thir presentis to be published at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and other places neidfull.” In the MS. Nicoll subjoins “ ane Act of Sederunt relating thairunto,” 13 June 1661, which is printed in the collection of Acts of Sederunt, p. 76.

<sup>(7)</sup> This Proclamation dated at Whitehall, 10th June, “ prohibiting discussion, petitioning, &c.” is printed by Wodrow, vol. i. App. p. 48. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 151.



THE EXECUTION OF THE COVENANT, BRINT BY THE COMMOUN HANG-MAN, EDWARD DUN, PRESBITER, MAII 22, 1661. PUBLISHED FOR THE USE OF DR. B. AND MR. NOTCROF, AND THE REST OF THE RIGIDE PRESBYTERIANES.

(This gevin out by way of jeiring, &c.)

The Newis, I pray !—Quhat doeth the throng infer ?

Do ye not know DUN is turned Presbiter ?

Weell, then ! I sie the bretherene in spite

Off Bischops, have obtenit a proselite ;

One that will soone be on the rigide score,

And be a cause of turning many more.

Mak him ane Elder, then ! Indeid ye sall,

For he is one that may advance yow all.

That he is now a Brother yow must grant,

For I did sie him tak the COVENANT.

Tak it indeid ; yit yow must understand

'Twas bot to give't the honor of his hand.

Bot to be bold, and cum a lytill nigher,

He tuik it, trew, bot threw it in the fyre.

In quhich he schewed himself a Christiane rycht,

To lat the workis of darknes come to licht.

Bark then Phanatickes, quho lyk Demophon

Glow in the shade, and freeze still in the sun.

Houle Millenarcis, Independantis too,

And Anabaptistes, that heretick crew

Off Presbiterian by-blowis ; gif these flashes

Be sacred to yow, come and urn the ashes ;

For we esteme the reliques of these sheetis

Too dirtie and debaucht to pave our streitis.

This mouth granado, from that Scotch witche came

To set thrie glorious kingdomes in a flame.

A Covenant ! No, it was a conspiracy,

Plotted by bretherene in iniquitie.

Bold Assasins that durst attempt all ill,

And holocaust whole kingdomes to selff will,

Mend, mend, for schame, your Brother els will look,

To hang the Authors, as he brint the Book.

Bot he presumes, or hopes, ye'l rather turne

Then follow your blak Junto to the urne.



Quhill I thus thinking am, quho wold desyre,  
 Wer it to roast a Rump, a fitter fyre?  
 In quhich it now hath pleased the Fatis to grant  
 The Dissolution of the COVENANT.

In the end of Junij, Sir Archibald Primros, clerk of regifter, procured a lettir from his Majestie to the Parliament now sittand, to the effect following; quha turned his half merk, as his allowance and proportioun dew to him for his subcription of all bandis, contractis, actis, decreitis, and utheris of that nature, into ane haill merk; quhilk wes nevir in use of befor, bot laitlie now allowit to him by the actis of Parliament and lawis of the kingdome, thair former proportioun and allowance by the space of many scoir of yeiris being onlie half ane merk.

“Ane Act anent Presentation of Ministeris.” Edinburgh, 18 Junij 1661.<sup>(8)</sup>

Upone the tent day of Julij, being Weddinsday, 1661, Sir Alexander Durhame lord lyoun, wes, in prefence of the haill Estaites of Parliament, crowned Lyon King at Airmes, and ane croun of gold put upone his heid; a speech maid to him both by the Kinges Commiissioner and by the Lord Regifter, twitching that office, and deutie preftable thairfoir. This wes actit with great solempnitie and honor, the haill Estaites being warnit thairto, and comperand in full number. Befoir this solempnitie, thair wes a fermond maid for the purpos by Mr. Robert Lowry, minister at Edinburgh; his text wes out of the buik of Easter, cap. 6, vers. 6. “Quhat fal be done to the man quhome the King delyteth to honor?” Quhilk text Mr. Robert notablie and learnedly aplied to the purpos.

The Parliament haiffing fittin since the first day of Januar last 1661, did now, upone the 12 day of Julij thaireftir, being Fryday, adjorne to the [12th] day of Marche 1662. Report wes among the pepill that lytill wes done in this lang space of thair fitting, but we must suspend our judgementis till the Actis be proclaimed and prented.

<sup>(8)</sup> Printed in Acts of Parliament, vol. vii. p. 272, and in Wodrow's History, vol. i. App. p. 14. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 105. In Nicoll's MS. it is followed by “the Oath of Alledgeance,” which he had already inserted.—See page 321, note 3.



The morne thairefter, being Settirday the 13 of Julij, the Erle of Middleton, the Kinges Commiffioner, tuik his jurney to Court. And ficlyke, upone Monday thaireftir, being the fyftene of that moneth, the Erle of Crawford Lindfay tuik his jurney to Lundon, he being than Great Thesaurer of Scotland.

Upone the laft day of Julij 1661, the Actis paft in Parliament, fince the firft of Januar laft till the 12 of this moneth of Julij, wer all opinlie and folempnie proclaimed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh; quhilk proclamation began at ellevin houres befor nune, and endit not till fext at nycht.

In Julij, the Citidail of Leith wes flichted by ordor from his Majeftie; and fum of the great cannoun, lying thair fince the Ufurperis haid power, wer brocht up to the Caftell of Edinburgh in Auguft thaireftir.

Upone the 25 day of Auguft 1661, Mr. Robert Burnet of Crimond, ane of the Lordis of Seffion, depairtit this lyff;—ane very guid, honeft, and religious Chriftiane.

It is formerlie recordit, that the Erle of Glencairne chancellor, and the Erle of Rothes prefident of the Secreit Counfell, went up to Court in Apryll laft, and returned not till Edinburgh quhill Settirday the laft of Auguft. Quhat directiones thai haid from his Majeftie it wes not knawin; bot eftir thair returne, the Secreit Counfell convenit, and upone the fext of September immediatlíe thaireftir gave out this act and Proclamatione following:—

THE Lordis of his Majefties Privy Counsell having confiddered his Majefties Letter of the dait at Quhitehall the fourtene day of August last, bearing, that quhairas his Majeftie by his Letter to the Presbytrie of Edinburgh in the moneth of August 1660 yeiris, declared his royall purpos to mantene the government of the Church of Scotland settled by law, and the Estaites of Parliament of this kingdome having, fince that time, not onlie rescindit all the Actis fince the troubles began, relating to that government, bot also declared all these Parliamentis null and voyd, leving to his Majeftie the setling of the church government; Thairfor, in complýance with that Act recifforie, and in pursuance of that Proclamatione of the tent of Junij last, and in contemplation of the inconvenientis that accompanied and ischued from the Church government as it hath bene exercised these twenty thrie yeiris past, and of the unfutabilnes thair-of to his Majefties Monarchicall eſtate, and of the ſadlie experienced confufiones quhich, during these lait troubles, have bene cauſed by the violences done to his Majefties royall preroga-



tive, and to the government civil and ecclesiastick established by unquestionable autoritie ; His Majestie, having respect to the glorie of God, and to the guid and intrest of the Protestant religion, and being zealous of the ordour, unitie, peace, and stabilitie of the Church within this kingdome, and of its better harmony with the government of the churches of England and Ireland, hath bene pleased, eftir mature deliberatioun, to declair unto his Counsell his firme resolutioun to interpose his Royall autoritie for restoiring of this Church to its richt government by Bischops, as it wes by law befor the lait trubles, during the regnes of his Majesties royall father and grandfather of blissed memorie, and as it now standis satled by law ; and that the rentis belonging to severall Bischoprikes and Deanreis be restored and maid vesfull to the Churche according to justice and the standing law ; Haif, thairfoir, in obedience of and conforme to his Majesteis royall pleasure afoirsaid, ordaned, and by these presentis ordanes, the Lyon King at airmes, and his bretherene heraldis, pursevantis, and messingeris of airmes, to pas to the Mercat Croces of Edinburgh, and uther royall burrowis of the kingdome, and thair be oppin proclamatioun, to mak publicatione of this his Majesteis royall plesure for restoiring the Church of this kingdome to its rycht government by Bischopis ; and in his Majesteis name to requyre all his good subjectis to compose thameselfis to ane cheerfull acquiescence and obedience to the same, and to his Majesteis soverane autoritie now exercised within this kingdome ; and that nane of thame presume, upone ony pretence quhatsumevir, by discoursing, preaching, revilling, or ony irregular and unlauchfull way, the indevoring to alienat the affectiones of his Majesteis guid subjectis, or dispose thame to ane evill opinioun of his Majestie or his government, or to the disturbance of the peax of the kingdome : And to inhibite and discharge the assembling of Ministeris in thair severall Sinodicall meetings untill his Majesteis farder plesure thairin be knawin ; Commanding heirby all schirreffis, bailleis of baillereis, stewartis of stewarteis, and thair deputes, all justices of peace, and magistrates and counsell of burrowis, and all uther publict ministeris, to be cairfull within thair severall boundis and jurisdictiones to sie this Act punctuallie obeyed ; and gif thai sall find any persone or persones, upone ony pretextis quhatsumevir, by discoursing, preaching, reviling, or utherwayis, as is afoirsaid, failleing in thair dew obedience heirunto, or doing ony thing in contrarie theirow, that thai furthwith committ thame to prisson, till his Majesteis Privy Counsell, eftir the information of the offence, give farder ordour thairin : And heirof the schirreffis, and utheris afoirmentioned, ar to have a speciall cair, as they will ansuer upone thair deuty and alledgiance to his Majestie : And farder, the Lordis of his Majesties Privy Counsell, do heirby inhibite and discharge all persones lyable in payment of ony of the rentis formerlie belonging to bischoprikes and deanreis, from payment of the rentis this present yeir 1661, or in tyme cuming, or ony pairt thair- of, to ony persone quhatsumevir, untill thai resave new ordour thairanent from his Majestie or his Counsell. And ordanes these presentis to be prented and published, as said is, that nane pretend ignorance of the same.



This Act was proclaimed upone the fext day of September, being Fry-day, at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, with great solempnitie, the Croce being richlie covered, the Lyoun king at airmes being thair, and a great number of heraldis and pursevantis, in thair koates of airmes, with fex trumpetters founding. And to countenance this proclamatioun, the proveft, bailleis, and counfell of Edinburgh, wer ordanit to be present perfonalie; quhilk thai did, at the faid Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and thair officeris at thair bak, in thair best apperrell and lievreyis usuall at fuch solempniteis.

Now, lat the Reidar ftay a lytill and confider the chaynges of the tyme, and the Lordis wonderfull workis and difpenfationes thairin, and to call to mynd the dayis of old; that is, that in November 1638, and in October 1639, the Covenant wes folemlie fworne and ratifyed in feverall Generall Affembleis and Parliamentis. Lykewyfe the League and Covenant wes fworne and fubfcrivit in October 1643, and ratifyed and approvin by findrie actis of Parliament; quhairin the haill archebifchops and bifchops of Scotland, by the actis of the Affemblie, wer depofed, and aucht of thame excommunicat, as alledgit trubleris of the peace of the kirk and kingdome, in bringing in the fervice buik, book of cannone, eftablifching a tyrannicall power over the kirk; for eftablifching the articles of Peerth, for obfervation of feftivall dayis, for kneeling to the communion, for adminiftratioun of the communion in privat places, for chaynge of the government of the kirk; for thair fitting in Counfell, Seffioun, and Excequer; for thair ryding, fitting, and voycing in Parliamentis, and for fitting in the benches as Juftices of peace; for thair keiping and autorizing corrupt Affembleis at Lynlithgow, Glasgow, Abirdene, St. Androis, and Peerth; for reftrayning of frie Generall Affembleis; and for findrie maa causes, fpecifeit and exprefit in the actis of Generall Affembleis, and actis of Parliament:—For quhilkis thai wer extirpeit, depofit, and aucht of thame excommunicat, and lying under the fentence of excommunicatioun evir untill this tyme; bot now received and takin in as governouris of the kirk, quhairin a great chaynge and alteratione may be fene in few yeiris.

Bot now, fince it hes pleafit his Majeftie, with advyfe of the honorable Lordis of his heyne Privy Counfell, to reftoir Bifchops to the governa-



ment of the church in Scotland, as is now declared by the former proclamation, our prayers and supplications false to the great Lord of Heven, to bless his Majesty with many and happy days, to be a nurse father to his church, and to make choice of pious and modest men for that government, and [that] the Lord would indew them with the spirit of their callings, and high functions of the ministry, quhairunto they are called, to the glory of his holy name, and profit of this pure kirk and kingdom.

At this Council day also, being the fifth of September 1661, the Lord Chancellor brought down with him the Privy Seal, quhilk he delivered to the Erle of Marshell, quha this day [was] installed Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and received, sworn and admitted to that office the same day in presence of the Lords of Privy Council. The same day also, Mr. Andro Gilmoir advocat was, by his Majesty's appointment and patent, created knight baronet in presence of the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council.

At this time also, viz. in the end of September 1661, sure report came down from the Court of England, that the King's marriage with Dona Katherina of Portugall was solemnized in Portugall with a very great solemnity and takings of joy.

Also, that the money current in the late pretended Protector's name, Oliver, that cruel usurper, under the title and notion of the Commonwealth of England, was discharged to half passage within that kingdom after the last day of November 1661; but that after that day it should be brought in to the Mint house to be melted, and their to receive weight for weight, paying expenses for the coining.

All this spring, summer, and a great part of the harvest, numbers of witches were taken and apprehended, examined, and executed to death, within Lothian and sum parts of Fife, for witchcraft; quho confessed real copulation with the devil, and renunciation of their baptism. Sindrie others for bestiality, and murder of their awin children borne in adultery and incest, as their particulars extant in process will testify.

I can not omit a piece printed and vented to be sold, intituled "A Breiff Resolution of the present estate of the Subjects of Scotland, in order to Episcopall government, by sacred authority, reestablished in this king-



dome; or, *Episcopus Scoticanus Redivivus*, for satisfioun of the pepill. *Autore Philalethio.*" The subje&t mater wes this: "Hofea, 10. 4, "They have spokin wordis, fweiring fallie in making a covenant: thus judgement springeth up as hemlok in the furrowis of the feild." Numb. 30. 5, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, "Gif the husband or father, fall any wyfe diffalow the Vowes, or oathes of his wyff, or dochter, eftir that he hath hard thame, thai becum voyd, and nather stand nor bind, and the Lord fall forgive hir becaws the husband or father difalowed hir."—A pece indeid full of mater for that purpos, bot of ane heigh strayne and style, and full of Latyne, quhairof the vulgar and commoun pepill wer not capable.

This Michaelmes terme fell upone Tyfday the first of October, quhairat these perfonen following wer chofin magistrates of Edinburgh, viz. Sir Robert Murray continued provest; Robert Sandelandis, Williame Reid, Johnne Lawder, and Patrik Murray, bailleis; Edward Edzar deane of gild, and George Jarden thesaurer of Edinburgh. Bailleis of the Cannogait ar these, Williame Johnnestoun, and George Campbell. Bailleis of Leith ar these, Johnne Jowfie, and Johnne Foulertoun. Bailleis at Portisburgh, alias West Poirt, ar these, Archibald Ker barone baillie, and Williame Lowry the uther baillie.

And becaus of my relation to the Toun of Glasgou, quhairin I wes bred and borne, I thocht gude to record the names of the magistrates thair for this yeir following: to witt, Colene Campbell elder provest; Mr. Peter Bell, William Cwmyng, and Andro Mudie bailleis; Phederik Hammiltone deane of gild, Hew Nisbet thesaurer, Manaffes Lyle dekin convenar.

The Secreit Counfell of Scotland met upone the same day of the electioun of the magistrates of Edinburgh; quha actit lytill at that tyme, save onlie these particularis following, to witt, they put to libertie the Erle of Tweddiell, quha wes securit in the Castell of Edinburgh; by the space of many dayis befor, and yit did confyne him in his awin duelling place, and within thrie myles about. 2. The Heyland clannes wer callit in, and ordanit to find cautioun for keiping the peace, and geving obedience to the lawis and actis of Parliament. 3. Ane Proclamatione emittit, makand intimation that the Commiffioneris for valuatione of teyndis and vacand



ftipendis ar to fit doun at Edinburgh, the 13 day of November nixt thair-  
eftir. 4. A Proclamation anent certane fals cunzie convoyit to this cun-  
trie out of Holand, and difcharging the refait and venting of thame.

On Mononday, being the 30 day of September 1661, ane embaffadour  
from the Croun of Swedland landit at Tour hill, and haid ane honorable  
reception from his Majeftie the King of Great Britane; his awin royall  
regiment being up in airmes, and thrie companyes thair of placed at Tour  
hill, viz. his Majefties own company, with the croun in the Royall culloris;  
the fecond, the rofe and croun; and the thrid, the flower-de-luce and  
croun; befydes thefe thrie companyes of fute, his Royall hynes the Duke  
of Yorkis lyfgaird of hors. Quhair, many thowfand fpectatoris came to  
behold this ftrange and difperate conflict; for, upone landing of the Lord  
Embaffadour from the croun of Sweden, the poynt of honor then lay (ac-  
cording to auncient cuftome) quho fould ryde foirmeft of thefe two noble  
patriotes the Spanyard and Frenfche?—quhich could not be decyded, bot  
by the fortitude and valour of thair heroik campiones, quhich wes foone  
put in execution on both fydes. For immediately upone the landing of the  
Sweddis Embaffadour, fo great was the incomparable prudence of Seneor  
de Nalance fecretar to his excellency the Lord Embaffador of Spaine,  
that by his valour and dexteritie, thair noble defignne wes happelie brocht  
to perfection, the projectis of the Frenfche frustrated, and thair chivalrie  
diffipated, notwithstanding that gallant pairtie of hors quho advanced als  
far as the Kingis bridge at the Tour; yit wer forced to ane difhonorale  
retreat, having thair horfes gorred by the Spanifche tuckes, thair heidis  
brokin by feveral brickbattis, the poftilion to the Frenfche Embaffadores  
koatche difmonted, and thrie horfes killed, the harnace cut, and many of  
his fervandis woundit. In which action, Seneor Don Dego deported him-  
felff lyke a noble heroe, and a noble patriot to his prince and cuntrey;  
the lyke did Seneor of the horfe, and Seneor maifter of the ftale; for  
quhich rare atcheevment, great is thair merite and renoun to all pofter-  
ritie. Bot to be breiff and infallible, during this conflict diveris of the  
Spanifche foote nimblie paffed Toure hill, with thair rapeiris drawn in  
thair handis, in ordour to the bettir fecuring of thair Lord Embaffadouris



koatche ; but neir the chain began another dispute, quhair ane Frensche man wes flaine, and diveris woundit. Eftir quhich [they] pafte along in the ftreitis in thair former pofture, with thair fwordis drawin in thair handis, bot fand lytill oppofitione eftirwardis. Then came up the Frensche Embaffadores koatche with two horfes in it, thrie being killed, as befoir mentioned, and the fourt not in a condition for the prefent ufe. The retinue of the Embaffadores being pafte from of the Hill, his Majefties gairdes drew af lykewayis, and the pepill returned peceablie to thair awin habitationes, being lytill harme done, bot quhat befell the Frensche, and lytill to the Spanzard. Indeid, it wes the fortoun of the Monfieurs to refave the greateft lois, fyve being tranflated out of this world into another, and above 30 wounded ; with the lois of one Spanzard and very few wounded, for indeid, through thair abundant fortitude and magnanitude, thai became triumphant that day ; it being worthy of obfervation, that ane ancient man of the Spanifche pairtie difputed feveral paffes with fex Frensche men, and with his glittering tuck maid thame feell the poynt fmartlie, as weill as fie it, and at the laft, wes tymelie releived by fum of his freindis. To conclude, gif the Frensche men had bene unanimus, the day had proved wors, bot it is not the number of men bot heroik heartis ; quhich remyndis me of ane excellent paffage in the dayis of King Henery the Fyft of England, quho, befoir the battell at Agincourt in France, heir- ing of the great and warlik preparationes of the Frensche, wes fum thing perplexed ; bot one Capitane Gam ftanding by, faid, That gif thair fa many, there wer anewch to be killed, enowch to be takin priffoneris, and anewch to ryn away. Quhich refolute fpeech much cheered up the King, and the day proved victorious to his majeftie. So, by the heroik gallantry of the magnanimous prudence and fortitude of the Spanzairdis pairtie, deservedlie thai became triumphant, and the Monfieuris repelled, altho they exceidit in number.

At this tyme, and mony weekis befoir, fum of the miniftrie luiking for preferment in the Church of Scotland, and that his Majeftie wes to advance fum of thair number to Epifcopall dignitie, mony of thame foght eftir it ; and mony utheris fpak and taght aganes it as unlauchfull ; yit



his Majesteis will wes to haif thair dignities advanced, as will heireftir be declaired. To this purpos, by the Kingis Majesteis ordour, Mr. James Scharp sumtyme minifter at the kirk of Craill, and lait profeffor of divinitie at the Univerfitie of St. Androis, and Mr. Andro Fairfoull minifter at Duncce, went up to Lundon in England, thair to refave thair ordouris and confecration, Mr. Scharp to be Archebifchop of St. Androis, and Maifter Fairfoull to be Archebifchop of Glasgaw; that, eftir thair returne, thefe two Archebifchops may consecrat the inferior bifchops within thair feverall dyoceis; quhairof yow fall haif accompt at thair returne. Thefe two, accompanied with Mr. James Hamiltoun, brother to the Lord Belhevin, and minifter at the kirk of Cambufnethame, went in to England to the end abovewrittin, upone Fryday the aughtene day of O&ctober 1661.

At this tyme alfo, come down from England to Edinburgh, a printed paper, declairand, how that, at Haryfuird in England, fell out a terribill and violent tempeft and earthquaik, upone Tyfday the firft of O&ctober 1661, about two in the eftir nune, to the amazement of all the inhabitantes thair about. The firft begynning wes with ane terribill wind, continuing the fpace of two houres, tiring houfes, that none durft cum furth of thair durres; a ftepill and findry houfes blown down, and much pepill killed; thaireftir, wes hard claps of thunder; eftir quhich fell fuch hailftones, that the lyke wer nevir fene befor, each hailftone being about the bignes of ane eg, deftroying the cattell that wes in the feild, and did much uther harme. Then followit a terrible earthquaik, continueing the fpace of halff ane hour, fo amazing the pepill, that thai thocht the Laft Day wes cum. Immediatelie thaireftir, appered a bright cloud as it haid bene at nune day, bot fuddentlie over caffin with a blak cloud, out of quhich appered two perfyte airmes and handis; in the richt hand, a great braid fword, and in the left, a cup or boull, as wes conceived, full of bluid. The pepill having glutted thair eyis with amazement, and filled thair hartis with great feir, with beholding thefe prodigious apparitiones, thair appered yit a pece of corne ground reddy to moaw, and ane fyeth lying by; from quhence was hard a ftrong and loud voyce, faying, ‘Wo, Wo, to thee and to the inhabitantes thair of, for He cums that is to cum, and thai fall all fie



him! At the ending of these wordis, the pepill gave out a grevous cry, and many wemen that wer with chyld, throw extreame fear, fell in travell; bot none so wonderfull to be takin notice of, as Maistres Margaret Pulmore, the Clerkis wyf of the toun, quho for the space, wanting hir bodilie helth, haid soght for cure to the doctouris of phesik; this Maistres Pulmoir at that very instant fell in travell, being exceidinglie affrighted, and brocht furth thrie maill chyldrene, quho haid all teith and spak as soone as thai wer borne. The first said, 'The day is appoynted, quho [which] no man can shun.' The second demandit, 'Quhoould be sufficient to bury the deid?' The thrid said, 'Quhair wold thair be corne anewch found to satisfie the hungrie and neidy?' Eftir these wordis, thai all thrie gave up the ghoft and deyit, to the great amazement of all the beholderis; and the mother of the chyldrene doeth ly diftraçtit, raging. This I thoct guid to infert heir, till the treuth and event fall be known.

In the last Parliament, haldin at Edinburgh the 12 day of Julij 1661, thair wes ane A& for ordoring the payment of dettis betuix creditor and debtor; quhairin it wes Statute,—

THAT all soumes of money contracted befor Witsounday 1658, exceeding 1000 pund principall, should be suspendit for sex yeir, the debtor paying ane yeiris annuellrent at Candilmes thaireftir 1662; the residue to be ane principall soume, and to be payit at thrie termis, upone securitie for payment thairof at these termis, and execution ordanit to be direct for payment of the annuellrentis, bot not for the principall soumes, for quhilkis personall execution is ordanit to be forborne by the space of sex yeiris, fra Witsonday 1661. The benefite of this forberance is to such as pay the yeiris annuellrent at Candlemes 1662, and sall compeir and upone oath declair, befor any of the Lordis of Session, with the Clerk, that thair dettis exceidis the value of four yearis rent of thair estait, pertening to and possest by thame; utherwayis to be excludit from the benefite of forbearance; as in that Act, contening sindry uther cautiones and provisiones, at mair lenth is contenit.

This favour and benifite being grantit to debitouris, as the lyke indulgence can not be schawin to haif bene granted at any tyme in this kingdome, the debitouris taking hold of the fame, many hundrethis of thame refoirtit to Edinburgh, to tak the benefite of this A& of forbearance, and gave thair oath and declaratioun, as is thairin preseryvit, and that in the moneth of O&tober 1661.



The plotteris in England, and despyferes of monarchy and monarchicall governament, did not as yit ceis and leave of thair plotting, bot continued ftill in thair wicked and treafonable courfes and defignes: for which findry perfones wer apprehendit and fecured, particularlie the perfones following; viz. Colonell Parker, Colonell Straiter, Colonell Wilx, Major Gledman, Colonell Litcoit, Colonell Kenrik, Lievtenant-colonell Read, Captane Chaffin, alfo Major Heyns lait major of hors, and Colonell Markhame, wer maid clofe priffoneris at Hartfoord. This wes done in the latter end of O&tober 1661.

It is alfo now reveilled, how that impudent leying factioun in England have been buffie in forging prodigious and monftruous accidentis, laitlie befallin perfones and places beft affected to the governament of Church and Stait; in faying and prenting, that, in findry pairtes of England, thair rayned blood, frogs, and uther animals; that many perfones did fie a flaming fword, troupes of horfes in the air; that fuch and fuch perfones hath bene ftricken dumb, blind, deid, as thai wer reiding devyne fervice; that prodigious fyres, thunderis, lychtninges, haill, hath deftroyed feverall of his Majefteis guid fubjectis; and of ane earthquaik in Haryfoord; and of ane woman delyverit of thrie maill childrene, all of thame fpeiking plainlie at thair verie birth, and denuncing judgementis upone the land: All thefe wer bottomeles fictiones, devyfit to mak thefe forgereis and fictiones probable to many; dyveris quhairof hath entered a&iones aganes the printeris, in hope to fall upone the originall forgeris.

New Frenfche wyne aryved in the Weft feas, upone the 24 of O&tober this yeir, and at Leith the 29 of the fame moneth.

Thair fell out great debait and contentioun this yeir, betuix the Merchandis of Edinburgh and the Craftifmen, anent thair privileges in the mater of electioun of thair magiftrates, quhairin the craftifmen wer alto-gidder mifkenit and neglectit. Complantis and perfutes being raifit *hinc inde*, aganes utheris befoir the Privie Counfell, the Lordis ordanit the electioun to ftand gude for this yeir, and till the next electioun; and gif any perfone heireftir fould find him felff intereft and haid juft caus to complene, he fould be hard.



At this tyme also, the Turkische army come in to Transilvania and sum pairtes of Germany, of intentioun to haif overrun these pairtes. Bot it fell out contrare to thair intentioun, for the Emperour and Princes of Germany did feght thame, killed above fourtie thowfand, and tuik twenty thowfand or thairby priffoneris. The Prince of Transilvania and his ter-ritoreis being overrun by these Turkische armyes, he wes forcit to flie, and come over to England, to petitioun for our Kinges ayd and affistance aganes thame. Bot eftir his landing, being wereyit in his jurney, he caufit draw furth his koatche to ane privat pairt in the feildis, quhair he was crowallie and inhumanelie murdered by his awin koatcheman, callit Ifaac Jacob, a Jew, and by his awin postilione; quha having fled difgyfed, wer apprehendit at Lundoun, felling sum of his jewellis.

Upone the fourt of November 1661, James Duke of Ormound wes created great Lievtenant of the kingdome of Yreland.

A list of the names of these that wer to be preferrit to be Bifchops;—<sup>(9)</sup> Mr. James Scharp Archebifchop of St. Androis, Mr. Andro Fairfoull Archebifchop of Glasgow, Mr. Johnne Meinzes Bifchop of Galloway, Mr. Robert Lowrie Bifchop of Dumblane and Deane of the Chapell Royall. Mr. David Strachane Bifchop of Breachin, Mr. Murdo M'Keinzie Bifchop of Murray, Mr. Johnne Paterfone Bifchop of Rofs, Mr. Thomas Sydferff Bifchop of Abirdene, Mr. Johnne Hay Bifchop of Caithnes, [Mr. George Wifchart] Bifchop of Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Wallace Bifchop of Ergyll, Mr. George Halybirtoun Bifchop of the Yles, Mr. James Hammiltoun Bifchop of Orknay, Mr. Mylne Bifchop of Dunkell. This is onlie the list at this tyme, quhilk may alter, as falbe heireftir declairit.

The holy communioun of the Lordis Supper being celebrat in all the kirkis of Edinburgh upone the fevintene day of November 1661, ther wer twa boyis of refonable aige, quha, in the very tyme of that holy action, went down to the North Loch to play and pas thair tyme upone the yce, quhilk, not being fullie frozin, did brek, and thai both fell down, and wer

---

<sup>(9)</sup> In the marginal note, Nicoll remarks, " Bot this list did not hald, and thairfoir the trew list is to be fund in the Observationes anno 1662."



drowned miserablie in filth and dirt. Lat this be ane document to all prophaneris of the Saboth.

19 November 1661. This day come out ane A& of the Privie Counfell of Scotland aganes Jefuites, Seminary Preiftis, fayeris or heareris of Mes, Papiftes and Refetteris of thame, ordaning all A&is of Parliament, and uther a&is of Counfell, lawis of this kingdome, to be put in executione aganes thame, without ony exceptioun or reftitutione; as lykewyfe, that all a&is maid of befoir aganes the refetteris of the faidis perfones, fall have full force, ftrenth, and effect, and be put to dew executione aganes thame, and the paynes contenit in the faidis a&is to be exactit. Quhilk a& and ordinance wes immediatelie thaireftir proclaimed at Edinburgh, and mony uther Royall burrowis.

At Edinburgh the twentieane day of November 1661, ane A& and Proclamatioun emitted for praying for the Kinges Majestie, his Quene, the Kinges mother, his brother the Duke of York, and that royall familie, ut infra.

FORSAMEKILL as it hatli pleasit the Kinges Majestie, by a letter of the dait the                      day of this instant, to ordour the Lordis of his Majesteis Privie Counsell to issue a command to all Presbytereis of this kingdome, that in all thair severall churches, immediatlie eftir prayer for his Majestie, they do pray for Quene Katherene, for Mary Quene Mother, James Duke of York, and the rest of the royall progeny: Thairfoir they command and charge, that heireftir all Ministeris within all the severall churches of this kingdome, do pray for his Majestie, and immediatlie thaireftir for Quene Katherene his royall consort, Mary Quene Mother, James Duke of York, and the rest of the royall familie, as they will be ansuerable upone thair heighest perrell; and ordanes thir presentis to be prented, and publicatioun to be maid thairof at the Mercat Croces of all the heid burghes within this kingdome, that nane pretend ignorance.

Sic Subr.

PET. WEDDIRBURNE, Cls. Sti Concilij.

This a& and ordinance wes upone morne thaireftir solemplie proclaimed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, being richlie covered.

At this tyme, and by the space of mony weekis befoir, since Lambes laft, the Flanderis fiveris aboundit in Holand; quhairof mony Scottis merchandis, and utheris refoirtand thair, fell in lang dwyning feiknes, sum utheris gave up the ghoft. And amonge utheris, that pious prudent man Sir [James] Hope of Hoptoun knycht, lait Lord of Counfall and Seffioun, returning feik of that difeas from Holand, depairtit this lyff immediatlie



eftir he come to the Scottis fchoir, upone the 23 of November this yeir 1661 ;—a man full of vertew, quha keipit mony pure and indigent pepill at labour in the Leid Mynes, and Leith, and uther verteous exercifes, and be his meanis haid a lyfliehood.

On Wednefday the 20 day of November 1661, being the firft day of the meeting of the adjourned Parliament of England, his Majeftie maid a gracious fpeech to both Houfes of Parliament ; quhairin, among mony uther fpeechis toward the weill of that kingdome, he did unfold to thame the ftraites and neceffiteis, quhairwith he ftrugleth, relating to the publi& peace and faiftie of the kingdome, and of the crying dettis quhich do every day call upon him, and of the neceffar provifione quhich ar to be maid without delay for the verie faiftie of the kingdome, of the great fumes of money that fould be readie to difcharge the feverall fleetis quhen thai cum home, and for the neceffar preparatiounes that ar to be maid for fetting out a new fleet to fea aganest the fpring. Among uther buffines in this fpeech, his Majeftie declaires, that thair ar mony wicked instrumentis ftill as active as evir, quho labour nycht and day to difturb the publi& peace, and to mak all pepill jealous ane of another. The generall temper and affectioun of the natione is not fo weill compofed, as his Majeftie hoped fould haif bene, eftir fo signall bleffignes of God Almichtie upone him and us all ; bot let us not be difcuraged, bot gif we help ane another, we fall, with Godis bliffing, maifter all our difficulteis.

Thair wer findry ordores gevin out for removing of the Englifche fuldieris quho wer yit remayning in the Scottis garifones ; bot in refpect of the frequent divifionnes both in Church and Stait, and feiring farder diftractiones among ourfelffis in Scotland, thefe Inglifche fodgeris wer fuffered to ftay for a tyme. Yit notwithstanding, in the moneth of November 1661, new ordores wer fent down from his Majeftie, that all the Inglifche garifones fould remove from Scotland, and all the citidaillis throw this hail land fould be flichted and caffin down. And in refpect the dounlefing thairof wold be chargebill, the Toun of Edinburgh tuik upone thame to demolifche the Citidaill of Leith, buildit by the Inglifches.

Lykeas alfo at this tyme, viz. upone Settirday the 23 of November 1661,



thair rais a contraverfie betuix the induellaris of Sterling, and the Englishe fodgeris in the Castell of Sterling, quhairin thair [wer] sum killed, and findry perfones hurt and woundit; quhairin the Counsell of Scotland tuik such ordour as materis wer pacified.

Upone the twenty-ane day of November 1661, his Majestie went to his Parliament of England, and thair presentit him selff in his royall apperrell, and his crowne upone his heid; at quhilk tyme his Parliament did condiscend to grant to his Majestie, for his awin proper use, twelff hundreth thousand pund sterling per annum. And these who wer actually in armes, ather aganes his deceift royall father, or aganes himselff, are ordanit to remove thame selff fra Lundoun the space of twentie myles. Lykeas in the moneth of November and December, findry perfones quha wer upone the jury upone his Majesties fatheris death and murther, wer brocht to the bar in the Parliament Hous of Commounes, and put to executioun, being arreynged, convicted, and condempned to death; sum heidit, hangit, and quartered, according to the qualitie of thair offence in that behalff.

The Kinges Majestie having stedfastlie resolvit to promote the estait, power, and dignitie of Bischops, and to remove all impedimentis contrary thairto; it thairfor pleasit the Lordis of Secreit Counsell in Scotland to give furth and emit this Act and proclamation following:

ANE ACT OF COUNSELL ORDORING PRESENTATIONE OF MINISTERS TO BE DIRECT TO BISCHOPS.

EDINBURGH, the 12 day of December 1661. Forasmuch as by ane act of Privy Counsell of the dait the sext day of September last, his Majesties royall plesour to restoir the Church of this kingdome to its ryght governament by Bischops, as it wes by law befor the late troubles, during the regne of his Majesties royall father and grandfather of blissed memory, and as it now standis sattled by law, wes maid known to all the subjectis of this kingdome by oppin proclamation at the Mercat Croces of all burroughs royall: And as it is statute by the first act of the twentie one Parliament of King James the Sext, that all presentationes to benefices sould be directed thaireftir to the Archebischop or Bischop of the dyoces within the boundis quhairrof any vacand church lyeth; so that, since thair restitution to thair former digniteis, privilegis, and poweris settled upone thame by law and actis of Parliament, no Minister within this kingdome sould be admitted to ony benefice, bot upone presentationes, directed as said is; and yit, notwithstanding thairrof, it is informed, that upone presentationes directit to Presbyteries, they do daylie proceed to admit ministeris to kirkes and benefices, albeit the Arche-



bishops and Bischops ar restored to thair digniteis, sum of thame already consecrated, and all of thame within a very schort tyme will be invested in thair rychtes and benefices, and im-  
powered to receave presentationes, and grant admissiounes thairupone : Thairfor, the Lordis of  
his Majesties Privy Counsell prohibites, and by these presentis discharges all patrones to direct  
any presentatioun to ony Presbytereis ; as also, discharges all and sindry the Presbytereis  
within this kingdome, to proceed to the admission of ony minister to any benefice of kirk with-  
in thair respective boundis upone any such presentatiounes, as thai will be ansuerable ; with  
certificatioun, that gif thai do utherways, the saidis presentatione and admission shall be voyd  
and null, as gif thai haid nevir bene granted ; And ordanes these presentis to be prented, and  
publisched at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and uther places neidfull, that nane pretend ig-  
norance.

Subt thus,

PET. WEDDIRBURNE, Cls. Sti. Concilij.

Prented by EVAN TYLAR, Prenter to the Kingis most excellent Majestie.

Westminster, 15 December 1661. Now to returne to the Episcopall  
dignity of Scotland, it is formerlie recordit that Mr. James Scharp fum-  
tyme minifter at Craill, thaireftir profeffor of divinitie at St. Androis,  
Mr. Andro Fairfoull fumtyme minifter at Leith, thaireftir minifter at  
Dunee, Mr. James Hammiltoun lait minifter at Cambufnethame, went  
up to Court upone the Fryday, the fyftene day of October laft, to be con-  
fecrat in thair severall ftatiounes eftir mentionat ; bot it wes delayit (upone  
quhat occafione the wryter knawis not) till the fyftene day of December  
1661, being a Saboth day. At quhich tyme, by a commiffioun from his  
Majestie, under the Great Seall of England, direct to the Bifhop of Lun-  
doun and Lord Bifhop of Worchefter, these thrie perfones abovenamed,  
and Mr. Robert Lichtoun primer of the College, wer all consecrat to thair  
severall offices and digniteis following ; to witt, the said Mr. James Scharp  
to the Archebifchoprik of St. Androis, designned Lord Archebifchop of  
St. Androis ; the said Mr. Andro Fairfoull, designned Andro Lord Bifhop  
of Glasgou ; and the said Mr. James Hammiltoun, James Lord Bifhop  
of Galloway ; and the said Mr. Robert Lichtoun primour of the College  
of Edinburgh, Robert Lord Bifhop of Dumblayne, and Deane of his  
Majesteis Chapell Royall of Scotland. This consecration wes a&tit with  
great folempnitie, in prefence of many of the nobilitie and clergy of  
England, and many of the nobles of Scotland, being thair for the tyme  
attending his Majestie. This ordour of consecratioun at Westminster wes



done of necessitie, becaus thair wes no bishop on lyff in Scotland, except onlie one, to wit, Mr. Thomas Sydeferff, Bishop of Galloway.—Eftir this consecration, these new bishops, with mony peeris of England and Scotland, wer feasted in the new parochie yaird at Westminster; eftir quhich, the Bishops went all to the church and hard ane uther sermond.

In December this yeir 1661, new horrid plottis dete&it, that hes bene plotting these mony monethis bypast by findry monstrous plotteris that wer to rais a new rebelloun, as gif alre&y thair haid not ben anewch of blood spilt, for quhich purpos they haid bound thamefelffis by ane oath of secrecy; for quhich a Committee of Lordis and Commounes wer apoyntit to sit at Quhytehall for tryell thair of. Quhat sal be fund by these of the Committee it sal be notit heireftir; in the mean tyme, God save the King and all that Royall progenie.

To draw this yeir to ane end, it wald be rememberit quhat persones of Privy Counsell and Seffioun wer preferrit this yeir of God 1661. The names of the persones of Secreit Counsell ar alre&y fet down in this volume and Observatiounes for this yeir, as may be sene in the preceding scheitis. Bot becaus sum of the Lordis of Seffioun wer knyghtit eftir thai wer placed in that fait, thairfoir it wald be recordit quha of thame wer knyghtit, and quho not. Thair names followes;—Sir Johnne Gilmour of Craigmiller knyght, Sir [Alexander] Falconer of Halkertoun knyght, Sir Archibald Prymros of Chesteris knyght, Sir James Lokhart of Ley knyght, Sir Johnne Skowgall of Quhytkirk knyght, Sir Archibald Sterling of Carden knyght, Sir George M'Keinzie of Tarmack knyght, Sir Robert Murray justice clerk, Sir James Foulles of Colingtoun knyght, Sir Robert Nairne of Strathurde, [Sir James M'Gill of Cranstoun,] Sir Andro Aytoun of Kinglassie, Sir James Dalrumpill of Stair knyght. These former 13 wer all knichted. As for the uther twa Lordis of Seffioun, viz. Mr. Robert Burnet, and Mr. James Robertoun, they renuncit the ordour of knyighthood; and, eftir the death of Mr. Robert Burnet, Mr. David Nevoy of Ridie wes preferrit to his place. All these foirnamed persones wer able judicious men.

Nota.—It wald be rememberit also, quhat Noblemen wer preferrit to the heigh office of Chancellarie within these thrie scoir and twa yeiris,



being the tyme quhen the Recorder heirop did writt these former Observations. <sup>(10)</sup>—Thair names are these; the Erle of Montrois, Lord Grahame and Mugdok, Chancellor in anno 1600; eftir him, the Erle of Dumfermling; eftir him, Chancellor Hay, callit the Vicount of Diplin; eftir him, the Archebifchop of St. Androis, callit Bifchop Spottifwod; thairefter, the Erle of Lowdoun; and now, this yeir 1661 and the yeir befoir, the office of Chancellarie wes put upone the Erle of Glencairne.

The names of the Thesaureris of Scotland, in that tyme, wer these;—the Pryour of Blantyre; the Erle of Caffiles; the Erle of Dumbar, principall Thesaurer, Sir Johnne Arnot, proveft of Edinburgh for the tyme, his depute; eftir him, the Erle of Mar, and the Lord Merchiftoun, and Sir Gedeon Murray, deputes; eftir him, the Erle of Mortoun, principall, and the Erle of Traquhair, his depute: thaireftir, the Erle of Traquair, Thesaurer principall, and under him twa under refaveris, viz. Sir Hendry Wardlaw, and Sir James Baillie. Eftir this, thair wer fyve Commiffioneris chofin for the Thesaurarie, viz. the Marques of Ergyll, quha is now forfalt, the Erle of Lowdoun chancellor, the Erle of Glencairne, the Erle of Crawford Lindfay, and Sir James Carmichaell Thesaurer depute. And now, the Erle of Crawford Lindfay is Thesaurer principall, and Williame Lord Bellenden, depute.<sup>(11)</sup>

The names of the perfones that wer Clerkis of Register thir 62 yeiris immediatlie laft bypast;—to witt, Sir Johnne Skene of Curriehill knycht; Thomas Erle of Hadingtoun; Sir Alexander Hay of Monkton knycht; Sir Johnne Hammiltoun of Makdalenes knycht; Sir George Hay of Kilfanies knycht, thaireftir Chancellor; Sir Johnne Hay of Baro, quha wes fumtyme proveft of Edinburgh, and toun clerk of Edinburgh befoir he

---

<sup>(10)</sup> In the margin, Nicoll observes,—“The names of all these that wer Chancellaris thir 61 yeiris last past. Befoir wes Lord Thirlestane Chancellor, in anno 1584, also in my time, I being then a yong boy.” John Lord Thirlestane was appointed Secretary of State, 18th May 1584, and Vice Chancellor, 31st May 1586. He died 3d October 1595; and John Earl of Montrose was appointed Chancellor 15th January 1598-9.

<sup>(11)</sup> Nicoll has afterwards added to this paragraph;—“Now, in anno 1663, the Erle of Rothes is maid great and heigh Thesaurer.”



wes proveft; Sir Alexander Gibfone of Durie knycht; Sir Archibald Johnneftoun of Wariftoun knycht; Sir Archibald Prymros of Chefteris knycht.

The names of the Kinges Advocattis in the fpace of thefe thriefcoir and ane yeiris;—Sir Thomas Hammiltoun, quha thaireftir wes firft created Erle of Melros, and thaireftir Erle of Hadingtoun; Sir Williame Oliphant; Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall; Sir Thomas Nicolfone; and now Sir Johnne Fletcher.

The names of the Clerkis of Seffion at this tyme 1662;—Sir Johnne Gibfoune of Alderftoun, [John] Hay of Hayiftoun, Robert Hammlton lait wryter to the Signet.

Secretaries in my tyme wer thefe;—the Lord Menmure of the name of Lindfay; L. Cockburne of Clerkingtoun; Secretar Elphingftoun; eftir him, Sir Alexander Hay of Monktoun; eftir him, the Erle of Melros; eftir him, the Erle of Sterling and Sir Archibald Achefoun conjunct fecretaries; thaireftir, the Erle of Lothiane; and now this yeir 1661, the Erle of Lauderdaill.

The names of thefe perfones that did keip the Registeris and Seallis at this tyme;—Mr. Williame Birnet keipar of Thefaureris register;—Maifter Williame Scharp keipar of the Signet under my Lord Erle of Lauderdaill;—Sir James Prymros kepar of the Privy Seall under the Erle of Marfchall, under him in his abfens, Sir Johnne Foules of Ravilftoun, and Andro Martene;—Mr. James Douglas, and under him James Craufurd, writer to the Privy Seall;—Sir James Cunynghame, and under him Johnne Cunynghame wryter, keipar of the Great Seall under the Erle of Glencairne chancellor.—The names of the Mefaris befoir the Privy Counfell ar thefe; Andro Dowglas, and Mr. Johnne Hendirfone.—The names of the Mefaris befoir the Lordis of Seffione; Robert Hamiltoun, Andro Lytiljohnne, James Wallace, and Johnne Wachope.

The difpofition of the weather this yeir of God 1661; Januar, windie; Februar, windie and foull; Marche, foull, with ane eifterly wind; Apryll, cold and froftie, and abundance of wind and eifterly rayne; Maij, foull weather till the 20 of that moneth; Junij, exceding pleafant weather, and het; Julij, exceding het, fair, and warme weather; Auguft, September,



and October, kyndlie harvest; November and December boifterous, stormie, and windie weather.

The names of the Commiffioneris of Excequer;—the Erle of Glencairne, the Erle of Rothies, the Erle of Marfchell, the Erle of Lauderdaill, the Erle of Midletoun, Sir Johnne Gilmour prefident, [Sir Alexander] Falconer of Halkertoun, Sir Archibald Prymros of Chefter clerk regifter, Sir Johnne Fletcher advocat, Sir Robert Murray juftice clerk, Sir James McGill, Sir James Lokhart of Ley, Sir Williame Fleyming, Sir Johnne Wachop of Nidrie, Mr. James Robertoun, William Scot of Airdrie, Mr. Robert Burnet advocat, thaireftir ane of the Lordis of Seffioun. Fyve of thir foirnamed perfones ordanit to be quorum, haifand present with thame the Thesaurer principall, or depute.—Memberis of this Court ar thir; Sir Adame Blair, Johnne Campbell of Fordie, and Sir Johnne Strachane; Mr. Andro Oifwell dictator.—Clerkis of Excequer ar thefe following; Mr. Patrik Broun prefenter of the Signatoures, Thomas Moncreiff, [James] Lindfay of Mont, James Thompfoun, Mr. Williame Birnet thefaurer clerk.—Mefaris ar thefe; Mr. Johnne Henderfone, and Andro Douglas.—Wryteris to the Great Seill ar thefe; firft, Sir Williame Ker director of the Chancellarie; wryteris under him in that office, Johnne Achefoun, and Mr. Robert Scot.

SO ENDIS THIS YEIR 1661.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

JO. NICOLL.



SUM CERTANE OBSERVATIONES FOR THE YEAR OF  
GOD 1662.

UPONE the fecound day of Januar 1662, thair wes ane A&t emittit and proclaimed, that fuch commoditeis as are to be fchiped and brocht in to Scotland fall be onlie navigated by Scottis men duelling in Scotland, at leift the maifter and thrie fourt pairtes of the marineris being fuch, under the paynes contenit thairin. This A&t ordaned to tak effect efter the firft day of Marche nixttocum 1662.

Upone the nynt day of Januar 1662, thair wes ane new A&t emittit by the Lordis of Secreit Counfell, difchargeing all ecclefiafticall meetingis in Synodis, Prefbyteries, or Seffiones, untill they be autorized and ordored by the Archebifchops and Bifchops upone thair entrie unto the governament of thair refpectiv feas ; quhich wes to be done fpeedily. By quhich A&t, and Proclamation following thairupon, all his Majefteis fubjectis, of quhatfumevir rank, qualitie, or degrie they be, to give all dew reverence and refpect unto the Archebifchops and Bifchops ; and that all the nobilitie, gentrie, and burrois, fchirreffis of fchyres, ftewartis of ftewarteis, bailleis of regaliteis, magiftrates of burghes, juftices of peace, and utheris, publi&t minifteris within thair refpectiv boundis and jurifdictiones, at all tymes give all countenance, affiftance, and incuragment to thame in difcharge of thair office and fervice to his Majeftie in the Church : with certification that gif any fall prefume to refle&t or expres ony difrefpect to thair perfones, fun&tioun, or autoritie, with quhich they ar invefted, they falbe feveirlic and exemplarie puneift according to the nature and qualitie of thair offence ; ordaning thefe premisses to be printed, and publifhed at



the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and uther places neidfull, that none pretend ignorance.

Upone the sext day of Februar this yeir 1662, thair wes ane ftrait Proclamation emittit for keiping of Lentrone, under certane great pecuniall paynes.

Thurfsday, Januar 30, this day thair wes ane folemne fast in England, alfweill by his Majestie, as by the Lordis and Comounes, in memorie of that horride murther of our foverane lord the Kinges Majesteis father, Charles the Firft, of evir bliffed memorie. This fast wes keiped in England.

The fourtene day of Februar 1662, ane Declaratioun and Proclamatioun emittit, declarand his Majesteis pleasure to prorogat the meeting of the Parliament (quhilk wes appoyntit to meit upone the 12 of Marche nixt,) to the 8 of Maij nixt to cum. Quhilk Proclamatioun wes folemnie aëtit at Edinburgh Croce, being richlie covered.

"A Table of the Lawis and Aëtis of Parliament of our moft dreid Sovereane Charles the Secound, haldin at Edinburgh the first day of Januar 1661, by Johnne Erle of Midletoun, Lord Cleremont and Fettircairne, his Majesteis Commiffioner for holding of the faid Parliament."<sup>(1)</sup>

Among my Observationes maid in Anno 1661, mention is made of the Kinges Majesteis matche and mariage with Dona Katherina, onlie dochter to the King of Portingall, quhais mariage wes folempnizat in Portingall in August, at leift in September, 1661. And thaireftir, in November following, his Majestie and his Quene and confoirt, by Aë and Proclamatioun folempnie aëtit, wer ordanit to be prayed for in all the Kirks and Congregationes of Scotland; quhilk wes reallie performit, to the great joy and contentment of all thair guid and loyall subjectis. Now it is demandit, quhat wer the Articles and conditiones agreyit upone betuix these potent and mychtie Kinges at this matche and mariage? We ar informit, that these Articles and propofallis following wer in this maner;—The Embaffadour of Portugall, in name of his maister the King of Portugall,

---

<sup>(1)</sup> This List "of 64 Actis in all," is printed in the various editions of the Acts of Parliament.



in the matche and mariage of his dochter Dona Katherina with the Kinges Majestie of Great Britane, wer these: First, that the Kinges dochter of Portugall sould be of the Protestant religion, as the King of England and Estaites thair do profes, according as the Church of England is now establist; and that scho sould bring along with hir no preist nor servandis bot sex hand mayds, and sum few pages of honour. Secondlie, as for sounes of money to be demandit in name of tocher good, it wes referrit to the Kingis Majestie of Great Britane, to be anfuerit and payit upone billis of exchaynge at Pareis, Amsterdame, Holand, Germany, and Lundoun. Thriddlie, the King of Portugall and his Estaites of Parliament is content to rander up presently the just and equall half of his gold and silver mynes in the West Indianes to the King of Great Britane; and for the better performance heirof, the King of Portugall and his Estaites ar willing and ar oblist to delyver up to his Majestie of Great Britane two cheiff sink portis in Portugall, for harboring of the King of Great Britane his schips; and the two sink portis to belong to his Majestie of Great Britane in all tyme cuming eftir the mariage, for victualing and provisioun of the King of Great Britanes schips, upone the King of Portugallis charges of all necessaris quhairof the Kingis Majesteis schips fall stand in neid of in going south to the West Ingis, and in cuming bak to the north hamewart to England. Fourtlie, the King of Portugall, having onlie ane sone and ane dochter, he is content with consent of his Estaites, that gif it fall pleis God to call his sone, being now seiklie, not having chyl drene to succeid to the croun of Portugall, that the famin croun of Portugall fall apertene to the Kings Majestie of Britane and his succeffouris Kinges of Britane for evir.

Report come now in Februar, that our navy for hamebringing of our Quene, Donna Katherina, wer saille arrayvit at Lisbone in this moneth of Februar 1662; utheris report, upone the 26 of Januar preceeding.

This moneth of Februar 1662, and the moneth of Januar preceeding, wer full of stormes and tempestes throw all pairtes of Europ, and almoist all pairtes of the world, as wes repointit; by quhich tempestis numerous schips did perishe, alsweill Turkes as Christianses.



Item, upon the 13 of Februar 1662, that day being Sant Vallantynes evin, Elizabeth Quene of Bohemia departed this lyff at Lunden, scho being the onlie dochter of King James the Sext of Great Britane, France, and Yreland, &c.

The Kinges Majesteis fleit bound to Portugall, for bringing home his royall confort to England, come saif to ancker at Lisbone the 26 Januar, and wer honorablie refavit. Thrie leagues togidder all the castellis, fortes, bulwarkis, and citideallis, faluted thame with thrie feverall discharges from thair cannoun; the lyke wes done by all or most pairt of the schippes and portes upone the river of Tagu; and on both fydes of Effec, [by] the Brafill fleet, quho wer overjoyed to carey thir newes to thair cuntriemen thair. The morrow thaireftir, being the 27 of that instant, a hous wes assignned to refave Montague, Colonell Talbot, and the rest of his Majesteis fervandis. On Tyfday 28, Mr. Montague haid acces and audience. On Weddinfday, Colonell Talbot haid the lyke. No day past without signall expreffiones from hir Majestie, standing on the richt hand of the Quene Regent, to the new arryved Inglisches. The King of Portugall wes at this tyme 30 myles af, hunting the wyld boar. The letters from Tangeir to the merchandis of Lisbon say, that Tangier wes certanlie delyvered to the Erle of Sandwich; and that Sir Richard Stayner haid the command thair of fyve hundreth seamen till the arryvell of the Erle of Peterborogh. They have gevin the streeetes, postes, and gaites new names, as of King, Quene, Duke of York, Montague, Lawfone, Stayner, &c.

10 Februar 1662, by letteris we ar advertised, that his Majesteis forces passed from Tangier, quhich by that tyme thai wer possessed of. It is reportit to be a place of such concernment as all the world will envy the Englische for the enjoyment of it. Thair is no quhair ane moir fruitfull foill for corne, and will be soone maid the plentiful place for wyne, currantis, raifines, and oyle, gif it be planted; and thair may be salt pannes maid to supley all Christianedome with salt. The feildis are replenished with dait trees and abundance of uther excellent fruites, and affoord plenty of oake and uther timber for building of schips.

18 Februar 1662. That day at Haryfoord began a most violent storme



of rayne mixt with lichtning, continuing about two houres; eftir quhich followit fuch ane impetuous tempeft of wind, that the lyke wes not knawin in thefe pairtes: it continued about ten houres. Thair wes fkarce faiftie within or without dures. Thair wes not a church nor hous in that citie bot refavit a confiderable lofs. Sindry duelling houfes and bernis wer blown down, thair beftiall deftroyed and killed in thame. The heigh wayis ar fo full of fallin treyis that travelleris can hardlie pas.

The boyfterous windis at this tyme continues many weekis togidder, quhairin many fchips at fea wer loift; among quhich ellevin fchips of Algier men of war, befyde feveral pryzes, wer loift.

At this fpring, thair wes great mortalitie in Scotland; and among utheris that wer removed from this lyff, wes Sir Andro Gilmour, that noble fpirite and excellent lawer, a famous and pleafant orator, quha for his judgement in the lawis wes preferrit by his Majeftie to be knichted a knight baronet, and in a way to be farder advanced, gif he haid leaved. He departed this lyff, to the great greaff of many in this kingdome, upone Fryday the 14 day of Marche 1662, being of the aige of 42 yeiris; and wes honorable bureyed upone Tyfday thaireftir, the 18 day of the faid moneth of Marche 1662. His funerallis wes folempnizat with ane extraordiner number of murneris.

Lykewyfe, upone Settirday the 15 day of the famyn moneth of Marche, the Erle of Loudoun, lait Chancellor of Scotland, depairtit this lyff within the toun of Edinburgh; and wes careyed af the toun, and buryed in the Weft cuntrey among his freindis.

Memorandum.—That upone the 9 day of Januar laft 1662, ane A&t, and proclamation following thairon, ifchued out by the Kinges appoyntment, that all refpect and reverence fould be gevin to Bifchops; ordaning all and findry fchirreffis, bailleis of baillereis and regaliteis, proveft and bailleis of burrowis, juftices of peace, and all utheris berand office within this kingdome, fould fie this A&t put in executioun. And now, the Archbifchop of St. Androis, the Archebifchope of Glaſgow, and the Bifchop of Galloway, being upone thair journey toward Scotland, and haiffing cum down from Court the lenth of Berwick, a great number of the nobilitie,



barones, gentillmen, burgeffis, in and about Edinburgh, raid out to meit thame, fum to Cokburnespeth, utheris to Hadingtoun, and many at Muffilburgh; and with all reverence and respect refavit and imbraced thame in great pomp and grandour, with found of trumpet, and all uther courteseis requifite.—This done on Tyfday the 8 day of Apryll 1662.

At this tyme, and findry yeiris befor, the taverneris of this kingdome haid learned the airt of fophifticatioun of all foirtes of wyne, fuch as Sek, Frenfche wyne, and utheris of that kind, and to corrupt the famin with brinfstone, milk, and uther ingredientis, quhilk procured the death and feiknes of many. Thairfoir the Lordis of Secreit Counfell, by ane A& and proclamatioun, gevin out and proclaimed on Fryday the ellevint day of Apryll 1662, difchargit the compofitioun and mixture of all foirtis of wyne, under the payne of confiscatioun of thefe foirtes of wyne, bot alfo, of all utheris thair wyne, and punifchement of thair perfones and guidis.

The fame day, ane uther Proclamatioun emittit, declairand, how that this kingdome wes plaiftered [pestered?] with numberis of witches, and in all quarteris of this kingdome; and of findry commiffiones craved to put thame to tryell; all quhich commiffiones war appoyntit to be granted, upone testificatioun of thair confeffion, under the hand of the fchirreffis, bailleis, &c. and uther judges of the land.

22 Aprill 1662. The Erle of Northhamptoun came heir to Edinburgh to vifite his freindis and allys within this kingdome; namelie the Countes of Nithfdaill, to quhome he had neir relatioun.

Ane young man brint on the Caftelhill of Edinburgh, upone the 23 of Apryll the faid yeir 1662, for beftialitie with a number of beaftis, ky and meiris, not to be recordit.

16 Apryll 1662. Thefe 3 rigicides, John Barkfteid, Johnne Ockey, and Myles Corbet, wer condempnit to be careyed upone a hurdle to Tyburne, and thair hangit by the nek till thai wer halff deid, and than cut down, thair bowellis takin out, and brint befor thair faces, thair heidis cut af from thair bodyes, quarterit, and thair heidis and bodyes difpofit at his Majefteis plefure, for acting with the Ufurper aganes the King.

In Apryll, the doytis cryed down, twa of thame to ane Scottis turnour



The Scottis Parliament being upone the 14 day of Februar laft 1662 adjourned to the aucht day of Maij nixt thaireftir, in refpect of his Majefteis great effaires; for halding of the quhilk Parliament, the Erle of Middletoun, his Majefteis great Commiffioner, come down to the palice of Halyrudhous upone Sondag morning about thrie of the knock, being the fourt of Maij; quhair he reftit that day eftir his journey till the morne thaireftir, being Monday; and at his denner thair wes much mufick maid, haiffing fyve trumpettis founding, fyve violes and 2 bafe violes playing, a kettill drum on horfbak, and the leiff gaird on thair hors ryding for honour and credite of the Commiffioner.

On Weddinfday thaireftir, being the fevint day of Maij, wes the day appoyntit for confecration of the Bifchops, quhilk wes long luikit for; bot could not be effectuat, untill his Majefteis Commiffioner come fra Court to countenance that work; and being now cum, all preparatioun wes maid for honoring that aëtioun. All the nobles, gentrie, and utheris that wer heir for the tyme, and the Toun of Edinburgh, with thair counfell and officeris in thair beft apperell, wer reddie to contribute thair beft endevores for his Majefteis honor, and refpect to the Bifchops. The church of Halyrudhous being prepared and maid redy for thair confecratioun, numberis of pepill wer convenit, bot nane enterit the church bot fuch as haid pafportis. The 2 Archebifchops went to the church in throw the Abay, clothed in thair quhyte furplechis under thair blak gownes except thair fleves, quhich wer all of thame quhyte of diligat cambrige or land. All the inferiour Bifchops wer confecrat, nane abfent except thrie, quha ar to be heir with diligence. Thefe that wer confecratouris wer the two Archebifchops and Mr. James Hammiltoun now Bifchop of Galloway, quha ordered that buffines very handfumlie and decentlie. Befoir the confecratione, thair wes a fermond maid be ane Mr. James Gordoun, minifter at Drumbleat, in the north, quhois text wes the fourt chaptour of the fecound epiftle to the Corinthians, fyft vers.; quhairin he aëtit his pairt very learnedlie, and held out the faltis of thair prediceffouris that maid thame to fall, defyring thame not to encroache upone the nobilitie, bot to keip thamefelffis fober, and not to exceid the boundis of thair funëtioun;—and



much moir to this purpos. The Archebifchop of St. Androis fat thair covered with his epifcopall cap, or four nukit bonat. All that wes faid by the Bifchop at the confecratioun wes red af ane buik, and thair prayeris lykewyfe wes red. The firft prayer wes the Lordis prayer, and fum fchoirt prayer or exhortatioun eftir that ; nixt, wes the Beleiff red, and fum lytill exhortatioun eftir it ; thridlie, the Ten Commandis red, and eftir it fum few wordis of exhortatioun ;—much moir to this purpos, not neceffar to be writtin. Eftir this confecratioun of 7 Bifchops, thair being thrie abfent, (and twa of thame af the kingdome,) viz. the Bifchop of Orknay, the Bifchop of Edinburgh, and the Bifchop of Abirdene ; they come not to Edinburgh till the 24 of Maij, and fo thair confecratioun did continue till the [firft] day of Junij thaireftir.

Upone the aucht day of Maij 1662, the Scottis Parliament met, and at thair meeting the thrie honores of this kingdome, viz. the Croun, Schep-tour, and Sword wer brocht from the Caftell to that heigh court of Parliament ; and, at thair douncuming fra the Caftell, the cannounes wer lowfit and difchargit. Eftir thair meeting, thair wes ane fermound taght be Mr. George Halyburtoun minifter at Peerth, now Bifchop of Dunkell, quhilk indured the fpace of 2 houres and moir. The firft A&t of that Parliament wes the reftitutioun of thame to the former digniteis belonging to thefe heigh places of the Church and Eftait ; quha wer all of thame fent for to that heich court of Parliament ; quha, in obedience of thefe ordouris, being all convenit in the Bifchop of St. Androis hous, neir to the Neddir Bow, come up all in thair gownis, and come to the Parliament, quha wer refavit with much honour, and placed according to thair feveral degreis ; being convoyit fra the Archebifchop of Sant Androis hous with 2 erles, viz. the Erle of Kellie and the Erle of Weymis, and the 2 Archebifchops in the midft betuix the 2 Erles, befyde much uther companyes of the Proveft, bailleis, and counfell of Edinburgh, with barones, gentillmen, and utheris in great number. The haill Bifchops come to the Parliament all in thair gownis ; and eftir thair refait of the Parliamentis will, and declaratioun of thair reftitutioun to thair places, the Parliament diffolvit, and wes adjourned to Tyfday following ; and at thair outcuming they all went down in company



with his Majesteis Commiffioner to denner, all of thame on fute, in this maner, viz. fex maifferis going befoir with thair maifes in thair handis elevat; eftir thame thrie gentillmen ifcheris, quhair of ane for the Commiffioner, ane uther for the Chancellor, and the thrid for the Archebifchop of St. Androis; eftir thame, immediatlie befoir the Commiffioner and Chancellor, went the careyar of the purs; all of thame bair heidit; thaireftir followit the Kinges Commiffioner, with the Chancellor, and two noblemen on his rycht hand, and upone his left hand went the Bifchop of St. Androis and Archebifchop of Glasgou, with thair gownis upone thame; eftir thame, went findry nobles with inferiour bifchops, all of thame in thair gounis undifcovered. This first day of the Parliament thair wes ane aët maid in Parliament in favoris of thir prelattis and thair fucccefouris, ratifeying thair creatioun and promotioun, altho without confent of Deane and Chaptour, conforme to former custome, and alledgit ufe and wont, quhairanent his Majestie and the Eftaites of Parliament hath difpenfit for evir.

This day also, being the first day of the Parliament, Lievtenant General David Leslie wes installit and creatit ane of the Lordis of Parliament, and being present, gave his faith and oath of alledgeance.

The Kinges Majestie having now resolvit to fend ten thowfsand men to Portugall, all the citidaillis quhairin the Englifche fodgeris wer quarterit wer now emptyed, and all of thame removed and fchippit at Leith for Portugall, upone the fyftene, fextene, and fevintene dayis of Maij 1662; fo that Scotland wes fred of thefe Inglis fodgeris eftir many yeiris refidence in this kingdome; and thair wes none in airmes in all Scotland, ather native or ftranger, except the leiff gaird for his Majesteis ufe and weill of his fubjectis.

Eftir long attendance on the Quenes Majesteis incuming from Portugall to England to hir husband King Charles, it pleased the Lord to fend hir to England, quhair fcho faiflie landit at Portifmouth, upone Weddinf-day the fourtene day of Maij 1662. No fooner report thair of cumming heir to Scotland, and first to Edinburgh, upone the 20 day of the fame moneth of Maij, bot all preparatioun wes maid for hir falutatioun, by



ringing of bellis, touking of drumes, founding of trumpettis, fetting out bailfyres, marching throw thair streitis in airmes, with thair displayit culouris, the Castell of Edinburgh discharging all thair cannounes, [and] thrie severall tymes gave thair volleyis, ilk volie haiffing 17 schot. The Croce of Edinburgh being covered, the wyne rynning down the streit thairfra, and ane table being covered neir to the Croce with defeart, the Magistrates and Counsell being thair, gave all takines of joy for hir Majesteis faiff arryvall. In this thair wes nothing laiking to ordor that solempnitie.

The lyke, and much moir, wes actit in Edinburgh, upone Thursday the 29 day of Maij 1662, in commemoratioun of his Majesteis hapy reftauratioun to the peceable governament of his thrie kingdomes; and for obedience to the lait A&t of Parliament ordaning the 29 day of Maij, being a commemoration of his Majesteis birth day, to be fet a pairt as ane holie day to the Lord, and that in all churches of the kingdome, it be imployed in publi&t prayeris, preaching, thankisgeving, and prais to God, for so transcendent mercyes; and that all tredis, merchandice, work, handiework, and uther ordinarie imploymentis, sould be forborne; and the remaning pairt of the day spent in such lauchfull divertismentis as ar futable to so solemne ane occasioun. This act and ordinance wes solemnie keipit in all the tounes of Scotland with much joy and contentment.

The day preceding, viz. the 28 of Maij 1662, sex ministeris wer committit to the Tolbuith of Edinburgh prissoneris, for not subferying the oath of alledgeance, with the qualificatioun ordorit thairin: bot wer content to subferyve the same with such uther qualificatiounes; quhairwith the Estaites of Parliament not being satisfeit, wer thaireftir committit to priffon. Thair wer uther thrie ministeris quha refused to subferyve; upone requeist of certane freindis, a day wes given them to advyse.

At the ratificatione of Episcopacy, and reftoiring thame to thair honores, digniteis, and offices, lytill oppositioun wes maid, except sum Lordis of erectione, and David Leslie, newlie admittit a temporall Lord, quha having hard him disafent, did lagh and smyll at his refusall, having refavit such lait favouris from his Majestie, and mony obligatiounes to ty him to the Kingis Majesteis obedience and lauchfull courfes, did refus to vote in



favoures of the bishops, and maid many of the memberis of Parliament to lagh and jeest. This David Leslie perceaving thame to lagh, did publictly say, That he saw the day that thai durst not lagh at him.

Upone Weddinfday the 21 day of Maij 1662 yeiris, his Majestie, with Dona Katherina, the infanta of Portugall, wer publictly maryed by Gilbert Bishop of Lundoun, deane of his Majesties chapell royall, in presence of the Peeres and rest of all the Royall court that wer present for the tyme at Portismouth. It wes unable to expres the height of that joy receaved by both the Court and cuntrey at that happy solempnitie; quhich wes amplie testified by loud acclamationes of all foirtes of pepill, allweill as by that thunder and smoak of great gunes, both in the toun and from the fleet rydand in the Raid.

Upone the fourt day of Junij 1662, Sir James Dundas of Arnestoun knyght wes refavit, fworne, and admittit ordinar Lord of Seffion; ane very able judicious man.

The Kinges Majesties Commiffioner and Estaites of Parliament having refavit fure informatioun that the Lord Lorne, now at the court of Lundoun, haid both spokin sum base speechis and haid also writtin aganes the proceedingis of this honorable Parliament now fitting at Edinburgh; and eftir fure tryell of the buffines, they fand in effect his speechis and actiounes treasonable: and thairfor the estaites of Parliament without delay, upone the 24 of Junij, sent up informatioun to his Majestie of the buffines, with thair desyre to his Majestie, that the said Lord Lorne shuld be presentlie secured and sent down heir to the Parliament, to abyde his tryellis. The Kinges Majestie wes pleasit to grant the Parliament thair desyre; and thairfoir caufit him find my Lord Lawderdail baill for him, that he shuld compeir at the Parliament at Edinburgh, now presentlie fitting at Edinburgh, upone the [27] day of Julij nixt thaireftir, thair to abyde his tryell.

Eftir the Quenes Majesties arryvell in England, we ar informed, that thair is a fatled peace establisched betuix our Soverane Lord the Kinges Majestie of Great Britane, France, and Yreland, &c., and the citie and kingdome of Algeir and the territoireis thair of, concludit betuix Sir Johnne Lawfoun, his Majesties admirall at sea, and the Bassa Duan, governour of



Algeir and dominiounes thairto belonging, and the subje&is for ather pairtie, upone the 23 day of Apryll 1662. Quhairupone thair wer lairge Articles drawn up, fealed, and fubferyvit, quhilkis Articles for breviteis caus I omit, becaus thai ar prented "cum privilegio," and ar to be fold oppinlie in the streitis and in the stationeris chops.

#### THE PORTUGALL VOYAGE.

THE Kingdome of Portugall being possest a long tyme by the Spanzard, being unjustlie usurped by him, at lenth, within these 25 yeiris, wes regayned by thair native King. It wes the cair of Quene Regent, our Quenes mother, callit Dona Katherina, to mache hir awin onlie dochter to [the] King of England, [and] dispatched hir embassadour thair to England for that effect; quhilk haiffing takin effect, wes published throw all Christendome. The matche is compleitted, thair hartis joyned befor thair handis. The schip royall with many schips ar sent to Portugall to attend hir convoy; the Erle of Sandwich is supreme agent, and Montague generall of the sea, with a numerous trayne dazeling the eyis of Portugall and Spayne, quhais glory wes admired, to attend the landing of these schips. Montague went with his schips and fleit to Angeir; quhilk he subdewit, and maid thame condescend to Articles of subjection and freindschip, to the glory of England. The effaires of stait and ceremony of mariage being past, the King and both Quenes, with all thair glorious trayne, resave his Excellence the Erle of Sandwich, and he from thame receavis hir sacred Majestie, so riche, so splendid, that men mycht haif told rokis of dyamondis and mynes of gold; quhair his Excellence the Erle haiffing remayned a reasonable space, it wes concludit that the two Quenes sould tak thair leave ane of another. At thair leave taking such amazement filled the court, thair cariage wes moir then masculine, no tear from ather, nevirtheles in a sad comelines; this so solemplie acted that both lordis and ladyis did supplie that want, paying a tribute to thame bot in teares.

23 of Apryll, being St. George day, the Quenes Majestie shipped. This day wes appoyntit and allotit to tak possessione of the sea. The pepill thronged to sie our great Quenes Majestie, thair houses and windois, vast pilloris, and uther publict places, wer arayed and imbroydered with velwetis, damask, silk, and clothes of gold, all thair streitis adorned, all in riche furnitour, as can not be named. The King in effigie, (to wit, the Erle of Sandwich, his Excellence,) with all his royall trayne, conducted the Infanta to the sea; quhair our gracious King Charles mycht be sene, in effigies, in the streitis of Lisbon triumphing, he was in his princelie portraiture, and scho both in persone and effigies. His Excellence with the Quene came to the sea, and to the Kinges gallerie, a glorious rowme, barges and boates wer numberles, quhich stood to brydill up the raging of the fluid, and mak a royall passage for the Quene, with dukes, marquesis, erles, lordis, ladyes, and such a trayne quhich blinded the eyes of the beholderis. Hir royall cabin, and hir stait rounge adorned with gold, and lyned with velwot throw; the cuscheons, stuiles, and chyres, and cloathes of stait, all of thame of the same mater and valour.



The bed maid for hir Majesteis repose, for cullour, cost, craft, and candoir, may compare with any in the world. Windoes with tafteis and damask, hung with costlie carpettis, regiounes of perfumes, cloudes of incens in every rounge. Scho wes welcumed at sea with cannounes and culveringes, lightninges and thunder from every schip, quhilk proclaimed the welcum of our royall bryde; such thunder boltis, and such granadois did flie, that the inhabitantis of the land for many myles, wer amazed and surprysed. The sea semed to be all on fyre, and all the pepill came to sie the flame, each schip having a glorious lamp.

Befoir thai hoysit sail the King came down to sea in his royall bairge with his harmonyous trayne to visite his sister, and to sing hir fairweill; quhilk wes done, to the admiratione of many, in severall sonetis of musik and artificiall notes, to the quinticence of delyte, and laid charmes on men, and wemene, and beastes that heard it; and this done at nycht, bot the aprocheing dayis and nyctes did silence the musik, and sent the King away. Leaving the native soyll of Portugall, thair wer diluge of sorowis at thair pairting. They haid fair wind and weather a pairt of the first day, bot thaireftir stormie and blastie wethir, the vaves [waves] did ryse and the schips tuik in sea with Euroclidon wind, that thair schips wer raised so high and vast, as they seemed to be the very montanes of the moone. The day and the nyght presented nothing to the sight bot horror. In this storme sum had thair maynesailles, sum thair top sailles torne. In thair voyage thair wes ane great quhaill, quhich rowed about the schip playing and sporting as thai sailed. This storme continued xiiij dayis. In all this storme the Quenes Majestie loist not hir noble curage, disdanning all dangeris, and over luiking all harmes till scho be ludgit in our soverane Lordis airmes.

Eftir this appeired gentill and myld weather. 'Amayne for England' the sailleris cryes, and did besteir thameselffis to improve thair utermost skill to observe the weather and wind, restles and labouring till thai laid thair anchoris in Thaymes, and began to sing,

Lower your top sailles, Dutcheman, strek amaine,  
Doun with your flags, proud Holander and Spayne.  
Lat no bold Frenscheman dar to cum too neir,  
That Englische flags or ensignes can descry;  
Lat all your severall squadrones homage pay  
To the great Lord and Lady of the sea,  
To Englandis Monarch still: now, to his Quene  
Let not the thoghtis of Ruben intervene.

The Charles had fourscoir and aucht pece of ordinance of bras, hir insyde and outsyde overlaid and richlie trimmed with burnished gold, hir silken flags fleying in the air, with honour, hir rough and aiken sydes lyned with velwot.

So that it is heirby evident, that our navie, for the Quenes Majesteis hamebringing fra Portugall to England, arryved at Lisbone in Februar 1662; and returned to England, and arryved at Portismouth upone the 14 day of Maij nixt thairefter following.

GOD SAVE THE KING AND QUENE.



The Lord Lorne being writtin for to Court to cum down to the Parliament of Scotland, to abyde thair tryell for sum faltis committit be him, and for wryting sum letters under his awin hand to thair reproache; it wes ordored that he shuld apeir befor the Parliament, and to find caution for his personall comperance; quhilk he did, and fand the Erle of Lauderdale cautioner for him to that effect. Lykeas for obedience of the ordour of the Parliament, and for releiff of the Erle of Lauderdale's cautionrie, he come down to Edinburgh upone the 17 day of Julij 1662, and immediatlie thaireftir he was chargit to apeir befor the Estaites of Parliament that same day in the eftir nune; quhilk he did, and, eftir a lytill speech maid thair, he was committit prissoner to the castell of Edinburgh.

The Kinges Majestie haiffing respect to his leiff gaird, it pleased his Majestie to caus cloath thair trumpettouris and maister of the kettill drum in very rich apperrell, and thair flagis very costlie, with riche coverings of cramfie velwet to thair kettill drumes.—This done in Julij 1662.

Upone the 24 day of Julij, being Thursday, 1662, that noble Prince Charles, now Duke of Lenox and Richmond, Erle of Marche and Darnelie, Lord Torbaltoun, Methven, and St. Andros, &c. great chalmerlane, and admirall of Scotland, come down from the Court of Lundoun to the Abay of Halyrudhous. In his cuming down to Scotland, this noble prince wes met mony myles from Edinburgh, with the Erle of Midletoun, his Majesteis commissiouner for the Scottis Parliament, and haill nobles of Scotland being heir at Edinburgh for the tyme, quha raid out and met him a great space af Edinburgh, haiffing aucht or nyne trumpettis founding, and the kettill drum towking befor thame. He was also saluted and welcumed by the haill goundis [guns] of the Castell at his incuming to the Abay; haiffing respect to that ancient hous and royall familie from quhome this noble Prince haid his difcent.

Followes ane Act of Parliament maid upone the 24 day of Junij, and proclaimed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh upone the 23 of Julij nixt thaireftir, intitulat, "Act for Preservation of his Majesteis Person, Authority, and Governament."



And accordinglie wes publifched and proclaimed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh upone the 24 day of Julij 1662.<sup>(2)</sup>

It is formerlie obfervit, in my former Obfervationes in anno 1646, how that Mr. Alexander Hendirfone, minifter at Edinburgh, a learned and pious man, depairtit this lyff upone the 18 day of Auguft 1646. Eftir quhais death thair wes ane monument or fepulcher erectit with ane pyramite abone the fepulcher, to his honor and commendatioun, bot withall, a relatioun to the League and Covenant, ingraven in great letters hewin out of ftone; quhilkis letters wer all hewit doun and blottit out by ordour of the Eftaites of Parliament now fitting in Edinburgh in Junij 1662.

Memorandum.—That in this moneth of Junij 1662, the Laird of [Arnifton] wes admittit Lord of Seffion.

Among many alterationes and chaynges of the tyme, it is now fene that the ancient hous and familie of Ergyll is broght very low, the father, the firft Marques of that familie, being forfeit and execute to death, as is declairit in the awin place; and his fone, the Lord Lorne, being now at this tyme impriffoned for treasonable faltis, as wes alledgit, committit be him aganes the Eftaites of Parliament. The hous of Huntlie, quhilk wes forfeit in the perfone of George Marques of Huntlie, in the moneth of Marche 1645, and thaireftir execute upone the 22 day of Marche 1649, began now to fpring, being at this Parliament reftoirit to his eftait; quho, being ane young youth, come over to the Parliament now fittand at Edinburgh, honorablie backit with his freindis, and raid up the ftreitis of Edinburgh in great grandor, accompanied with a very confiderable trayne both of kotchis and horsmen, upone the twenty aucht day of Julij 1662.

Upone the laft day of Julij 1662, being Thurfday, the Duke of Lenox tuik his place in the Parliament of Scotland, and gave his oath of alledgeance, &c.; and wes adjornet to that day aucht dayis the fevint of Auguft nixt thaireftir. This Parliament did fitt long doing lytill. The reafone was, that thair commiffioner Sir [George] Mackenzie of Tarbet, ane

---

<sup>(2)</sup> Printed in the Acts of Parliament vol. vii. p. 377; and by Wodrow, vol. i. App. p. 54. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 263.



of the Lordis of Seffioun, and ane of the memberis of Parliament, wes sent up to the Court of England with sum Articles to his Majestie in the beginning of Junij, to be advysed, and broght down his Majesteis anfuere to the Parliament; quhilk could not be so tymoufflie anfuere as wes expectit, be reffone of his Majesteis uther wechtie effaires. So the effaires of the Parliament went on the moir flowlie.

At this tyme, findry of the ministrie come in to the Archbischops and Bischops, and submitted thamefelffis to thame, and to thair ordoris, and gave thair oathes to thame as thair Ordinaris, and refavit new presentations from thame, conforme to the A&t of Parliament. Utheris of the ministrie refuised to give obedience, and thairfoir war convenit befor the Parliament and Lordis of the Articles, and for thair dissobedience wer suspendit, silenced, and imprissoned.

Farder, thair wes ane A&t of Parliament maid, intitulat, "A&t concerning such Benefices and stipendis as hath bene possessed without Presentatioun from the lauchfull Patronis."<sup>(3)</sup>

Thair wes also ane uther A&t, daittit at Edinburgh the 24 day of Junij 1662, intitulat, "A&t concerning Maisteris of Univerfiteis, Ministeris, &c."<sup>(4)</sup>

At this tyme also, it was his Majesteis pleasure to add to his Majesteis leiff gaird thrie companyes of fute, under the command of

Lykewyse, all the first dayis of August yeirlye wer solemnie rememberit since his Majesteis restauratioun to his governament, in memorie of that heigh treafone committit by the Erle of Gowrie and his brother the Maister, upone the fyft day of August 1600, aganes his Majesteis grandfather King James the Sext in the toun of St. Johnnestoun, by ringing of bellis, touking of drumes, fetting out of bonfyres, dancing thairabout, dischargeing

<sup>(3)</sup> This Act, dated "At Edinburgh the ellevint day of Junij 1662," is printed in the Acts of Parliament, vol. vii. p. 376; and by Wodrow, vol. i. App. p. 55. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 265.

<sup>(4)</sup> Printed in the Acts of Parliament, vol. vii. p. 379; and by Wodrow, vol. i. App. p. 55. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 266.



of cannonees, and using all uther takines of joy and mirth for his faiftie and delyverie.

Siclyke this kingdome of Scotland, being now fred of that crowell bondage quhairin thai lay thir many yeiris past, and his Majesteis reftauracione to the exercife of royall governament, did fo overjoy the pepill of Scotland that, not onlie thair countenance and apperell, bot alfo thair cariage and voling fpirites, wer admirable. Nothing could mak thame forrowfull, nor thair fpirites to faill, notwithstanding of the great povertie of the land, and the havy burdinges layd upone thame by exeyfe, and of the fourtie thousand pund per annum payable to his Majestie, and twelff thousand pund fterling toward the making up of a ftok to the Lordis of Seffione, quhair of the annuell rent is to be employed for thair ufe, by and attour thair former feyis and provifione, quhilk wes comptit too lytill. All thefe did not greave thame quhen they confidderit his Majesties friedome and thair awin.

As alfo, at this tyme, thair wer four fayres in the yeir grantit to the Lord of Corftorphyn, to be haldin at Corftorphyn four feveral tymes in the yeir.

Farder, at this tyme, to wit, in Julij and in Auguft 1662, thair wer findrie commedeis aetit, playing, and dancing, at the Croce of Edinburgh, and at the Neddirbow, and in the Cannogait, upone towis, done by ftrangeris; for quhich, and for droges fauld be thame, thai refavit much money, and for dancing and volting upone a tow to the admiration of many.

Lykewyfe, upone the fyft day of Auguft 1662, Mr. James Hammiltone, Mr. George Huchefoun, and Maifter Johnne Smith, thrie of the minifteris of Edinburgh, wer filenced and deposit by ordor of the Eftaites of Parliament, for not geving obedience to the Bifchops. And as for the reft of the minifteris of Edinburgh, it wes intimat to thame, that thai fould incur the lyke cenfure and punifchement gif thai did not fubmitt to thair ordiner the Bifchop of Edinburgh.

At this tyme alfo, viz. in the monethis of Julij, Auguft, and September, findrie ftrangeris refoirted to this kingdome, fuch as Germanes, Ponteous and utheris, quha aetit commedeis, erectit ftages at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh and uther pairtes of the citie, haveand his Majesteis warrand to that effect, and gave out thamefelffis to be phyficianes, and gave to fin-



dry of the pepill recipiees and cures for thair helth, quhich proved very guid and reall; and with thame ane curious and extraordiner dance, quho, upone ane fingle tow or rope, dancit and voltit mony dayis to the admiration of many, and did lift up thamselffis in thair dance above the height of fyve or sex quarteris of ane ell in thair dances upone the fingle rop; this thai did be the fpace of two houris togidder without intermiffione, volting, leaping, and dancing up and down without help of handis, except ane poyll of timber, great and long, to gyde his body in the dance. Lykewyfe, thair wes ane great tow affixit fra the fouth fyde of the Hie ftreit of Edinburgh to the north fyde of the ftreit, quhairon he difcendit upone his breaft, his handis lows, and ftretched out lyke to the winges of a foull, to the admiration of many. The chyrugianes of the cuntrey, finding thir drogis and recipiees guid, and guid-chape, and alfo the apothecareyis, they come heir to Edinburgh from all the pairtes of the kingdome and boght thame, and did fell thame agane at ane heigh pryce. Thir playes and dancing upone the rop or tow continued by the fpace of mony dayis, quhais agilitie and nimbilnes wes admirable to the beholderis; ane of thefe danceris haifing dancit fevin fcoir tymes at ane tyme without intermiffioun, lifting himselff and volting sex quarter heigh above his awin heid, and lichting dire&lie upone the tow as punctuallie as gif he haid bene dancing upone the playne ftones.

It is formerlie recordit, that the Lord Lorne being at the Court of Lunden, and having uterit fum bafe fpeeches, and haid alfo writtin aganes the proceedingis of the honorable Hous of Parliament now fitting at Edinburgh, and eftir tryell finding his fpeechis and a&iones treafonable, they thairfoir fent up to Court thair Commiffioner upone the 24 day of Junij, defyring his Majeftie that the faid Lord Lorne fould be prefentlie fecured and fent down heir to this Parliament, thair to abyde his tryellis. Quhilk accordingle was done, and the Lord [Lorne] fent down to Scotland; and upone the 17 day of Julij thaireftir, he did appeir befor the Parliament, and, eftir a lytill fpeech, he wes committed to the Caftell of Edinburgh priffoner; quhairintill he remaynit continuallie fenfyne, byding his tryell at Parliament till the 26 day of Auguft thaireftir 1662. At quhilk tyme



he refavit the fentence of death, to witt, that his heid fould be ftricken from his body, his landis, goodis, and eftait to be forfeit. The tyme of his executioun fufpendit during the Commiffioneris pleafure, and in the meantyme, he to remayne in priffone.

The fame day of the faid Lord Lornes fentence of death, the Duke of Lenox, being Admirall of Scotland, went down to Leith, and maid a feaft to the fkipperis of Leith; and fra thence returnit to the Parliament Hous, accompanyet by the Lord Newburgh and haill leiff gaird, with fex trumpetis befor him, all of thame on horfbak.

It pleafit his Majeftie to provyde his leif gaird, every ane of thame, with ane buff coit, and augmentatioun of thair daylie pay. Eftir quhilk tyme, thai daylie attendit the Scottis Parliament, and daylie convoyit the Kinges Commiffioner, ryding on horfbak with thair drawn fwordis, to and fra the Parliament Hous to the Abay, and from thence bak again to the Parliament, at every occafion, as thai wer directit, during the tyme and fitting of the Parliament.

At this tyme alfo, viz. in the begynning of September 1662 and mony dayis befor, much tyme wes fpent in fyning of malignantis; as fuch uther perfones as wer knawn to affect the Ingliſche ufurperis, and theſe quhais cariage wes not ftreight in the Ufurperis tyme.

Lykewyſe, upone Weddinſday being the thrid day of September anno foirſaid, James Campbell of Ardkinglas, quho wes fugitive fra the Parliament the yeir preceding, wes now forfeit for murthour, birning and killing of findry perfones of the name and furname of Lamound. The fame day alfo, James Campbell of Orinſay wes alfo forfeit for materis treſſonable; and both he and Ardkinglas wer forfeitit, thair perfones declairit trait-touris, and thair landis, fortounes and eftaites to fall in the Kinges Majeſteis handis as eſcheit. This done in oppin Parliament. The Lyone King at Airmes and his heraldiſ, all cled in thair koates of airmes, paſt to the moſt publiſt dure of the Parliament Hous, and thair maid this declaratioun, and rave thair airmes. Eftir this alfo they paſt to the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and thair, eftir thrie feverall ſound of trumpet, maid the lyke declaratioun of forfeitrie, and thair alfo did ryve thair airmes



being drawin and paynted in paper, and affixt thame bakward upone the said Mercat Croce; the Lyon being present in persone at both these places, quha red these declarationes to ane of his heraldis.

The same day lykewyse, George Campbell, lait schirreff of Ergyll, wes declarit fugitive fra the lawis, being accused befor the Estaites of Parliament for certane faultis committit be him aganes the Laird of Lamound and his kin and freindis, befor the incuming of the Inglische usurperis to Scotland. This man being twyse charged to appeir befor the Parliament, to anfuer at the instance of the Laird of Lamond for certane crymes alledgit committit be him aganes the Laird of Lamound and his kin and freindis, wes at lenth declared fugitive upone the thrid day of September 1662; and thaireftir, upone the 6 day of that moneth, his declaration wes publiſt both at the dure of the Parliament Hous and at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh be found of trumpet, and be twa severall heraldis in thair coates of airmes.

It pleasit the Kinges Majestie at this tyme to raise [fyve] companyes of fute fodgeris, weill provydit in airmes, able stout Scottifmen, by and attour these of the leiff gaird quha attendit his Majestis service in and about Edinburgh, evir reddy to attend the Kingis plesure and the Parliamentis directioun.

It is to be rememberit, that his Majestis first Parliament at Edinburgh began upone the first day of Jannuar 1661. This Parliament dissolvit and rais the 12 day of Julij nixt thaireftir, in the samyn yeir of God 1661; and wes adjourned to the 12 day of Marche nixt thaireftir in anno 1662; thaireftir adjourned fra that to the 8 day of Maij nixt thaireftir, at quhilk tyme, thai convenit and sat down, and continued sitting fra the said 8 day of Maij till the 9 day of September in the said yeir 1662; and than adjourned the Parliament till the 20 day of Maij 1663.

And becaus in this last Sessioun of Parliament, now adjourned to Maij nixt 1663, findrie buſsines wer aetit quhich wer tedious to record, thaireftir the Recorder referris these materis to the prented paperis and Actis of Parliament to be prented and proclaimed. Yit for remembrance, these few thingis wald be confiderit; to witt, The Bischops restoirit *ad integrum*;



they wer confecrat, at this Parliament; our gracious Quene landit on Englifche ground, and wes mareyed to our gracious Soverane Charles the Secound; findry minifteris impriffoned; utheris filenced and depofit; peace fatled betuix ws and the kingdome of Algeir; the Duke of Lenox refavit a parliamentar; Mr. Alexander Hendirfone his fepulchre defaced; Marques of Huntlie reftoirit; fyve fute companyes eikit to the lyfgaird; Lord Lorne condempnit to be heidit; the Laird of Ardkinglas and [James] Campbell of Orinfae forfalt; George Campbell fchirreff depute of Ergyll declairit fugitive; fodgeris weill provydit, both hors and fute; mony hundreth perfones fynit at this Parliament; utheris declared incapable to beir office ather in kirk, ftait, or militarie imployment.

Eftir that this Parliament wes adjorned, the Honores, viz. the croun, fchepter, and fword, wer convoyit up to the Caftell of Edinburgh in the Commiffioneris koach, led with fex horfes. In the koach wer my Lord Bellenden thefaurer-depute, Sir Adame Blair and Johnne Campbell under refaveris, and fum utheris memberis of the Excequer; convoyit with fum of the perfones of leaff gaird, trumpettis founding, and at the entrie of the Caftell, and refait of thefe Honores, the cannonees roring. This done upone Monday the 15 of September 1662.

At this tyme alfo, thair wes ane A& emittit by the Lordis of Privy Counfell, than fittand at Halyrudhous, the tent of September 1662, and proclamit upone the 13 of that moneth, in thir termis following.<sup>(5)</sup>

For putting this A& to executione, the Erle of Middleton great Commiffioner, the Erle of Glencairne heigh Chancellor, the Erle of Newburgh Capitane of the leaff gaird, with ane great number of the nobilitie, perfones of Secreit Counfell, barrones and utheris, went to Glaſgow upone the 26 day of September 1662, with thair clerk of Secreit Counfell, meferis, trumpetters, kettill drummes; and thair, eftir thair recreatioun at Hamiltoun, Paiflay, Dumbartane, Roifdo, and Mugdok, quhair the Great Commiffioner

---

<sup>(5)</sup> This "Act for halding of Diocesan Affemblies," is printed by Wodrow, vol. i. App. p. 69. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 280.



with his trayne wer royalie feasted feveral dayis, and gave out this A& and Proclamatiōne following in theſe wordis.<sup>(6)</sup>

At this Michaelmes, theſe perſones following wer electit magiſtrates of Edinburgh; to witt, Sir Andro Ramſay, proveſt; Hew Hammiltone, George Reid, Williame Johnneſtoun, and Laurence Merſar, bailleis; Robert Sandelandis, deane of gild, and James Davidſone, theſaurer. Bailleis of the Cannogait ar theſe; Williame Reid barone baillie, and George Campbell, continued toun baillie, as in the yeir preceiding. Bailleis of the Weſt Poirt callit Portiſburgh; Archibald Ker, barone baillie, George Ramſay, and William Lawrie. Bailleis of Leith; Johnne Boyd, watter baillie, and Johnne Penman, merchand burges of Edinburgh, the uther baillie.

And becaus of my relatioun to the Toun of Glaſgow, I thoct guid to record the magiſtrates of that burgh that beir office this yeir; to witt, Johnne Bell proveſt; bailleis, James Campbell, Robert Raa, and James Colquhoun; John Bernis, deane of gild, and Niniane Anderſone, theſaurer.

Eftir the electioun of the magiſtrates of Edinburgh this yeir, all the ordiner miniſteris of Edinburgh wer diſchargit preaching, becaus of thair not conformitie with and obedience to the Biſhopis. And thair wes nane ſufferit to teache except Mr. Robert Lowrie, being now Deane of Edinburgh; all the fermondis taght in Edinburgh wer by ſtrangeris, quho wer not much lykit by the auditouris, bot fled thair kirkis, and wanderit to uther kirkis. Lykewyſe, the Mondayis preaching, quhilk wes in uſe and cuſtome theſe many yeiris bypaſt, wes diſchargit, at leiſt negle&tit.

Eftir the publicatione of the fairſaid A& of Counſell, maid at Glaſgow the firſt day of O&tober 1662, thair wes a Dioceſiane meeting or aſſemblie haldin at Edinburgh by the Biſhop of Edinburgh, and by his Deane and Chapter, upone the fourtene day of the ſame moneth, quhairin theſe par-

---

<sup>(6)</sup> This Act dated "At Glasgow the firſt of October 1662," is printed by Wodrow, vol. i. p. 125. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 282. Nicoll's copy bears; "Edinburgh, printed by Evan Tyler, Printer to the Kings moſt Excellent Maſteſtie; and proclaimed at Edinburgh Croce, the 3 of October 1662."



icularis following wer aëtit; viz. first, thair wes appoynted by the Bifchop two of every presbyterie to prepare buffines for the finod, quhome he termed the bretherene of the conference; nixt, it wes enactit that thair fould be morning and evenyng prayeris in every burgh, and in everie uther place quhair thair is ony confluence of pepill; item, that the Lordis prayer fould be repeited, once by the minifter at every preaching, or twyfe as the minifter pleased; item, that the Doxologie or "Glorie to the Father," being a song compofed and univerfallie fung in the church quhen the Arianes and uther feëtis denyed the deitie of Our Saviour, that the fame be agane revived and fung, this being a tyme quhairin many feëtareis deny the Godheid of Chryft; item, that the Beleiff or Apoftles creed be repeited at the Sacrament of baptifme, by the father of the chyld, or be the minifter at his difcretione; item, that all the minifteris of the dyocie quho did not conforme to the A& of Counfell above mentionat, haldin at Glasgow, repair to the fame, be indulged to cum in and accept of collatione from the Bifchop betuix and the 25 day of November nixt to cum, utherwayes the Bifchop is to proceid aganes thame, and fill thair kirkis with uther minifteris.

To countenance this meeting, which confifted of 58 minifteris, the Kingis advocat, and my Lord Tarbet ane of the lordis of his Majesteis Counfell and Seffion, with the Proveft and bailleis of Edinburgh, wer present. This meeting endit the morne thaireftir, and wes appoyntit to meet eftir Pafche nixt. The Bifchop of Edinburgh tacht that day. His text wes the fyft verfe of the 4 chaptour to the Philippianes, in thefe wordis, "Lat your moderation be knawn to all men: the Lord is at hand." Bot all this did not pleis the pepill, for thair wes much haitrent of the bifchops among thame, favoring ftill thair awin minifteris and thair doctrine, and haiting Epifcopacy.

At this tyme, viz. upone the 15 day of Oëttober, being Weddinfday at nicht, 1662, thair arryved in the raid of Leith ane fchip of new Frenfche wyne, of ane hundreth tun or thairby, belonging to George Reid, Boifwell, and fum utheris thair compairtaneris.

The indulgency gevin by the Bifchop of Edinburgh to the miniftrie of



his dyocie, did move many of thame to cum in and to accept collatioun from him befor the day appoynted, and to submit thame selffis to the prelati call ordouris, as, namely . . . . .

At this tyme, viz. in the end of October this yeir 1662, mony plotteris and much plotting wes fund out in England aganes our Soverane Lord the Kinges Majestie, for killing of him, his Quene, the Duke of York, his brother, Generall Monk, and utheris of the Kinges Majesteis guid and and loyall subje&is. Sum of the plottis and plotteris discoverit; bot his Majestie wes too indulgent and mercifull,—gif it mycht stand so to writt without his Majesteis licence and dispensation.

Remember, that the Erle of Middletoun, great Commiffioner for the Parliament of Scotland, having, with certane nobles, accompanied with the leaff gaird, went, upone the 26 of September last 1662, to the toun of Glasgow; thaireftir to Dumbartane, Paislay, Air, Wigtoun, Dumfreis, and many pairtes of the schirrefdome of Ranfrew, Kyle, Carrik, and Cunynhame, for fatling the effaires of Kirk and Stait in these boundis; returned to the Palice of Halyrudhous upone the last day of October nixt thaireftir following.

The instabilitie of the Church governament for many yeiris bygane hes bene observit in severall my paperis; and among utheris, how that the reiding of Scriptures by reidaris, and finging of Pfalmes did ceis, and in place thairof the examening brocht in into the Church by too boyes, and thaireftir lectures by minifteris, quhich did not satiffie the pepill; quhairfoir the finging of Pfalmes wes brocht in agane in the kirkes of Edinburgh in the begyning of October 1653; and now this yeir 1662, the reiding of Scriptures wes of new brocht in agane, and the Pfalmes fung with this additioun, “Glorie to the Father, to the Sone, and to the Holy Ghoft.” This now brocht in by autoritie of the Bischops with greater devotioun than evir befor, for all the pepill rais at the finging, “Glorie to the Father,” &c.

At this tyme also, the Erle of Middletoun being great Commiffioner for the King since the first of Januar 1661, wes haid in great reputatioun, and honored of all the estaites of this kingdome, all of thame discovered befor him quhairvir he went, ather in kirk, streit, or abroad; honorable con-



voyit, and accompanied by the nobles of the land; gairdit in his going out and comming in to the parliament, kirk, and counfell, with his trumpetis befor him, his hors gaird following, and his kettill drumes towking, to the honor of his Majestie of Great Britane, and praise of this kingdome. The lyke honor wes nevir conferrit upone any former Commiffioner in Scotland, for quhairevir he went he wes gairdit with a strong gaird, sumtyme thair carrabines, sumtyme thair drawn swordis in thair handis, with the trumpettoris discoverit; and having fyftie pund sterling per diem in tyme of fitting of Parliament allowit to him, and during the vacancie twenty fyve pund sterling daylie.

Upone the fyft day of November, being Wedinfday, and a day set apairt for geving thankis to the Lord for preservacione of his Majesteis grandfather, King James the Sext, of happie memorie, from the cruell murthour and conspiracy plottit aganes him by the Erle of Gowry and his brother; the same day wes Mr. Joseph [Joshua] Meldrum, minister at Kingorne, Mr. Johnne Robertstone, persone of Dyfert, and Mr. Archibald Turnour, minister at Northberwick, admittit and refavit ordiner ministeris of Edinburgh. Maister Johnne Robertstone wes that day imployed to mak the fermound, quhairat wes present the Kinges commiffioner the Erle of Middleton, the Erle of Glencairne chancellor, and utheris of the nobilitie, barones, burgefis, and utheris in the Eist kirk of Edinburgh. Eftir fermound Mr. Johnne Robertstone, persone of Dyfert, come down from the pulpite, and sat down with the uther twa ministeris now chofin, at the elderis table, quhair thai wer sittand befyde the proveft and bailleis, and sum of the elderis; and eftir thair satling at the table, the Bischop of Edinburgh went up to the pulpite, and declairit how these thrie ministeris wer callit and chofin to be Ministeris at Edinburgh, &c. Quhilk being done, these 3 ministeris wer refavit and imbraced by the Proveft, bailleis, and sum of the elderis appoyntit for that buffines. And eftir the hail buffines endit, the Bischop and these new ministeris went to denner, and wer feasted by the Toun of Edinburgh.

Eftir this, the Toun of Edinburgh wes devydit in sex parochyes, and the Lady Zesteris kirk clofit up.



In November 1662, thair wes ane edi&t prented and affixt upone the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and upone Parliament dure, and upone all uther the publi&t partes of the Toun of Edinburgh, desyrand all perfones quha heirtofoir wer ony wyse injured, opressed, or wronged by the lait Marques of Ergyll, fould compeir befor the Lordis of Privy Counsell, bringand with thame thair clames and demandis, that ordour mycht be takin thairwith.

The threttie day of November this yeir fallin upone ane Saboth day, and being a day callit Sant Androis day, many of our nobles, barones, gentrie, and utheris of this kingdome, pat on that day ane liveray or favour for that day, and for reverence thairof. This being a novaltie, I thocht guid to record, becaus it wes nevir in use heirtofoir since the Reformatioun.

At this tyme also, thair come out a warand and command from the Lordis of Privy Counsell, direct to the provest and bailleis of Edinburgh, for searching, feiking, taking, and aprehending of Mr. Robert Traill, lait minifter at Edinburgh, and for committing of him to prisson, for trubling the peace of the kingdome, in not geving obedience to the A&is of Parliament, and submissioun to the Bischops, as wes alledgit. Lykeas, upone the thrid day of December 1662, thair come out ane A&t of Counfall, and ane proclamatioun following thairupone be found of trumpet, charging the said Mr. Robert Traill to compeir befor the Lordis of Privy Counsell upone the 9 day of that moneth, to anfuer to the demandis drawn up aganes him, for contravening the A&is of Parliament, and for trubling the peax of kirk and kingdome, and for utheris his alledgit difdemanouris to be laid aganes him, under the payne of horning.

This nynt day of December being cum, to the quhich Mr. Robert Traill wes chargit to appeir befor the Lordis of Privy Counsell, he did compeir befor thame; quha, for feir of death and farder punifchement, tuik banifchement upone him, becaus he wald not subscryve the Oath of alledgeance and acknowledgement of his Majesteis royall governament. This a&t of banifchement past under his hand in presens of the Lordis of Privy Counsell, and to remove af this kingdome within the space of ane moneth,



and nevir to be fene thaireftir within his Majefteis thrie kingdomes under the payne of death.

The lyke Oath of alledgeance being urgit upone findry uther minifteris, and [they] refuifand to fubferyve the famin, with acknawledgement of his Majefteis prerogative, wer lykewyfe banifched the thrie kingdomes ; quhais names fall heireftir be exprefst as the mater fallis out.

About this tyme, thair wer Articles of peace drawn up betuix our Sovereane Lord Charles the Second King of Great Britane, France, and Yreland, and the moft excellent (fo callit) Ofman Baffa, and the pepill of the noble citie and kingdome of Tripoli ; concludit by Sir Johnne Lawfone knyght, the first day of O&ctober 1662 : As also betuix his Majeftie of Great Britane, France, and Yreland, and the moft excellent Segnior (fo callit) Mahomet By, and the reft of the fuldieris of the kingdome of Tunes ; concludit by Sir Johnne Lawfone knyght, the fyft day of O&ctober 1662.

At this tyme also, the town of Dunkirk wes randerit up by his Majefteis warrand (as wes alledgit) to the King of France for fyve hundreth thowfand pund fterling, as wes ventit and reportit.

At this day, the 25 of December, being Yule day, wes folemlie keipit in Edinburgh. The Bifchop tacht that day in the Eifter kirk, quhairin thair wes much pepill affembled. The honorable Commiffioner for the Parliament, the Chancellor, and haill nobles being than in Edinburgh, wer prefent. The fermond being endit, command wes gevin by touk of drum that the remanent of that day fould be fpend as ane holie day, that no work nor labour fould be ufit, and no mercat nor tred on the freitis, and that no merchand buith fould be opned under the payne of 20 lb. in cais of faillie ; be reffoun quhairof the haill regifteris, fealles, and fignet wer clofit up, and not opned by the fpace of four or fyve dayis thaireftir.

In December 1662, thair wes ane new plott difcoverit aganes the peace and governament of England, quhilk it pleafit the Lord to difcover, to the fchame and punifchement of fum wicked warlettis, quho being meane perfones, wer disperatlie bent to mak thame felffis confiderable by deftrution of thair cuntrie. Sum of the traitouris wer apprehendit, fex quhairof



wer arreigned on the xj day of December 1662, viz. Thomas Tonge, George Philips, Francis Stubbs, James Hynd, Johnne Cellaris, and Nathaniell Gibbs. Thair intencion wes to feize upone the persone of his sacred Majestie, his Heynes the Duke of York, the Duke of Albemarle, Major Generall Broun, and in ordour to rwyne his Majesteis persone, they resolved to fall upone Quhythall, surpryse the Tour, two castellis in Trent [Kent;] that this design wes first managed by fourtie; that thai may be of the congregated churches in England; that severall forces in the cuntrie wer alredy lifted, of the Fyft monarchy men, Anabaptistes and fighting Quakeris. These sex wer condemnit to be drawn, hangit, and quartered, as giltie of heigh treason, upone the 30 day of the said moneth of December 1662.

Upone the 30 day of the said moneth of December, being Tyfday, 1662, the Erle of Midletoun, great Commiffioner for the kingdome of Scotland, being sent for by his Majestie to Court, tuik his jurney that day.

The Bischops became indulgent to the minifteris that refused to obey thair ordouris, and gave mony of thame libertie to preache opinlie till the [first] day of Februar nixt 1663. Bot this licence and libertie wes refused to such as wer panellit, and to such quhais kirkis wer provydit to uther minifteris during thair disobedience.

It wald be remembred, that in this last preceding harvest, thair wes ane matche concludit to be past betuix the Kinges Majesteis naturall sone, and the Countes of Buckleuch. And for securing the rycht of that estait in the persone of his Majesteis naturall sone, Sir Johnne Gilmour president of the College of Justice, and ane of the pryme laweris of Scotland, quha best knew that estaite, wes sent for to the Court of England, to give his advyse in that mater; quha went up to his Majestie in October last 1662.

This yeir of God 1662, wes, by Godis goodnes and mercifull providence in all the pairtes of it wondrous blissed; in the spring, in the somer tyde, and harvest, produceand multitude of cornes of all foirtis, with peares, aples, stane fruitt, abundance of nuttes, great and fair, the lyke never sene heirtofoir; so that the streitis of Edinburgh wer filled full of all these foirtes of fruites on everie fyde, and in all pairtes of the toun, and fold



exceeding chaip. The winter also, from November till Januar thaireftir, very kyndlie and feasonable, quhairin wes abundance of froft and fnow, melting and diffolving in a calme thow.

Thair wes this yeir, in December 1662, a great difcours of a fight quhich laitlie wes fene in the day tyme at Helmftad, viz. two great naveyis fighting in the air, quhich by fome wer perfytlie difcerned, and the difcharging of the gunes aganes each uther hard. It is farder reportit, that thair wes fene a great number of vefchellis full of fouldieris, quhich wer cumming toward Holand, and feemed as gif thai wald land thair. This is fo far beleved by feverall perfones of credite and qualitie, that they have fignified it to the grandees of Sweden.

In the end of this yeir come Embaffadouris from the great Emperour of Ruffia to his Majeftie of Great Britane, and to his Quene Dona Katherina, with mony feverall giftis, fuch as gofhalkis, horfes, bowis gilt, with ftringes of blew filk and gold threid, arrowes, timber of fables, blak fox fkinnes, Perfiane velwotis, haill garmentis of ermines, fures of fables with fleves, being veftis, carpetis or coveringis of gold, carpetis of a lighter cullor, twentie Ruffe pud of the tooth of fea hors, each pud is fourty pund wecht, ten thowfand pud of hemp, ilk pud being fourtie pund wecht. Lykewyfe, from the Emperouris eldeft fone of Ruffia, wer fent to the Kingis Majeftie, gofhalkis, facones, ane great ftone hors Argamach, ane Turkiſh bow, two pair of arrowes, findry pair of fables, ane Perfiane cloth of gold velwet, ane blak fox fkin, ane ermyne furre with fleves, a veft, ane carpet of cloth of gold, one leving martin, one pelican: From the great Lord Prince, and the great Duke Feodor Alexee Rich, to the Kingis Majeftie, findry riche giftes of the lyke nator and qualitie, with a leving martine, one pelican, and one cran. To the Quenes Majeftie also wer brocht, from the great lord his Imperiall Majeftie of Ruffia, thrie timberis of fables, thrie pair of fables, two ermyne fures, one Perfiane gold dalmaſk pece. From the great Lady Empres and great Dutches Maria Elichna, to Dona Katherina Quene of Great Britane, come theſe presentis following, to witt, one velwet peece, quhairof the ground filver, two timberis of fables, two pair of fables, two goldin peeces of damask,



two airmene fures. One timber of fables is 20 skynnes. The Embassadoris presentis ar not heir mentionat, quich wer careyed by 39 perfones. All quich presentis wer careyed by ane hundreth thrie scoir fyve perfones, the hemp excepted, quich wes not than brocht to land.

The [Arch]bischops names now in Scotland ar these; Maister James Scharpe, lait minifter at Craill, Archebischop of St. Androis, Mr. Andro Fairfoull, Archebischop of Glasgou. The names of the Bischops of Scotland this year 1662;—Maister James Hammiltoun Bischop of Galloway, Mr. George Halyburtoun Bischop of Dunkell, Mr. David Mitchell Bischop of Abirdene, Mr. David Strachane Bischop of Brechin, Maister Johnne Paterfone Bischop of Ros, Maister [Robert] Lichtoun Bischop of Dumblayne, Maister Murdoch M'Kenzie Bischop of Murray, Maister [Patrick] Forbes Bischop of Cathnes, Maister Thomas Sydferff Bischop of Orknay, Maister [Robert] Wallace Bischop of the Ylis, Maister David Fletcher Bischop of Ergyll, Mr. George Wifchart Bischop of Edinburgh. (Eftir the death of Mr. David Mitchell, Bischop of Abirdene, succedit Mr. Birnet.) —The names of the minifteris of Edinburgh this yeir ar these;—Mr. Robert Lowrie deane of Edinburgh, Maister Josua Meldrum, lait minifter at Kingorne, Maister Johnne Robertfone, lait perfone of Dyfert, Mr. Archibald Turnour, lait minifter at North Berwik, Mr. Johnne Paterfone, lait minifter at Ellin, Mr. Williame Annan, lait minifter in England. Sum utheris adjoyned to thame as helperis.

SO ENDIS THIS YEIR 1662.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



SUM CERTANE SCHORT OBSERVATIONES FOR THE  
YEIR OF GOD 1663.

The first Sondag of Januar 1663, Mr. Johnne Paterfone, lait minifter at Elin [Ellon], wes refavit ordiner minifter at Edinburgh.

In this moneth also of Januar 1663, the Lord Waryftoun, formerlie recordit, and forfaitit in Parliament 1661, being fugitive from the lawis, wes, in the moneth of Maij 1661, forfaitit and declairit traytour; and now, in this moneth of Januar, wes apprehendit in the toun of Roane, in France, and fent over to Lundon, and commitit to the Tour.

The churches of Edinburgh being now reducit to sex parochynes, thair wes onlie sex minifteris ordiner to ferve thairat, with sex helperis. The names of thefe ordiner minifteris ar thefe; Mr. Robert Lowrie, Deane of Edinburgh, Mr. Jofua Medrum, lait minifter at Kingorne, Mr. Johnne Robertfone, lait minifter at Dyfert, Mr. Archibald Turnour, lait minifter at Northberuik, and Mr. Johnne Paterfone, lait minifter at Ellin, and Mr. [William] Annand, lait minifter in England. Off thefe sex kirkes and minifteris four wer of the Chapter, viz. the College kirk, the Trone kirk, the Eiftmeft kirk of St. Geillis, and the Gray Freir kirk.

Mony wer the chaynges within thir few yeiris of the kirkis of Edinburgh; fum tyme devyding [uniting?] twa of thame in one, as mycht be fene at this tyme in anno 1663; for quhairas the Gray Freir kirk wes formerlie devydit in two kirkis, it wes now, in this moneth of Januar 1663, alterit, and the mid wallis takin down, and maid onlie one kirk, as at the begyning, quhane it wes foundit and buildet.

Upone the first Sondag of Februar 1663, the faid Mr. William Annand,



fumtyme chaplane to the Erle of Middletoun, wes admittit ane of the minifteris at Edinburgh.

In this moneth of Februar 1663, the Bifchop of Abirdene, callit Mr. David Mitchell, fumtyme minifter at Edinburgh befor the extirpatione of the Bifchops, depairtit this lyff. (In quhois rowme come in Mr. [Alexander] Burnet, now Bifchop of Abirdene.)

In this moneth of Februar, ane Proclamatioun for keiping of Lent.

Upone the fevintene day of Marche 1663, thair wes ane Proclamatione emittit, anent the Kinges Majesteis will sent to the Lordis of Privy Counfell to fufpend the payment of the fynnes during his plefure, and to difcharge all penalteis incurrit throw not payment thairrof. This done with folempnitie, the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh being hung, twa mefaris with thair mefes, and findry trumpettouris, being prefent.

In the moneth of Marche 1663, thair wes ane lyones brocht to Edinburgh, tame, with ane lamb in its company, with quhome fcho did feid and leive; quha did imbrace the lamb in hir airmes, as gif it haid bene hir awin birth.

It wald be remembered, that in harveft laft 1662, a matche wes concludit betuix James Duke of Monmouth, his Majesteis naturall fone, and the Lady Countes of Buckcleugh; quha being both young, the Duke 14 yeiris, and the Countes being about 12 yeiris of aige, the folempnitie of that mariage wes delayit and continued till the 21 day of Apryll 1663. At quhilk tyme, it wes folempnizat that day in the eftir nune, in the Kinges Majesteis bed chalmer, by the Bifchop of Lundoun.

Upone the 22 day of that moneth, his Majestie went to Windfor with his Quene, and mony of his nobilitie and gentry in thefe pairtes, to the celebratione of St. George feaft, and to folempnize the Ordour of the Gairter. Quhat ceremonyes wes obfervit thairat falbe declairit heireftir.

Upone the 27 day of Apryll anno foirfaid, the Lord Lyon king at airmes depairtit this lyff; and to his place and office Sir Charles Erskin, brother to the Erle of Kellie, wes preferrit.

The Parliament, quhilk rais and wes adjourned upone the 9 day of September laft 1662 till the 20 day of Maij nixt thaireftir in this instant



anno 1663, wes now prorogat to the xj day of Junij nixt and immediatlie following, in the famyn yeir 1663.

The Afcentioun day, falling this yeir upone the 28 day of Maij, wes keipit in Edinburgh and mony uther pairtes of this kingdome.

Upone the 29 day of Maij 1663, thair wes a folemne thankfgeving for his Majesteis reftauratioun to the royall governament of his kingdomes, and ane day for commemoratioun of his birth; being a day honored and randered auspicious to this kingdome by his Majefties royall birth upone that day of the moneth. This day wes univerfallie keipit and fet apairt as ane holy day unto the Lord in all the churches of Scotland, and fpeciallie in Edinburgh, and in all the churches tharof, befoir nune. And eftir denner, all takins of joy and thankifgeving wes gevin by the Toun in bufking of thair Croce with greyne bransches, rynning of wyne fra thair fpouttes; the magiftrates being upone the Croce, they drank mirrelie, and brak thair glaffes, threw thame and thair fweet meatis and confeittis upone the Hie Streit; ere&it ane lairge fcaffold upone the eift fyde of the Croce, quhairon thair wes placed fex daunceris, all this tyme the violes playing, the drumes beating, the bellis ringing, and the trumpettis founding, and the cannounes roring; with numberis of pepill throw all the ftreitis dancing about the fyres, both men and wemen. Thair wes nothing laiking to mak this day honorable.

Upone the 29 day of Maij 1663, being his Majesteis birth day, about nune, his Heynes plefure wes to fignify his plefure publi&ly and to mak choyfe of the Erle of Rothes to be his Commiffioner for the nixt enfewing Parliament; and figned the famyn that fame day in the eftir nune, and wes fend down to Scotland to pas the Seall. And becaufe all materis could not be fo quicklie difpatched at Court, his Majeftie did adjorne the Parliament of new for 8 dayis longer, viz. to the 18 day of the faid moneth of Junij; quhilk continuation wes deulie intimat at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh by found of trumpet, upone the fecound day of the faid moneth of Junij 1663. The Hie Commiffioner for this Parliament being chaynged, the Erle of Rothes being preferrit, and the Erle of Middletoun removed, did wirk much fufpicion in the pepillis hartis quhat fould follow, the



moir becaus the chaynge wes suddent. Middletounes ladie dischargit to duell in the Abay, quhair hir hufband haid duelt befoir by the fpace of twa yeir and fyve monethis.

It is formerlie recordit, how that my Lord Wareftoun fled the kingdome for fum trefonable buffines, as wes alledgit, and wes thaireftir faltit by the Parliament in anno 1661 ; quha, being apprehendit in France, he wes brocht over to England, and fecured in the Tour fra Januar 1663 till Junij thaireftir ; and thaireftir fent down by fea to Scotland. And at his landing, upone a Monday, the aucht of Junij, he was tranfportit by the magiftrates of Leith to the fute of Leith wynd, quhair he was refavit by the bailleis of Edinburgh, and gairdit with a number of the tounes men in airmes to the Tolbuith of Edinburgh : the Counfellis ordor [being] to gaird him eftir his landing at Leith, and to bring him up all the way difcoverit ; quhilk ordour wes obeyit.

Great preparatioun wes maid of all thingis for this enfewing Parliament ; and thairfoir the Erle of Rothies, being chofin Commiffioner to this Parliament, as lykewyfe Great Thefaurer of Scotland, come doun fra Court, with findry of the nobilitie that haid bene in England a long tyme befoir, upone the 15 day of Junij, being Monday, to Halyrudhous, richlie prepared for him ; at his douncuming many thowfandis attending.

Thaireftir, upone the 17 day of Junij, being the day preceding the fitting of that Parliament, the Honores wer, with all reverence, brocht doun fra the Caftell to the Parliament Hous, with a gaird on horfbak to attend thame.

The morne thaireftir, being the aughtene day of that moneth, and the firft day of the Parliamentis meeting, the Erle of Rothies, heigh Commiffioner, wes honorablie convoyed from the Abay with all our lordis, gentillmen, commiffioneris of burghes and fchyres, to the Parliament Hous, all of thame difcovered, being gairded by the toun of Edinburgh and leiff gaird, heraldis, mefaris, trumpetteris, and kettill drum paffing befoir him, with all uther honores requifite. That day, being the firft day of thair meeting, they met preceiffie at ane in the eftirnune ; and, eftir fermound maid by the Bifchop of Abirdene, the rollis wer callit, and fuch of



the commiffioneris for the Parliament as wer abfent befoir, and haid not gevin thair Oathes of alledgeance, thair oathes wer then takin. Thaireftir the Lordis [of] articles wer chofin; and thaireftir a fpeech maid to the Parliament, firft by the Erle of Rothes his Majeftie his Commiffioner, and thaireftir by the Chancellor. Many did admeir this fudden chaynge and alteratioun, namelie, the deprying of Middletoun, and promoveing the Erle of Rothes to this heigh dignitie of Commiffiouner for the Parliament and heigh Thefaurerie of Scotland.

The fupposed caufis of the Erle of Middletounes removell from his commiffioun ar thefe;—1. The aët of fyning, and the illegall way of contriving thairof; 2. The aët that nane fould adreß thamefelffis to his Majeftie in any thing without thair firft applicatioun to the Commiffioner of Parliament or Counfell; 3. The aët of incapacitie of 12 perfones of honor; 4. The mifapplicatioun of the feveral bygane monethlie ceffis paft by, by the Ufurper, and yit renewit and takin up by him; 5. His miffive letter direct to ane certane delinquent in the lait tyme, commanding him to pay ane certane great fomme of money to ane gentillman, ane of his awin freindis, or ellis to abyde the heigheft censure of the law; 6. His uther letter direct to the Duke of Ormound, Lievtenant of Yreland, defyring correſpondence and ane mutuall affiſtance, quhen thai haid neid for ather kingdomes, without warrand or knowledge of his Majeftie; quhich letter (as is fupposed) wes not weill acceptit by the Duke of Ormond, bot ſent to his Majeftie to be revifed by him; 7. The mifimploymēt of the ceffis and excyſe, and of the fourtie thowſand pund ſterling; 8. The ſtopping of the ordour gevin by his Majeftie for prorogating the termis of payment of the fynes, and ſtoping the proclamatioun and publicatione thairof.

The Erle of Rothes being now heigh Commiffioner for the Parliament, as als great Theſaurer of Scotland, and the Erle of Rothes being lait Prefes of the Privy Counfell of Scotland, and ſo unable to diſcharge all theſe offices togidder and at one tyme; thairfoir, it pleaſit the Kinges Majeſtie to prefer the Erle of Tweddell to be Prefes of the Privy Counfell, in the moneth of Junij 1663.

In this moneth of Junij, thair come down from his Majeſtie twa remif-



fiones, ane for the Lord of Lorne; quho, being upone the 26 day of August 1662 condempnit in Parliament, for sum speechis spokin aganes the memberis of that Parliament, to be heidit, wes now remittit and put to libertie. The uther remissione wes for George Campbell, schireff depute of Eryll; quha being acufed by his unfreindis for sum faltis quhairof he wes alledgit to be frie, yit fearing thair malice, being in power for the tyme, he wes forcit to absent himselff fra that Parliament; and now, in the moneth of Junij 1663, he obtenit his Majesteis remission and pardoun, and put to libertie, being a faithfull honest man.

Upone the 8 day of Julij, being Weddinfday, 1663, Sir Archibald Johnnestoun of Waryftoun, being this long tyme bygane priffoner, he wes this day callit in befor the Parliament, now sittand, to heir his doome and sentence gevin out aganes him. The sentence wes, that he fould be hangit at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and thaireftir, his heid cuttit of with ane aix, and affixt upone the Netherbow Point.

At this tyme came a certane and sure report and informatioun, to the Parliament now sittand, from his Majestie, of ane great victorie obtenit by the Portugallis, affistid by the Englifches, aganeft the King of Spayne; quhilk fell out upone the 29 day of Maij last bypast, that day being both the day of the nativitie and reftauration of our Soverane King Charles the Second King of Great Britane, &c.; and now, the reftauration of the kingdome of Portugall from thair former bondage of the Castilianes. This battell wes foghtene the day foirfaid, the Portugallis being affistid by the Englifches aganes Spayne. In quhich battell the Spanzard wes totalie routtit, and thairin loift ten thowsand men, and above four thowsand men takin priffoners, besyde eminent commanderis and grandyes of Spayne, a great number.

The 22 day of Julij 1663 being cum, to the quhilk day Sir Archibald Johnnestoun of Waryftoun knicht his executioun wes continued by the Parliament now sittand, ane gallous of extraordinier heicht, quhairon he wes to be hangit, wes prepared, and fet up at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh; and at twa houris in the eftir nune, he wes brocht furth out of the Tolbuith of Edinburgh, to the place of executioun, quhair he maid



his confeffion, declairand, that he wes onlie a complyer with the Englifche ufurperis, and denyit that he wes onywayis accefforie to the Kinges death ; and becaus his memorie wes fchoirt, be reffoun of his often feiknes and lang impriffonment, he red his confeffion af ane paper ; and then, eftir twa feverall prayeris, he wes firft hangit, and then his heid ftricken af, and hung up upone the Nether Bow. To his executioun a great pairt of the Kinges leaff gaird on horfbak, with thair carabynes and naikit fwordis, and trumpettouris, and kettill-drum, wer prefent, and ane gaird of the toun of Edinburgh with thair cullouris difplayed, wer all prefent as fpectatoris and beholderis, and to fie the Parliamentis fentence put to executioun aganes him as a traytour to his Majeftie. Yit did he not want a great number of freindis, quha accompanied him to the fcaffald and buriall, and that in thair murning apperrell. His body wes fufferit to be buried in the Kirk yaird of Edinburgh among his kin and freindis ; quhilk favour and refpect wes refuifed to the Marques of Montrois, and findry barones and gentillmen, quhais corps wer not fufferit to be bureyed in Criftiane mules, (as it is fo callit,) bot bureyed among theves, traitouris, and robberis, evin under the gallous fute in the Burrow Mure.

At this tyme, the Parliament of Scotland did flowlie proceid in the effaires of the kingdome ; the reafone wes, the A&t of Billeting, formerlie gevin out aganes certane noblemen and utheris of the Parliament, quha haid bene declairit incapable of office and governament within this kingdome. This A&t, as we are informed, being contrived and fet down by his Majefteis knowlege, it wes oppofed by thefe noblemen aganes quhome it related ; and upone the tryell of the authores and fomentaris thair of, it tuik up a long tyme in the Parliament. At lenth, the tryell of it come to fum end, and wes fent up to the Kinges Majeftie with Sir Williame Bruce, clerk of the billis, commiffioner exprefly dire&t to his Majeftie, for refaving his anfuer anent his plefure thairin. In this Scottis Parliament thair wes much conteft anent this A&t of Billeting, and much devifioun of opiniones. Quhat falbe the event, eftir reffait of his Majefteis plefure thairin, it falbe declairit heireftir, as the mater requyres. In the meantyme, thair wes daylie prorogatioun of the Parliament, from day to day, and from week to week, to the great charges of the lieges.



At this tyme also, viz. in July 1663, thair wes sum articles of treafone gevin in to his Majestie, the Englische Parliament and Counsell, by the Erle of Bristo, aganes that nobleman Chancellor Hyde in England, quha is father-in-law to his Majesteis brother the Duke of Albany and York. Quhat falbe the event it is not yit knawn.

The natour of the A&t of Billeting, in the Parliament haldin be the Erle of Middletoun, wes for declairing 12 perfones incapabill of beiring office in Parliament, Counsell, or Judicatorie; a way nevir heirtofair practized under monarchy, nor nevir hard under ony government, as to punischementis in such a maner as this wes, thair names nevir maid knawn to the Parliament itself, quho did sentence thame. So the ground of this pernicious way of incapacitie of Billetis, havand no farder warrand, wes rescindit by this last A&t of Parliament haldin by the Erle of Rothes, as Commiffioner for the tyme, as being esteemed aganes the Kinges honor, the honor, friedome, and gravitie of Parliamentis, to all former pra&tises, to commoun justice, and heighlie derogatorie to the Kinges autoritie and dignitie, as tending to the universall dissatisfactioun of all his Majesteis guid subje&tis; for gif voting by Billetis and punisheing in that way falbe allowed, no man is secure in his honor, his estait, his libertie, nor his lyff. Perfones of greatest merite may be by this way destroyed, evin these that ar officeris of estait, and these of narrest relatioun to the croun may be torne, and exposed to infamie and rwyne.

Followes Waryftones Confessioun, upone the scaffold, at his death and execution;—not so fullie correct as I wift.<sup>(1)</sup>

Upone the fevintene day of Augu&t 1663, Angus and Neill McCloydis, quha took and apprehendit the lait Marques of Montrois, in the begyning of Maij 1650, under trust, the Marques being than in his Majesties service, these two McCloydis, by autoritie of Parliament now fittand, wer denunciit rebellis, and put to the horne for thair not comperance befor

---

<sup>(1)</sup> It has been often printed, and is therefore omitted in this place. See Naphtali, and Wodrow, vol. i. App. p. 80, and 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 358.



this Parliament, to underly the law for taking and apprehending the said Marques, and delyvering of him to the Committee of that Parliament in the said anno 1650; and thairwithall thai wer both of thame declairit fugitives, be oppin proclamatioun and found of trumpet at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh. At this tyme also, viz. in August 1663, [Neill McLeod] of Affint wes under proces of treafone, accused befor the Parliament for airt and pairt of this treasonable taking and apprehending of the said Marques, under trust, the tyme and yeir foirsaid 1650.

13 August 1663. A Proclamatioun emittit and proclaimed at Edinburgh, ratifeyand and aprovand the lait Act of the 10 of Julij, intituled, "Act aganes Seperatioun and Dissobedience to Ecclesiasticall Autoritie"<sup>(2)</sup>:—charging all ministeris quho ar or falbe found to preach seditiouflie aganeft the governament of Church and Stait, quho entered in or since the yeir of God 1649, and have not obtenit lauchfull presentationes, and haif, notwithstanding, continued to preach or exercise any deutie, &c.; to remove thamefelves, thair familieis, and goodis belonging to thame, within 20 dayis nixt eftir the publicatioun thairof, out of these respective paroches, quhair thai wer incumbent, and not to reside within 20 myles of the same, nor within sex myles of Edinburgh or any Cathedrall church, or thrie myles of any Burgh Royall within this kingdome; with certification, gif thai faillie, they ar to incur the penalties of the lawis aganes moveris of seditioun, and to be proceidit aganeft with that strictnes that is dew to such a great contempt of his Majesteis autoritie [over] Church and Stait; the heritoris also and housholderis are discharget to give any preference or countenance to any of these ministeris; with certification, gif thai faillie, they are to be procedit aganeft according to law.

"Ane Additional Act concerning the Declaratioun to be signed by all Persones in Publi& Trust." <sup>(3)</sup>

<sup>(2)</sup> See the Act here referred to in the Acts of Parliament, vol. vii. p. 155. It is also printed by Wodrow, along with this Proclamation, vol. i. App. p. 78. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 840.

<sup>(3)</sup> This Act and Declaration to be signed by persons in Public trust, renouncing the National Covenants, will be found in the Acts of Parliament, vol. vii. p. 462.



Among mony uther A&is a&it in this Parliament in anno 1663, the Erle of Rothes being Commiffioner, this following A& wes one, intitulat, "Ane New Impositioun upone Englifche Commoditeis."<sup>(4)</sup>

22 Auguft 1663. This Parliament haveing long fittin and lytill done, the Kinges Majeftie wes pleafit to give ordour that the famyn fould clofe; quhairupone thair wes a Proclamation emittit this day, declairing that the famyn fould end, clofe, and ryde, upone the 15 day of September nixt thaireftir. Bot this Proclamation did not tak effect, bot prorogat of new.

"A& aganes fuch Miniſteris as hath taght Seditious doctrine;" that thair remove thameſelffis, thair wyfes, bairnes, fervandis, familieis, and guidis, within 20 dayis thaireftir, fra thair parochines, and not to refide within 20 mylesto the ſame. Thisa& in the end of Auguſt 1663:—This A& inferit befoir.

Memorandum.—That the A& of reſcinding two A&es paſt in the laſt ſeſſione of Parliament, the one for excepting of perſones from publi& truſt, and the uther for voting the ſame by Billis, wes gevin out upone the nynt day of September 1663, and immediatlie thaireftir put to the pres and publi&lie vented and fold.

At this tyme, thair wes great warris betuix the Turk and the Chriſtianses, quha invadit thame be ſea and be land, and come in to Tranſylvania with a great pairt of his army, and by his grand Vizell [Vizier] ſent a ſum-moundis to the Count Forgis [Forcatz] to delyver up to him [the fortrefs] of Newhaufell in thir wordis: "I, that through the grace of God and through the merites [miracles] of our Propheit, quho is a ſone of both worldis, and by quhome thair is happines and glorie; I, that am firſt of the Counfell, and Generall of the moſt michtie Emperour of the Turkis, that is the King of all kinges upone earth; to you, Adame Forgis [Forcatz], that ar the cheif among the nobilitie of Hungarie, do mak knawn, that throw command of my gracious Lord, I am come with his forces befoir Newhaufell to reduce it to his obedience; Quhairfoir, gif ye fall delyver up the place to us, yow fall haif libertie to marche out with quhat

<sup>(4)</sup> Printed in the Acts of Parliament, vol. vii. p. 465.



belongeth unto yow, from the heyest to the lowest, and to quhat place yow pleas, and he that will rather stay fall keip his guides and estait; bot gif ye will not [yeild], we will tak it by force, and everie man of yow, from the heyest to the lowest, fall be put to fyre and sword. Gif the Ungarianes, did bot know the good intentioun of the michtie Emperour, they and thair chyldrene wald blis God for thame [him]: (and concludes in thir wordis following,) Peace to the obedient."

Eftir this, we in Scotland wer advertised of the hard conditioun of Germany beyond expreffion, a generall constarnatioun, and no help visible, thair men massacred by thowfandis, and the promised ayd from the Emperour being becom to nothing; Montecuculi himselff not being above 5000 strong, and driven for securitie into garifone; so that the haill cuntry did ly naiked, and exposed to be destroyed at plesure. This is writtin from findry pairtes of Transilvania and Germany, and speciallie from Regensburgh; quha writtis, that the Emperour wes reteired by nicht, and that Presburgh wes delyverit up.

Heirupone the Parliament of Scotland, now sittand at Edinburgh, upone the 23 day of September 1663, takand to thair confideratione the sad condition of many good Christanes abroad overrun by these infidelis the Turkis, and foirfeing the dangeris quhairin this natioun and utheris thair nyct-boring kingdomes mycht fall into, they set out ane Act of Parliament for levieing of twentie thowfand men on fute, and two thowfand hors for the Kinges use and kingdome of Scotland.

Upone the 25 day of September, being Fryday, 1663, Sir Charles Erskin, lord Lyon, wes crowned Lord Lyon King at airmes in the Abay of Halyrudhous, richlie clothed in purpoure velvet and koit of airmes, a gold cheyne about his neck, his croun upone his heid, his batoun in his hand, crowned by the Erle of Rothes, his Majesteis Commiffioner, in the chalmer of presence, with great solempnitie, under the throne, in the chyre of stait, with a noyse of trumpettis and kettill drumes; the heraldis and pursevantis in thair koates of airmes, attending that solempnitie. Eftir quhilk, the Erle of Rothes commiffioner feasted all these that wer thair for the tyme, with findrie foirtes of muscical instrumentis.



Memorandum.—That upone the 29 day of September 1663, Mr. Thomas Sydserff, sumtyme ane of the ordiner minifteris at Edinburgh, thaireftir Bifchop of Galloway, and now, at his death, Bifchop of Orknay, depairtit this lyff within the Toun of Edinburgh in his awin duelling hous, and wes bureyed upone the fourt day of October nixt thaireftir, being ane Saboth day. The Bifchops haid apoynted that day to be a day of commemoration to the pepill of his lyff and converfation, in thair feveral fermondis taght that day in the Eift kirk of Edinburgh, quhair his corps did than ly in the yle. Mr. Williame Annand taght befor nune, and the Bifchop of Edinburgh in the eftir nune; quha defcryvit his birth and progeny, of quhat familie he defcendit, his pietie, his learning, his travellis abroad, his lyff and converfatioun, his fufferingis for the Gofpell, and all utheris his giftis and graces to the full. His funerallis wes very honorable celebrat, and his corps convoyed to the grave by all foirtis of pepill, both of nobles, bifchops, gentillmen and commounes.

At this Michalmes 1663, thefe perfones following wer electit magiftrates of Edinburgh;—to witt, Sir Andro Ramfay, proveft; Johnne Boyd, Francis Killoch, Johnne Penman, Walter Borthwik, bailleis; Robert Sandelandis, deane of gild, Johnne Scot merchant, thefaurer. Bailleis of the Cannogait ar thefe; Hew Hammiltone, barone baillie, and Johnne Balmayne, toun baillie. Bailleis of Leith ar thefe; George Reid, and Thomas Ferholm, merchandis burgeffis of Edinburgh. Bailleis of Portifburgh, callit the Weft Point, ar thefe; Archibald Ker, barone baillie, and William Lowrie, continued baillie, and David Murray, baillie of the Potterraw.

And becaus of my relatioun to the toun of Glasgow, I thocht guid to record the magiftrates of that citie this yeir, quhais names ar thefe;—to witt, Johnne Bell, proveft; James Campbell, Robert Rae, and James Colquhoun, bailleis; Johnne Bernis, deane of gild, and Robert Campbell younger, thefaurer.

Now, to retorne to the Parliament effairis of this kingdome:—it wald be remembred, that, eftir twa yeiris, nyne monethis, and nyne dayis fitting in this firft Parliament of King Charles the Secound, (eftir his blessed reftauratioun to his croun and royall government,) the Parliament come



to a clofe, and did ryde according to the accuftumat maner; yit with lytill contentment to the pepill of the land, they being exceding poore, and under havie burdingis, impositiounes, taxatiounes, excyfes, and uther burdingis, quhairunto thai wer maid lyable.

The Great Commiffioner of this Parliament, fitting fra the 18 day of Junij laft to the nynt day of Otober instant 1663, wes the Erle of Rothes, ane of the pryme nobilitie of Scotland, quha, being not onlie heigh Commiffioner, bot alfo principall Thefaurer of Scotland, did ryde and conclude this Parliament upone the faid nynt day of Otober, being Fryday, 1663. The ordor of thair Ryding wes this;—to witt, the Erle of Glencairne being Chancellor, with the Erle of Marfchell, and the Erle of Lauderdaill his Majeftis fecretar, raid up fra the Abay of Halyrudhous to the Parliament hous, with twa men ryding befor thame difcoverit, the ane with the purs and great Seall befor him, and the uther with the great Mees, and allakayis following. Thefe thrie noblemen raid up fra the Abay of Halyrudhous to the Parliament hous two houres befor the reft of the parliamentaris, to ordour the Parliament hous; all of thame in thair robs. Thaireftir the haill Commiffioners that wer prefent for the tyme, went to thair horfes, and raid fra the Abay of Halyrudhous to the Parliament hous in ordour as followis; to witt, the Commiffioneris of burrowis firft, all of thame with thair allakaes attending thame as thay raid on thair fute mantillis; eftir thame the Commiffioneris of fchyres; eftir thame the Lordis of Parliament, quhilkis wer but few; eftir thame the commoun Bifchops, for diftinctiones caus from Archebifchops, all in thair gownis; eftir thame the Vifcountes and Erles; efter thame fex trumpetteris; eftir thame the purfevantis and heraldis; eftir thame the twa Archebifchopis, viz. the Archebifchop of St. Androis and Glasgow, in thair plufche velwot gownis; eftir thame the Lord Lyone in his koat of airmes, and his purfevantis befor him in thair koatis; eftir thame thrie Erles that careyed the Honouris, gairdit with fex mefaris, viz. the Erle of Mar careying the croun, the Erle of Airth careying the fcheptour, and the Erle of Eglintoun careying the fword; thaireftir the Kinges Commiffioner, viz. the Erle of Rothes; eftir the Kinges Commiffioner raid the Duke of Hammiltoun,



and the Marques of Montrois, with thair robes; eftir thame trumpetteris, and kettill drume, and leaff-gaird, all of thame in airmes.

Eftir thair ryding up fra the Abay to the Parliament Hous, and dounfitting, thair wes ane schoirt index red of the A&is eftableifched; and than a schoirt prayer, maid be Mr. Robert Lowrie deane of Edinburgh, for a bliffing to his Majeftie, and a thankifgeving for his reftauratioun to his croun and governament, and privilege of the Parliament, eftir fa mony yeiris of ufurpatioun.

Than, at thair ryding, thay wer ordored to returne from the Parliament hous to the Abay, to convoy the Commiffioner, according to the ancient cuftome; and, in thair ryding doun, thai obfervit the fame ordour as thai raid up, onlie in this it changit, that, in thair ryding doun, thair wes on the rycht hand of the Commiffioner ryding, the Erle of Arroll on the richt hand, and the Erle of Marfchell on the left, each of thame having velvet cappes upone thair heidis; nixt to thame the Duke of Hammilton and Marques of Montrois; and eftir thame my Lord Chancellor and the Erle of Lauderdaill fecretar on his left hand, having the great maaïs and purs careyed befor him. All thefe being performed, the Parliament wer faluted from the Caftell of Edinburgh with all thair gunnes.

Upone the morne thaireftir, being Settirday, the tent day of O&tober anno foirfaid 1663, the Honouris wer honorablie convoyit from the Abay to the Caftell of Edinburgh in a kotche, the trumpet founding befor thame, and ane great pairt of the leaff gaird gairding thame, quho wer faluted with a number of cannoun fchot from the Caftle.

This laft feffion of Parliament, haldin be the Erle of Rothés, his Majeftis Commiffioner, wes very thin; fpeciallie at the ryding upone the 9 day of O&tober 1663, numberis of the nobilitie, erles, lordis, barones, commiffioneris of fchyres and burowis being abfent, and did not countenance the famyn with that dignitie and honor ufit and wont in former tymes.

Immediatlíe eftir the ryding of this Parliament, the perfones following went up to Court; to witt, the Marques of Montros, the Erle of Rothés, the Erle of Lauderdaill, the Erle of Dumfreis, the Lord Bellenden thefaurer depute, Sir Johnne Fletcher the Kinges advocat. Thair is no



dout, bot as they went up for the Kinges Majesteis honor and service, so had thai thair awin endis; and, in thair travellis to Court, thair fell out great stormes of rayne, wind, thunder, lychtning, procuring the death of fum, and of the cornes and fruites of the ground.

Within ten or twelff dayis eftir the Ryding of this Parliament, come doun fra Court a patent for restoring of the Lord Lorne to all the estait, dignitie, and honor quhairin his guidfchir the old Erle of Ergyll, father to the Marques (quho wes execute) deceift. And becaus his umquhill father the Marques (quho wes execute) deceift in great dett, thairfoir it wes ordanit and provydit, that, out of the estait, he sould haif onlie payit to him the sounge of fyftene thousand pund per annum, and the rest of the estait to be lyable for payment of the dettis to the creditoris; off the quhich creditouris the Lord Lorne his twa sifteris ar to be first satisfeit.

Upone the 28 of October 1663, a lytle eftir the ryding of the Parliament, the Kinges standard and kettill drum wer brocht from the Abay, convoyit by the leaff gaird on horses and airmes, with soun of trumpet, in a very honorable deportment, ryding throw the Cannogait and Hie streit of Edinburgh, and placed thame within the Castell of Edinburgh.

Upone the second day of November, being Monday, 1663, Bischop Fairfull, Archebischop of Glasgou, departit this lyff in his awin ludgeing in Edinburgh; and fra thence transpoirted to the Eist kirk of Edinburgh, callit St. Geill, quhairintill his corps did ly till the ellevent day of November nixt thaireftir, being the day appointit for his funerallis. All thinges necessar being prepared for that end, his corps wer laid doun upone a buird just befor the pulpit, coverit with murning. The toun bell rang for convening the pepill to his funerall fermound just at four in the eftirnune; quhair, numberis of pepill being convenit, rather to behold the ceremony then the preaching, thair wes ane fermond maid be Mr. Johnne Hay, person of Peblis, and now archedeane of Glasgou. His text wes the 12 cap. of Ecclesiastes, in the later end of the fyft vers, in these wordis, "Because man goeth to his long home, and the murneris go about the streitis." The fermond endit, the corps wer laid in the bottome of a kotche, coverit above with murning, and careyed with twa horses, all cled in murning apperell,



wer transportit from the New kirk of Edinburgh to the Abay church of Halyrudhous, four trumpettis founding, all the nobles heir at Edinburgh for the tyme attending, sum in kotche, utheris on fute; the Lordis of Seffione, the Proveft and bailleis of Edinburgh, and quhat ellis could contribute to the honor of fuch a mans funerallis, wer not wanting; thair wes also 2 heraldis and 2 purfevantis, in thair koates of airmes displayed, that went befor the corps; numberis of torches both befor and eftir the corps. The Lord Chancellor also went eftir the corps, with his purs and great Seall careyed befor him. The Archebifchop of St. Androis, and fuch uther Bifchops as wer heir in Edinburgh for the tyme, with fevin or aucht kottes, all of thame in murning apperell, did convoy with numberis of torches his corps; in end, careyit in to the Abay church of Halyrudhous, and interred thair at the eift end of the church.

Upone the fourt of November foirfaid 1663, the Erle of Rothes being at the Court of Lundon, randerit ane accompt to his Majeftie of his proceedings in Parliament, and graciouflic acceptit; and upone the morow thaireftir, wes maid ane of his Majefteis privy counfell of England.

Memorandum.—That upone the fyft day of November 1663, new wyne come to Leith.

Great perfequution wes now in Germany by the Turkes againft the Chriftianes, quha wer crowalie destroyed, men, weemen, and chyldrene, with fyre and fword: Quhois tytillis and ftyles he gave out in thefe wordis, wrytand to the Emperour of Germany,—“Mahomet, fone of the Emperour fone of God, thryfe Hevinlie, and thryfe knawin by [as] the renowned Emperour of the Turkis, King of Greace, Macedonia, and Moldavia, King of Samaria and Hungarie, King of Greater and Leffer Egipt, King of all the Inhabitantis of the Earth and the Earthly Paradyce, Guardian of the Sepulter of thy God, Lord of the Trie of Lyff, Lord of all the Emperoris of the World from the Eift evin to the Weft, King of all Kingis, Grand Perfequuter of the Chriftianes and all the Wicked, the Joy of the Florifhing Trie, the Chiftiane and Guardian of thy Crucifyed God, Lord of the Hope of thy Nation.”

At this tyme also, viz. in November 1663, come heir that valiant



Colonell Rutherford, borne and brocht up in Edinburgh, a stout champion, lait governour of Dunkirk, and now of Tangeir, a man famous for his actiounes abroad. He come heir to Edinburgh the       day of November instant, having licence from his Majestie to visite his freindis heir for a very few dayis; and returnit to his Majestie to resave ordouris for his trust and service thair. And it wald be heir remembred, that the Scottis nation, in my tyme, producit not a few such caviliereis, to the credite of this kingdome; such as Colonell Edment, borne in Sterling, ane baxteris sone, Colonell Brog, Colonell Hepburne, Colonell Douglas, Generall Ruthven, Generall Leslie, Generall King, and many utheris, all valiant men, to the credite of the Scottis nation.

The subscriyving of the foirsaid Additional Act twitching the Declaration to be signed by all persones for objuring the Covenant, wes first urgit in this moneth of November and December 1663. Many persones did signe that Declaratioun, sum utheris refusid upone scrupill of conscience, as heireftir shall be declairit quhen the Declaration is fullie signed.

It is heirtofore recordit, how that blasphemous infidell the Turk did overrin severall pairtes of Europ with his armyes, putting all the Christianes in his way to fyre and sword, tuik in thair tounes and citeis, led the people away captives and prissoneris, particularlie in Hungarie, Transilvania, and uther pairtes adjacent; and no help nor suport maid unto thame till of lait, in the begyning of December 1663, Count Petir Serini, a Germane commander, did kill to the Turk twa thousand men; taking diveris Turkische cornettis and ensignes, quhairof 10 hung up in Augustines church, aucht in Capuchin, sex in the Carmielites, and two in the Madin church.

Upone the 29 day of December 1663, his Majesties plesure anent Middletones miscarages wes declairit; viz. his two commissiounes, ane as Capitane of the Castell of Edinburgh, the uther as Generall of the forces in Scotland, ar recallit, and for the future ar declairit null and voyd to all intentis and purpofes.

Ane new victorie of [over] sum of the Turkische forces, actit by this noble campioun, Count Serini, a Germane commander, in this foirsaid moneth of December 1663.



Sindry perfones depofit from thair offices for not fubferyving of his Majesteis declaratioun, twitching the objuring of the Covenant: fum of the Lordis of Seffioun, as, namely, my Lord Staires, Sir James Dundas of [Arniftoun] knicht, and Sir George M'Keinzie of Tarbet knyght: bot a lytill thaireftir my Lord Staires did repent and fubferyve.

This yeir of God 1663, was a very plentifull yeir of cornes and ftone fruit, aples and peiris in great abundance, and exceding chaip. The monethis of November and December exceding het, fair, and warme weather, without any froft, or fnow; fa wes Januar and Februar following in anno I<sup>m</sup> VI<sup>c</sup> fextie four. All thefe four monethis wer exceding fair.

SO ENDIS THIS YEIR 1663.

GOD SAVE THE KING, AND HIS CONSORT THE QUENE.



## SUM CERTANE OBSERVATIONES FOR THE YEIR OF GOD 1664.

THIS yeir, begynning upone ane Fryday, wes ydlie spent as in the yeiris befoir, and prophanelie ufit as in mony ages past.

The Erle of Middiltoun, lait heigh Commiffioner in Parliament, and a great minyeon with the Kinges Majestie, finding himselff decourtit by the moyen of the Erle of Lauderdaill, his Majesteis secretar for the Scottis effaires, and that his former commiffiounes war recallit, viz. his commiffione and patent as Capitane of the Caftell of Edinburgh, and the uther as Generall of the forces in Scotland; he, upone the        day of Januar, this yeir 1664, adrest himselff to the Kinges Majestie, and frielie demittit thefe commiffiones and patentis in his Majesteis handis, to be difpofit upone at his Heynes plefure.

This moneth of Januar, as alfo the moneth of Februar following, wer exceiding fair, het, and warme weather, without weit or froft; and fo wes the twa monethis preceding, viz. November and December in anno 1663, to the admiratioun of many.

Sir Johnne Fletcher, the Kinges advocat, being informed of the chaynges of the Court, and how his patrone the Erle of Midletoun wes to be decourtit, he went up to Court in the end of harveft preceding, in anno 1663.

In this moneth of Januar 1664, thair wes findry treasonable plottis detectit aganes his Majestie, many traitoris takin, apprehendit in England; quha wer hangit, heidit, and quarterit.

Lykewyfe alfo, in the monethis of Januar and Februar in this yeir 1664, thair wes findry robreis in the land, yea, very robbeing upone the hie



ftreitis and cloffis of Edinburgh, occafioned throw the povertie of the land, and havy burdings preffed upone the pepill; the haill money of the kingdome being fpent by the frequent refoirt of our Scottifmen at the Court of England.

The Archebifchop of St. Androis, callit of lait Mr. James Scharp, and fumtyme minifter at the kirk of Craill, being this long tyme paff attending the Court of England, did now returne in Februar 1664, inveftit with the tytill and ftyle of Primat of Scotland, and preference; and to tak place in all meetinges, counfellis, and conventiones in Parliament befor the haill nobilitie of Scotland, of quhatfumevir rank or degrie;—with ample commiffione for the kirk effaires; quhairof the tenor falbe fchawin as it fallis out.

In this moneth alfo of Februar, the fynes formarie impofit upone the alledgit delinquentis in Scotland, in the former Parliament haldin by the Erle of Middletoun, wer now ordanit to be upliftit, and the perfones fyned charged be oppin proclamatioun at Edinburgh Croce, to pay the fame.

Maifter [Alexander] Burnet wes admittit Archebifchop of Glasgow, in Januar 1664; lykewyfe Mr. [Patrick] Scowgall Bifchop of Abirdene; Mr. [Andrew] Honyman Bifchop of Orknay.

At this tyme the Erle of Kellie wes maid Capitane and Governor of the Caftell of Edinburgh.

The Duke of Hammiltoun obtenit a gift from his Majeftie of all the arreiris of the taxatioun impofit upon the fubjectis in anno 1663.

[COPIE OF THE HIGH COMMISSION, FOR EXECUTIOUN OF THE LAUIS IN CHURCH AFFAIRES.<sup>(1)</sup>]

OUR Sovereigne Lord ordeanes ane Commission to be past and exped under His Majefties great Seall of the kingdome of Scotland, making mention, that in consideration of the multiplicite and weight of the affaires of the State incumbent upone the Lordis of Privie Counsall, so as they cannot atteane the dew executioun of the lawes aganst Poperie, Separatione, and Dissobedience to Ecclesiasticall Authoritie; and to the effect, that the disordouris and contempt of authoritie and lawes in the province of St. Androis and Glasgow, may be tymouslie suppressed, and the scandalous and dissobedient may not, throw impunitie or connivance, be imbold-

---

<sup>(1)</sup> As Nicoll omits the preamble, &c. of this Commission, it is here given entire from a collation with two old transcripts among Wodrow's MSS. in the Advocates' Library.



ened to violat and effront the lawes, creat disturbances, foment seditiōe, and dissaffection to the government of the Church and Stait, upon pretence of any ingadgment ; His Majestie, be vertew of his royall prerogative in all causes, and over all persones, alsweill ecclesiastick as civill, hes gevin and granted, lykas his Majestie be the tenour herof, gives and grants full power and commissione to the Archbischof of St. Androis, the Lord Chancellour, the Lord Thesaurer, the Archbischof of Glasgow, Duik Hammiltoun, the Marqueis of Montrois, the Erles of Argyll, Atholl, Eglintoun, Linlythgow, Home, Galloway, Annandell, Tweddell, Levin, Murray, the Bischopes of Edinburgh, Galloway, Dunkell, Aberdene, Brechin, Argyll, and the Yles, the Lordis of Drumlanrig, Pitsligo, Fraser, Cochran, Halkertoun, and Bellen-den, the President of the Session, the Register, the Advocat, Sir John Home Justice Clerk, Charles Maitland of Haltoun, the Laird of Philorth elder, Sir Andro Ramsay, Sir William Thomsone, the Provost of St. Androis, Aberdene, Glasgow, Air, and Dumfreis, Sir James Turner, and the Deane of Edinburgh, or any fyve of thame, (ane Archbischof or Bischof being ane of the number,) to use thair utmost endeavour that the Acts of Parliament and Counsall for the peace and ordour of the Church, and in behalff of the government therof by Archbischops and Bischops, be putt to vigorous and impartiall executioun aganest all and everie one within the kingdome of Scotland, who presume to violat, contemne, and dissobey thes Actis and ecclesiasticall authoritie now settled ; to summond and call befor them, at whatsumevir tyme or place they shall appoynt, all Popish traffeiqueris, intercomoneris with, and resettlers of Jesuits, or seminarie Preists ; all that hear and say Mess ; all obstinat contemnners of the discipline of the Church, or for that caus suspended, depryved, or excommunicated ; all keiperis of conventicles, all ministeris who, contrair to the lawis, Actis of Parliament and Counsell forsaid, remane or intrude themselfis upon the exercise or function of the ministrie in the paroches and boundis inhibited be the said acts ; all preachers who come from England or Ireland without sufficient testimoniall or leave of the Bischope of ther dyoceis ; all such persones who keip meittingis and fasts, and the administration of the Sacrament of the Lords Supper, which ar not approvin by authoritie ; all who speak, preach, wryt, or print to the scandall, reproache, detriment of the stait, or government of the church or kingdome as now establisched ; all who contemne, molest, and injure ministeris who ar ordourlie and obedient to the lawis ; all who doe not ordinarlie attend divyn worship, administratioun of the Word and Sacrament performed in their respective churches by ministeris legallie authorized for taking the cure of thes paroches, and in quhilk thes persones ar inhabitants ; all such who, without any lawfull calling, ar busie bodies, goe about housis and places for corrupting and dissaffecting pepill fra their alledgance, respect, and obedience to the lawis ; and generallie, without any prejudice to the particulars abovespecifeit, all who expres their dissatisfaction to his Majesteis authoritie, by contravening the Actis of Parliament and Counsall, in relation to Church affaires : With power to the saidis Commissioneris, or any fyve of them, (ane Archbischof or Bischof being one of the number,) to appoynt ministeris to be censured by suspension or depōsition, and punished by fyneing, confyneing, committing, and incarcerating them



and all utheris persones who shalbe found transgressouris as aforsaid, according as they shall judge the qualitie of their offence to deserve, thay alwayes not exceeding the fynes and punishmentis imposed by the Actis of Parliament and Counsall ;—Commanding the captanes of his Majesteis guard, the officeris of the standing forces and militia, the schirreffis, bailleis of regalie, justices of peace, provest, and bailleis of burrowes, to seik, search, tak, and apprehend all such delinquents, and present them befor the Commissioneris upon the warrand of aney fyve of them as aforsaid ;—Commanding, lykewayes, the constables and captanes of his Majesties castells, keiperis of prisonis, and uther places of firmance, to receave and detene them that shalbe directed to them be the saidis Commissioneris, on the warrand as said is, as they will ansuer upon ther obedience or outmost perrell ;—Ordeaning, farder, the Lords of Privie Counsall, upon certificat subscriyved be the saidis Commissioneris, or any fyve of them, as aforsaid, to direct letters of horning for payment of the fynes imposed be the saidis Commissioneris, in caice of the delinquents dissobedience and refusal to compeir when they ar cited befor them : Off whilkis letters of horning, no suspension nor relaxatioun salbe granted, without the testimonie of the Archbischope or Bischop, bearing their obedience to the saidis Commissioners, or any fyve of them, and satisfaction to the lawes. And his Majestie doeth mak, constitute, and ordeane, Mr. Thomas Young, clerk to the Commission for plantation of kirkis, to be clerk to this Commissione, with power to him to appoynt officeris or uther attendance necessar, and to direct summondis and precepts in his Majesties name, for citeing whatsumevir persone or persones in any of the causes aforsaid, whilk preceptis salbe sealled with the signet, and subscriyved be the said clerk ; with power to summond witnessis, under the paynes prescryved be law or practique ; and if the saidis witnessis refus to compeir, or the saidis persones decerned in any fyne, delay and refus to mak payment of the samyne, his Majestie ordeanes the Lordis of his Privie Counsall to direct letters and charges upon the testificat of the saidis Commissioneris, as is above specifeit ; Off the whilks fynes, to be uplifted and collected by Alexander Keith under clerk to the Counsall, the one halff salbe imployed for defraying the necessar charges for executeing the said commission at the sight of the saidis Commissioneris, the uther halff shalbe imployed for pious uses, according as his Majestie shall appoynt. And generallie, the Commissioneris aforsaid ar authorized and impowred to doe and execute what they shall find necessar and convenient for his Majesteis service in the premissis, for preventing and suppressing of schisme and separation, for planting of vacant churches, and for procuring of reverence, submission, and obedience to Ecclesiastick governament now establisched. And to the end that ane bussines of so great importance to the peace and weill being of the Church and Kingdome, may tak ane speedie and ane successfull effect, as his Majestie hes thought fitt to mak choyse of such persones in whois judgment and affection to his Majesteis service, and the churches good, he doeth repois speciall trust, so it is his pleasour that this Commission indure to the first of November I<sup>m</sup> VI<sup>e</sup> thriescoir four yearis, and efter till it be discharged be his Majestie ; and that the first meiting therof be keiped in Edinburgh the first Wednesday of Merch nixtocum, and efter meittings shalbe appoynted in such places and als often as shalbe



fund necessar for obteneing the end of the said Commissione; and his Majestie doeth expect from the Commissioners ane exact accompt of their proceedinges from tyme to tyme, as of ane service wherof he will tak speciall notice, and it succeeding weill will be verie acceptable to him. Commanding lastlie, all his Majesteis leidges who ar or may be concerned, to ansuer and obey the saidis Commissioneris, or any fyve of thame, (ane Archbischop or Bischop being ane of the number,) under all heyest paines that may efter follow; And ordeanes these presentis to be ane effectuall warrand to the Directour of the Chancerie, for wryting of the samyn to the Great Seall, and for the Lord Chancellour for appending the Seall therto without any farder ordour or warrand. Gevin at our Court at Whythall the 16 of Januar 1664, and of our Regne the 15 yeir.

The tenor of the Archebischop his preference to all the Nobles in Scotland, in these wordis following: "Quhairas, our Royall Father of bliffed memorie, by his letter daitted at Wanfted 12 Julij 1636, did signifie to his Privy Counsell, that, having confiddered according to the custome of all civill and Cristiane kingdomes, quhat place and dignitie is dew unto the Church, the precedency of quhois cheiff reuler fould procure the moir respect thairunto; to the end, that the Archebischop of St. Androis, Primat and Metropolitane of that our kingdome, [may] enjoy the privileges belonging to his place, We war pleased to name him first in the Commiffione for our Secreit Counsell; and our plesure is, that he have the first place, both at our Counsell, and at all uther publict meetinges befor our Chancellar, and all uther our subje&is within that our kingdome; as one [from] the eminency of quhois place We will have none in ony way to derogat [but shall ever contribute what We can] for the advancement thair of, infafer as is lauchfull and expedient. And We, being also desyrous to mantene the honour of the [Church,] and that dignity in the persone of the Archebischop of St. Androis, and his suceffoures, have thocht fitt to renew our bliffed Fatheris command, and to the end it may be punctuallie observed, We command yow to registrat this our lettir in the buikes of our Counsell; and so We bid yow hartlie fairwell: Januar 16, 1664."

Edinburgh, 23 Februar 1664. [Act of Privy Counsell for the preservation of game.]

THE Lordis of his Majesteis Privy Counsell, considdering that the not observance of the Actis of Parliament maid aganest the bearing and schutting with gwnis, using of setting dogis, nettis, and girnys, speciallie within or neir to his Majesteis palaces, castellis, parkis, wodis, forrestis,



is like to be a great prejudice to his Majesteis game of hunting, and to destroy the breed of wild foull and deer, unles remeid be provydit, and the Actis of Parliament, maid thairanent, apoynted to be keiped and obeyed under the paynes thairin contenit: Thairfoir, they prohibit and discharge all persones quhatsoever, to carey or schoot with gwnes within a myle of ony his Majesteis palaces, castles, parkis, wodis, or forrestis; as also, all commoun fouleris to mak use of ony setting dogs, netis, or gunes, in any place quhatsoever, and all uther subjectis to carey or schuit with gwnes without a speciall licence from the Counsell, or that thai be privilegiit by the law; with certificatione, gif thai contravene the saidis Actis, that the paynes and penalteis thairin contenit salbe exacted with all rigour; And ordanes all schirreffis of schyres, stewartis of stewartreis, bailleis of regaliteis, justices of peace, and magistrates of burghes, to sie that obedience be gevin heirto within thair severall jurisdictiones, and ordanes these presentis to be prented and publeist at the Mercat Croces of the haill severall burghes of this kingdome, and at all parochie kirkis, that nane pretend ignorance.

Sic. subr.

PET. WEDDIRBURNE, Cl: Sti. Concilij.

The A&t anent the converfioun of Wairdhalding into Few, proclaimed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, upone the sevintene day of Marche 1664.

Upone the 16 day of Marche 1664, the Parliament of England fat doun, and upone the fyft day of Apryll nixt thaireftir, thair ischued out twa A&is; the first was for Affembling and holding of Parliamentis once in thrie yeiris at least; the uther A&t, for repealing of an A&t intitulat "Ane A&t for preventing Inconvenientis hapning throw the long intermissioun of Parliamentis." This Parliament disolvit in Maij 1664, and adjornit till November thaireftir.

Upone Fryday the 15 day of Apryll 1664, the Hie Commiffione of the Church of Scotland convenit and fat doun at Edinburgh; at quhich tyme Mr. James Wod, Profeffor at the College of St. Andros, his declaratione is ordanit to be brint, and fum minifteris accefforie thairto impriffoned within the Tolbuith of Edinburgh. The Westland recusantis wer fyned; thair fyne ordanit to be the fourt pairt of thair rent or eftait.

22 day of this moneth of Apryll 1664, thair wes twa Proclamationes emittit by the Lordis of Privy Counsell; the one recalling that book of Mr. George Buchannane, fet out by him, *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*, ordaning all perfones haveris of these buikes to bring thame in to the Clerk of Secreit Counsell; the uther, discharging all collectioun and distributioun of



moneyis to difafenting and difafe&ting miniſteris; and quhat is alre&y colle&tit, the ſamyn to be brocht in and delyverit to the Clerk of Counfell.

4 Maij 1664. Capitane Swyntoun execute for murthering of his awin wyf.

12 Maij the ſamyn yeir, Mr. James Robertoun of Bedlay, ane of the Senatores of the College of Juſtice, depairtit this lyff, and wes bureyed in the Gray Freir kirk of Edinburgh, I meane in the Kirkyaird thair of; ane guid honeſt man.

It is formerlie obſervit, in my former Obſervationes, anent the Kingis Majeſteis birth, that he wes borne at St. James in Lundoun upone Settirday the 29 of Maij 1630; quhairat, appeired over St. James Park, a gloriuſ ſtar, even at mid-day, and that many rariteis did fall out that moneth of Maij 1630; for befyde mony utheris, that moneth producit twa chaynges of the moone, twa eclipses, ane of the moone, the uther of the ſun, fyve Settirdayis, fyve Sondayis, and fyve Mondayis, as may be ſene in my former Obſervationes in that yeir 1630. Now, this yeir 1664 it fell out that his Majeſteis birth day fell out upone ane Sunday, evin Witſone Sunday; a markable day quhairon wes maid in every kirk of Edinburgh thrie ſeverall fermoundis, that day, in commemoratioun of the Penthecoſt, quhairin the Holy Spirite wes ſent down upone Chryſtes Apoſtles; this day, quhairin this ſolempnitie wes uſit for the Kinges birth, wes the full moone, evin at the very ſolempnitie, eftir four houris in the eftirnune; and this day, the Lord ſent down a gracious rayne, for nurifching the cornes quich wes parched with drouth a long tyme befor.

Upone the penult day of Maij, being Witſoundmonday, 1664, the Erle of Glencairne, being at this tyme heigh Chancellor of Scotland, depairtit this lyff in Eiſt Lothiane within the hous of [Beltoun,] being his ladyis conjunct fey landis; ane wyfe and underſtanding ſtatifman, and a ſtout ſodger for the King and cuntrie.

Upone the thrid day of Maij 1664, that noble capitane the Erle of Teviot, with mony of his ſodgeris, war killed at Tangeir by ane great army of the Moiris, quha, lying in ane ambuſche, killed him and his ſodgeris paſſing far out of thair wonted boundis.

The Marques of Ergyll, quha, upone the 27 of Maij 1661, wes execute



and his heid affixt upone the Tolbuith of Edinburgh, wes, by the Kinges Majesteis warrand, takin down upone the 8 of Junij 1664, airlie in the morning befor fyve houris.

Upone the said aucht day of Junij, ane proclamatioun emittit for recalling and prohibiting sea men from the services of forren princes and states.

At this tyme, Archibald Lord Lorne, eldest lauchfull sone to the deceift Archibald Marques of Ergyll, wes restoirit to the Erledome of Ergyll and to all and findry landis, baronyes, lordships thairto belonging, fallin in his Majesteis handis by the decreit of forfalter led and deducit aganes his deceift Father; and to the haill maillis, fermis, and deuteis thair of, of all crokes and yeiris bygane and to cum, with all reverfiones, takis, contractis, obligationes, heritable and movebill dettis, fumes of money, and all uther thinges quhatfumevir, quhilk pertinit of befor to the lait Marques, and contenit in his predecefforis infestmentis; ordaning the Thesaurer principall and depute, and Commiffioneris of Excequer, to pas infestment thair of.

The Viscount of Frendracht (of the surname of Creightoun) his brother being prissoner in the Tolbuith of Edinburgh for murther, and once pannelt befor the Criminall judge, escapit, being clothed in ane womanes apperell, upone the ellevint day of Junij, being Settirday, about sex houris at evin, in fair day licht.

Upone the thrid day of Junij 1664, the Erle of Tweddell wes refavit ane of the extraordiner Lordis of Session; he being also at this tyme Prefident of his Majesteis privy counsell of Scotland.

All thir tymes thair wer crowell warris betuix that blasphemous infidell the Turk and the Christianes, quhairin many thowfandis wer killed, sum by land and utheris by sea.

It is formerlie observit, that the rycht honorable Williame Erle of Glencairne heigh Chancellor of this kingdome of Scotland, depairtit this lyff within the hous of [Beltoun], belonging to his lady in conjunct fie, upone the penult day of Maij last 1664. Eftir his death, the Kinges Majestie calling to mynd his thankfull service done to his Heynes in particular, and in his office and government toward the kingdome in generall,



as his Majesteis heigh Chancellor of Scotland; thairfoir his Majesteis will and plesure wes, that he fould be honorablie bureyit upone his Heynes propper charges and expensis. The day of his funerallis being appoyntit to be upone the 28 of Julij 1664, his honorable freindis did meit at Edinburgh twa dayis befoir; and upone the 26 day of that moneth raid out with many hundreth maa perfonas, and brocht in his corps to the Abay of Halyrudhous, quhair the famyn did ly untill the said 28 day of Julij, at and upone the quhilk day his corps wes brocht up out of the said Abay kirk to the New kirk of Edinburgh, callit St. Geillis kirk, quhair he was interrit with great solempnitie as followis:—

THE FORME AND ORDOUR OF THE FUNERALLIS OF THAT NOBLE LORD WILLIAME ERLE OF GLENCAIRNE, LAIT CHANCELLAR OF HIS MAJESTEIS KINGDOME OF SCOTLAND.

1. The two conductoris of murning, with ane great gumptuon, and 49 falies in long gowns of blak freiz, according to the defunctis aige, two and two careying the defunctis airmes of the Hous.
2. Ane ranting trumpet in livrie, with the culloris of the defunct at his baner.
3. Ane gentill-man in compleit airmour and hors, on horfbak, with plumes of fetheris in his hat, careying the cullouris of the Hous upone the poynt of ane lance.
4. The great pincell of honor to be careyed with his alluftment.
5. The great standart of honor to be careyed with his full ethreimentis [atchievements?] 6. The hors of war monted with a great sadle and pistoles, led by two of the defunctis fervandis in livrie.
7. The defunctis fervandis two and two in murning, his Parliament hors, with his riche mantle, led by two in livrie, and pages.
8. The four trumpetis in murning, careying the airmes of the defunct in the baner.
9. The gumptuon careyed on the poynt of ane lance.
10. The pincell of honor careyed on the poynt of a lance.
11. The standart of murning careyed upone the poynt of a lance.
12. His freindis two and two, in murning.
13. The purs to be careyed upone the poynt of lance.
14. The gantellettis to be carreyed upone the poynt of a lance.
15. The corslet to be careyed, with bak and breift, upone the poynt of ane lance.
16. The helmet to be careyed upone the poynt of lance.
17. The great murning baner to be careyed with the



defunctis haill atcheitmentis by the nerrest freindis of that antient familie; and gif that honorable persone be ather interred at St. Geill church, or at the Abay of Halyrudhous church, the Lord Proveft, bailleis, and memberis of Parliament, ar in deip murning, two and two. 18. The nobles, two and two, all in deip murning. Then nixt followes the branches, four on the fatheris fyde, and four on the motheris. 19. The airmes of the defunct in blak taffetie. 20. His horfe in murning, to be led by ane alakay. 21. The four trumpettouris in murning, with the airmes of the defunct in the bennar. 22. Nixt, sex mefaris, sex purfevantis, with thair koates displayed. 23. Nixt thame sex heraldis, the first careying ane feild with the defunctis airmes, twa careying the creift, the thrid his fword, the fourt his targe, the fyft his feroll and motto, the fext his helmet. 24. Eftir thame two fecretareis; nixt thame two doctoris; nixt his gowne and hatt ufit in Seffioun; nixt thame his Parliament robbis; eftir thame ane Erles croun upone ane blak velwot cufcheone; the Lyon at Airmes to carey the defunctes koat in his hand with his koat displayed; nixt his mace, nixt his purs, with thair heidis discovered. Nixt, the Corps careyed upone a very riche paill, and efchecutceons on all quarteris of the paill. The cheiff murneris with hoodis and long robbis careyed with the pages, and ane gentillman on every hand.

The forme and ordor of thir funerallis wer pun&tuallie obfervit. Befyde all the noblemen being heir in Edinburgh for the tyme, all the Lordis of Privy Counfell and Seffioun, the Senatouris of the College of Justice, advocattis, laweris, and wryteris, the Proveft, bailleis and counfell of Edinburgh, and mony utheris, wer present thair in murning apperell wer thair to honour his funerallis; the Toun of Edinburgh with all thair capitanes and companyes, with thair airmes and displayed cullouris, the mefaris both of Counfell and Seffioun, with thair maces covered, in duill, going befor thame; as als, the fword and cheptour borne befor the Proveft and bailleis of Edinburgh by thair ordinarie officeris, wer all redylie imployed to honor thefe funerallis.

Befoir the corps wer interred, thair wes ane funerall fermound taght by [Alexander] Birnet, Archebifchop of Glasgaw. The fermound endit,



all the cannounes from the Caſtell wer lowſit, evin 24 greateſt cannoun, and ſum ſmall lytill ones beſyde; and aucht trumpettoris founding at the graves mouth endit the ſolempnitie. Eftir his death, nothing paſt ather under Caſchet or great Seall till the fyft day of Auguſt thaireſtir. At quhilk tyme, the Caſchet and great Seall wer delyverit to [Alexander] Birnet, Archebiſchop of Glaſgow, to be keipit be him for anſuering the lieges, until the nixt intrant ſould be preſentit by his Majeſtie to that place.

The peſtilence at this tyme raiged in Holand, and, in the toun of Amſterdam. In ane week above 8 or 9 hundreth perſones wer killed of that plaig; and upone the 29 day of Julij 1664, thair deyit of that plaig in Amſterdame ſevin hundreth 39 that very day.

At this tyme, and be the ſpace of many monethis befor, the peſt raiged in Holand, and ſeverall dayis thair fell of that plaig in ane toun and citie, four or fyve hundreth in ane nycht; and in the toun of Amſterdame, upone the 29 day of Julij 1664, thair wes killed of that ſeiknes 739.

At this tyme lykewyſe, thair wes much death in Scotland by ane fivver callit the purpie fivver.

At this tyme alſo, and all this yeir 1664, the Turkiſche war began to be hett aganes the Criſtianes, yit not without great lois to thameſelffis, quho wer oftymes killed by the Criſtianes. Speciallie in Julij 1664, and begynning of Auguſt following, report came to his Majeſtie of Great Britane, of the great overthrow of the Turkes wes very confiderable; that in ane battle the grand Vizer, two Baachawes takin priſſoneris; the maiſt part of ane hundreth thowſand men (being his army) routed, takin priſſoneris, and killed; and upone the Criſtiane fyde, thrie generallis ar ſaid to be killed; and the hole volunteiris of France, being all noblemen and noblemenis ſones, ſuch as dukes, marqueſis, erles, lordis, all cut of. It wes reportit to be a bloodie battell to both; nevirtheles, the Criſtianes come af victorious, and the Turkes are diſperſed and left the feild. This battle wes foghten beſyde the toun of Raab in Hungarie. The Turkes ſuppoſit to be ane hundreth thowſand men, and the Criſtianes or Imperialiſtes 56; and the Frenſche volentearis conſiſtand of 15 hundreth noblemen and noblemenis ſones, with thair ſervandis, wer the foirlorne hope of the



Cristiane army, all of thame cuttit aff, (I meane these Frensche auxilia-reis.) The Imperialistes or Cristianes loift in this battell 24 thowfand and abone; yit victorious over the Turkis, and tuik fra thame twa hundreth cannounes, with thair bag and baggage. Thair wes another feght aganes the Turkes by Generall Suches [Sufa], quhairin he was victorious; and the report of that his victorie now confermit.

At this tyme also, thair wes no probabilitie bot of war betuix his Majestie and the Holander. His Majesteis fleet wes now preparand and makand reddie to go to the seaes very schortlie. The Holanderis hes gevin commiffioun to feize upon all the Inglisches without the latitude of 33 degreyis. His Majestie hes gevin commiffione (as is alledgit) for presing of seamen, carpentaris, failleris, and fodgeris, for his schips.

Upone the sevintene day of August this yeir 1664, Sir Williame Thomp-foun, toun clerk of Edinburgh, wes turned out of his clerkship by the Proveft, bailleis, and counsell of the said burgh.

Sir Johnne Fletcher, the Kinges advocat, being a lang tyme persewit for brybrie and malversatioun in his office; the fummoundis and lybell aganes him, with his anfueris thairto being at lenth hard, fene, and confidderit, the Lordis appoyntit for his tryell, did not find his anfueris satisfactorie. At lenth he inclynit (as is reportit) to a demiffioun in his Majesteis handis; and thairfoir defyred a licence from the Counsell, that he mycht go to Court, and thair to demit, (as wes alledgit); and indeid demitted.

The pest yit continued raiging in Holand; bot mainlie in Amfterdame, quhairin wer killed of that plaig oft tymes nyne hundreth and sum maa in one week.

The Imperialistes, with thair confederatis, at this tyme prevailed much aganes these blasphemous infidelis the Turkes, and at severall skirmes, and blokit up Newhaufell upone thame; this in August 1664.

This long tyme, thair hes bene nothing expectit bot war betuix his Majestie and the Estaites of Holand; quha sent over to his Majestie ane certane embassadour callit Van Gogh, with a memoriall from the Estaites Generall of the United Provinces, quhairunto thair wes anfuer gevin by his Majestie; both of thame contening complaynts *hinc inde*; as at mair



lenth is contenit in the prented paperis opinlie ventit and fold in Scotland.

Lykewyfe at this tyme, viz. in Auguft and September, the excyfe of aill and beir wes fet in ferme for four fcoir aughtene thowfand merk Scottis; quhairof ane brewar in Edinburgh payis for his pairt of that excyfe 12 thowfand and fyve hundreth markis per annum.

The peft ftill continued and fpred in Holand, killing many pepill; and upone the ellevint day of September 1664, it is writtin from Hamburgh, that thair deyit in the week immediatlie preceding, in the toun of Amfterdame ane thowfand fourtie ane perfones; and in Lyden, in September 1664, thrie hundreth perfones in ane week.

The names of the perfones that wer electit magiftrates in Edinburgh this yeir 1664;—Sir Andro Ramfay, proveft continued; Williame Reid, James Davidfone, Johnne Fullertoun, and George Drummond, bailleis; Robert Sandilandis, deane of gild, and Johne Scott, thefaurer. Bailleis of Leith ar thefe; Williame Johnneftoun, watter baillie of Leith, and Robert Barclay, the uther baillie of Leith. Bailleis of the Cannogait ar thefe; Walter Borthwik, barone baillie, and James Deanis, toun baillie of the Cannogate. Bailleis of the Weft poirt callit Portifburgh ar thefe; Johnne Penman, and Williame Lowrie, and David Murray, baillie of the Potterrow.

And becaus of my relatione to the toun of Glasgaw I thocht guid to record the magiftrates of that citie this yeir, being the Toun quhairin I wes borne and bred. The names this yeir are thefe;—Williame Anderfone of Clayflop, proveft; James Pollok, Johnne Harbertfone, merchandis, and Johnne Ker tailzeour, bailleis; Johnne Watfone maltman, thefaurer, Phederick Hammiltoun, deane of gild, Walter Neilfone, dekin convenar, Johnne Cauldwell, watter baillie, James Birsket, maifter of work.—Thefe magiftrates, viz. proveft and bailleis, wer chofin by the Archebifchop of Glasgaw, and by his awin autoritie, without the old forme of electioun.

At this tyme alfo, viz. in the monethis of Auguft, September, and October, his Majeftie did caus outred and put to the fea findrie war fchips, for intaking of findrie plantatiounes lyand beyond the lyne, quhairof the Holanderis haid wrongouflic takin poffeffione, belonging to the Englifches, and intrudit thamefelffis thairintill, and put the Englifches inhabitantes



thairof to the fword. This expeditione by fea requyred much provifione, and among uther for purchefing of feamen and fea fodgeris to governe his Majefties naveis and fchips; for quhilk thair wes a pres in England, as alfo in Scotland, and in every burgh in Scotland quhairin feamen could be fund, they wer takin and fecured to go to fea in this expedition. Sum of thefe feamen wer willing to go and ferve; fum utheris, being unwilling, wer impriffoned, fum within the Caftell of Edinburgh, and within the Tolbuithes and warding places of uther burghes, untill they fand cautione to obey the Kinges Majefties ordouris, and to pas on in that fervice. Quhat falbe the event of this buffines it falbe noted heireftir.

In this expeditione by fea the Kinges Majeftie haid a great navy and findry recrues. Prince Rupert alfo, about the end of September 1664, maid fail from the Downes with 32 fail; 12 of thame merchand men, and 18 war fchips, ilk merchand fchip careying 30 gunes. All maner of provifioun for war aganes the Holander by fea wer proveydit; and by the Holander aganes the Englifches.

In the moneth of O&tober and moneth of September preceeding in anno 1664, the peft began to decreafe in fum pairtes of Holand, namelie in Amfterdame; yit it increft in findry uther nychtbouring pairtis, both in France and Weft Flanderis, quhair thair merchandis refoirtit; for quhilk thair wes a difcharge of treding with thame.

Anent the Turkis, at this tyme repoint come to us and to England, that they and the Imperialiftes haid tane up a truyce and ceflatioun of airmes for the fpace of twentie yeiris. Quhidder this be trew and fall tak effect it will be knawin heireftir: (bot now the treuth of that peace is confermed by feverall letters.)

In the moneth of O&tober 1664, great preparatioun wes maid for out-reiking of our fchips and feamen to the fea aganes the Holanderis, quha haid wrongit his Majeftie and our nychtboures of England; and our Scottis feamen fchippit and provydit in all neceffaris for thair voyage to London, to refave ordoris thair aganes the Holanderis.

The Archebifchop of St. Androis and the Erle of Rothes being writtin for to Court, in Auguft laft, they went up to his Majeftie. And having re-



favit ordoris from his Majestie, the Erle of Rothies returnit to the Abay of Halyrudhous upone the 22 day of October 1664, with a great daill of honores conferrit upone him; for by and besyde his former digniteis to be great Commiffioner for the Parliament of Scotland, and to be great Thefaurer of this kingdome, it pleasit his Majestie (as we ar informed) to add thairunto this heich office and honor to be keipar of the Great Seall; as also to be great Commiffioner for the Generall Assemblie in Scotland; as lykewyse to be great Generall of the forces in Scotland under his Majestie; and to rais sum forces now under the name of his Majesteis leiff gaird; with farder honores eftir declaired.

The pest yit continued in Holand, and in diveris pairtes about; and in Amsterdame thair deyit weeklie at the wryting heirof, quhilk wes in the end of October 1664, nyne hundreth perfonas weeklie; by and besyde many uther perfonas quha deyit in findrie uther tounes in Holand.

Sir Johnne Fletcher, the Kinges advocat, eftir long censuring befor the Counsell for his faultes, and finding himselff giltie in sum poyntes of the Dittay gevin in aganes him, and not being able to defend himselff, he was forcit to demit his office in his Majesteis handis; quha wes pleasit to confer that office upone Sir John Nisbet advocat, now admittit and preferit to be his Majesteis Advocat, and not onlie so, bot also ane of the ordiner Lordis of Seffioun, Counsell, and Excequer, upone the tent day of November 1664. The same day, Sir Johnne Baird, ane of the commisseris of Edinburgh, wes refavit ane of the Lordis of Seffione.

The pest yit continued in Amsterdame, and in dyveris uther pairtes of Holand, quhairthrow the commerce and tredding in these boundis wes greatlie interrupted.

Eftir long and dangerous stormes, and crowell heigh windes, and incredibill tempestis, it wes Godis providence to bring in ane wyne schip to the harberie of Leith, upone Settirday the 12 of November 1664. This onlie come up saiff for the tyme, the rest wer scatterit.

15 November 1664. Ane Proclamatione at Edinburgh Croce, charging all perfonas quhatfumevir that ar fynit, to pay thair fynes at Candilmes and Witfounday nixt, under the payne of horning, with certificatioun



gif thai failzie, thair efcheit and eftaites fall fall, and thai to be quarterit upone; And fo mony of thame that ar deceift, thair aires, executouris, and intromettouris, &c. ar ordanit to pay, and all of thame quarterit upone till the fynes be payit.

Now, to the Erle of Rothes, great Thesaurer, and now advancit to be great Commiffioner, and great Capitane-generall of his Majesteis forces in Scotland under his Majeftie, and kepar of the great Seall of this kingdome; at the first Counfell day eftir his returne to Scotland from Court, quhilk Counfell wes haldin upone the thrid day of October 1664, his Lordfchip came up fra the Abay of Halyrudhous, quhair he quarterit, to the Parliament or Counfell hous of Edinburgh, gairdit with fourtie hors and mae, and fourtene kottes of noblemen and barones, all difcoverit in the Counfell hous, with trumpetis founding going befor him in his paffing and repaffing; and eftir his entrie to the Counfell hous, caufit reid his Majesteis commiffioun conferrit upone him, twitching all thefe honores; and, eftir the ryfing of the Counfell, he was faluted from the Caftell of Edinburgh with nyne fchots of thair greateft gunes.

Upone Settirday thaireftir, being the fyft of November 1664, quhairat the commemoratioun of the great Powder treafoun in England wes ordanit to be folempnized; this great Commiffioner, the Erle of Rothes, refoirtit to the kirk of Edinburgh, and wes placed in the Kinges Majesteis fait in the Eaft kirk of Edinburgh, with his kufchenis, chyres, carpettis, ftuiles, and uther furnitour futable to his Majesteis Commiffioner in fuch a cais; and his commiffioun under the Great Seall laid down befor him.

Now, that his Majesteis Commiffioneris proffeit and fellarie dew to him in this office of commiffionary may be knawin; it is repointit, that he hes twentie pund fterling per diem, untill the commiffioun for the Generall Affemblie fall fit down; and eftir dounfitting, fyftie pund fterling per diem till the laft day of that Affemblie, and ryfing thairof; quhilk Affemblie is appoyntit to fit down upone the [third] day of Maij nixtocum 1665, with continuatioun of dayis. Befyd this he is a Lord of Privy Counfell and Excequer, and ane of the Extraordinar Lordis of Seffion.

It is formerlie recordit of ane peace or truyce betuix the Emperore and



the Turkis army to be this, viz. That the Turkis fall keip Newhaufell and Wardin [Varadin], with permiffione to the Chriftianes to rais another foirt near Newhaufell, or ellis quhair thai fall judge moir convenient ; That Temifwar and uther places in Tranfilvania fall be delyvered up to Abaffie [Apaffi], and he to be acknowlegit prince thairof during his lyftyme ; bot eftir his deceis to returne to the Staites ; That the provinces of Zatmar, Calo, and Tokay fall be reftored to the Emperour ; That New Serinfwar fall continue demolifhed ; And that priffoneris on both fydes falbe exchanged, riche presentis to be fent one to another, and refaved by both fydes at Cammorra. Quhat influence this chaynge may have upone the haill ftate of Chriftianedome, confiddering the aige and ilnes of his Catholik Majeftie, the jelofeis and divifionnes in Germany itfelff, and the lait proceedingis of the United Provinces, he muft be lytill red in the world that can not fatiffie himfelff.

It wold be remembred, that upone the firft day of Otober 1662, the Lordis of Privy Counfell went and fat at Glasgou ; at quhilk tyme thair wes ane A& fet doun aganes recufant minifteris, quhairin it wes declairit that thefe minifteris quho entered to the cure of ony parochie fince 1649, had no rycht to the rentis of thair benefices, ftipendis, mans or gleib for that infant yeir 1662, nor in tyme thaireftir, without a lauchfull prefentatioun from the patron, and haid the Bifchops colatione, befor the 20 of September immediatlie preceding ; and that all thefe minifteris quho haid contravenit the A& of Parliament anent the obferving the 29 of Maij for a folempne anniverfarie, apoyntit yeirly to be keipit as a holie day to the Lord for his Majeftis reftaratioun to his royall governament ; and that all minifteris of the Gofpell fould obferve the fame day in thair refpectiv parochynes, under certane great paynes, and among utheris, that thair kirkis fould be declaired vacand, the heritouris and parochynneris difchargit to pay thair ftipendis, and that thai do not acknowlege thame for thair lauchfull paftoris in repairing to thair fermoundis, under the paynes of being punifhed as frequentaris of privat conventacles and meittinges ; commanding and chargeing the faidis minifteris to remove thamefelffis and thair famileis out of thair paroches betuix and the firft day of Nov-



ember nixt thaireftir ;—and much moir to this purpos. This A&t wes, upone the [17th] day of November 1664, renewit, and upone the nyntene day of the samyn moneth, being Settirday, folemplie proclaimed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh ; and withall, all these recufant minifteris wer difchargit to repair within sex myles to the paroches quhairat thai wer actuell minifteris of befoir, with all the certificatiounes of paynes, penalteis, imprifonementis, fynes, and utheris thairin exprest.

23 November 1664. The A&t of Sederunt maid in favoris of advocattis fervandes, quha haid faithfullie fervit thair maisteris the fpace of fevin yeiris, is now repealit. And this day ane A&t fet doun that nane falbe refavit advocates in tyme cuming befoir thai be put to a tryell and fund perfyte in the civill and municipall law ; thair examinators to be of thair awin bretherene, nyne in number, quhairof fyve to be a quorum, of quhome thai muft report a testificat under thair hand, of thair abilitie and qualificatioun in the lawis ; and than eftir tryell, upone thair fupplicatioun to the Lordis of Seffion, they fall have libertie to mak a leffion.

In the end of November 1664, thair fell out much devisioun betuix the Kinges custumeris and the merchandis of Edinburgh, anent the fearching of thair merchandice and goodis, and payment of thair customes ; and the custumeris being informed that the merchandis had brocht in privilie from England, certane braid cloath, and haid convoyit the same over the Toun wall of Edinburgh privilie in the nycht ; they thairupone refavit warand from the great Thesaurer and his deputes, for fearching the haill merchant buithes of Edinburgh, and to ftamp and feall thair haill braid cloath, and to tak thair oathes of veritie anent the quantatie of thair merchandice and guidis custumable. The merchandis hearing the report heirof, they in a moment closed up all thair merchand chops and dures, and held out Sir Walter Seatoun principall customer, and his affofiatis, from entrie to thair chops ; bot he placed centreis at the dures of thair feverall merchand chops, that thai fould refave nothing out. The merchandis, taking offence thairat, pait in the nicht to Sir Walter his duelling hous, quhilk thai brak up, rufled, robbit, and rave afunder his bandis, ryctes, and register buikes, fearched his perfone to haif killed him, bot missed him. The Capitane of



the Castell and his fodgeris being informed of the buffines, they came down in thair airmes fra the Castell to the toun, quhair finding the number of four scoir prenteiffis or thairby set upone thame, and thai refisting, eftir lang dispute, killed ane of the prenteiffis by the schot of ane musket. The Proveist, bailleis, and counsell, being sent for by the Hie Commiffioner and by the Lordis of the Pryvie Counsell, and threatned thame with the lois of the Tounes privilegis and liberteis, to put the Toun in airmes, and to satle peax and quyet the toun; quhilk for feir of thair tinfell of thair liberteis, thai presentlie wer foreit to obey; and raifit thair capitanes and fodgeris of the toun with thair drumes and cullouris, and pat the toun in peax for a tyme. The rest of the prenteiffis and fervandis, sa mony of thame as wer apprehendit, wer wairdit, and sum of thame wer criminally accused and put to the tryell of ane inqueift.

Quhytehall, November 19 1664. Upone the 18 of this moneth, his Majestie refavit letters that Capitane Holmes, quho did the King guid service at Guyne, aganes the Dutche, is faiffie, both himself and his men, with such schips as he haid with him, arryved at Lisbon; as also brocht with him a guid quantatie of gold ure of sum considerable value. The same day also, come newis of the Quene of France hir faiff delyverie of a lady, callit Mary. Lykewyse also, that the Parliament of England wes to sit down and assemble the 24 of that same moneth of November 1664.

27 November 1664. These newis come heir to Scotland, from London, that one Capitane Tirihman [Tyddiman] being sent from his Majesteis fleitt to attend the Dutche cumyng from Burdeaux, hes takin 22 merchand schips laydnit with wyne, and 3 men of war, quhair of ane his name is callit Salomon of Amfterdame. It is lykewyse informed, that his Majestie hes gevin commissioun to all his wronged subjeftis by the Dutches, to war aganes thame. Farder, that the Frensches that wer in Eigerie [Argeir] in Africa, ar all cuttit af by the Turkis and Moaris; and that the fleitt, going for suppley of the Frensche with ane regiment of old fodgeris, ar all cast away by sea.

25 November 1664. The Parliament of England having convenit and fittin doun upone the day preceding, being the 24 of that instant moneth, the Hous of Commones or Lower hous of that Parliament unanimoullie



votit for his Majesteis use and service for careying on of the Dutche war, fflyve and twentie hundreth thowfand pund sterling, to be payit by the subje&is, in thrie yeiris tyme. And it is not doutit, bot the Hous of Peiris will reddilie concur with the Hous of Communes in this buffines.

At this tyme, the Duke of York his Majesteis brother, with a great number of nobles, barones, knyghtes, and gentrie, and all the Royall fleit, ar gone to the sea in reference to the querrell his Majestie and his subje&is hes aganes the Dutche.

At this Englische Parliament, haldin at Lundon on Thursday the first of November 1664, thair wes ane gracious speech maid by the Kinges Majestie to both Houses of Parliament; quhairin he declairit that he was able to defend him selff and his pepill aganes the infolency of the Dutche, upone the scoir of his awin credite and reputatioun, and when he fand it necessarie for the good of his pepill, he set out a fleet to sea, quhich will not declyne meeting with all thair navall power, evin befor the Parliament come togidder. He declairit, that he haid done moir nor he thocht he could have done, by borrowing from himselff out of his awin stores; and by the kynd and cheerfull assistance the Citie of Lundon haid gevin him, he haid a fleet now at sea, worthy of the Englische nation, and (to say no more) not inferior to any that hath bene set out in any age, quhich hath coist him out of his awin stores lytill les then aucht hundreth thowfand pund sterling. Quhat hath passed betuix his Majestie and the Dutche, and by quhat degreyis, accidentis, and provocationes his Majestie hes bene necessitat to the preparatioun and expensis he hath maid, he told thame, he sould declare when he haid done;—and much moir to this purpos. In conclusioun, he conjured the Lordis and gentillmen of Parliament in all thair severall statiounes, to use all possible expeditione, that he and his and thair freindis and enymeis, may sie that his Majestie is possessed of all thair hartis, and that thai move with one soull; and he wes sure that thai wold not deceave his expectatione.

Eftir this, great pryfes wer takin by sea from the Holanderis by the Inglisches, alfweill in the narrow seas, as from Affrica; and sum schips of war brocht out of Guine, with some gold and gold ure, and uther riche commodities, brocht in to Lundoun in December 1664.



In the moneth of December 1664, thair appered nychtlie, fra four houres in the morning to day licht, ane fyrie comeit, tending in our sicht fra the fouth east to the north west, and sene in our horizon betuix Arthoris faitt and Pichtland hillis, with ane tayll, terrible to the beholderis, quhilkis war innumerabill, both in England, Scotland, France, Yreland, Spayne, Portugall, and in all pairtes of Europ, fra the end of November 1664, till many dayis of December. This comeit, in the heid, wes, in our sicht, the breid of ane refonable manis hand, and sprang out in the taylor the lenth of fyve or sex ellis.

At this tyme also, thair fell out much truble by sea betuix the Englische fleet and the Holanderis, and many killed on both fydes; for quhich caus, his Majestie wes pleasit to send down a warrand to the Scottis Counsell, for preffing of fyve hundreth semen maa nor wer preffed of befoir. Befyde, sure report come heir, that the Holanderis haid takin in Guine, and haid put many to the sword, quhich did offend the Englische fleet, and the haill kingdome of England; for the quhilk caus, the Counsell and kingdome of England wer pleasit to grant letters of mark, for taking, apprehending, and making pryse of all the Holanderis schips and guidis. Quhair-upone followit much truble, both by sea and land, insofar as findry schips, merchandice, and guidis, wer takin and maid pryse, and mony utheris wer funkin, both of the Inglisches and Holanderis; as will be declairit at lenth heireftir in the scheitis following.

To returne bak againe to the effaires of Scotland;—it is certane, that in Scotland wer great penurie, be reffoun of the want of tredding and traffik abroad, and havy impositiones at home, every one seikand himself.

At this tyme also, the Erle of Rothes wes preferrit to be hiegh Commissioner of the Generall Assemblie; quha, as it is declairit befoir, haid in fellarie per diem [twenty] pund sterling, till the dounfitting of the Assemblie; and eftir the sitting down till the ryfing [fifty] pund sterling; for he wes heighlie preferrit in Scotland: And to schaw a lytill of his honor, it is this; he was preferrit to be Heigh Commissioner in the Parliament haldin in anno 1663; secoundlie, he is now Great Commissioner to the Generall Assemblie; 3. Great Thesaurer, Comptroller and Collectour Generall of



Scotland; 4. Great Commander Generall of the forces of Scotland; 5. Keipar of the Great Seill; 6. Extraordiner Lord of Seffion; 7. Ane of the Lordis of Privy Counsell and Excequer; 8. Commander of the leiff gaird; 9. Collector of the fynes.—All these honores and digniteis wer conferrit upone him. Sir William Bruce, clerk of the billis, wes under him collector of the fynes.

Becaus this yeir wes now at ane end, it is requifit to fet down the names of the Lordis of Seffion this yeir; to witt, Williame Erle of Glencairne, (quha depairtit this lyff in Maij this yeir 1664,) Sir Johnne Gilmour preffident, Sir Archibald Prymros clerk register, Sir James Dalrumpill of Stair, Mr. James Robertoun of Bedlay, (deceift,) Sir Archibald Sterling of Carden knyght, Sir [John] Hoome of Rentoun knyght, Sir Andro Aitoun of Kinglassy knyght, Sir Johnne Nisbet of Dirletoun knyght, Sir James Dundas of Arnestoun knyght, (removed,) Sir Johnne Scougall of Quhytekirk knyght, Sir Johnne Baird of Newbyth knyght, Sir Alexander Falconer of Halkertoun knyght, Sir David Neive of Redy knyght, Sir Robert Nairne of Strathurd knyght, Sir James Foules of Colingtoun knyght. The names of the extraordiner Lordis of Seffione ar these; the Erle of Rothes, the Erle of Tweddell, the Archbifchop of Glasgaw callit Birnet, the Erle of Lauderdaill.

This yeir being now at ane end, the qualification thairof wald be remembred, for this yeir was very fruitfull and plentifull in cornes, and abundant in fruitis. The monethis of Januar and Februar being very fair and plesant weather; Marche, Apryll, and Maij sumquhat cold, bot guid rayne to the full; Junij and Julij plesant, het, and warme weather, bringand on the cornes to a full maturitie; Auguft het weather and plesant, and much cornes cuttit down and fchorne in the moneth of Julij preceding. Much ftane frute this yeir, fo that the chyrreis wer fauld at twelf pennyes Scottis the hundreth, and much les. The victuell this yeir wes very chaip and fyne; helthfum cornes of all foirtes of grayne.

SO ENDIS THIS YEIR 1664.

JO. NICOLL



## SUM SCHORT OBSERVATIONES FOR THE YEIR OF OUR LORD 1665.

UPONE the 13 Januar 1665, ane A& of Counfall and proclamatioun emittit thairupone and proclaimed, discharging all schips from fayling, under the payne of confiscatione ; and that no seamen pas af the cuntrey under the payne of death.

In this moneth of Januar, and since the 25 of December immediatlie preceding, and untill the tent day of Februar nixt following, thair wes froftis and snow in great abundance, and thaireftir, be the space of ane moneth thaireftir.

Lykeas in the monethis of Januar, Februar, and Marche, much disputing on sea betuix the Englishe and Dutches, and much pryfes takin on both fydes.

In the end of Februar 1665, and by space of many dayis in that moneth, thair apperit in the cleir licht of the day, evin at the 12 hour, ane, and 2 of the klok, and also in the haill eftirnune, in fair day licht, ane fyrie blafin star in the firmament, to the sicht of numberis of pepill. This star continued and increft daylie and nychtlie thaireftir, by the space of many weekis, sumtymes having a great brugh about it like the moone.

Lykeas in the moneth of Marche 1665, thair appeirit severall nichtis ane fyre and lycht upone the sea betuix Leith and Kingorne and Brint-ylan, in lykenenes to great torches.<sup>(1)</sup> Swa, that at this tyme tred and

---

<sup>(1)</sup> This sentence in the MS. has been deleted. The appearances alluded to, are no doubt explained by the concluding words of the paragraph.



traffik ceafed univerfallie by fea, and no imployment be reffoun of the war betuix the Kinges Majeftie and the Holanderis, to the havy dampnage and wrak of the pepill, and all our feamen takin and put to ferve by fea in thefe warris, quhilk daylie increft; the feamen heir in Scotland wer daylie focht out, takin, apprehendit, and wardit till thai war fchipit for that fervice. Farder, the tounes upone the north fhoir of Forth being put in feir of the incurfioun of the Holanderis, haid daylie and nichtlie watches for thair awin defence, incais thai fould be furpryfed by thefe Holanderis, thair enymeis.

At this tyme, in Februar 1665, ftylo Scotico, thair wes ane A&t and Declaratioun emittit by his Majeftie twitching his proceedingis for reparatione and fatisfactioun for feveral injureis, affrontis, and fpoys done by the Eaft and Weft India Companyes, and uther the fubjectis of the United Provinces, unto and upone the fchips, guidis, and perfones of his Majefteis fubjectis.<sup>(2)</sup>

It is formerlie recordit, that the froft and fnow began on the 25 of December 1664, and now, on the 14 of Marche 1665, the fnow, for the maift pairt, began to diffolve;—a ftorme, indeid, worthie of obfervation; the lyke hes not bene in mony yeiris of befoir, and doutles will be keipit in memory for mony yeiris to cum by thefe that did fie it.

Upone the fevint day of Marche 1665, the Lundon frigat wes blown up by fyre taking in the gown rume, quhich hapned that day about nyne in the morning as fcho wes cuming toward lee; by quhich [what] accident it is not fo much as imagined, a very good character being gevin of the officeris in quhois handis fcho mifcareyed. Sum of thefe that efaped came to Lundon, and all agrey that it wes not poffible to mak any reffonable gefs at the occafion. Upone the blaft fcho funk immediatlie, and a fplinter fleying from hir killed a man in the fchip, callit Muntague, that wes fayling by.

At this tyme, the Holanderis being ftrong at fea, and wayting the

---

<sup>(2)</sup> This Manifesto is reprinted in Kennet's Complete History of England, vol. iii. p. 252.



occacione to catche both Scottis and Englische vefchellis, thair merchandis and guidis in thair going out, to, and cuming in, fra, the pairtes of Spayne, France, and uther kingdomes. And thefe merchand vefchellis not being able of thamefelffis to defend aganes thefe piratis and war fchips fet out by the Holanderis, the Scottis vefchellis wer thairfoir forcit to conduce and fie fum Englische war fchips to bring thame along by fea to Scotland; and thai in a fleit faiffie arryvit at Leith, and uther Scottis harberis, in the middes of Marche 1665. Eftir thair faiff arryvell in Scottis harbereis thefe Inglische fchips did attend and wayt on in our Scottis feas till all our fchips heir in Scotland wer reddie to pas af this kingdome in thair merchandice to forrane natiounes, for defence of the Scottis fra the invafione of the Dutches; quhairin the Inglifches did guid fervice for his Majeftis honor and guid of this kingdome. This wes done in the midft and latter end of Marche 1665; and at thair removell upone the 24 day of that moneth, being guid Fryday, they gave findry voleis from thair fchips than in the Raid of Leith. Thefe volyes war faluted with fum few cannoun from the Caftell of Edinburgh.

At this tyme alfo, viz. in Marche 1665, the peace betuix his Majeftie and the Croun of Sweden did pas the Great Seill of England; and fielyke the peace betuix the Emperour and the Turk femes now to be lafting, in refpect the Turk now refident at Adrianople is making great preparation for the receptione and intertenament of Count Lefly, the Emperoris embaffadour, and fending the fkilfull workmen from dyveris pairtes to prepair him a present. The Turkes embaffadour is alfo gone for Germany; and upone the fronteiris both embaffadoris ar to complement utheris in thair paffing, according to cuftome. The league betuix our King and his Majeftie of Denmark is at this tyme to be concludit.

Lykewyfe, in Marche 1665, Capitane Allane, Englifcheman, returned from the Straites with his fchips of war, feamen, and fuldieris in gud condition, helth, and refolution. He hes in convoy about 24 Englische merchandmen ritchlie laden; quhairof ane foundred by the way, bot the men all faiff. He hes alfo a pryze takin befoir Cadize richlie laydnit, quhich is to be maid ufefull for the warr, and will beir 30 gunnes.



In Marche, much adultereis and filthines fund out; for quhilk ane new fait fet up at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh to fet thame upone. As also, findry murtheris disclofit; sum wemen murthering thair awin childrene brocht furth in adulterie; ane uther woman, in Leith, being ane adulteres, scho murthered hir awin husband in the nycht.

In the end of this moneth of Marche 1665, and be the space of many dayis thaireftir, apeirit a new comeit, very feirfull; by and befyde the last comeit sene in November and December last in anno 1664, and by and befyde the blasing star in the nycht, and the uther cleir star sene in fair day licht at nune day, and uther ominous signnes and unnaturall, as wer sene in diveris pairtes of this kingdome.

Much dispute on sea betuix the Englische and Holanderis, and pryfes takin, and schips takin and funkin to the Holanderis.

This last comeit, sene in Marche instant 1665, being greater nor the former sene in November and December last 1664, wes sene in all the pairtes of Europ. This new comeit dois now fet mony heidis on work. It is much lairger than the former, and moir blazing. They writt from Frankfort, Dresden, Berlen, and uther places, of strange fightes and terribill in the air; many of quhich ar undoutlie augmentit by imaginatioun and report, yit a great pairt of the storie is luikit upon as a treuth.

Apryll 1665. It is repointed, that De Ruyter with his fleitt, confisting of aucht men of warr, having in convoy the Duche Smyrna fleitt, quhich hes bene this lang tyme detenit at Cadiz, is sene upone the coast of Ireland. Upone notice quhairof, as also to hinder the conjunction of the Holand and Zeland fleetis, the Duke of York and the navy royall, upone the 21 of Apryll instant, hoyfed sayll for the coast of Holand.

In this moneth of Apryll, the Englisches tuik severall pryfes from the Duches, and thrie man of war, quhairin war severall perfonas killed, and mony takin priffoneris and committed to priffone. And becaufe it was rumured, that in the West the Duches had mony malignantes to assist thame incais of invasione; thairfoir thair wes ordour gevin to disairme mony in the West, quhilk wes done in the said moneth of Apryll 1665.



In that fame moneth of Apryll, much murther and villany wes dete&tit; ; speciallie ane woman in Leith, quho murthered hir awin husband, being affited be ane Englische man, with quhome scho haid lyne a lang tyme in adulterie; as also of ane uther woman, quha in Edinburgh murthered hir awin chyld, borne in adultery with Mr. Alexander Swynton.

Thir disputes at sea, betuix the Englisches and Holanderis, continued and daylie increft, quhairin much Cristiane blood wes fched. And becaus the Kinges Majestie had guid reafone to feik reparatioun of the great wrangous injureis and affrontes done by the Holanderis, and thair companyes of the East and West Indiane, and utheris the subje&tis of the United Provinces, upone the perfones, schips, and guidis of his Majesteis subje&tis, to thair grevous dampnage, amonting to great fumes; and that his Majestie haid now resolvit, with advyle of his nobles and Counsell of England, to repair the fame be way of airmes: thairfoir, thair wes ane Proclamatioun emittit, anent the lauchfulnes of the war; and that all his Majesteis subje&tis fould keip the sevint day of Junij 1665, a solemne holy day in prayer and fasting for the prosperous succces of his Majesteis succces, in that undertaking;—quhilk wes solemlie keipit. Bot befoir that day thair wer much pryzes, schips, men, and goodis, takin by the Englisches from the Holanderis, in the moneth of Maij preceding:—quhilk moneth of Maij wes ane extraordinar moneth, full of heigh and cold windes, with some schoures of haill.

In it also, viz. upone the 18 day of Maij, being Thursday, fell out a mutinie at the West Kirk, betuix Mr. Williame Gordon, ane of the ministeris thairof, (callit of old Sant Cuthbertis kirk,) and his parochynneris, quho wold not suffer him to preache, alledgeand that he mantened the festivall dayis, and had bene the authour and occasioun of the removall of Mr. David Williamfone his collig fra his functioun and ministrie at that kirk, a good and able teacher. For quhich much pepill of that parochie, quha wes accefforie to the fact, and for rayling on him, and closing up the kirk dure upone him, wer takin and apprehendit and wairdit, and sum of thame put in the theves hoill of Edinburgh, till farder ordor fould be takin with thame by his Majestie and Lordis of Privy Counsell; quha



caufit fcouge twa of thame, ane woman and ane man, throw the ftreit of Edinburgh, upone Settirday the twentie day of Maij 1665.

In this moneth of Maij 1665, the peft brak up in the city of Lundoun, and Toun of Yearmouth. And in this fame moneth alfo, as we ar furely informed, his Majeftis royall fleet and the Dutche fleet ar now, in the latter end of Maij, both of thame to fea. Lykewyfe, we ar furelie informed, that upone the thrid day of this fame moneth of Maij 1665, and the morrow thaireftir, Venus, the morning ftar, appeired at Stokholome all day long, to the great aftonifchment of all Lembrugh.

Upone the 29 day of the fame moneth of Maij 1665, a folemne anniverfarie thankifgeving throw all the Kirkes of the frie Royall Burghes of Scotland, for his Majeftis reftauration to the Royall governament of his kingdomes. Eftir fermond, all takins of joy wer ufit by the pepill, as in former yeiris :—Reid the Obfervationes in anno 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664.

Upone the laft day of Maij 1665, [Margaret] Hamilton, induellar in Leith, wes execute at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, for murthering of hir awin hufband, being intyfit thairto by ane Maifter [Giles] Tyre, ane Inglifehe man quha quarterit in hir hous in Leith ; and lay in adulterie with him the fpace of four yeiris and ane half of befoir. The lyke murther fell out in Leith upone the            day of Junij thaireftir, by ane           , quha poyfoned hir awin hufband. The lyke was reportit of Mr. Gedeon [Penman ?] minifter, quhais wyff did poyfone him ; bot with a contrarie poyfone wes faifed.

The fecound day of Junij 1665, being the fecond day of the Somer feffion, thair wes ane A&t of Sederunt, that all the Lordis of Seffion, advocattis, and clerkis, fould repair and returne fra the hous with thair gounis.

The fevint day of Junij 1665, being apoyntit a folemne day of fafting and prayer for a bliffing to his Majeftis fleet now at fea, was accordinglie keipit in all the kirkis of Edinburgh.

Bot befoir this faft, thefe twa great fleettis did ingage upone the firft, fecond, thrid, and fourt dayis of that moneth of Junij 1665 ; in the quhilk ingagement the Holanderis wer alluterlie overthrown, as at lenth is de-



clairit in that prented Manifesto fet out for that effect, conteining the particularis both of the one and the uther that than occurrit in these few dayis; the rest of these Holanderis being now, upone the 8 of this moneth, fled to the Texell and disperfit abroad, the Englische being now in pursute of thame. Bot among uther particularis these wald be rememberit, to witt, that Admirall Opdam of the Dutche fleet, wes blown up by his Heynes royall the Duke of York; Admirall Trump also killed, and his schip takin; Reir-admirall Courtine killed, twa Vice-admirallis brint, findry utheris of the prime Dutches takin and brint; among quhilkis sum of thame tuik the Sacrament the nycht befor, that thai fould lay his Royell heynes the Duke of York his Majesteis brother aboard, and indevored it accordinglie; bot Capitane Serema, commander of the Mary, cummand betuix him and thame on the one syde, and Capitane Freman of the Royall Katherene on the uther syde, tuik and brint that schip. It is thocht, eftir just calculatioun, that in these four dayis thair ar killed, brint, and blown up, about [nine or ten] thowfsand seamen and sodgeris to the Dutche Holanderis; and ane haill regiment of Frensche, with thair officeris, killed and takin. The rest of the Dutche fleet ar persewit by Prince Rupart with his intere squadrones, and Capitane Van Barclay. They ar gone severall wayis, the Dutche being disperfed. In his Majesteis fleett the Erle of Famouth, the Lord Moufgrave [Muskerrey], and Mr. Boyll, aboard the Royall Charles, killed with ane schot neir to the Duke of York his persone, quhais blood sparked upone his face; the Erle of Famouth at that tyme wes rounding with Mr. Germanes, quho is faiff. The Erle of Milburrow [Marlborough], the Erle of Portland, and Collonel Hughnik, thrie capitanes, and about 4000 seamen and foulderis ar killed. Sir Johnne Lawfones kneys bone schot of. The Lord Withringtoun his brother had both his eyis schot out. Thair is onlie one of his Majesteis schips lost, callit the Charitie. His Royall heynes the Duke of York is now cuming to the Englische coist, and is to be at Lundon the morrow.

The newis of this royall victorie come to Quhytehall in Lundon the 8 of Junij 1665, and from thence sent down to Edinburgh upone the xj of the same, being ane Saboth day the tyme of the fermound. No sooner



wer these guid newis divulged, bot thai wer saluted from the Raed in the sea, and from the Castell; as also with all takines of joy upone the morrow thaireftir, by setting out of bailfyres in the toun of Edinburgh and uther places adjacent, and by ringing of bellis, schuitting of cannounes fra sea, lyand in the Raid of Leith; the Toun of Edinburgh marching in thair airmes, with thair displayit cullouris, fra the Abay, being the heigh Commiffioneris ludgeing, to the Castell yet of Edinburgh; all of thame dancing and lowping for joy throw the streitis and bonefyres as thai went, drinking his Majesteis helth at the bonefyres. The report of this victorie wes thaireftir confermit by severall testimonyes, with additionall uther victoreis over the Dutche.

Maister Robert Traill, minifter at Edinburgh, being at this tyme in Holand, banished for not geving obedience to the Episcopall ordoris, his wyff wes takin and imprissoned within the Tolbuith of the Cannogait for alledgit wryting to hir husband, being now in Holand, the tyme of thir warris. The lyke confynement wes also usit aganes findry perfones inhabitants in Dumfreis, quha did not give obedience to the Episcopall ordouris, and for not refoirting to thair pastoris input be thame in these kirkis.

Eftir this victorie, the Kinges Majestie and the Dutche war both of thame preparand for ane new dispute at sea; and for this effect, thair wes ane Proclamatione emittit at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh for a publi& thankisgeving throw all his Majesteis dominiounes, to be haid upone the xij day of Julij 1665. This proclamatione wes maid upone Monday the 25 day of Junij preceding, to be actit upone said xij day of Julij for the former victorie over the Dutche;—quhilk wes accordinglie actit the said 13 of Julij, with all solempniteis.

Upone Thursday the 29 day of Junij 1665, followit ane uther Proclamatione, emittit be his Majestie, daittit at Quhytehall, the second day of the samyn moneth of Junij, the tenour quhairof wes;—That the haill Estaites of this kingdome sould convene at Edinburgh, the secound day of August nixt thaireftir, upone the present effaires; and thairfoir chargeing all and findry the Archebischops, Dukes, Marquefis, Erles, Bischops, Viscountes, Lordis, Barones, Commiffioneris of schyres and burrowis, and all these



that wer Commiffioneris at the laft Parliament, to be prefent at this meeting of the Eftaites, the faid fecound day of Auguft nixt thaireftir.— The wordis of the Proclamation followeth.

In the moneth of Junij 1665, the peft brak out at Lundon and feveral pairtes about in England; quhairupone followit ftrick ordouris in Scotland that none fould repair from thefe pairtes without a teftimoniall, and that no tred nor commerce fould be ufit in thefe pairtes; quhilk wes done be A&t of Secreit Counfell, and proclaimed at Edinburgh Croce, the 14 of Julij 1665.

The day of the meitting of the Eftaites of this kingdome being cum, quhilk wes the fecond day of Auguft 1665, they met in frequent number in the Inner Hous of the Parliament: bot befor thair meeting thair wes ane proclamation emittit, chairgeing all the Commiffioneris to bring thair commiffiones to Sir Archibald Prymros clerk of regifter, (*semper tibi proximus esto*); quhilk wes done and gevin in with thair inftuccionis.

The Erle of Rothis, being Heigh Commiffioner, wes honourable accompanied from the palace of Holyrudhous to the Parliament Hous in Edinburgh, with the nobles, and leiff gaird, and his Majesteis commiffione borne befor him in a ritche bag of crammasie velwot by my Lord Montgomerie careying it along all the way discoverit. The Commiffioner fat down and tuik place under a ritche throne ordored for that purpos.

The particularis a&tit at this meeting ar thefe;—firft, His Majesteis commiffioun in Latine, with his Majesteis letter to the Eftaites, wes red by my Lord Regifter; 2. Because thair wes not a Chancellor at this tyme in Scotland, thairfor the Archebifhop of St. Androis wes maid prefes to this meeting of the Eftaites; 3. He, in difcharge of that place and office, maid a lairge and learned fpeech to the Eftaites in relatione to the taxation; 4. Matteris referrit to a Committee, quha concludit upone a taxation of 40 fchilling to be upliftit yeirly out of every pund land for the fpace of fyve yeiris, beginnand the firft yeiris payment at Witfunday nixt, 1666. Nochtheles, the Eftaites of the land taking to thair confideratione that fum and mony pund landis lyand in the weft pairtes of this king-



dome wer of old put to ane heigh extent and yit payit onlie a very small rent, thairfoir thai stentit findry of the pund landis lyand in the west schyres, such as <sup>(2)</sup> onlie to twa merk ilk pund land, and so tuik af the thrid pairt that uther pund landis of the kingdome payit; quhilk taxatioun being calculat and comptit during the said space of fyve yeiris, extendis in haill to ten hundred thowfand merkis Scotis money.

At this tyme and befoir and senfyne, the pest in England daylie increft. At this tyme also, viz. in August 1665, the bluidie warris on sea increft, betuix the Englifches and the Dutche increft daylie; pryfes of schips, merchandice, and men, frequentlie takin be both pairteis.

Nota.—That in this taxatioun grantit in August 1665, the College of Justice and haill memberis of it wer exemit, and thair former liberteis reservit. Also, annuelrentaris wer not at this tyme spokin of for mony caufis, speciallie becaus annuelrentis wer in noblemen and gentillmenis handis, quha detenit oftymes both principall and annuellis, and feldome could get ather personall or reall executioun aganes thame for payment of thair dettis; be reffoun quhairof, the Estaites than convenit wer filent, and did wave the annuelrentaris and past thame, and did not tax thame as in former taxationes granted by Parliamentis and Conventiounes of the Estaites of this kingdome.

It is formerlie recordit, how that the pest brak up in Lundoun in the moneth of Junij last bypast, and now yit continues killing numberis of thowfandis in and within the citie and suburbes adjacent thairto, very oft four thowfand thrie hundreth and sextie in a week. And albeit thair wes not few travelleris and refoirteris thairfra to this kingdome, yit it pleafit the Lord to spair this kingdome as yit.

In August 1665, and in September thaireftir, great dispute betuix the Englifche fleet and the Dutche, and much blood spilt; bot the victorie fell to the Englifche, quha tuik fra the Dutche 4 East Indian merchand schips

---

<sup>(2)</sup> See p. 535, in the "Act for a free and voluntar offer of a Taxation to his Majesty."—Acts of Parliament, vol. vii. pp. 530-35.



richlie layndnit and of great worth, 7 Smirna merchand schips, with 4 men of war, a very great pryse, and 13 hundreth takin prissoneris.

All this tyme continued the plague of pestilence at Lundone, killing verie mony pepill, sumtyme fyve thowfand in ane week, sumtyme sex thowfand, sevin thowfand, and sumtyme aucht thowfand and sum od hundrethis in ane week.

29 September 1665, at this tyme the pest at Lundone increft. At this tyme also, the Kinges Majestie with his fleet prevaillit victorioufflie over the Holanderis daylie.

Lykewyse, at this fame tyme, it was his Majesteis will to direct warrand to his Commiffioner the Erle of Rothes, to committ to priffone the perfones following, sum of thame to the Castell of Edinburgh, utheris to the Castell of Sterling and Dumbartane, and viz. the Laird of Rowalland, the Laird of Cefnok, Laird of Cunynghameheid, Laird of Nethir Pollok, Sir James Stewart lait proveft of Edinburgh, Sir Johnne Cheiflie, Major Howburne, [James] Dunlop of [Dunlop],

These perfones wer gentlie and courteoufflie usit, and haid libertie to pas to the feildis and pastyme, being, as wes reportit, impriffoned on wrangous informatione; sum alledgeand that thir perfones wer fet to oppose the Bischops courfes in bringing in the Service buik and buik of Cannones, and sum utheris we knaw not quhat till it be reveillit heir-eftir. God save the King.

At this Michalmas 1665, the magistrates of Edinburgh wer chofin;—viz. Sir Andro Ramfay, proveft continued; George Suttie, Robert Barclay, Johnne Jonftoun, and Alexander Sandelandis, bailleis; Francis Killoch, deane of gild, James Currie, thesaurer. Bailleis of Leith ar these; Johnne Foulertoun and Williame Hammiltoun. Bailleis of the Cannogait ar these; Walter Borthuik, barone baillie, and James Deane, toun baillie. Bailleis of the West Port ar these; [George Drummond,] barone baillie, William Lawrie, the uther baillie, continued as the yeir befoir; and David Murray, baillie of the Potterraw.

Magistrates of Glasgow;—Williame Anderfone of Clayflop, continued proveft as in the yeir preceding; Johnne Walkinshaw, Petir Gemmill



younger, and Johnne Miller, quho wes lait dekin convenar, [baillies ;] James Pollok, deane of gild, James Pady, thefaurer, Walter Neilfone, dekin convenar.

In O&tober this yeir 1665, the peft began to decrees at Lunden by hundrethis and thowfandis in ane week. Bot the bloodie warris betuix the Englifches and Holanderis ftill increft. For quhilk caus, thair wes [twa Proclamations,] emittit at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, upone Settir-day the 14 day of O&tober 1665; ane thairof, chargeing all and findry Colonellis, Capitanes, Lieutenantis, and utheris Scottifmen, affifting the Holanderis, to retorne to Scotland within 60 dayis, under great paynes: The uther proclamatione emittit, was aganes George Portarfeild and Johnne Grahame, both of thame fumtyme proveftis of Glaſgow, quho wer now and by mony monethis in Holland, chargeing thame to retorne to Scotland, and to find caution a&tit in the Buikes of Adjornell, for thair comperance to underly the lawis, under the payne of death. Thir twa Proclamations wer execute at Edinburgh and Leith the faid 14 day of O&tober 1665.

In this moneth of O&tober 1665, the peft at Lunden daylie decreft; bot his Majeſteis fleet daylie increft and prosperit.

In November 1665, the gentillmen formerlie namit, imprifoned in the Caſtell of Edinburgh and Stirling, ar yit detenit in priſſone, bot gentlie intertened; the caus of thair imprifonement not fullie as yit knawin.

And upone the ſecond day of this moneth of November 1665, the great Commiſſioner the Erle of Rothes, caufit the lyf gaird pas up to the Caſtell of Edinburgh, with twa trumpettouris founding, and caufit tranſpourt the Kinges Majeſteis ſtandart, with the kettill drumes, furth thairof. And upone Settirday thaireftir the fourt of November, the Commiſſioner, accompanied with the leiff gaird, ſtandart, kettill drum, and trumpettors, paſt to the Weſt cuntrey, namelie, to Hamiltoun firſt, thaireftir to Glaſgow, accompanied with all the noblemen, and barrones, burgeſſis and gentillmen, about to the number of nyne hundreth horſmen, by and beſyde the leiff gaird, trumpettoris, and kettill drum, in a triumphant and cumlie maner; thaireftir to Paiſlay, Eglintoun, Dumbartane, [and Mugdock] the



Erle of Montrois hous; thaireftir to Callender, Linlithgow; and eftir all returned to the Palice of Halyrudhous. In all thefe pairtes, the heigh Commiffioner wes royallie intertenyit. In this his journey to the Weft cuntrey, he tuik ordor with the companyes of fodgeris, hors and fute that wer wanting. He returned from the Weft cuntrey to the Abay of Halyrudhous, upone the twenty day of the famyn moneth of November 1665.

Upone the twenty twa day of November 1665, [Sir John] Lokhart, fone to the Laird of Ley, wes admittit, fworne, and refavit ane of the ordiner Lordis of Seffioun; a place vacand at this tyme by deceis of Mr. James Robertone of Bedlay, laitlie deceift.

In the latter end of this yeir 1665, the Bifchop of Munfter, with ane great army, invadit the Dutches, and poffeft thamefelffis in many of thair territoireis.

Many war the A&tis, Proclamationes, Commiffiones, and utheris of that kynd, for the governament of the Church of Scotland under Epifcopacy, quhilk tuik effect in mony pairtes of this kingdome, bot not in all; for mony fincere minifteris refuifed to comply, and defertit thair kirkes, re-teirit to thair awin houfis and famileis, quhair fumtyme thai privilie taght the word, quhilk thai durft not avow for feir of cenfure and punifchement. Sindry thai war of this kynd that wer deposit and removit, fynit and confynit. And heir it is to be rememberit, that ane minifter in Galloway, named Mr. [Alexander] Smith, was, in the moneth of November 1665, takin and apprehendit in the toun of Edinburgh, for fum privat fermoundis alledgit maid be him thair, and impriffoned within the Tolbuith of Edinburgh feveral dayis; and particularlie, he was, upone the 29 day of that moneth of November 1665, committed to the theves hoill in Edinburgh, and bund in his feet and leggis, for fum alledgit difdemanouris and wordis irreverentlie fpokin to the Bifchop of St. Androis, calling him onlie Mr. James Scharp, quhilk did not content him. Nather did he refpect the Bifchops place and autoritie; for the quhilk, he was not onlie fchamefullie difgracet and holdin in the theves hoill, bot his leggis and feitt bund with yrnis and fettiris.

Obfervatioun anent Servandis this yeir.—This laft harveft 1665, by



Godis providence, producit great numberis of cornes and very chaip, quhilk wes the caus that a number of feyit fervandis, both men and wemen, did mary at that Martymes thaireftir, be way of penny brydelis, both within the Toun of Edinburgh and uther pairtes of the cuntrey.

Upone the 8 day of December 1665, thair wes twa proclamationes emittit; ane thairof aganes all Miniſteris that did preache at privat meetings, not having a warrand thairfoir; and aganes all theſe that did ludge thame or refet thame in thair houſis, or fuffrit thair chyldrene to be baptized. The uther wes, theſe that haid kirkis, and did continue in thair kirkis ſince the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> [forty-nine] yeiris, without ony warrand from the Biſchope, [are commanded] to remove thame [ſelves], thair wyfes, bairnes, and familie, furth and fra thair reſpective paroche kirkis; and that twa of thame ſould not be in ane paroche; and that thai ſould be nane of thame within 3 myles within any burgh royall; and that ſchirreſſis of ſchyres, ſtewartis of ſtewarteis, juſtices of peax, bailleis of baillereis and regaliteis, proveſt and bailleis of burrowis, mak ſearche thairfoir, and waird thame in the nerreſt warding places thairunto.

In the begining of December I<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> thriſcore fyve, ther was fix Heilanderis, crewell murderers, takin and apprehendit, thair heads takin of in the North, and ſent over heir, and war ordainit to be affixt betwixt Leith and Edinburgh, in the gallowis in the Gallowlie; quhilk was reallie done and performed.

Upone the nyntene of December 1665, ther was two Proclamationes emittit; ane quhairof was aganeſt all Collonellis, Captanes, Leivtennants, &c. quha war in the Holanderis wars, being than our enemies, againſt quhom we had warris for the tyme, being all wairnit to compeir heir at Edinburgh within thriſcore dayis; and becaus of thair not compeiring within the ſpace foirſaid, they war denunciit rebels, and thair goodis and geir ordainit to be eſcheit and imbroght to his Majeſteis uſe, for thair diſobedience and not compeirance. The uther was againſt George Porterfield and Johnne Grahame, merchands in Glaſgow, quha war denunciit rebellis and traittours, for thair not compeirance to underly the law, for certane criminall and treſſonable cauſes and facts alleadgit done be thame



in Holand, the Hollanderis being than our enimies, and affisting and counfell giving to thame againft his Majeftie and his fubjects in maner fpecifeit in the criminall letters direct thairanent.

In this moneth of December 1665, ther wer feveral proclamations emittit to all people quhatfumevir, that pleafed to cum in and buy the timber, yrne wark, and ftones of the Sittidaill of Leith, now laitlie fauld to the Toun of Edinburgh, to be difpofit of be thame.

In this moneth alfo of December 1665, ther was findry fent over to Barbadoes, fum for povertie, utheris for criminall caufis; utheris lykwyfe war preft to remove of the land for not geiving obedience to Epifcopall government.

In the end of November and December this yeir 1665, ther was ane doctor of phifick, called Joanna Baptifta, wha, by his Majefteis warrand, came to Edinburgh, and erre&tit ane ftaiage betwixt Niddries and Black Friers wynd head, and thair upone feaverall weekis and dayis ventit and fauld his drogs, powder, and medicaments, for the quhilk he receavit a great abundance of money.

This Zuill was not fo fupperftitiouflic haldin as of befoir, for the drum paft throw onlie the town for difchargeing the opning of merchand buithes that day, being ane Monday, and thair was onlie ane fermond that day taught in the New kirk of Edinburgh be Mr. Williame Annan, ane of the ordinar minifteris of Edinburgh.

It is formarlie recordit, that upone the [7th] day of [Auguft], the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> thriefcore [and four] yeiris, Sir Williame Thompfone, toun clerk of Edinburgh, was removit fra that toun clerkfchip, for certane faults and omiffioun in his office; for the quhilk great contentione arais betwixt him and the Toun, alfwell befoir the Lords of Privie Counfell as Lords of Counfell and Seffione, quhilk producit mutch buffines, charges, and expenfis to baith pairties, amounting to many thowfands. Thir difputtis did continew verrie lang, yitt at lenth Sir Williame was removit and deposite fra his office. And upone the [13th] day of December instant 1665, that office was convoyit by moying and conferrit upone Mr. Thomas Young, fifteris fone to Sir Archbald Primrofe, clerk of regifter.



In this moneth of December 1665, ane Proclamatioun was emittit by the Counfell of Scotland, that no commerce fould be betwixt this Kingdome and Ingland quhill the first day of Marche nixt 1666 be reafone of the peft.

To conclude the Obfervationes of this present yeir 1665;—it was ane dangerous, crewell, and bluidie yeir, by fea, both by fword and ftormes, and tempefts, namelie, among the Hollanderis, quha had great experience of it. Notwithftanding, this yeir was a verrie fertill yeir, plentifull of cornes, and exceiding cheip.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SO ENDIS THIS YEIR OF GOD 1665.

JO<sup>N</sup>. NICOLL.



# SUM CERTANE OBSERVATIONES FOR THE YEIR OF GOD 1666.

UPONE the first day of Januarij 1666, ther was als mutch drinking and carruffing as in formar tymes.

Upone the fecond day of Januar 1666, ther was new heald Dumbar her-ring felling throw the Town of Edinburgh, which was countit a raritie at this tyme of yeir. And upone the fame day, ther was a great schip that came from Schytland, being takin pryze, which was ane Hollander, came in to Leith.

Upone the nyntene day of Januar 1666, ther was ane Proclamatione emittit be the Privie Counfell, that thair fould not be darrer aill in Edinburgh nor in this fyde of the wattir of Tweid nor twelf pennies Scottis the pynt, eftir the first day of Februar nixttocome; and on the uther fyde of the wattir of Tweid, eftir the nynt day of the famyne moneth; and that excepting the twa pennies payed to the King throw Scotland, and twa pennies payed to the Town of Edinburgh for the custome of the aill that cumes in at the Port of the famyne; and that the contraveineris of the faid act fould be censured in thair bodies and goodis: the boill of malt being alwayis at sex pund the boill; and if it war aught pund the boill, then the aill fould be sextene pennies; and if it war ten pund, then twentie pennies the pynt, forby the custome aforefaid.

Upone the famyne day and yeir of God aforefaid, ther wes a Proclamatione emittit be the Town of Edinburgh, that whatevir perfone or perfones fould ludge any perfone cum from Ingland onadvertifeing the magistrats of the faid burgh, [and without their warrand, shall do so] under the paine



of [death but favour]; and inhibiting any comerce with England, or any pairt therof, under the paine of death.

Nota.—That in all this moneth of Januar 1666, all merchandice and uther waires wer raifed to ane hie pryce be reafone of the warr with Holland.

Upone the 30 day of Januar 1666, being the day quhairon the Kings father was execute, ther was ane fermond in the New church, maid be the Bifchope of Edinburgh; his text was, 5 chapter of the Lamentationes at the 16 verfe, “The crown hes fallin of our headis, woe is us that we have finned;” quhairat the Comiffioner was prefent, with the haill Nobles that war in Edinburgh, all in black raiment, and the Lords of Seffione, with the Magiftrats and Archbifchops, with feverall uther Bifchops, all in black, and thair feattis laid over with black cloath, as alfo the pulpitt. Lykewyfe, the fame day, ther was no craimes fufferett to ftand this day in thair ordinarie places.

Upone the 12 day of Februarij 1666, new wyne came out of France to Leith, both ftiong and ftark, the lyke quhairof hes not been feen thir many yeiris bypaf, bot at ane verrie dear pryce, fauld at twa merk the pynt, be reafone of the great dangers they had by fea, being compaffed with Hollanderis, as alfo in refpect that the King of France had denounced warr with England and Scotland.

Upone the 9 day of Februarij 1666, ther was ane Proclamatione emittit be the Privie Counfell concerning ane pamphlet which was fett out by the lait Minifteris: and thairfoir they ordeanit that quhatfoevir perfone or perfones that had ony of the faidis pamphletis, they fould bring thame in to the clerk of the Privie Counfell, efpeciallie thofe who war on this fyde of the wattir of Tweid, and thaireftir fould be brunt by the hand of the hangman at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, upone the 14 day of the famyne moneth; which accordinglie was done. And all thofe who war on the uther fyde of the wattir of Tweid fould fend thame heir againft the 21 day of Marche nixttocome; as alfo, quhatfoevir perfone or perfones that fould have ony of the foirfaidis pamphletis heireftir fould be lyable in the foume of 2000 punds.

“His Majefteis Declaratioune againft the Frenfche.”—Gevin at our



Court at Whytehall the nynt day of February, in the eighteenth year of our reigne, 1666."

Heir followeth ane uther Declaratioune [against the French,] emittit upone the second day of Marche 1666, quhairof the tenour followis.

This last declaratioun, daittit at Whytehall the day foirfaid [21st of January], was proclaimed at Edinburgh, Cannogaitt, Abbay of Hallyruid-hous, Castell of Edinburgh, peir and schoir of Leith, and uther places neidfull.

Upone the fyft day of March, being Monday, 1666, ane A&t of Counfell emittit, dischargeing all tred and commerce betwixt Scotland and Ingland befor the first day of Junij nixt thaireftir, be reassone of ane emergent and lait peft brokin up in England.

It pleased the heigh Commiffioner the Erle of Rothes, efter lang abyding heir at Edinburgh and uther pairtes upone this fyde of Forth, to pas over the watter to his awin lordschipe. At his over passing, the hail nobles heir on this fyde of Forth convoyed him to Leith; and, at his boting thair, the hail cannons in the Castell of Edinburgh, and all the wyne schips upone the river, war dischargit, quhairof thair was 13 cannons from the Castell, and fyftene at Leith.

All this winter thair wes findrie pryfes takin by sea, by the Inglifches fra the Holanderis, and sum by thame fra the Englifches.

Lykewyse, thair come furth findrie pretendit propheceis in prent, very strange and mervelous, sent heir to Europ fra the Frensche embassadouris, ane lying at Constantinople, and ane uther at Venice; quhilk wer langsum to wryt, bot subscryvit thus, "A new Letter concerning the Jewis, written by the Frensche embassador at Constantinople to his brother the Frensch resident at Venice; being a trew Relatione of the proceedings of the Ifralites, the wonderfull miracles wrought by their Prophet, with the terrible judgements that have fallin upone the Turkis.—Reprinted at Edinburgh Anno Domini 1666."

It pleased his Majestie to send down to Scotland sum airmes, futch as



muskets, powder, ball, and pickes, to the Castell of Edinburgh; quhilk war takin up ther for furnifching of our Scottis fodgers, amounting to muskets, and pickes.

The warris betwixt the Inglifches and Hollanders yit continuis at the wrytting heirop; yit lytill actit by sea, except be caperis and privat robberis, among quhome wes ane Gedeon Murray, ane Scotifche caper, quho, having commiffioun, tuik findry pryfes, and kythit a brave and valorus fellow.

This yeir in Januar, Februar, Marche, Aprile, Maij, was excellent fair wethir, and 2 moneth in the end of the preceeding yeir, viz. in November and December 1665.

In Maij 1666, thair wes fum meeting among the Bifchops of Scotland; efter the quhilk the Bifchop of St. Androis went up to Court upone the fourt of Maij 1666.

In the end of Apryll, and in the moneth of Maij 1666, the peft brak of new in England.

In May 1666, thair was findrie pryfes takin and brought in to Leith; quhairof Sir Williame Bruce brought in fum, being clerk to the Billis, to his great commendatione.

The twenty nynt day of Maij being the Kinges birth day, and fallin on ane Tyfday, was folemnie keipit in Edinburgh. Upone the morne thair-efter, being the 30 day of Maij 1666, thair went a proclamatioun throw Edinburgh difcharging all tred and traffik with England be reffoun of the peft new increffing.

Upone the first day of Junij, being Freday, 1666, thefe twa great fleittis mett, viz. the Inglifch fleit and the Holland fleit, wha did difpute upone the fea aught dayes or thairby, finking, fyreing, and blowing up utheris to thair great hurt and fkaith baith of perfones and guidis; the victorie to the Inglifche fleit, as was reported, and for the quhilk mutch folempnitie was ufit throw all the pairtes almost in Scotland, by fchooting of canons, and mutch dancing, putting on of bonefyres, and ringing of bellis throw the haill kingdome. Efter quhilk, arryved fundrie pryfes takin from the Hollanderis be Scottis caperis, fic as Captane Hamiltoune, Gideone Murray, Captane Broune, and findrie utheris. Quhairupone ther was great



preparatioune maid be the Hollanderis againes the Inglifch fleit, wha wer readie in a fchort fpaice to go out to the fea: and for the quhilk thair was a faft indieted to be haldin upone this fyde of the watter of Afke, upon the ellevint day of Julij, and thefe upone the north fyde of the watter thairof, upone the 18 day of the famyne moneth; quhilk war actualie performed. And in the meane tyme fundrie pryfes war takin be the Scottis men, and brought in to Leith harborie; füm war takin be Captane Broune, and füm by Captane Murray, and füm by Captane Hamiltoun, and by fundrie uther Scottis caperis.

Upone the fextene day of Julij 1666, being Monday, in the efternoone, ther raife in the watter of Clyde ane great fpeet, quhylk had almoft destroyed the haill Bridge-gait of Glaſgow.

Upone the 25 of Julij 1666, went out a proclamatioune [by the Magiftrates, ordaining wyne] to be fold, as followes, viz. the wyne, feck at 32 ſ. the pynt, and the Frenſch wyne at 16 ſ. the pynt.

Upone the twentie thrid and twentie fourt dayis of Julij 1666, the navies of Inglifch and Hollanderis mett at fea, quhairintill thair was great flaughter upone baith fydes, bot the victorie fell upone the Inglifch fyde; for the quhilk, ther was great joy hear in Scotland, with all takens of joy, by loufing the haill canons of the Caſtle of Edinburgh, ringing of bellis, and fetting on of fyres.

To remember, That the 5 day of Auguſt 1666, this day being a memoriall for Gowries confpiracie, was ſolemlie keipit at Edinburgh, as in former tymes by ringing of bellis, and fetting out of bonfyres.

Upone the 15 day of Auguſt eodem anno, ther was ane proclamatioune ifchit out by the Lords of Privie Counfell, and proclamit at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, difcharging all trade or comerce in Scotland with Oſtend, and pairtis therto adjacent, and that be reaſone of the infectione laitlie brokin up in thefe pairtis.

Upone the 9 and 10 dayis of Auguſt 1666, and the remanent dayis of that moneth, the Kings navie be fea, as als our Scottis caperis, prevailed mutch againſt the Hollanderis, and broght in feveral pryfes to Leith. And among uther notable things, Captane Holmes went in to ane town of



Holland, and brunt the town; and many schips, as we have hard, wer also brunt, extending to ane hundreth and thrie score seall [fail], as we ar credablie informed, and fet down in prent. For the quhilk, and fundrie uther victories over the Hollanderis, ther was ane solemne thanksgiving day throw all the kirkes of Edinburgh upone the 23 day of August 1666.

Upone the 6 day of September, being Thursday, ther was ane generall randivous of the hail forces of Scotland, horse and foot, at Leith, under the comand of Generall Dalyell, generall for the tyme of the Scottis forces, ane old fodger, expert in that kynd, quho had comiffione from the King for that effect, and for tryell how the Scottis fodgeris war payit, and for findrie uther buffines comittit to him be the King.

Upone the morrow thaireftir, being Fryday, ther was ane waponeschaw in Edinburgh, Pleasants, Pattaraw, West Port, Cannogait, and Leith, with twenty fix collouris, all of thame richlie cled and furnischt in verrie decent maner. But imediatlie efter thair departure from the Abbay, quhair the Comiffioner was, ther fell out ane discord betwixt the merchand youthes and the craftis for the prioritie of place, quhilk of thame sould carrie it; quhairupone ther was ane merchand youth killed, callit John Flemyng, quho was honorablie buried on the morrow thaireftir, all the merchand youthes being in armes, with thair best apparell, being arrayed, and the drumes covered with black cloath, and the youthes trailling thair pickes eftir thame.

In the beginning of September 1666, ther arais ane great fyre in the citie of London, quhilk brant up a great pairt of it, contening within the citie and about the citie fourscore fyve paroches.

All this tyme the Inglisch and Scottis brought in pryfes, sum to Leith and sum to uther harbories.

Nota.—That this yeir producit ane notable harveft of cornes, so that befor the last of September, this yeiris crop of Scotland war brought in.

The names of the magistratis of Edinburgh;—viz. Sir Androw Ramfay, continued proveft; the baillies this yeir ar these, Walter Borthwick, Thomas Murray, Robert Baird, and James Justice; Francis Kinloch, continued deane of gild, and James Currey, continued thesaurer.



For the relatione I have to the town of Glasgou, being borne and bred thairintill, ye fall receave the names of the magistratis this yeir 1666, quhilkis are as followis, viz. William Anderfone of Clyflop proveft; Robert Rae, [John] Anderfone [junior, and William Boyd,] baillies.

Upone the 5 day of November, being Monday, 1666, the solempnitie for the Gun powder treafone was keiped at Edinburgh by preaching, ringing of bellis, fetting on of bonfyres, and fchooting of canons.

Upone the [19th day of October] 1666, ther was warr denounced, the King of Ingland againft the King of Denmark.—“A trew Deduction of all Tranfactions between his Majeftie of Great Brittane and the King of Denmark, with a declaratioun of warr againft the faid King, and the motives which obleidged his Majeftie thairunto.” This proclamatioun was to be fold upon the fixt, fevint, and aucht dayis of November throw Edinburgh.

Upone the 9 day of November 1666, being Fryday, the Erle of Rothes, Commiffioner, went up to the Court of London, being written for be his Majeftie.

Upone the 9 day of November 1666, ane proclamatioun was emitted and proclaimed for convening of the haill Eftaitis of this kingdome to meitt at Edinburgh the fevint day of Januar nixt 1667.

Upone the fyftene day of November 1666, ther arais in the town of Dumfreis ane great uproar betwixt the inhabitants in that town and the parochineris about againft Sir James Turnor, alledgit ane oppreffour of the fimple people, in uptaking of fynes againft thefe that frequentit not thair awin kirkes, bot went to uther parochie kirkes for hearing of better fermonds, quhom they thought better teacheris. This contraverfie rais into ane great hight; quhairthrow the Counfell was forcit to meit and fitt down upone findrie actis and ftatutis for ftaying this uproar, and war forcit to putt the haill kingdome in airmes, baith nobles, gentrie, memberis of the Colledge of Juftice, both lordis, advocattis, wrytteris, and agentis, and thair fervands, and putt thame in airmes, quha wer forcit to obey; Lykewyfe for fear of thame and the enemie at fea, fett twa canonis at the Weft Port, and twa at the Nather Bow, with ane company of men at evrie port to refift invafione. Bot in end, thefe people that rais in Dumfreis,



and in the quholl West countrey in airmes, war overcum be Generall Dalyell and his forces, quho entered in battell on with ane uther, upone the [28th] day of November 1666; and eftir thair victorie caufed found thair triumph, and caufed loufe the haill canons of the Caftell of Edinburgh, in takin of thair victorie.

At this tyme alfo, ther war pryfes takin and brought in to the harborie of Leith.

Lykas alfo, in November 1666, ther war findrie fresch, callour, and ungouttit herring, takin upone the north fyde of the wattir of Forth, fiek as in Allaway or therabout, lyke Dumbar herring, bot les and fmaller herring, to the admiration of many of the people of Edinburgh and Leith, and a thing rear and wondrous to the haill people.

Item, upone the [28th] day of November, the Generall having marched towards the West, he took and killed findrie perfones, callit The Whigs, and brought in to the town of Edinburgh findrie prifoneris; and upon the fevint day of December, presentit thame to the Privy Counsell, quha caufit execute, hangit, heidit, and quarterit ten of these perfones at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh; utheris of thame war callit in the buttis, quho war crewellie tormentit. That fame day, the Erle of Rothes commiffioner, went to the West cuntrey, for taking of the rest, and fetling that pairt of the kingdome.

Item, upone the 14 day of December 1666, ther was alfo execute at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, four of these complyeris with the rebellis, quhairof Mr. Alexander Robefone, pretendit minifter was one, ane uther John Neillfone of Corfane, being of befoir called in the buttis, ane uther, callit John Gordoun, and the fourt [George] Crawfuird. All of thame cuft over paperis over the scaffold except John Gordoun, bot quhat was thairin was not weell known, quhill it be cleered heireftir.

Upone the 22 day of December 1666, ther was fix men hanged at Edinburgh Croce, comonlie callit The Whigs; quhairof Mr. Hew M<sup>c</sup>Kell, expektent minifter was on, and Umphra Colquhoun, merchand in Glasgow, was ane uther, with uther four; quho all of them pretendit they died 'For God and the Covenant.'



Item, upone the 24 day of December 1666, ther was ane Proclamatione emittit, difchargeing ane [any] chope durris or taverones to be oppin the day following, being the 25 of the famyne moneth; bot that the famyne fould be keipit as ane festivall day, as being the day of the nativitie of our Saviour, comonlie callit Yuill day; bot that they fould repair to the church, and no mercat to be upone the faid 25 of December.

Item, all this winter 1666 and 1667, ther abounded great numberis of all kynd of fifches, bot speciallie aboundit fyne frefch herring ungouttit, and whyttins, with numberis of uther frefch fifches, quhilkis was verry ominous.

Upone the [19th] day of December 1666, ther was four men hanged at Glaifgow, quhome was comonly callit The Whiggs; and durring the quholl tyme thai war making thair feveral speitches, ther was fyve drummeris going about the scafold, beatting upone thair drums, to the end, non of the fpectatores mycht hear what was fpoken by the faidis 4 perfones that war to die.

Upon Twesday the laft of Apryle 1667, ther come about threttie fail of Hollanders up to our Firth, wha fchot about 500 fchot of cannon at Bruntylland; bot being refifted by Bruntylland, did that night taik fail and removed from our coaftis, without hurt done to any perfone.

Item, upone the 26 Marche 1667,<sup>(1)</sup> ther was ane Proclamatione emittit be the Privie Counfell, comandng all the perfones inhabiteris within the fchirrefdomes of Air, Ranfrew, and the reft of the fchirrefdomes in Gallaway and thairabout, quha war fubje&t or fufpicious to have any compliyanee or for fear of compliyanee with them quhich we call The Whiggs, at that tyme; that thai and everie ane of thame within the refpectiv fchirrefdomes foirfaidis, give up all thair armes, and powder and ball, except fwordis; and the fchirreffis, ftewartis, &c. fould mak fearch for the famyne ilk ane of thame within thair awin bounds; and the perfones that fould have any airmes within the bounds refpectiv foirfaidis, undelyverit up to

---

<sup>(1)</sup> This and the two following paragraphs occur in Nicoll's MS. at the end of 1666, but belong to the year 1667.



the foirfaidis fchirreffis &c., thair deputtis, or any haveand power frae thame, eftir the first of Maij nixt thaireftir, the perfones that fould have any of thos airmes, or any powder or ball, eftir the day foirfaid, fould be fyned in the pryces following, viz. ilk gentleman 2000 m., and ilk meane man 500 m., the ane half of the faidis penalties to come in to the Kings Exchequer, and the uther half to the perfones that fould delate them.

Nota.—Thir tymes looked verrie stormie lyke, baith be inteftien [debait] and divifione in the north, fouth, and west lands, breking out in parties; quhilk compellit the Privie Counfell to conveyn after then of befoir, to restrayne some wicked perfones, quhilk wold not be restrayned; and als be reafone of ane forrain enimie, the Daines and Dutches, daylie waitting upone our sea coiftis, for robbing and taking of our fchips and goods, and taking of mens lyfes, if it war poffible.

At this tyme lykewayis, the Privie Counfell caufit the Proveft and bailleis of Edinburgh tak the Oathes of the fixtene Captanes, for being trew and faithfull to the King, and defending of the countrey to the outmost of thair power. And the Proveft and baillies caufit the hail 16 Town Captanes tak the Oathes of the hail inhabitantis within thair refpective bounds, in the words foirfaids.



SUM CERTANE NOTES OF THESE THINGS THAT  
FELL OUT IN SCOTLAND 1667.

A litle eftir Lamous 1666, ther was ane A&t of Counfell fett doun and ane Proclamatione ifchued out for convening of the Eftaites of Scotland at Edinburgh upone the 9 day of Januarij anno 1667; quhilk accordingly was keiped the faid day, and be the fpace of aucht or ten dayis thaireftir, the Erle of Rothes being Commiffioner: quha all in ane voice concluded ane taxatione to be uplifted, of [72,000 pounds monthly for the fpace of 12 months], for defence of King and kingdome from thair enimies invafione, quha threatned us with the fword and utherwayis, as we had to doe. In this Meitting, ther was ane Inglichman callit Mr. Waird, quha was imployed for fpying of our liberties, and quha being marked be my Lord Lyon, was removed furth of the Parliament Hous. This Mr. Waird thinking it ane affront, fett upone my Lord Lyon under night and thruft him throw with ane rappour throw the fyde, but not deidly.

In this yeare I<sup>m</sup> vjc fexty fevin, it pleaſed his Majeſty to conferr that great honour upon the Earle of Rothes, to be his Commiffioner of Scotland, and to be great Theſaurer for Scotland, and to doe all other things that he pleaſed, according to the lawes of the land, equity, and reaſone.

Upone the firſt day of Februar 1667, thair was ane proclamatione emittit, diſcharging any commerce with Irifch cattell, except horſes; and that any fuch cattell as ſould be fund in this kingdome eftir the firſt of March nixttocome ſould be forfeit, and the ane half thair[of] to the King, and the uther half thairof to the ſchirreff, baillie, &c., perſones apprehenderis of the ſame. As alſo, the ſame day, new Frenſch wyne of the former crop was to be fold in Edinburgh at 24 ſ. pynt.



Remember,—Bukingames conspiracie, and how it was.

Nota.—That in the monethis of March, Apryll, and Maij, 1667, ther was feverall troupes of horse takin up for defence of King and cuntrey and for feare of our enimies invasione; and this by and attour the two foot regiments under the command of [George] Erle of Linlithgow and General Thomas Dalyell, the number of the troupes of horse being 14 or 15, by and attour the Kings lyfe gaird, and my Lord Commiffioneris troupe, the Erle of Rothes being Commiffioner.

Upone the 29 day of Maij 1667, a solemne universale thanksgiving throw all the kirkes of the frie royall brughes of Scotland, of [for] his Majesties reftauracione to the royall government of his kingdome. Eftir fermond, all tokins of joy war unfit by the pepill as in former yeiris:—Reid my Observaciones in anno 1661, 1662, 1663, &c.

Upone the 31 Maij 1667, ther was ane proclamacione emittit be the magistrates of Edinburgh ordaining the wyne to be fold at the pryces following, viz. the whyte wyne at 12 š. the pynt, the claret wyne at 18 š., the feck at 40 š., and the Renifch wyne at 36 š. the pynt, ilk persone contraveiner therof under the payne of Scottis money.

Upone the 30 of Junij [Maij?] 1667, Sir Jeramie Smyth, ane Inglifchman, with his squadron of 17 great men of warr, came heir to the Road of Leith, and ther they saluted the Caftell of Edinburgh with feverall guns, and the Caftell them, and the Citidall of Leith, with the Caftell of Bruntland; and lay in the Road of Leith till the 3 of Junij thereftir, till thai had gottin provifione; and thaireftir, upone the faid 3 of Junij, went to the north coiftis to fcout up and down and to gaird our coiftis for fear of invasione of us by our enimies.

---



## INDEX OF PERSONS AND PLACES.

---

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>Abercorn, Earl of, 5.</p> <p>Aberdeen, 12, 59, 64, 250, 317, 330.</p> <p>Aberdeen, Bishop of, v. Bellenden, Burnet, Mitchell, Scougall.</p> <p>Aberdeen, Bishoprick of, 165.</p> <p>Aberdeen, Provost of, 409.</p> <p>Aberdeen, University of, 166, 167.</p> <p>Abernethy, John, Bishop of Caithness, 267.</p> <p>Abernethy, Major, 38, 52, 222, 291.</p> <p>Achesoun, v. Aitchison.</p> <p>Adair, William, Minister of Ayr, 167.</p> <p>Adie, Laird of, 126.</p> <p>Adriell, 286.</p> <p>Advocates, King's, 357, 409, v. Fletcher, Nicolson.</p> <p>Aird, Francis, Minister of Dalserf, 167.</p> <p>Airth, Earl of, 401.</p> <p>Aitchison, Sir Archibald, 357.</p> <p>Aitchison, John, 207, 222, 358.</p> <p>Aitken, Matthew, 162.</p> <p>Albany, Duke of, v. York.</p> <p>Albemarle, Duke of, v. Monck.</p> <p>Algeo, 207.</p> <p>Algiers, 363, 369, 425.</p> <p>Allan, Captain, 431.</p> <p>Allan, Thomas, 185.</p> <p>Alva, 71.</p> <p>Alyth, 56, 57, 59, 68, 103.</p> | <p>Amisfield, v. Charteris.</p> <p>Amsterdam, 417, 419-421.</p> <p>Anderson, Andrew, Printer, 284.</p> <p>Anderson, David, Writer, 203, 222.</p> <p>Anderson, Janet, 212-214.</p> <p>Anderson, John, of Dowhill, 162, 211.</p> <p>Anderson, John, of Woodside, 89, 101, 162, 185, 227.</p> <p>Anderson, John, junior, 451.</p> <p>Anderson, Ninian, 380.</p> <p>Anderson, William, of Clayslop, 419, 439, 451.</p> <p>Andrew, Robert, of Little Tarbet, 303.</p> <p>Angus, Lord, Great Chamberlain, 42, 45, 46, 125.</p> <p>Annan, Annand, William, minister of Edinburgh, 388, 389, 400, 443.</p> <p>Annandale, Earl of, v. Hartfell.</p> <p>Anstruther, Laird of, (Anstruther,) 125.</p> <p>Antrim, Earl of, 295.</p> <p>Appin, Appyn, Laird of, (Stewart,) 321.</p> <p>Arbuthnot, Viscount of, 167.</p> <p>Ardkinglas, Laird of, v. Campbell.</p> <p>Argyle, Bishop of, v. Fairlie, Fletcher.</p> <p>Argyle, Archibald, Earl of, 403.</p> <p>Argyle, Archibald, Earl of, 409, 414, v. Lorne, Lord.</p> <p>Argyle, Marquis of, 42, 45, 46, 76, 89, 90, 95, 100, 140, 143, 200, 226, 238, 264, 295,</p> |
|---|--|



296, 307-309, 321-323, 327, 328, 334, 335,  
356, 384, 403, 413, 414.  
Argyle (Shire,) 112, 114, 116, 140.  
Arnot, Sir John, Provost of Edinburgh, 356.  
Arnot of Ferny, 126.  
Arroll v. Errol.  
Ascue v. Ayscue.  
Asley (Ashfield), Colonel, 270.  
Assint, 11.  
Athie, Earl of, v. Ethie.  
Athole, Earl of, 118, 120, 123, 125, 136, 272,  
283, 316, 325, 326, 409.  
Auchinleck, Captain Andrew, 10.  
Audley, Major, 312.  
Austin, Samuel, Minister of Penpont, 166.  
Austria, Don John of, 190.  
Axtell, Colonel Daniel, 286, 304.  
Ayr, 30, 36, 39, 179.  
Ayr, Provost of, 409.  
Ayscue, Sir George, 228.  
Ayton, 19, 20.  
Ayton, Sir Andrew, of Kinglassie, 325, 355, 428.

## B

Babington, C. 310.  
Bachilton, Laïrd of, (Oliphant,) 126.  
Bagster, C. 310.  
Baillie, Sir James, 356.  
Baillie, Dr. James, of Carnbrue, 131.  
Baird, Sir John, of Newbyth, 421, 428.  
Baird, Robert, 450.  
Balcarras, Lord, 55, 71.  
Balfour, Sir James, Lyon King at Arms, 44-47.  
Balfour, James, 168, 204, 206, 222.  
Balmain, Captain John, 251, 303, 400.  
Balmerino, Lord, 21.  
Balmoir, 87.  
Balvaird, Lord, 126.  
Bamford, 151.  
Bandalloch, 134.  
Banff, Lord, 126.  
Bannatyne v. Bellenden.  
Baptista, Joanna, 443.  
Barbadoes, 134, 443.  
Barclay, Colonel David, 240, 303.  
Barclay, Robert, 419, 439.  
Barclay, Captain Van, 435.  
Bargeny, Lord, 56, 68, 125, 131.  
Barksteid, John, 364.  
Barners, Josiah, 236.  
Barns, James, 211, 227, 251, 303.  
Barns, John, 380, 400.  
Barnewell, Frederick, 310.  
Baron, (Barrow,) Colonel, 270.  
Barry, Martin, 284.  
Bath, 246.  
Belhaven, Lord, 233, 234, 347.  
Belhaven, Lady, 233, 234.  
Bell, Alexander, 203, 204.  
Bell, James, 131.  
Bell, John, Provost of Glasgow, 37, 162, 185,  
211, 219, 251, 380, 400.  
Bell, Peter, 344.  
Bell, Willie, 109.  
Bellenden, Sir William Lord, 326, 336, 379,  
402, 409.  
Bellenden, Adam, Bishop of Aberdeen, 267.  
Belsches, Sir Alexander, of Toftis, 76.  
Belton, 413, 414.  
Bennet, Colonel, 256.  
Bennich, Cornet Daniell, 10.  
Benton, Isaac, 310.  
Bernis, v. Barns.  
Berwick, 21, 23, 24, 39, 138, 239, 258, 260.  
Berrie, Colonel James, 236, 251, 255, 262, 270.  
Bethell, Colonel, 262.  
Biggar, Major, 10.  
Bilton, Gilbert, [George], 126.



- Birnet v. Burnet.  
 Birnie, Andrew, Advocate, 321.  
 Birsket, James, 419.  
 Bishops in 1638, List of, 267.  
 Bishops in 1662, List of, 388.  
 Blackbarony, Laird of, (Murray) younger, 231.  
 Blackhall, Laird of, (Stuart,) 326.  
 Blackness, 52, 92.  
 Blackston, Sir William, 52.  
 Blackwellis, Captain, 312.  
 Bladen, William, Printer, 284.  
 Blaidford, 262.  
 Blair, Sir Adam, 358, 379.  
 Blair, John, 56.  
 Blair, Laurence, 56.  
 Blair, Robert, Minister of St. Andrews, 127, 167.  
 Blair, William, 15.  
 Blake, General, 201.  
 Blantyre, Prior of, (Stuart,) 355, 356.  
 Boase, Ensign Hans, 10.  
 Bog of Ghight, 240.  
 Boiswell, 381  
 Bonnington Miln, 106.  
 Boothe, Francis, 310.  
 Boothe, Sir George, 246, 247, 257, 271, 276.  
 Boothe, Colonel John, 246.  
 Borthwick, Walter, 400, 419, 439, 450.  
 Boyd, Lord, 126.  
 Boyd, John, 251, 302, 380, 400.  
 Boyd, William, 451.  
 Boyll, Mr., 435.  
 Bradshaw, John, (Lord,) 236, 286, 321.  
 Braid, Braid's Craigs, 20, 23.  
 Brandrith, Henry, 255.  
 Branshaw, Antony, 310.  
 Bray, Mr., 53.  
 Brechin, 8.  
 Brechin, Bishop of, v. Strachan, Whiteford.  
 Breda, 1, 4, 6, 7, 16, 282, 286, 295.  
 Bristol, 62, 246, 259.  
 Bristol, Earl of, 396.  
 Brodie, Alexander of that Ilk, 4, 76, 109, 111, 112, 167, 210, 222.  
 Brodie, Joseph, Minister, 167.  
 Brodie, Joseph, Writer, 222.  
 Brog, Colonel, 405.  
 Broghill, Boyd, [Boyle,] Lord, 159, 161, 164, 181, 183, 221, 279.  
 Brogton, Broughton, (Andrew,) Clerk to High Court of Justice, 285.  
 Broun, Cannoneir, 283, 284.  
 Broun, Captain, 448, 449.  
 Broun, James, Merchant, 184.  
 Broun, James, Clerk of Session, 140, 168, 204, 206, 222.  
 Broun, James, Macer, 222.  
 Broun, Major General Sir John, 54.  
 Broun, Major General, 386.  
 Broun, Patrick, 95, 207, 358.  
 Broun, Cornet Thomas, 57.  
 Brown, James, Printer, 43.  
 Browne, John, Clerk of Parliament, 286.  
 Bruce, Alexander, Brother of Kincardine, 326.  
 Bruce, Robert, of Brumehall, 76.  
 Bruce, Sir William, 167, 395, 428, 448.  
 Bruges, Burges, 192.  
 Bruntisland, 34, 48, 55, 57, 61, 67, 112, 113, 171, 429, 453, 456.  
 Brussels, 197.  
 Bryane, (Lieut. Col.), Keeper of the Privy Seal, 95, 115.  
 Bryson, Andrew, 101, 161, 219.  
 Bryson, John, 7.  
 Buccleugh, Anne, Countess of, 386, 390.  
 Buccleugh, Mary, Countess of, 248, 249.  
 Buccleugh, Earl of, 16, 79, 125, 248.  
 Buchan, Earl of, 125.  
 Buchanan, George, 412.



Buchanan, John, 251.  
 Buckingham, Duke of, 52, 59, 62, 456.  
 Buerhame, Ernestus, 10.  
 Bukcleugh, v. Buccleugh.  
 Bunsche, Mr., 53.  
 Burghlie, Robert Lord, 76.  
 Burnet, Alexander, Bishop of Aberdeen, 388, 390, 392, Archbishop of Glasgow, 408, 409, 416, 417, 419, 428.  
 Burnet, Robert, of Crimond, 321, 325, 336, 340, 355, 358.  
 Burnet, William, 357, 358.  
 Burt, Richard, 310.  
 Bury, v. Berrie.  
 Butler, Thomas, 310.  
 Bynning, (Robert,) 220.

## C

Cadiz, 431, 432.  
 Caithness, 8, 9, 13.  
 Caithness, Bishop of, v. Abernethy, Forbes.  
 Caithness, Earl of, 200, 325.  
 Calder, 87.  
 Calderwood, Thomas, 88, 302.  
 Caldwell, John, 419.  
 Callandar, 53.  
 Callander, Earl of, 14, 125, 247, 326, 333.  
 Cambridge, Charles, Duke of, 318.  
 Campbell, v. Cesnock, Lawers, Loudon.  
 Campbell, Archibald, 206.  
 Campbell, Colene, elder, 303, 344.  
 Campbell, Colene, younger, 251.  
 Campbell, George, 344, 380.  
 Campbell, George, Sheriff-depute of Argyle, 307, 378, 379, 394.  
 Campbell, James, of Ardkinglas, 320, 377, 379.  
 Campbell, James, of Orinsay, 377, 379.  
 Campbell, James, 211, 219, 251, 380, 400.

Campbell, John, of Fordie, 358.  
 Campbell, John, 222, 379.  
 Campbell, Neil, Bishop of the Isles, 267.  
 Campbell, Robert, younger, 400.  
 Campbell, Thomas, 89.  
 Cant, Andrew, Minister of Aberdeen, 167.  
 Carden, Laird of, v. Stirling.  
 Carew, (John,) 304.  
 Carlisle, 55.  
 Carmichael, Lord, 126.  
 Carmichael, Sir Daniel, of Hyndshaw, 76.  
 Carmichael, Sir James, 356.  
 Carnegy, Lord, 14, 98.  
 Carnwath, Earl of, 59, 68.  
 Cary, Sir Oratio, 52.  
 Cassilis, Earl of, 4, 76, 167, 207, 220, 325, 326.  
 Cassilis, Earl of, 356.  
 Carstares, John, Minister of Glasgow, 167.  
 Cauldwell, v. Caldwell.  
 Cellaris, John, 386.  
 Cesnock, Laird of, (Campbell,) 439.  
 Chaffin, Captain, 349.  
 Chaipe, Cheape, Henry, 57.  
 Chaloner, Thomas, 236.  
 Chamberlain, Great, v. Angus, Lennox.  
 Chancellor (of England,) v. Hyde, Steill.  
 Chancellors, List of, (of Scotland), 356, v. Glencairn, Hay, Loudon, Rothes.  
 Charles I., 77, 78, 236, 238, 287, 308, 318, 324, 360.  
 Charles II., 1, 4-8, 16, 18, 20-24, 27, 37-48, 55, 59, 62, 67, 68, 74, 77, 78, 82, 116, 128, 130, 132, 133, 137, 143, 150-153, 186, 190-192, 194, 197, 236, 238, 240, 243, 246, 247, 274, 275, 279, 281, 283, 284, 306, 315, 343, 360, 367, 369, 386, et passim.  
 Charteris, Captain, 10, 16.  
 Charteris of Amisfield, 14, 16.  
 Charteris, Thomas, Minister of Stanehouse, 94.



- Cheisly, Sir John, of Kerswell, 295, 323, 439.  
 Cheisly, Walter, Merchant, 184, 219, 251, 254.  
 Cheisly, William, Writer, 204, 222.  
 Cheshire, Chester, 245, 246.  
 Cheyne, James, Writer to the Signet, 203.  
 Clandonald, Gentlemen of the, 321.  
 Clargis, Dr. 221, 286.  
 Clark, William, Monck's Secretary, 255.  
 Claynes, 193.  
 Clement, (Gregory,) 304.  
 Clerk, Colonel, 256.  
 Clerk, Keeper of the Signet, 95.  
 Clerks of Register, Session, &c. Lists of, 95, 203, 221, 222, 357.  
 Cleveland, Earl of, 52.  
 Clifton, Major, 270.  
 Cobbet, Colonel, 252, 270.  
 Cochrane, Colonel, 14.  
 Cochrane, William Lord, 125, 409.  
 Cockburn, of Clerkington, 126, 357.  
 Cockburn, Colonel, 51, 52.  
 Cockburn, John, of Ormiston, 56.  
 Cockburn, Sir William, of Langton, 45.  
 Cockburnspath, 20, 364.  
 Cockenzie, 33.  
 Colerny, Laird of, younger, (Barclay,) 126.  
 Colene, Macer, 222.  
 Collington, 20, 22, 24, 26.  
 Collington, Laird of, v. Foulis.  
 Cologne (Culen,) 143.  
 Colquhoun, Humphry, 452.  
 Colquhoun, James, 219, 251, 380, 400.  
 Colville, Patrick, Minister [of Beith,] 167.  
 Commissioner, Lord High, v. Balcarras, Middleton, Rothés.  
 Conde, Prince of, 67.  
 Constable, Great, v. Errol.  
 Cook, (John,) 285, 304.  
 Copenhagen, 224, 229.  
 Corbet, Miles, Lord Baron, 263, 364.  
 Corbisdale, 9.  
 Cornwall, Alexander, Minister, 94.  
 Corstorphin, 25-27, 375.  
 Coupar in Fife, 110.  
 Courtine, Admiral, 435.  
 Cowal, 116.  
 Cowper, Lord, 126.  
 Cowper, Colonel, 236.  
 Cowper, Thomas, 221.  
 Craigmillar, Laird of (Preston, Gilmour), 125.  
 Craik, Macer, 222.  
 Cranston, Lord, 71, 125, 175.  
 Cranston M'Gill, v. M'Gill.  
 Crawford Lindsay, Earl of, 42, 46, 47, 56, 68, 125, 277, 285, 308, 316, 325, 336, 340, 356, 409.  
 Crawford, George, 452.  
 Crawford, James, 206, 208, 222, 357.  
 Crawford, John, 208.  
 Creed, Major, 270.  
 Creichton, 22.  
 Creichton, Andrew, 23.  
 Crofton, v. Noterof.  
 Crocket, Donald, 56.  
 Cromar, George, 222.  
 Cromwell, Oliver, Protector, 16, 18, 19, 22-31, 33, 35, 39, 40, 48, 49, 53, 59, 108, 118-122, 124, 127-129, 132, 133, 137, 138, 141-146, 148, 150, 152-154, 157-160, 169, 186, 189-192, 195-200, 205, 210-212, 215-217, 220, 224, 230, 235, 236, 241, 264, 277, 286, 290, 291, 294, 300, 301, 303, 321, et passim.  
 Cromwell, Mrs. Oliver, 260.  
 Cromwell, Richard, 215-218, 220, 221, 234, 235, 240, 244, 264, 266, 286.  
 Crook junior, Mr., 278.  
 Crook, Unton, 312.  
 Cumbernauld, 55.



Cumming, William, 344.  
 Cunningham, Andrew, 185.  
 Cunningham, Edward, 303.  
 Cunningham, Sir James, 357.  
 Cunningham, John, Advocate, 321.  
 Cunningham, John, Writer, 357.  
 Cunningham, Sir Thomas, Conservator, 238.  
 Cunninghamhead, Laird of (Cunningham,) 439.  
 Currey, Currie, James, 439, 450.

## D

Dairsie, Laird of, v. Spottiswood.  
 Dalgatie, Laird of, v. Hay.  
 Dalhousie, Earl of, 126.  
 Dalkeith, 78, 79, 87, 140, 250, et passim.  
 Dalrymple, Sir James, Viscount Stair, 4, 198,  
 222, 278, 325, 355, 406, 428.  
 Dalzell, Dalzell, Sir John, 59.  
 Dalzell, General Thomas, of Binns, 14, 125,  
 450, 452, 456.  
 Dandy (Dendy,) Edward, Serjeant at Arms, 285.  
 Daniell, Colonel John, 151, 278, 282.  
 Daniell, Richard, 310.  
 Davidson, James, 380, 419.  
 Davies, Ewan, 310.  
 Deane, Forest of, 246.  
 Deanes, James, 184, 202, 219, 419, 439.  
 Deanes, General Richard, 65, 80, 87, 108.  
 Dego, (Diego) Seneor Don, 345.  
 Deir, David, 57.  
 Dekis, John, 310.  
 Delft, 139.  
 Dempster, Robert, 143.  
 Denholme, John, 162, 219, 251.  
 Denmark, King of, 216, 224, 228, 235, 249, 451.  
 Derby, Earl of, 62.  
 Desburrow, v. Disbrowe.  
 Devonshire, 259, 275.

Dick, Dickson, David, Minister at Glasgow, and  
 Professor of Divinity at Edinburgh, 3, 97,  
 99, 110, 189.  
 Dickson, John, of Hartrie, 76.  
 Dickson, John, Minister of Rutherglen, 303.  
 Dikswell, Colonel, 236.  
 Dillings, Richard, 310.  
 Din, Lieutenant James, 10.  
 Disbrowe, Colonel Samuel, 173, 183, 207, 215,  
 216, 218, 221, 222, 226, 235, 236, 250, 255,  
 261-263, 270, 291, 304, 310.  
 Dobie, Richard, of Stonyhill, 248.  
 Douglas, Marquis of, 125, 177.  
 Douglas, Colonel, 405.  
 Douglas, Andrew, 357, 358.  
 Douglas, James, 357.  
 Douglas, John, brother of Earl Morton, 10.  
 Douglas, Robert, Minister of Edinburgh, 43-47,  
 55, 57, 110, 127, 189, 242, 281, 300, 316.  
 Dover, 206, 287, 288.  
 Downes, Colonel, 236.  
 Downing, Emmanuel, Clerk of Council, 159,  
 167, 221.  
 Downy, William, Writer, Clerk of Session, 52,  
 95, 168, 203, 206, 222.  
 Drumlanrig, Lord, 409.  
 Drummond, Lieutenant John, 10.  
 Drummond, Lieutenant David, 10.  
 Drummond, George, 419, 439.  
 Drummond, [George], Son of Balloch, 4.  
 Dryburgh, Lord, v. [Newburgh.]  
 Dublin, 263.  
 Duddingston, 20, 22.  
 Duddingston, Laird of, v. Dundas.  
 Dudhope, Dudop, (Scrimgeour,) Viscount, 123,  
 125, 141, 142.  
 Duffus, Lord 58, 126, 326.  
 Dumbarton, 51, 112-114, 136, 439.  
 Dumbarton, Castle of, 49, 71, 73, 75, 79, 323.



Dumblane, Bishop of, v. Wedderburn, Leighton.  
 Dumfries, 36, 436, 451.  
 Dumfries, Earl of, 14, 402.  
 Dumfries, Provost of, 409.  
 Dun, Edward, 338.  
 Dunaverty, 238.  
 Dunbar, 20-22, 26, 27, 33, 37, 72, 74, 123,  
 214, 217, 228.  
 Dunbar, Earl of, 356.  
 Duncanson, John, Minister of Dundee, 58.  
 Dundas, Laird of, younger, 37, 40, 52.  
 Dundas, George, of Duddingston, 71, 166.  
 Dundas, Sir James of Arniston, 369, 373, 406,  
 428.  
 Dundas, William, Supervisor, 52, 303, 333.  
 Dundee, Dundie, 54-58, 61, 74, 134, 301.  
 Dundee, Earl of, 326.  
 Dunfermline, 21, 24, 53, 54.  
 Dunfermline, Earl of, 7, 326.  
 Dunfermline, Earl of, 356.  
 Dunkeld, Bishop of, v. Lindsay, Halyburton.  
 Dunkirk, 197, 215, 385.  
 Dunlop, Alexander, Minister of Paisley, 167.  
 Dunlop, James, of Dunlop, 439.  
 Dunse, 209.  
 Duplin, Viscount, 192.  
 Durhame, Sir Alexander, Lyon King at Arms,  
 305, 307, 315, 316, 331-333, 339, 377.  
 Durie, Laird of, v. Gibson.  
 Dysert, 103.

E

Echt, v. Eight.  
 Edinburgh, 5, 16, 19-31, 61, 63, 70, 87, 88, 92,  
 101, 103, 105, 109, 116, 123, 125, 130, 131,  
 139, 147, 155, 179-189, 200, 225-233, 247,  
 292, 330-332, 349, 365, 400-404, 415, 416,  
 424, 445, 450, 454, et passim.

Edinburgh, Bishop of, v. Lindsay, Wishart.  
 Edinburgh, Burrow (South) Loch, 116, 201, 223.  
 Edinburgh, Burrow Mure, 13, 110, 317, 332, 395.  
 Edinburgh, Canongate, 12, 20, 21, 26, et passim.  
 Edinburgh, Castle, 21, 33, 35, 37-40, 81, 111,  
 128, 217, 270, 283, 293, 316, 366, 379, 405,  
 407, 408, 440, 456, et passim.  
 Edinburgh, Castlehill, 151, 177, 185, 228, sic  
 passim.  
 Edinburgh, College, 35, 335.  
 Edinburgh, Cross, 3, 12, 15, 18, 66, 79, 92, 93,  
 124, 139, 216, 283, 297, 304, 305, 327, 328,  
 332, 342, 368, 375, 384, 391, 446, 452, sic  
 passim.  
 Edinburgh, Fires in, 138, 143, 144.  
 Edinburgh, Heriot's Work, 62, 115, 241, 242, 249.  
 Edinburgh, High School, 35.  
 Edinburgh, Holyroodhouse, 35, 81, 219, 224,  
 229, 249, 291, 310, 315, 317, 327, 331, 365,  
 399, et passim.  
 Edinburgh, Hospital, 23.  
 Edinburgh, Jock's Lodge, 21.  
 Edinburgh, Kirks, 35, 68, 81, 109, 147, 158, 170,  
 178, 187, 189, 331, 383, 389, 422.  
 320, 328, v. Magistrates of Edinburgh.  
 Edinburgh, Magistrates, 66, 293, 297, 305, 316,  
 Edinburgh Milns, 249.  
 Edinburgh Ministers, 3, 110, 375, 380, 383.  
 Edinburgh, Netherbow, 24, 33, 81, 298.  
 Edinburgh, North Loch, 150, 350.  
 Edinburgh, Parliament House, 81, 94, 96, 127,  
 128, 130, 134, 162, 198, 257, 315, et passim.  
 Edinburgh, Paul's Work, 23.  
 Edinburgh, Potterraw Port, 24.  
 Edinburgh, St. Marie Wynd, 24.  
 Edinburgh, Stone Chop, 33.  
 Edinburgh, Tolbooth, 12-14, 317, 335, et passim.  
 Edinburgh, Trone, 4, 17, 220, et passim.  
 Edinburgh, Water-Yet, 12, 298.



Edinburgh, West Kirk, 24, 33, 433.  
 Edinburgh, West Port, 24.  
 Edinburgh, Weyhouse, 40, 209, 300.  
 Edment, (Edmond,) Colonel, 405.  
 Edzar, Edward, 302, 344.  
 Egglefield, James, 310,  
 Eglinton, Earl of, 42, 51, 52, 76, 247, 325,  
 409.  
 Eight (Echt,) Laird of (Forbes,) 167.  
 Elgin, 71.  
 Eliot, Elit, v. Alyth.  
 Elizabeth, v. Queen of Bohemia.  
 Elsinure, 224.  
 Ellis, James, 88.  
 Elliot of Stobbs, 126.  
 Elphinstone, Lord, 126, 357.  
 Elston, Francis, 310.  
 Erlach, Cornet Hendrik, 10.  
 Errol, Earl of, Great Constable, 42-47, 126,  
 325, 402.  
 Erskine, Captain, 10.  
 Erskine, Sir Charles, Lyon King at Arms, 390,  
 399, 401, 404, 455.  
 Eslic, Lieutnant Colonel, 270, v. Kelsey.  
 Ethame (Ythan,) 14, v. King, Generall.  
 Ethame, v. Wetham.  
 Ethie, Earl of, 126.

## F

Fairfax, Sir Thomas, Lord, 16, 55, 236, 262.  
 Fairfax, Colonel Charles, 110, 277.  
 Fairfoul, Andrew, Archbishop of Glasgow, 347,  
 350, 354, 363, 365, 367, 388, 401, 403.  
 Fairholme, Ferholm, Thomas, 400.  
 Fairley, Colonel, 312.  
 Fairlie, James, Bishop of Argyle, 267.  
 Falconer, Sir Alexander, Lord Halkerton, 325,  
 326, 336, 355, 358, 409, 428.

Falconer, Sir David, [of Glenfarquhar?] 278.  
 Falkirk, 19, 29, 30, 53.  
 Falkland, 21, 239.  
 Fall (Phaa) a Gypsy, 198.  
 Famouth (Falmouth), Earl of, 435.  
 Fanshaw, Mr., Clerk of Council, 52.  
 Farquhar, Sir Robert, 126.  
 Faskie, v. Fortescue.  
 Featherston, Sir Timothy, 53.  
 Feild, John, Printer, 83.  
 Fenwick, Colonel George, 73, 80, 87.  
 Fergus I., 47.  
 Ferguson, William, of Kaitloch, 167.  
 Ferquhair, v. Farquhar.  
 Ferrier, John, 204.  
 Fife, 48, 54, 57, 113, 243.  
 Figgetburn, 20.  
 Finlarig, 74, 75.  
 Findlater, Earl of, 126.  
 Fisherraw, 20, 250.  
 Fitch, Fiche, Colonel, 261, 263.  
 Fleck, Major, 10.  
 Fleetwood, General, 235, 236, 250-258, 260  
 -266, 270-275.  
 Fleming, Fleyming, James, 57.  
 Fleming, Flemyng, John, 450.  
 Fleming, Fleyming, Sir William, 326, 336, 358.  
 Fletcher, David, Bishop of Argyle, 388.  
 Fletcher, Sir John, Advocate, 326, 336, 357,  
 358, 402, 407, 409, 418, 421.  
 Fleyming, v. Fleming.  
 Forbes, Sir Arthur, 118, 120.  
 Forbes, Duncan, Minister in Angus, 167.  
 Forbes, Patrick, Bishop of Caithness, 388.  
 Forgis (Forcatz,) Count Adam, 398.  
 Forker, 197.  
 Forrester, Lord, 125, 131, 187.  
 Forsyth, Captain, 128.  
 Fortescue, Sir Faithful, 52.



Forth, 32, 34, 49.  
 Forth, Earl of, v. Ruthven.  
 Fortune, Fortoun, James, 177.  
 Fotheringham, Sir Alexander, 56.  
 Foulerton, v. Fullarton.  
 Foulis, Sir James, of Collington, 56, 71, 325, 355, 428.  
 Foulis, Sir John, of Ravelston, 357.  
 Foulis, Robert, 251.  
 Fox, Somerset, 133.  
 France, 243.  
 France, King of, 175, 215, 385.  
 Fraser, Lord, 409.  
 Fraser, v. Philorth.  
 Freeman, Captain, 435.  
 Frendraught, Viscount, 10, 414.  
 Fullarton, John, 344, 419, 439.

## G

Gaff, Lieutenant Colonel, 135.  
 Galloway, Bishop of, v. Sydserff, Hamilton.  
 Galloway, Bishoprick of, 164.  
 Galloway, Earl of, 125, 409.  
 Galzairt, Major, 53.  
 Gam, Captain, 346.  
 Garrie, Captain, 10.  
 Garroth (Garrock,) Laird of, 99.  
 Garthland, Laird of, (M'Dowall,) 99, 221, 242.  
 Garven, Thomas, Minister of Edinburgh, 3.  
 Garvock, 240.  
 Gellitee (Gellatly?) John, 57.  
 Gemmil, Peter, 439.  
 Gemmil, Robert, 222.  
 Gerhard, John, 133.  
 Germanes, Mr., 435.  
 Gibbs, Nathaniel, 386.  
 Gibson, Sir Alexander, of Durie, one of the Lords of Session, 98, 121, 181.

Gibson, Sir Alexander, of Durie, 221, 279, 326, 357.  
 Gibson, Sir John, of Alderston, 357.  
 Giffen, Lieutenant William, 52, 296, 335.  
 Gillespie, Patrick, Minister of Glasgow, 54, 108, 127, 135, 137, 146, 158, 162, 163, 167, 186, 190, 204-206, 211, 227, 228, 300, 335.  
 Gilmour, Sir Andrew, 343, 363.  
 Gilmour, Sir John, of Craigmillar, 325, 326, 336, 355, 358, 386, 409, 428.  
 Glasgow, 7, 12, 30, 31, 36, 37, 61, 63, 87, 89, 138, 208, 317, 330, 379, 453.  
 Glasgow, Archbishop of, v. Lindsay, Fairfoul, Burnet.  
 Glasgow, College of, 108, 164, 165, 205.  
 Glasgow, Fires in, 97, 109.  
 Glasgow, Magistrates of, v. Magistrates.  
 Glasgow, Provost of, 409.  
 Gledman, Major, 349.  
 Glen, Andrew, 99.  
 Glen, Lieutenant Andrew, 10.  
 Glene, [Culene, in Mercurius Politicus,] John, 99.  
 Glencairn, Earle of, Chancellor, 112, 116, 118, 120-125, 128, 130, 132, 136, 172, 247, 279, 297, 298, 305, 316, 320, 325, 330, 336, 340, 343, 356-358, 367, 379, 383, 385, 401, 402, 404, 409, 411, 413-416, 428.  
 Glenforder (Falconer of Glenfarquhar?) 99.  
 Glengarie, (Æneas Macdonell,) 118, 120.  
 Glenluce Abbey, 164.  
 Glenurquhy (Glenorchy,) Laird of, 74.  
 Glotchester (Glocester,) Henry Duke of, 194, 285, 288, 290, 301, 314.  
 Glover, Richard, 310.  
 Gogar, 26.  
 Gogar, Laird of, 71.  
 Gogh, (Goch) Van, the Dutch Ambassador, 418.  
 Goodere, Henry, Judge, 152, 168, 222, 278.  
 Gorbals, 37.



Gordon, Alexander, of Knockgray, 167.  
 Gordon, of Rothiemay, 126.  
 Gordon, Captain, 149.  
 Gordon, George, 307.  
 Gordon, James, Minister of Drumblade, 365.  
 Gordon, John, 452.  
 Gordon, Robert, 95, 207, 222, 244.  
 Gordon, William, Minister of the West Kirk, 33.  
 Gosford, Laird of, 126.  
 Govan, John, 227.  
 Govan, William, v. Giffen.  
 Govell, Francis, 310.  
 Gowryes Conspiracy, the, 374, 383.  
 Grahame, of Morphie, 126.  
 Grahame, George, Bishop of Orkney, 267.  
 Grahame, James, v. Montrose.  
 Grahame, John, Provost of Glasgow, 89, 167, 300, 440, 442.  
 Grahame, Ensign Robert, 10.  
 Grant, Major George, 323.  
 Graves, Colonel, 52.  
 Gray, Lord, 55.  
 Gray, Lord, of Groby? 126.  
 Gray, Master of, 300.  
 Gray, Colonel, 10.  
 Gray, Andrew, 56.  
 Greenock, 140.  
 Greinwell (Grenville), Sir John, 285.  
 Grimstone, Sir Harbottle, Speaker of House of Commons, 290.  
 Guernsey, 73.  
 Guinea, Guyne, 425, 426.  
 Gumble, [Dr. Thomas] 273.  
 Gunpowder Treason, 306.  
 Gustavus, Captain-Lieutenant, 10.  
 Guthrie, James, Minister of Stirling, 54, 71, 158, 167, 298, 301, 327, 335.  
 Guthrie, John, Bishop of Murray, 267.

Guthrie, William, Minister of Fenwick, 167.  
 Gypsies, 198, 200.

## H

Hacker, Francis, 304.  
 Haddington, 20, 26, 250, 364.  
 Haddington, Earl of, 326.  
 Haddington, Thomas, Earl of, 356, 357.  
 Hague, 286.  
 Halkerton, Lord, v. Falconer, Sir Alexander.  
 Halket, Colonel, 8, 36, 261.  
 Halidon Hill, 20.  
 Halifax, Haryfex, 262.  
 Hall, Captain, 4.  
 Hall, Gilbert, Minister of Kirkliston, 9, 166, 298.  
 Hall, Henry, 95, 116.  
 Hall, John, Chirurgeon, 185.  
 Halyburton, Alexander, 184.  
 Halyburton, George, Bishop of Dunkeld, 57, 350, 366, 388, 409.  
 Hamilton, 30, 36, 37, 72.  
 Hamilton, v. Redhall.  
 Hamilton, Duchess of, 125, 177, 234.  
 Hamilton, James, Duke of, 82, 125, 131, 233, 322.  
 Hamilton, William, Duke of, 14, 59, 68, 125, 233, 238.  
 Hamilton, William, Duke of, 315, 325, 401, 402, 408, 409, v. Selkirk, Earl of.  
 Hamilton, of Preston, 126.  
 Hamilton, Captain, 448, 449.  
 Hamilton, Alexander, 206, 222.  
 Hamilton, Archibald, 48, 52.  
 Hamilton, Frederick, 219, 303, 344, 419.  
 Hamilton, Hugh, 101, 251, 380, 400.  
 Hamilton, Sir James, of [Orbiston?] 99, 221.  
 Hamilton, James, Bishop of Galloway, 347, 350, 354, 363, 365, 388, 409.



- Hamilton, James, Minister of Edinburgh, 57, 174, 375.  
 Hamilton, James, Servitor, 131.  
 Hamilton, Sir John, of Magdalens, 356.  
 Hamilton, Sir John, of Orbiston, 131.  
 Hamilton, Margaret, 434.  
 Hamilton, Robert, Writer to the Signet, 357.  
 Hamilton, Robert, 357.  
 Hamilton, William, 439.  
 Harbertson, v. Herbertson.  
 Harden, (Harding,) Mr. 52.  
 Hargras, John, 310.  
 Harley, Colonel, 277.  
 Haro, Don Lewis de, 275.  
 Harper, John, Advocate, 301.  
 Harrington, Sir James, 236, 255.  
 Harrison Colonel, 304.  
 Hartfell, Annandale, Earl of, 59, 126, 326, 409.  
 Harvie, Thomas, 203, 204.  
 Haselrig, Sir Arthur, 236, 259, 262, 276, 294, 295, 319.  
 Hay, Lord Chancellor, (Earl of Kinnoul,) 356.  
 Hay, of Bowsie, (Ballhousie,) 126.  
 Hay of Naughton, 126.  
 Hay, Lieutenant-Colonel, 10.  
 Hay, Sir Alexander, of Monkton, 356, 357.  
 Hay, Colonel James, 247.  
 Hay, John, of Baro, 356.  
 Hay, John, of Hayiston, 357.  
 Hay, John, Parson of Peebles, 350, 403.  
 Hay, Patrick, 128.  
 Hay, Sir William, of Dalgatie, 15, 332.  
 Hay, William, 95, 115.  
 Haynes, Major, 349.  
 Helmstad, 387.  
 Hemsfield, v. Charteris.  
 Henderson, Alexander, Minister of Edinburgh, 373, 379.  
 Henderson, Hugh, Minister of Dumfries, 166.  
 Henderson, John, 357, 358.  
 Henderson, Patrick, 109, 187.  
 Henrietta Maria, v. Queen Mother.  
 Henrietta, Princess, 307.  
 Henry V. of England, 346.  
 Henry VII. of England, 239.  
 Henry Duke of Gloucester, v. Glotchester.  
 Hepburne, Sir Adam, of Humbie, 56, 68, 71, 76, 181.  
 Hepburne, (Son of the preceding,) 56.  
 Hepburne, Colonel, 405.  
 Herbertson, John, 419.  
 Hereford, Haryford, 347, 349, 362.  
 Herefordshire, 246.  
 Heriot, George, 62, 241.  
 Heriot, Lieutenant George, 128, 136.  
 Hertford, 349.  
 Hewis, Colonel, Governor of Leith, 259.  
 Hewlie, John, Judge, 278.  
 Hewson, Colonel, 256.  
 Heyns, v. Haynes.  
 Higgins, Christopher, Printer, 218, 252, 273, 296.  
 High Commission, Members of, 409, 410.  
 Hill, Tobias, 310.  
 Hindshaw, Mr., 133.  
 Hodge, Robert, 303.  
 Holburne, General, 53, 439.  
 Holland, Cornelius, 256.  
 Holme, Lieutenant, 10.  
 Holmes, Captain, 425, 449.  
 Holmes, Major, 285.  
 Home, Earl of, 279, 325, 409.  
 Home, Sir John, of Renton, 98, 409, 428.  
 Home, John, of Kello, 52, 303, 333.  
 Home, John, 222.  
 Honyman, Andrew, Bishop of Orkney, 408.  
 Honywood, Sir Robert, 236.  
 Hookins, Jeffery, 310.  
 Hoome, v. Home.



Hope, Henry, 95, 239.  
 Hope, Sir James of Hopeton, 76, 109, 111, 112, 132, 278, 351.  
 Hope, Sir John, of Craighall, 75, 76, 93, 96 122, 124.  
 Hope, John, 204, 222.  
 Hope, Sir Thomas, of Craighall, 357.  
 Hopkins, Edward, Judge, 115.  
 Hopkins, Gabriel, 310.  
 Howard, Lady Mary, 246.  
 Howard, Lord, 159, 209, 210, 221, 246, 280, 281.  
 Howard, William, 310.  
 Howat, Dr., 215.  
 Hughnik, Colonel, 435.  
 Hull, 52, 277.  
 Humble, v. Hepburne.  
 Hunt, Elias ? 310.  
 Hunter, Thomas, 1.  
 Huntlie, Marquis of, 4, 49, 258, 322, 373, 379.  
 Hyde, Lord Chancellor, 318, 326, 396.  
 Hurrie, General, 10, 14.  
 Hutcheson, George, Minister of Edinburgh, 4, 178, 375.  
 Hynd, James, 386.

## I

Jackson, Mr., 52.  
 Jacob, Isaac, 350.  
 Jaffray, Alexander, Provost of Aberdeen, 4, 95, 109, 111, 112, 167, 207, 208, 301.  
 Jameson, Edward, Minister of Swinton, 166.  
 Jardine, George, 344.  
 Jeep, Samuel, 310.  
 Jeremey, Mr., 95.  
 Jersey, 1, 7, 32, 73.  
 Ingilisby, (Ingoldsby,) Colonel, 281.  
 Innerpeffer, Laird of (Fletcher,) 125.

Innes, Lieutenant Robert, 323.  
 Insche Garvie, 123.  
 Inverkeithing, 53, 54, 57, 175.  
 Job, John, 2.  
 Johnston, Johnnestoun, Lord, 59.  
 Johnston, Major, 52.  
 Johnstone, Sir Archibald, of Warriston, 72, 73, 75, 135, 166, 201, 203, 204, 207, 213, 220, 222, 236, 237, 255, 264, 279, 295, 303, 304, 332, 357, 389, 392, 394-396.  
 Johnston, John, 439.  
 Johnston, William, 219, 251, 302, 344, 380, 419.  
 Jones, General, 263.  
 Jones, Lieut.-General, 236, 263, 304.  
 Jones, Captain Edward, 312.  
 Jowsie, John, 88, 99, 161, 184, 202, 302, 344, Ireland, 269, 279, 291, 323, et passim.  
 Ireland, Colonel, 246.  
 Ireton, General, 255, 286, 321.  
 Irvine, Irwing, 30.  
 Isles, 87, 321.  
 Isles, Bishop of, 409, v. Campbell, Wallace.  
 Judge Advocate, v. Whalley.  
 Justice, James, 450.

## K

Kary, v. Carew.  
 Kayne, Colonel, 246.  
 Keepers of Registers, &c., List of, 357.  
 Keir, Laird of (Stirling,) 98.  
 Keith, Alexander, Clerk of Council, 410.  
 Keith, Lord, 56, 68.  
 Keith, Robert, Minister in Angus, 167.  
 Kelk, Colonel, 246.  
 Kellie, Earl of, 59, 68, 125, 247, 326, 366, 408.  
 Kelsey, v. Eslie, 270.  
 Kelso, 239.



Kenmure, Viscount of 59, 68, 112-114, 116,  
118 120-125, 130, 247, 259.  
Kennedy, Roger, 207.  
Kenrik, Colonel, 349.  
Ker, Sir Andrew, of Greenhead, 166, 302.  
Ker, Andrew, Clerk of General Assembly, 57.  
Ker, Andrew, Judge, 168, 222, 321.  
Ker, Archibald, 162, 184, 344, 380, 400.  
Ker, Colonel Gilbert, 8, 28, 32, 35-37, 39, 166,  
303.  
Ker, John, 303, 419.  
Ker, Robert, Minister of Haddington, 333.  
Ker, Sir William, 358.  
Kiddie, Rev. Mr., 10.  
Killoch, v. Kinloch.  
Kilminisce, 238.  
Kilsyth, 30, 31.  
Kilsyth House, 134.  
Kincaid, James, 89.  
Kincairne (Kincardine), Earl of, 126.  
Kincardine, 8.  
King, General, 14, 405.  
Kingham, 34, 113, 429.  
Kingham, Earl of, 126.  
Kinloch, Francis, 184, 202, 400, 439, 450.  
Kinnaird, Sir George, of Rossie, 326.  
Kinnoul, Earle of, 4, 128, 141, 142, v. Hay.  
Kinnoul, v. Hay, Lord Chancellor.  
Kintyre, 112, 114, 116, 238, 321.  
Kirk, William, 310.  
Kirko, James, of Sundrywall, 298.  
Knycht, (Knight), George, 193.

L

Lamond, the Laird, and others of the name of,  
321, 377, 378.  
Lancashire, 56, 62, 245, 246.  
Lanark, 30, 130.  
Largs, Lairges, 135.  
Lasoun, v. Lawson.  
Laswade, 250.  
Lauder, Andrew, 166.  
Lauder, John, 88, 202, 344.  
Lauderdale, Earl of, 14, 125, 239, 277, 285,  
300, 325, 336, 357, 358, 369, 372, 401, 402,  
407, 428.  
Laurence, Colonel, 263.  
Laurence, William, Judge, 115, 168, 173, 222, 255.  
Law, Mungo, Minister of Edinburgh, 57.  
Laweris, Laird of, (Campbell), Lyon King at  
Arms, 215.  
Lawson, Admiral Sir John, 271, 362, 385, 435.  
Lawson, Captain, 10.  
Lawson, John, 2.  
Layne, Mr., 52.  
Learmont, Sir James, of Balcomie, 168, 180, 198.  
Leighton, Robert, Bishop of Dumblane, 354, 388.  
Leirmonth, v. Learmont.  
Leith, 12, 19-21, 27-29, 31, 35, 61, 67, 69,  
98, 101, 115, 123, 249, 250, 293, 309, 377,  
et passim.  
Leith, Baillies of, v. Magistrates of Edinburgh  
and Leith.  
Leith, Citadel of, 178, 179, 188, 202, 261, 270,  
293, 311, 328, 340, 352, 443.  
Leith, Links of, 20, 325.  
Leith, Raid of, 21, 134, 311, 431, 456.  
Lemburgh, 434.  
Lennox, Duke of, Great Chamberlain, 325,  
372, 373, 377, 379.  
Lenthall, William, Speaker of the House of Com-  
mons, 263, 294.  
Leslie, Count, 431.

Lambert, General John, 22, 37, 56, 65, 66,  
68, 71, 80, 85, 200, 201, 235, 236, 246, 247,  
251-256, 259-263, 265, 266, 269, 270, 275,  
278, 280, 281, 283, 315.



- Leslie, General Alexander, Earl of Leven, 30,  
 39, 56, 59, 68, 129, 405, 409.  
 Leslie, Lieutenant-General David, 8, 9, 30, 32,  
 39, 40, 59, 68, 125, 247, 367-369.  
 Leven, Earl of, v. Leslie, General Alexander.  
 Levin, Water of, 114.  
 Levingstoun, v. Livingston.  
 Ley, Lie, (Lee,) v. Lockhart.  
 Leyden, 419.  
 Leyis, Major, 222.  
 Libberton, Laird of, v. Winram.  
 Lieutenberg, Laurence Van, 10.  
 Lilburne, Colonel Robert, 71, 113-115, 120, 256.  
 Limbrig, 246.  
 Limrik, Henry, 310.  
 Lindsay, Alexander, Bishop of Dunkeld, 267.  
 Lindsay, David, Bishop of Edinburgh, 267.  
 Lindsay, James, of Mont, 358.  
 Lindsay, John, of Menmuir, 357.  
 Lindsay, Patrick, Bishop of Glasgow, 267.  
 Linlithgow, 19, 29, 30, 52, 255, 322.  
 Linlithgow, Earl of, 325, 409, 456.  
 Linton, Lord, 4, 99.  
 Lisbon, 361, 362, 370, 371.  
 Lisle, Lord, 286.  
 Liston, John, 185.  
 Litcoit, (Lydcott), Colonel, 349.  
 Litsum, 294.  
 Livingston, Alexander, Minister of Biggar, 166.  
 Livingston, Major, 247.  
 Livingston, Sir James, of Kilsyth, 125.  
 Livingston, John, Minister of Ancrum, 4, 127,  
 166.  
 Livingston, William, 57.  
 Lock, Mr. Depute Clerk of Council, 159, 221.  
 Lockhart, George, Advocate, 215, 221, 226, 239.  
 Lockhart, of Lee, Sir James, a Lord of Session,  
 14, 56, 68, 98, 207, 325, 326, 336, 355, 358.  
 Lockhart, Sir John, 221, 226, 239, 441.  
 Lockhart, Robert, 184.  
 Lockhart, William, 93, 96, 109, 111, 112, 155,  
 159, 168, 173, 179, 206, 208, 215, 220,  
 221, 222, 238, 239, 247, 264.  
 London, 118, 150, 154, 198-200, 234, 251,  
 259-263, 265, 269-274, 294, 318, 319, 328,  
 337, 345, 434, 438-440, 450, et passim.  
 London, Gilbert, Bishop of, v. (Sheldon).  
 London, Tower of, 135, 246, 261-263, 295, 296,  
 308, 309, 313, 319, et passim.  
 London, Westminster, 118, 119, 290, 294, 324,  
 et passim.  
 Longavile, Duke of, his Daughter, 67.  
 Lorange, v. Laurence.  
 Lorne, 116, 321.  
 Lorne, Archibald, Lord, 118, 125, 139, 140, 153,  
 187, 247, 369, 372, 373, 376, 377, 379, 394,  
 403, 409, 414, v. Argyle, Earl of.  
 Lothian, 131, 217, 343.  
 Lothian, Earl of, 4, 48, 357.  
 Loudon, Earl of, Lord Chancellor, 42, 46, 47, 53,  
 74-76, 95, 100, 125, 140, 247, 356, 363.  
 Lowrie, Robert, Dean of Edinburgh, 339, 350,  
 380, 388, 389, 402, 409.  
 Lowrie, William, 219, 251, 344, 380, 400, 419,  
 439.  
 Lucan, John, 310.  
 Ludlow, Edmund, 236, 255, 313.  
 Lugton, Laird of, (Creichton,) 128, 136.  
 Lumisdaine, Sir James, 247.  
 Lundie, Laird of, (Maitland,) 126.  
 Luss, Laird of (Colquhoun), 126.  
 Lyell, Major, 10.  
 Lyle, Manasses, 211, 227, 344.  
 Lyon King at Arms, v. Balfour, Durhame, Er-  
 skine, Lawers.  
 Lytill, John, 222.  
 Lytlejohn, Andrew, 357.



## M

- M'Aulay, James, 8.  
 M'Condochy, of Innerraw, 320.  
 M'Coull, of Lorne, 321.  
 Macers, List of, 222, 357.  
 M'Gilchrist, Donald, 211.  
 M'Gill, Sir James, of Cranston M'Gill, Viscount of Oxenford, 75, 325, 326, 336, 355, 358.  
 M'Gill, Robert, of Ford, 76.  
 Machanie, Laird of (Drummond?) 125.  
 Machlene, v. Mauchlin.  
 Mack, Robert, 89.  
 M'Kean, Robert, 92.  
 M'Kell, Hugh, 452.  
 M'Kenzie, Sir George, of Rosehaugh, 321.  
 M'Kenzie, Sir George, of Tarbet, 325, 355, 373, 381, 406.  
 M'Kenzie, Murdoch, Bishop of Murray, 350, 388.  
 M'Lean, M'Clayne, of Dowart, 53.  
 M'Leod, M'Loyd, Angus of Assint, 396.  
 M'Leod, M'Loyd, Neil, 11, 396, 397.  
 Macdonell, v. Glengarie.  
 Macdowall, v. Gathland.  
 M'Morane, John, 202.  
 M'Nachtane, (M'Naughton,) Laird of, 153.  
 Madrik, (Mardyke?), 206.  
 Magistrates of Edinburgh and vicinity, 88, 101, 161, 184, 202, 219, 251, 302, 344, 380, 400, 419, 439, 450.  
 Magistrates of Glasgow, 89, 101, 161, 184, 211, 219, 227, 251, 303, 344, 380, 400, 419, 439, 451.  
 Maitland, v. Lundie.  
 Maitland, Charles, of Hatton, 409.  
 Manchester, Earl of, 290, 326.  
 Mar, Earl of, 316, 325.  
 Mar, Earl of, 356.  
 March, John, Judge, 93, 96, 115.  
 Marjoribankis, John, 88, 161, 219.  
 Markhame, Colonel, 278, 282, 349.  
 Marlborough, Earl of, 435.  
 Marlie, Cornet Ralph, 10.  
 Marschell, (Marischall) Earl of, 42-47, 56, 68, 125, 247, 312, 325, 336, 343, 357, 358, 401, 402.  
 Marschell, Generall, 130.  
 Marshall, Lieutenant Colonel, 128.  
 Marshall, Thomas, 203, 204.  
 Martin, Martene, Andrew, 357.  
 Martin, [Harry,] 294.  
 Martin, Nathaniel, Minister in Angus, 167.  
 Massie, General Edward, 53, 246.  
 Mauchlin, Lord, 125.  
 Maule, Henry, 125.  
 Maxwell, Sir George, 167, 439.  
 Maxwell, John, Bishop of Ross, 267.  
 Maxwell, Patrick, 151, 153, 197.  
 Maynard, Serjeant, 277.  
 Mazarine, Cardinal, 275.  
 Mead, Mr., 310.  
 Meldrum, of Tullibody, 126.  
 Meldrum, Rev. Mr., 10.  
 Meldrum, Joshua, Minister of Edinburgh, 383, 388, 389.  
 Melrose, Earl of, 357, v. Haddington.  
 Melvill, Captain, 158.  
 Members of Parliament for Scotland, 98, 99, 109, 111, 112.  
 Menzies, Meinzie, John, Professor of Divinity, Aberdeen, 127, 135, 137, 158, 167, 350.  
 Mercer, Laurence, 219, 380.  
 Merchiston, Lord, v. Napier.  
 Meyne, (Mein,) John, 48.  
 Middleton, General John, Earl of, 39, 40, 59, 68, 118, 122, 125, 130, 137, 139, 140, 142, 145, 149, 310, 311, 315, 316, 320, 323, 325-328, 332, 335, 336, 339, 340, 358, 360, 365,



- 367, 369, 372, 377, 379, 382, 383, 385, 386,  
390-393, 396, 407, 408.
- Milburrow, v. Marlborough.
- Miller, John, 440.
- Mitchell, David, Bishop of Aberdeen, 366, 388,  
390.
- Moncreiff, Alexander, Minister of Scoonie, 167,  
298.
- Moncreiff, Thomas, 358.
- Monck, General George, Duke of Albemarle, 57-  
59, 80, 85, 108, 122, 124, 125, 127, 136,  
140, 145, 152, 153, 159, 183, 186, 200, 216-  
218, 220, 221, 247, 248, 251-263, 265, 266,  
269-275, 279, 280, 282, 289, 290, 296, 309,  
315, 318, 324, 326, 382, 386.
- Monmouth, James, Duke of, 386, 390.
- Monro, George, 14, 128.
- Montague, Admiral, Earl of Sandwich, 288, 362,  
370.
- Montecuculi, General, 399.
- Montgomerie, Lord, 59, 68, 125, 247, 437.
- Montgomerie, Colonel James, 51.
- Montgomerie, Colonel Robert, 8, 22, 59, 135,  
192.
- Montrose, James, Marquis of, 2, 3, 6-16, 31,  
316, 317, 322, 330-332, 334, 335, 395-397.
- Montrose, James, Second Marquis of, 123, 136,  
247, 315, 325, 402, 409, 441.
- Montrose, John, Earl of, 356.
- Montrose, Town of, 59.
- Mordington, Lord, 59, 68.
- More, William, 167.
- Morgan, Lieutenant General Thomas, 136, 271,  
274, 276, 277, 279, 293, 295, 296, 298.
- Morley, Colonel, 236, 259.
- Mortimer, Captain, 10.
- Morton, 26.
- Morton, Earl of, 10, 325, 356.
- Mos, (Moss,) a Spy, 48.
- Moyslie, (Moslie,) Edward, Judge, 93, 96, 116,  
152, 168, 222, 239, 278.
- Mousgrave, v. Muskerrie.
- Mudie, Andrew, 219, 344.
- Mudie, John, 303.
- Mugdock, 87.
- Muir, William, of Glanderston, 167.
- Munster, Bishop of, 441.
- Murhous, (Muirhouse,) Sir James, 56.
- Murray, v. Blackbarony.
- Murray, Bishop of, v. Guthrie, M'Kenzie.
- Murray, Earl of, 126, 325, 409.
- Murray, of Polmais, 125.
- Murray, Laird of Stanhope, 126.
- Murray, David, 251, 400, 419, 439.
- Murray, Sir Gideon, 356.
- Murray, Captain Gideon, 448, 449.
- Murray, John, Minister of Methven, 167, 298.
- Murray, Mungo, brother of Athole, 272, 283.
- Murray, Mungo, Clerk, 95, 203, 204.
- Murray, Patrick, 303, 344.
- Murray, Sir Robert, Justice Clerk, 325, 326, 336,  
355, 358, 409.
- Murray, Sir Robert, Provost of Edinburgh, 101,  
162, 184, 188, 202, 219, 251, 302, 304, 344.
- Murray, Thomas, 302, 450.
- Muskerrie, Lord, 435.
- Musselburgh, 20, 22, 23, 26, 33, 171, 250, 310,  
364.
- Mylne, Mr. 350.
- Mylne, John, Mason, 99, 170.

## N

- Nairne, Alexander, 56.
- Nairne, George, Minister of Burntisland, 298.
- Nairne, Sir Robert, of Strathurde, 325, 355, 428.



Nairne, Robert, of Saintford, 56.  
 Nalance, Seneor, Secretary to the Spanish Embassy, 345.  
 Napier, Lord, of Merchiston, 14, 125, 356.  
 Neilson, John, of Corsack, (Corsane,) 452.  
 Neilson, Walter, 89, 101, 162, 185, 211, 219, 227, 419, 440.  
 Neilson, William, 162.  
 Nether, Pollock, Laird of, v. Maxwell, Sir George.  
 Neville, Henry, 236, 294.  
 Nevoy, David, of Reidie, 325, 326, 355, 428.  
 Nevoy, John, Minister of Newmills, 167.  
 Newark, Laird of, younger, 187.  
 Newbottle, 140.  
 Newburgh, Earl of, 125, 325, 326, 377, 379.  
 Newcastle, 262, 263, 324.  
 Newhausell, 398, 418, 423.  
 Newhaven, 171.  
 Newman, Captain, 270.  
 Nicoll, John, (the Author of the DIARY,) 41, 79, 162, 184, 251, 268, 303, 344, 356, 358, 380, 400, 419, 428, 444, 451.  
 Nicollis, Thomas, 310.  
 Nicolson, Sir Thomas, 76, 188, 357.  
 Niddrie, 26.  
 Niddrie, Laird of, v. Wauchope.  
 Nisbet, Sir Henry, 126.  
 Nisbet, Hugh, 344.  
 Nisbet, Sir John, 421, 428.  
 Nithsdale, Countess of, 364.  
 Northampton, Earl of, 364.  
 Norvell, George, Advocate, 321.  
 Notcrof, (Crofton transposed,) Mr., 338.  
 Nuclard, Thomas, 310.

## O

Ockey, Colonel John, 261, 364.  
 Ogilvie, Ogilbie, Lord, 56, 68.

Ogilvie of Powrie, 10.  
 Ogilvie, Thomas, 57.  
 Oliphant, v. Bachilton.  
 Oliphant, Sir William, Advocate, 357.  
 Oliphant, William, Minister, 167.  
 Oneill, Mr., 52.  
 Opdam, (Dutch) Admiral, 435.  
 Orange, Prince of, 133, 137, 287, 288.  
 Orange, Princess of, 287, 288, 303, 307, 311, 312, 314, 320.  
 Orkney, 4, 8, 13, 87.  
 Orkney, Bishop of, v. Grahame, Sydserff, Honyman.  
 Orleans, Duke of, 67.  
 Ormond, Marchioness of, 318.  
 Ormond, Marquis of, 326, Duke, 350, 393.  
 Osburne, Oisburne, Lieut. 306.  
 Ostend, 214, 443.  
 Oswald, Oiswell, Andrew, 358.  
 Overton, Colonel Robert, 71, 277, 309.  
 Owen, Andrew, Judge, 93, 96, 115.  
 Oxinfuird, (Oxenford,) Viscount of, v. M'Gill.

## P

Packer, Colonel, 270, v. Potter.  
 Padie, (Peadie,) James, 440.  
 Paisley, 30.  
 Paisley, Lord, 59, 68.  
 Panmure, Earl of, 126.  
 Parker, Colonel, 349.  
 Parker, Robert, 310.  
 Paris, 62, 128.  
 Paterson, John, Bishop of Ross, 350, 388.  
 Paterson, John, Minister of Edinburgh, 388, 389.  
 Pearson, Alexander, of Southhall, 76, 115, 122, 168.  
 Pearth, Peerth, v. Perth.  
 Peebles, 130.



Peiris, Alexander, 162.  
 Peirsone, Susan, 193.  
 Penman, Gideon, 434.  
 Penman, John, 380, 400, 419.  
 Perth, 21, 32, 37, 38, 48, 50, 51, 57, 61, 69,  
 134, 151, 317, 330.  
 Perth, Citadel of, 179, 322.  
 Perth, Earl of, 126, 325.  
 Peterborough, Earl of, 362.  
 Peters, Hugh, 304.  
 Phaa, v. Fall.  
 Philips, George, 386.  
 Philorth, Laird of, (Fraser) elder, 409  
 Pitfoddels, Laird of, (Menzies,) younger, 10.  
 Pitilloh, Mr., 239.  
 Pitsligo, Lord, 409.  
 Poill, (Pole?) William, 193.  
 Pollock, James, 89, 101, 251, 419, 440.  
 Poole, 110.  
 Porterfield, George, Provost of Glasgow, 89, 167,  
 440, 442.  
 Portland, Earl of, 435.  
 Portsmouth, 259, 262, 319, 367.  
 Portugall, 343, 360-362, 367, 369.  
 Potter, (Packer?) Colonel, 270.  
 Powel, Captain, 10.  
 Powlie, Mr., 53.  
 Powrie, Laird of, v. Ogilvie.  
 Presburg, 399.  
 President of the Session, 409, v. Gilmour.  
 Preston, 239.  
 Preston, Robert, of Preston, 248.  
 Preston Grange, Laird of, 126.  
 Prestonpans, 33.  
 Primrose, Sir Andrew, [Archibald,] 325.  
 Primrose, Sir Archibald, of Chesters, 305, 307,  
 325, 326, 329, 336, 339, 355, 357, 358, 409,  
 428, 437, 443.  
 Primrose, Sir James, 357.

Pringle, Walter, of Greenknow, 302.  
 Pryde, Colonel, 286.  
 Pryme, (Prynne,) William, 236, 243, 277.  
 Prymros, v. Primrose.  
 Purves, William, Clerk of Exchequer, 177, 187,  
 203, 207, 222, 303.

## Q

Qualie, Quhalie, v. Whalley.  
 Queen of Bohemia, 287, 288, 362.  
 Queen Elizabeth's Statue, 278.  
 Queen Katharine, 343, 351, 360, 361, 367,  
 369-371, 379, 382, 387.  
 Queen Mother, 306, 307, 319, 351.  
 Queensberry, Earl of, 126.  
 Quhithome, v. Wetham.  
 Quhitby, v. Whitby.  
 Quhytefurde, v. Whiteford.  
 Quhitslaid, Colonel, v. Scott of Whitslade.  
 Quhytlok, v. Whitlock.  
 Quyet, (White?) Henry, 222.

## R

Raab, in Hungary, 74.  
 Raby (Coblie) Castle, 270.  
 Rae, Robert, 219, 380, 400, 451.  
 Rainsbrugh, Major, 310.  
 Rait, William, Minister of Brechin, 167.  
 Ralston, Laird of, (Ralston,) 36.  
 Ramsay, Lord, 332.  
 Ramsay, Sir Andrew, Provost of Edinburgh, 101,  
 161, 184, 202, 211, 218, 380, 400, 409, 419,  
 439, 450.  
 Ramsay, Andrew, Minister of Edinburgh, 168.  
 Ramsay, George, 380.  
 Ramsay, Hugh, 57.  
 Ramsay, John, 56.



- Ramsay, Robert, Minister of Glasgow, 60.  
 Ramsay, Thomas, Minister of Mordington, 298.  
 Ranton, v. Home of Renton.  
 Ratteraw, (Rattray,) John, Minister of Alyth, 57.  
 Rattonheath, 246.  
 Read, Lieutenant Colonel, 349.  
 Reading, 246.  
 Redhall, 25, 26.  
 Redhall, Laird of, (Hamilton,) 25, 26.  
 Register, Lords, List of, 356, 409, v. Johnston Primrose.  
 Reid, Major, 270, v. Creed.  
 Reid, George, 202, 219, 251, 380, 381, 400.  
 Reid, William, 161, 219, 344, 380, 419.  
 Reigallis, Sir John, 206.  
 Renfrew, 30.  
 Renton, of Lamberton, 126.  
 Restalrig, 21, 22.  
 Reynoldis, Mr., 236.  
 Riccarton, Laird of, (Drummond), 98.  
 Richmond, Duke of, 71, 372, v. Lennox.  
 Ringeweigh, Ensign Adrian, 10.  
 Robertson, James, of Bedlay, 278, 325, 336, 355, 358, 413, 428, 441.  
 Robertson, Alexander, 452.  
 Robertson, John, Minister, of Edinburgh, 383, 388, 389.  
 Robertson, Robert, 23.  
 Rodes, Sir Edward, 159, 218, 221.  
 Rodger, Captain, 124.  
 Rolche, Major, 294.  
 Rollo, Lord, 126.  
 Ross, 8.  
 Ross, Lord, 126.  
 Ross, Bishop of, v. Maxwell, Paterson.  
 Ross, Lieutenant William, 10.  
 Rossiter, Rossyster, Colonel, 262.  
 Rothes, Earl of, Lord High Commissioner, 42, 59, 68, 126, 209, 210, 247, 325, 330, 336, 340, 356, 358, 392, 393, 396, 398, 399, 401, 402, 404, 420-422, 425, 427, 428, 437 439-441, 446, 447, 451, 452, 455, 456.  
 Rothsay, 74.  
 Row, John, Minister of Aberdeen, 167.  
 Row, Robert, Minister of Abercorn, 300.  
 Row, Samuel, Minister in Galloway, 167.  
 Rowallan, Laird of (Mure), 439.  
 Roxburgh, Earls of, 3, 125, 326.  
 Ruchaid, James, 88.  
 Rupert, Prince, 318, 426, 435.  
 Russian Embassy, 387.  
 Rutherford, Colonel, v. Teviot, Earl of.  
 Rutherford, Samuel, 167.  
 Ruthven, General, 14, 405.  
 Ruthven, Sir Francis, 126.  
 Ruyter, Admiral, 432.  
 Rynnes of Galloway, 138.
- S
- St. Andrews, 53, 54, 64, 135.  
 St. Andrews, Archbishop of, v. Sharp, Spottiswood.  
 St. Andrews, Provost of, 409.  
 St. John, Oliver, 73, 80, 236.  
 St. Johnston, v. Perth.  
 St. Leonard, Laird of, 99.  
 St. Leonard's Craigs, 21.  
 St. Nicholas, Thomas, Clerk of Parliament, 244.  
 St. Paul, Earl of, 52.  
 Salisbury, 150.  
 Salisbury Hill, 21.  
 Salmond, (Colonel?), 262.  
 Saloway, Major Richard, 73, 80, 236, 255.  
 Saltaster, (Saltonstall, Richard,) 147.  
 Sandford, James, 310.  
 Sandilands, Alexander, 439.  
 Sandilands, Robert, 101, 182, 184, 202, 303, 344, 380, 400, 419.



- Sandwich, Earl of, v. Montague, Admiral.  
 Sans, Captain Peeter, 10.  
 Savoy, 106, 154.  
 Scheveling, 287, 288.  
 Scobell, Henry, Clerk of Council, 83, 167.  
 Scone, Scoone, 37, 41-47, 315.  
 Scoone David, Lord, 42.  
 Scott, of Harden, 126.  
 Scott, Mr., 239.  
 Scott, one, in Glasgow, 227.  
 Scott, Colonel, of Whitslade, 53.  
 Scott, Francis, 207, 208, 221.  
 Scott, James, Merchant, Montrose, 126.  
 Scott, Sir John, of Scotstarvet, 75, 126, 248.  
 Scott, John, Minister, Oxnam, 166, 298.  
 Scott, John, Wright, 170, 400, 419.  
 Scott, Patrick, of Langshaw, 248.  
 Scott, Patrick, of Thirlestane, 126.  
 Scott, Robert, 207, 222, 358.  
 Scott, Thomas, 236, 261, 271, 286, 294, 304.  
 Scott, Walter, Fiar of Haychester, 248, of Buccleugh, 249.  
 Scott, Sir William, of Ardros, 326.  
 Scott, Sir William of Clerkington, 76, 188.  
 Scott, William of Airdrie, 336, 358.  
 Scougall, Sir John, of Whitekirk, 325, 355, 428.  
 Scougall, John, of Humbie, 278.  
 Scougall, Patrick, Bishop of Aberdeen, 408, 409.  
 Scroop, Colonel Adrian, 159, 221, 286, 304.  
 Seaforth, Earl of, 14, 120, 125, 142, 143, 187, 247.  
 Seaton, Lady, 4.  
 Seaton, Sir Walter, 424.  
 Secretaries of State, List of, 357.  
 Selkirk (Selkirk,) Earl of, 125, 177, 187, 247.  
 Sempill, Lord, 126.  
 Sempill, John, Minister of Carsphairn, 298.  
 Serema, Captain, 435.  
 Serini, Count Peter, 405.  
 Seyton, v. Seaton.  
 Sharp, James, Archbishop of St. Andrews, 57, 330, 347, 350, 354, 365-367, 388, 401, 404, 408, 409, 411, 420, 437, 441, 448.  
 Sharp, William, 187, 206, 357.  
 Sheldon, Gilbert, Bishop of London, 318, 369, 390.  
 Shoopell, Richard, 310.  
 Sibbald, Colonel William, 15.  
 Sidney, Colonel, 236.  
 Simcock, Thomas, 310.  
 Simpson, Sympson, James, Minister of Airth, 55, 158, 167.  
 Simpson, Sympson, Robert, 298.  
 Sinclair, Lord, 14, 59, 68, 125, 277, 326.  
 Sinclair, John, Minister of Ormiston, 166.  
 Sindercomb, Miles, 192.  
 Skene, Sir John, of Curriehill, 356.  
 Skirrisberry Castle, 246.  
 Skougall, v. Scougall.  
 Skye, 142.  
 Slingsby, Sir Henry, 215.  
 Smith, Mr., 53.  
 Smith, Alexander, Minister, [of Colevnd,] 441.  
 Smith, Sir John, 4, 5.  
 Smith, Captain John, 312.  
 Smith, John Minister, of Edinburgh, 57, 375.  
 Smith William, Minister in Caithness, 13.  
 Smith, Smyth, George, Judge, 93, 96, 155, 168, 173, 219.  
 Smith, Smyth, Sir Jeremie, Admiral, 456.  
 Solway Sands, 233.  
 Somerville, William, Minister of Crawfordjohn, 167.  
 Southesk, Earl of, 126, 300, 326.  
 Southwark, 288.  
 Spain, 243.  
 Spain, King of, 133, 168, 277, 301.  
 Spaniola (Hispaniola,) 179.



- Spey, River, 16.  
 Spottiswood, John, Archbishop of St. Andrews, 14, 267, 356.  
 Spottiswood, Captain John, 10, 14.  
 Spottiswood, [Sir Robert,] of Dairsie, 15.  
 Spreull, John, 115, 140, 167, 300.  
 Spynie, Lord, 59, 68, 125.  
 Stair, Viscount, 406, v. Dalrymple, Sir James.  
 Staynard, Stayner, Sir Richard, 190, 362.  
 Sterline, v. Stirling.  
 Steill, Lord Chancellor, 255.  
 Stewart, v. Appin, Blackhall, Blantyre.  
 Stewart, Royal Family, v. Charles I., Charles II., Cambridge, Gloucester, York, Elizabeth, Henrietta, Mary.  
 Stewart, Lieutenant-Colonel, 10.  
 Stewart, Major, 36.  
 Stewart, Lieutenant Alexander, 10.  
 Stewart, Gavin, Minister of Dalmellington, 18.  
 Stewart, Sir James, Provost of Edinburgh, 5, 219, 251, 295, 439.  
 Stewart, James, 4.  
 Stewart, John, 310.  
 Stewart, Sir Lewis, 126.  
 Stirling, Town of, 12, 29, 32, 48, 49, 53-55, 64, 71, 73, 75, 317, 330.  
 Stirling, Castle, 49, 73, 300, 439.  
 Stirling, v. Keir.  
 Stirling, Earl of, 357.  
 Stirling, Captain, 10.  
 Stirling, Sir Archibald, of Carden, 125, 279, 325, 355, 428.  
 Stirling, John, Minister of Edinburgh, 3, 158, 298, 323.  
 Stockholm, 434.  
 Strachane, Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald, 8, 9, 19, 22, 30, 32, 35, 36, 39, 52.  
 Strachane, David, Bishop of Brechin, 350, 388, 409.  
 Strachane, Sir John, 358.  
 Straiter, Colonel, 349.  
 Straiton, John, 223.  
 Strathechil, in Ross, 8.  
 Strickland, Lieutenant, 255.  
 Stubbs, Francis, 386.  
 Suches, (Susa,) General, 418.  
 Suittie, George, 101, 439.  
 Suttie, George, younger, 251.  
 Sutherland, Earl of, 167, 207, 208, 222, 316.  
 Swan, Captain, 10.  
 Sweden, Swadin, Charles King of, 133, 154, 157, 175, 216, 221, 224, 228, 249.  
 Sweden, Christina Queen of, 133, 146.  
 Swinton, John, of Swinton, 52, 93, 96, 98, 109, 111, 155, 159, 168, 174, 206, 218, 221, 222, 226, 239, 242, 265, 270, 296, 309, 323.  
 Swinton, Captain, 413.  
 Swinton, Alexander, 403.  
 Sword, James, 99.  
 Sydenham, Colonel, 236, 255.  
 Sydserff, Archibald, 56, 184, 304.  
 Sydserff, Thomas, Bishop of Galloway and of Orkney, 267, 350, 355, 366, 388, 400.  
 Syler, Edward, 152.  
 Symball, Mr., 310.  
 Sympson, v. Simpson.
- T
- Talbot, Colonel, 362.  
 Tangier, 362, 405, 413.  
 Tanochy (Tannachy,) Laird of, 99.  
 Tarbet, Laird of, v. Mackenzie.  
 Teviot, Colonel Rutherford, Earl of, 405, 413.  
 Theodore, Apothecary, 133.  
 Thirlestane, John, Lord, 356.  
 Thomas, George, 310.



Thombesoun, v. Tomlinson.  
 Thomson, Thompsoun, Captain, 73.  
 Thomson, Colonel, 236.  
 Thomson, James, 358.  
 Thomson, Peter, 310.  
 Thomson, Robert, 255.  
 Thomson, Sir Thomas, 125.  
 Thomson, Sir William, Town Clerk of Edinburgh,  
     88, 221, 226, 272, 409, 418, 443.  
 Thurelowe, John, Secretary, 286.  
 Tirihman, v. Tyddiman.  
 Titchburne, Colonel, 255.  
 Titchburne, Alderman Robert, 73, 80.  
 Titus, Captain, 52.  
 Tod, Archibald, Provost of Edinburgh, 88, 101,  
     124.  
 Tomlinson, Colonel, 263.  
 Tonge, Thomas, 386.  
 Torwood, 53, 54.  
 Touch, Lieutenant Robert, 10.  
 Townsend, Horatio, 236.  
 Traill, Robert, Minister of Edinburgh, 158, 166,  
     209, 225, 298, 323, 384, 436.  
 Tranent, 233.  
 Transylvania, Prince of, 350.  
 Traquair, Earl of, 14, 78, 87, 121, 130, 156,  
     228, 356.  
 Treasurer, Lord, 356, 409.  
 Trevour, Quarter Master, 312.  
 Tripoli, 385.  
 Tromp, Trump, Admiral Van, 111, 112, 435.  
 Trumbel (Turnbull), Alexander, Minister in  
     Galloway, 166.  
 Tullibardine, Earl of, 126, 143, 326.  
 Tungland, Abbacy of, 164.  
 Tunis, 385.  
 Turner, Archibald, Minister of Edinburgh, 383,  
     388, 389.  
 Turner, Sir James, 409, 451.

Tweeddale, Twedell, Earl of, 221, 226, 248,  
     263, 344, 393, 409, 414, 428.  
 Twisleton, Colonel Philip, 278, 282.  
 Tyddiman, Captain (Admiral), 425.  
 Tyler, Evan, Printer, 354, 380.  
 Tyre, Giles, 434.

## V

Valleasns (Valleasnis), Rootmaster, 10.  
 Van-Goch, v. Goch.  
 Vane, Vayne, Sir Henry, 73, 80, 87, 236, 255,  
     270, 294, 295.  
 Venner, Thomas, 310.  
 Verkim, Lieutenant, 10.  
 Vowell, Peter, 133.

## W

Waird, Mr., Clerk of the Bills, 95, 203, 207,  
     222, 291.  
 Waird, Mr., Englishman, 455.  
 Walkinshaw, John, 162, 211, 227, 303, 439.  
 Wallace, Daniel, Provost of Glasgow, 89, 99, 101.  
 Wallace, James, 298.  
 Wallace, James, Macer, 357.  
 Wallace, Robert, Bishop of the Isles, 350, 388,  
     409.  
 Waller, Sir William, 246, 276.  
 Wallop, Robert, 236.  
 Walton, Colonel, 236, 259, 294.  
 Ward, John, 310.  
 Warden, Captain, 10.  
 Wardlaw, Sir Henry, 356.  
 Warriston, v. Johnstone.  
 Watson, John, 419.  
 Wauchope, Sir John, of Niddrie, 5, 125, 326,  
     336, 358.  
 Wauchope, John, 357.



Wauchope, William, 162, 302.  
 Wedderburn, Sir Alexander, 99.  
 Wedderburn, James, Bishop of Dumblane, 267.  
 Wedderburn, Peter, Clerk of Secret Council, 341, 351, 354, 412.  
 Weemes, v. Wemyss.  
 Weir, Messenger, 227.  
 Weir, Gabriel, 251, 303.  
 Welch, William, 131.  
 Wemyss, Earl of, 326, 366.  
 Wemyss, David, of Fingask, 167.  
 Wemyss, Sir John, 278.  
 Wentworth, Lord, 52.  
 Westminster, 118, 119, 290, 294, 324.  
 Wetham, Quithome, Colonel Nathaniel, 159, 218, 221, 226, 259, 277, 278, 282.  
 Whalley, Quhalie, Henry, Judge Advocate, 31, 79, 88, 93, 114, 123, 124.  
 Whiteford, Walter, Bishop of Brechin, 267.  
 Whitby, Mr., 310.  
 Whitehall, Quhytehall, 119, 262, 285, 291, et passim.  
 Whitelock, Quhytlok, Bulstrode, 236, 255.  
 Whithorn, Priory of, 164.  
 Wigton, Earl of, 326.  
 Wilkie, David, 161, 184, 219.  
 Williamson, David, Minister of the West Kirk, 433.  
 Wilmot, Lord, 52.  
 Wilks, Wilx, Colonel Timothy, 70, 258, 259, 349.  
 Windham, Windome, 53.  
 Windsor Castle, 313.

Winram, Winrhame, George, of Libberton, 1, 4, 7, 71, 76.  
 Winton, Earl of, 126.  
 Wishart, Captain, 123.  
 Wishart, George, Bishop of Edinburgh, 350, 380, 381, 385, 388, 400, 409.  
 Wishart, William, Minister of Kinneill, 300, 301.  
 Withrington, Lord, 52, 435.  
 Wittenberg, (Swedish) General, 157.  
 Wolmet, v. Wilmot.  
 Wood, Wod, Captain Andrew, 57.  
 Wood, Wod, James, Principal of Old College, St. Andrews, 4, 412.  
 Wood, Wod, John, 227.  
 Worcester, 59, 62, 68, 74, 75, 193, 217.  
 Wright, William, 310.  
 Wyllie, Thomas, Minister of Mauchlin, 167.

## Y

Yarmouth, 433.  
 Yles, v. Isles.  
 York, Anne, Duchess of, 318.  
 York, James, Duke of, 1, 67, 128, 150, 186, 193, 194, 277, 284, 285, 288-290, 303, 306, 307, 309, 318, 351, 362, 382, 386, 396, 426, 432, 435.  
 Yorkshire, 274.  
 Young, Richard, 310.  
 Young, Thomas, Macer, 222.  
 Young, Thomas, Clerk to High Commission, 410, 443.  
 Young, Walter, Merchant, 48, 52.  
 Yreland, v. Ireland.



























