

The history of Scotland, from the year 1423 until the year 1542. Containing the lives and reigns of James the I. the II. the III. the IV. the V. With several memorials of state, during the reigns of James VI and Charles I ... / By William Drummond of Hawthornden. With a prefatory introduction by Mr. Hall. Of Grays-Inn.

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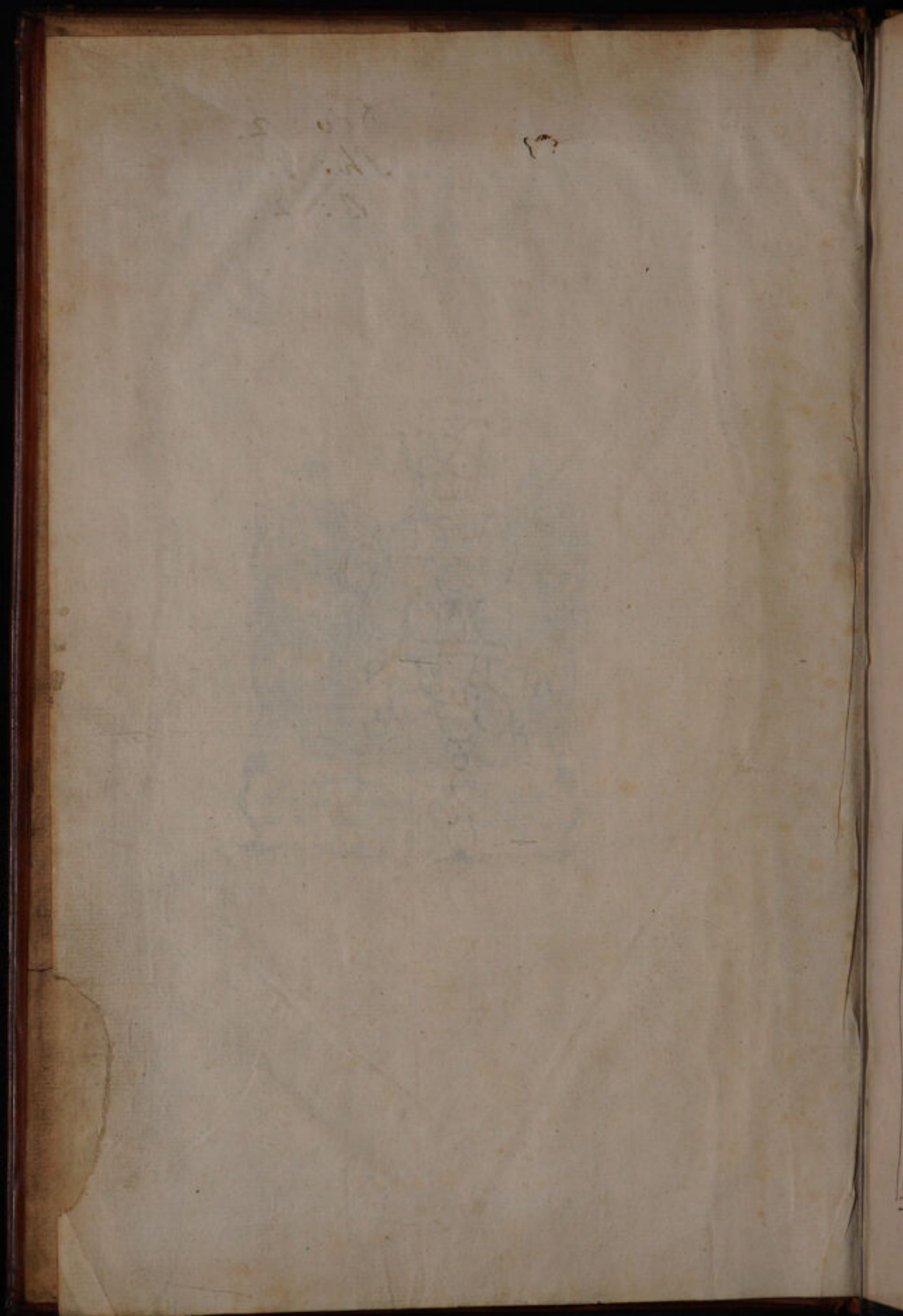
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THE
HISTORY
OF
SCOTLAND,

From the year 1473. until the year 1745.

CONTAINING
The LIVES and REIGNS
OF

JAMES

The I. the II. the III. the IV. the V.

With several

Memorials of State,

During the Reigns of James V. I. & Charles I.

By WILLIAM DRUMMOND of HAMPDEN.

With a Prefatory INTRODUCTION
By MR. WILLIAM OF GLENELG.



LONDON,

Printed by Henry Hills, for Rich. Tomsin and himself, and are
to be sold at their houses near St. Dunstons.
MDCCLV.





THE
P R E F A C E
TO THE
R E A D E R.

TO speak in Commendation of History in general, were so many waies superfluous, that we shall rather leave it to the experience of sober and inquisitive minds, than injure the High Elogiums given of both the greatest and wisest Antients and Moderns, by a disadvantageous Repetition of them. And for to say any thing concerning the Countrey, which was the Scene of the actions here represented, we conceive it needless and improper, in regard we are immured by one Sea, breath one air, speak one Tongue, and now closed together by an happy Coalition under one Government.

The proper work therefore is to offer what can be said of the History and the Author, and so dismiss the Reader to the Entertainment of the Book it self. For his manner of Writing, though he treat of things that are rather many than great, and troublesome than glorious, yet he hath brought so much of the main together, as it may be modestly said, none of that Nation hath done before him: And for his way of handling it, he hath sufficiently made it appear, how conversant he was with the Writings of Venerable Antiquity, and how generously he hath emulated them by an happy imitation; for the purity of his Language is much above that Dialect he writ in; his Descriptions lively and full, his Narrations clear and pertinent, his Orations Eloquent, and fit for the persons that speak (for that since Livys time

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was never accounted Crime in an Historian) and his Reflections solid and mature; so that it cannot be expected that these leaves can be turned over without as much pleasure as profit, especially frequently meeting with so many Glories and Trophies of our Ancestours; yet because either of these may a little abate, in respect the beginning seems a little abrupt and precipitious (the Author possibly dying before he could prepare an Apparatus or Introduction, we have taken the pains, out of other Records of that Nation, to draw a brief Representation of some passages necessary to be foreknown.

The direct Royal Line of Scotland failing in Alexander III. (Son of the II. of that name) who when he a few years before had lost both his wife, and all his hopeful and numerous issue, nothing remaining of it, saving a Girl to his Daughter, brought to Hungonan King of Norway. The Nobility hereupon meet at Scone, and put the Kingdom into the hands of six Persons. Edward of England sends to demand the Daughter Grandchild in marriage, as next Heir of the Crown. This was agreed unto, Embassadours sent for her, but the death of the Lady frustrated all that Negotiation. The death of this *Margarite* (so was she called) was the firebrand that set England on fire, and had almost destroyed Scotland; For two Competitors declared themselves both powerful, and of great Estates in Scotland, and strongly supported with Foreign Confederacies; for *John Baliol* had engaged the English Interest, and *Robert Bruce* the French: But to be a little clearer we must look back; The line thus failing they were forced to run back to the line of *David* Earl of *Huntington* Brother to King *William*; this *David* by his Wife *Maud* Daughter to the Earl of *Chester*, had three Daughters, *Margaret* married to *Allan* of *Galloway*, the second to *Robert Bruce* surnamed the Noble, the third to *Henry Hastings* Earl of *Huntington*, who made no claim. Now thus it stood, *Dornagil* (the Wife of *Baliol*) claim'd it as grandchild by the Eldest Daughter, and *Bruce* as great Grandchild by the second, saying, It was not fit that Daughters should inherit when there were Sons to represent the Ancestor; *Baliol* he was neerer, as being in the second degree, and the other but in the third: The Controversie growing high and boysterous, and the Power and Interests of both parties at home being equally formidable and dangerous, they resolved to refer it to King *Edward*, who comming to *Berwick* and calling Lawyers to his Assistance, pretends all Equity, but rais'd up eight other petty Competitors, the better to weakon the claim of the other two, and so handled the business whilst the Lawyers were slowly consulting, that (*Bruce* having refused to accept the Crown in Homage and Tribute from *England*) he declared

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red (upon his acceptance of those conditions) *JOHN BALIOL* to be King, who was Crowned at *Stone*. But soon after an appeal being made against him to King *Edward* by *Macduff* Earl of *Fife*, and he refusing to rise from the Seat where he sat to answer, but being intorced by the King so to do, became so aliened in his affections from the *English*, that a new quarrel breaking out between the *French* and the *English*, and both by their Embassadors Courting the *Scottish* Amity, it was resolved to adhere to the *French*, and renounce the Homage to *England*, as obtained by Fraud and Force; *Edward* enraged at this (having obtained a Truce for some few Moneths with the *French*) assails *Berwick* by Sea, but with some loss, which enflames him the more, summons *Baliol*, who refuses, profers it to *Bruce*, takes *Berwick* by Stratagem, enters *Scotland*, masters the Countrey, takes *Edinburgh* and *Sterlin*, and forces *Baliol* to a surrender at *Furber*, and sends him Prisoner to *London*, whither himself returns, having made most of the Nobility do Homage, and left the Earl of *Surrey* his Deputy. *Baliol* soon after is sent into *France*, leaving his Son *Edward* as Hostage for his fidelity. *Edward* sets sail for *France*, the *Scots* rise and make some little Incurfions into the Borders; But about this time Sir *William Wallas* arose, who to his Honour did so Heroically defend his Countrey in her weakest condition, as made it easily appear, if he had had as happy a fortune to advance, as he had a miserable to relieve, he might have been remembred for as great a man as ever was in any age, for having upon a quarrel slain a young *English* Gentleman, and enforced to lurk in the Hills for the safety of his life, he became inured to such hardnes, that awaking his natural Courage, he became the Head of all the Male-contents, and filled both the Kingdoms with his Reputation and Terror, and behaving himself according to expectation, glean'd up to a tumultuary Army, and (the Nobility being either sloathful or cowardly) commanded as *Baliols* Vice-Roy; Thus after some little skirmishes, he reduced all beyond the *Forth*, took *Dundee*, *Aberdeen*, and other places, when there arrived rumour of an *English* Army, which he was not willing to dispute with, but upon his own Terms. *Edward* that had fortified all the Considerable places, and kept the chiefest of the Nobles as Honourable Prisoners in *England*, had with-drawn his Army, as thinking all secure, sends the Lord *Henry Percy* with strong assistance to join with his Officers there (for he had heard of the Reputation of *Wallas*) who endeavouring to pass the *Forth*, the Bridge breaking, received a considerable loss, which gave *Wallas* time to reduce the rest of the Countrey;

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Countrey; *Wallas* then enters *England*, and for some time ravages, and returns without opposition; and this Fame of his, brought upon him the Envy of the Noblemen, and brought *Edward* with an Army hastily gathered together at *Stainmore*, from whence after looking upon one another they departed without a Blow; from whence *Wallas* came to be rumoured as affecting the Royalty, and brought him such envy among the *Bruces* and *Cumins*, that they were resolved by any means to ruin him, as disdaining that the fortune of the Kingdom should rely on so mean a person. But the *English* entring *Scotland* again with a great Army, and finding the *Scots* disposed under three Leaders (who among themselves disputed Priority of Command) marcht up to them, where they found the *Cumins* (who commanded one Brigade) depart without opposition; The *Stuarts* (who had another) being all cut to pieces, and *Wallas* (who had the third) forced to retire to the River *Caroon*. Thus lost *Wallas* his title & formal Army, whilst with a Predatory Army he never left to infest the *English*, whilst *Edward* regained the lost places; but the *Scots* having in vain endeavoured Truce or Mediation, were resolved to put all upon the Dy, and made a general insurrection, to oppose which King *Edward* sent *Ralph Conyers*, with a considerable Army to reduce the revolted places, and make an end of the War, but they, by a Triple Victory, were routed at *Roslin* the 10. of *March* 1302. *Edward* stung with this, makes an other Entry, in which *Wallas* perpetually infested him, and again reduces the Countrey, all swearing allegiance at *Saint Andrews*, but *Wallas*, who returned into the *High-Lands*. *Edward* changing the Laws, carrying away all Records, and returning with all the Marks of any absolute Conquerour, and among other Monuments the Stone called *Jacobs Stone*, in which our Kings have been since usually Crowned. But there kindled another flame, for *Robert Bruce*, son of the other, and *John Cumin*, Cosen German of *John Baliol*, surnamed the *Red*, wearied by the delaies and unperformed promises of the King, though Competitors, overcame their mutual jealousies, and closd together, on condition that *Bruce* should have the Kingdom, and *Cumin* all *Bruces* lands; which agreement notwithstanding, *Cumin* was after said to have communicated to *Edward*; *Bruce* hath notice, and, by shooing his horses backward, escapes, and arriving at his Castle at *Lake Laban*, meets with *Cumins* Letters advising to cut him off, upon which he hastens to *S. Johnstons*, and after exprobrating his infidelity leaves him, in the *Franciscan Monastery*, stabb'd as dead, and after stabb'd him out-right, with his brother *Robert*. About the same time *Wallas* was betrayed about *Glasgow*, carryed up

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to London, hanged, drawn, and quartered, and his limbs hung up in the most eminent places.

And here (to digress a little) from these cruel carnages, might naturally arise some pretty questions, as, Where allegiance and obedience begins and determines? who are properly Rebels, or Lawful Enemies? how far the faith of a Nation, or particular men, are concluded in the Oath of their Prince to a Forainer? and what Limits Conquerours ought to observe to Subjects, not naturally born so: and how far they, never compacting, are oblig'd in the General Compact? "But these being matters proper for the Civilians, and such as cannot be included in the shortness of a Preface, or Rigor of an Epitome, we shall dismiss at this Time without any further disquisition. Only at the present we will raise one Note from this Example of unfortunate Courage, How apt great minds are, even out of false appearances of good of their Countrey (the most powerful charm upon the bravest spirits) to rush upon the most violent and dangerous efforts, though it may be their Countrey, by a great deal of devastation and blood, be made a loser by it; and some Territories are so seated, that it is the more happy for them to be under the shade and protection of a greater and more powerful, than be left naked to their own wants, and devastation of prevailing neighbours, under the Notion of preserving an imaginary, Antient, and Notional Liberty, which once launcht into will prove no other than a willingness to shackles, and an obstacle, and an obstinacy to the advancement of the Commodities of life.

And again, let us observe what a strange Antiperistasis Oppression and Calamity will make in any people, how inconsiderable heads, meeting with an humour of jealousy, discontent and despair, swell into enormity, and become terrible to, nay oftentimes affront, legitimate force, whereas Nations wantoning in their delights and pleasures (like strong bodies without Exercise) forget, and weaken themselves, whilst their strength insensibly transpires and vanishes in the warmth of their fruitions.

But it is high time now to return unto

ROBERT BRUCE,

who having caused himself (after he had staid for the Popes absolution for the defiling the Monastery with the Murder of the Cumins) to be Crowned King at Scone, notwithstanding his Endeavours at first to strengthen himself, by the enmity of the Cumins, and timorousness of his own Followers, was routed by Edwards Lieutenants, and forced to the Hills, and for a long time lurkt in great misery, to the great ruin and slaughter of his Family and party; but making together some little force, took Carrick and Innerness,

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by surprisal, and by this means augmented his Train, and withstood the daring of *Cumin* Earl of *Bughan*, who withstood him with a Considerable strength of *English* and *Scottish* forces, and though a Treaty were desired, would not comply, growing numerous by the accession of other considerable persons. *Edward* the I. dying in an intended expedition thither, left it to *Edward* II. his Son, who hearing some troubles in *France*, sailed thither, and left behind him an Army, which notwithstanding *Robert*, though sick and forced to be held on horseback, defeated; this engaged *Edward* to another Immemorable Expedition, and gave *Robert* time to take in the Remaining strengths; but the next year, and within two years after, recovered the most considerable, and *Edinburgh* it self, and a little after, by means of his Brother *Edward*, *Sterlin* upon Conditions. *Edward* thereupon enters with a great Army, and many forein auxiliaries; But had a great defeat at *Bannocks-burn*, which occasioned the loss of *Berwick*, and *Bruces* confirmation in Parliament, the declaring of *Edward* (his Brother) to be heir, in case of *Roberts* want of Issue Male, as also making of him King of *Ireland*, at the request of some of the *Irish*, and though they furnished him with some forces for that attempt, yet in the Expedition he and all his followers were cut to pieces. Some few years after were spent in light skirmishes and incursions, and *Thomas Randolph* obtained the battel called the *White*, and quieted the *English*. *Robert*, this time of Repose, conven'd the Nobles, intending to determine the right of inheritances, which many men had unjustly usurped in the times of Rapine and Licence; This brooded a Conspiracy, which being detected, a meeting was appointed at *Perth*, where, by the Conviction of their own Papers, many were executed; some pardon'd; but none drew more pitty from the Beholders than *David Brechin*, the Kings Sisters Son, whose acquaintance, not concurrence, with the Plot was only Criminal.

“ From whence we may consider, That to be a Traytor, is not actually to engage in Treason, but to conceal it is to foment it: for if in private Friendships it is infidelity not to reveal a danger to a friend, it holds stronger as to the Magistrate, who is not only our Common Friend, but our Parent and Tutor; since the seeds of all Treasons (like them of Vegetables, lurking quietly, and arising fruitfully) being cunningly manured, do, by the Co-operation of bad influences, grow up into poisons, and threaten destruction, whereas the Sovereign Power, enlivening and peircing all, cherishes the more Noble things, and only discovers the imperfection of the manner.

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In the mean time a Legate comming from *Rome*, armed with

with all the Thunderbolts of that See (whose force, even that age had wit enough to discern) to threaten them into a peace with *England*, but missing of his Errand, the *Scots* followed him with an Army, and marcht as far as *Stainmore*. The K. of *England*, in revenge, raises an Army so potent and powerful, that it might be supposed they came for absolute victory, not uncertain hazard. *Robert* therefore (like a wise Captain) considering that it was Stratagem not force that must preserve him safe from so great a storm, caused all the Cattel to be carryed into the avious retreats of the Hills, lest they might be serviceable to the Enemy, who, confident of their strength, pierced *Scotland*, and endeavoured to draw him and his Forces out of their Holes: But having wasted all about (sparing onely Chnrches) and wanting Victuals, were forced to retire. *Bruce*, knowing this disorderly retreat, pursues them as far as *York*, and, by a great defeat, was Master of their Baggage, and some Considerable Prisoners; the great occasion of which was imputed to Sir *Andrew Barclay*, Earl of *Carlisle*, who was therefore degraded. This begat two Embassyes, one to the Papacy, for a Reconciliation to it, and the other to *France*, for a Renovation of the old League, both which were obtained with equal easiness, with this addition to the latter, That the King of *France* should be Umpire in controversies concerning the Crown of *Scotland*. About these times (saies Excellent *Buchanan*) the Family of the *Hamiltons* (since so great in *Scotland*, and pernicious to *England*) took their rise, one of them upon a Quarrel and murder of an *English* Gentleman flying to *Robert* for Protection, who gave him lands, which retain the name to this day; the *Spensers* (upon whose account this quarrel arose) were soon after discomposed, and ruined, and *Edward* himself dethroned, and (as is said) murdered at *Pontfract* Castle, by means of his wife, and *Edward* his Son succeeded, the III. of that name; *Bruce* in the mean time, composing himself to the cares of Peace, by Act of Parliament settles the Inheritance of the Kingdom upon his Son (though a Child) and in case of his decease, to *Robert Stuart* his Grandchild by his Daughter, and for preventing any pretences of *Baliol* (being then old and miserable in *France*) a full release of all his Claim; but the active young *Edward* filling them with the terrour of a new *Bruce*, repaired the defects of his age, and travels, by substituting *Thomas Randolph* his Vice-Roy, whom, with *James Dowglas*, he sent with a flying Army of Horse, into *England*, the better to elude the prevailing force they were to expect, and it happened accordingly, for after tedious Marches, and hardships on both sides, they parted without a stroke, saving onely that

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Dowglas with two hundred Horse, beat up the Quarters of the *English* Camp, and cut (as is said) two Ropes of the Kings Tent, and made a good Retreat; this begat a Truce for three years, and afterwards (1328.) a dishonorable Concession in a Parliament at *Southampton* of all the *Scottish* privileges, and independencies of that *Crown* (for which some after smarted) with the Concession of some Counties, and Rendition of Monuments, the *Scots* paying thirty thousand Marks: *Bruce* finding himself wasted by age and toil, left the Tuition of the Nonage of his Son to *Randolph* and *Dowglas*, retiring himself to the Abby of *Kilross*, confirming the Settlement of the Kingdom upon his Son *David* (then 8 years old) and *Stuart*, as he had done before, leaving these three Counsells behind him (*Illustrious Spirits that have long moved in great Orbs, being best measured, when they are falling below their Horizon.*) 1. Not to let any man solely command the

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Aebnea. 2. Never to put all their Strength at one hazard with the *English*. 3. Never to make long Truces with them. The first being to be feared by their power at Sea. The second for the Fertility, Power and Numbers of the *English*. The third, to prevent the Enervation of a long Peace. Thus he dyed, leaving Charge with *Dowglas* to convey his heart to the *Holy Land* (whither himself had designed an Expedition) but *Dowglas*, assisting them of *Arragon* against the *Saracens*, was there cut to pieces: Thus ended the reign of *Robert Bruce*. "A Prince, that mounting the Throne over the Carcasses of his neerest kindred, encountering with the greatest difficulties and calamities of a Countrey oppressed by powerful and martial Enemies, bravely struggled with the disadvantages, and left behind him the Character of a great Captain, and a prudent Prince, and such an one as whose Reputation relies upon his single virtue, unless you will say he had the assistance of the heads and hands of his Counsellors and Captains, yet even in the chusing of One, and the obeying the Other, it must be confest he was a man excellently squared out for Government, and a man the most fit to arrest our Conquests in that Nation.

Yet, by the way, we shall take up one Remark, How much the fortune and reputation of any people, depends upon the Conduct of their Supreme Governour; and we cannot have better instance, than by reflecting upon the preceding History. *Edward I.* (worthily called *Coeur de Lion*) brought them in their greatest power upon their knees; His Son (an effeminate and weak Prince, enchanted with Flatteries, and lost in Softness) could not preserve an acquired Dominion, but lost it with ignominy; His Son, for a time (which we must call his pupillage of War, he did such wonders afterwards) was unsuccessful, and all this through the Opposition, Courage and Conduct of one

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one unfortunate person; And indeed, upon survey of all Histories, we shall find, that the ability and excellency of the Prince hath been the most powerful ascendent of the Genius of a Nation, and that the Governing mind of the World, when ever it determines any to glorious actions, raises up such Leaders, as by their wisdom, and example, may lead them to the performance of its own secret determinations.

And again, How infectious the example of a bad or weak Prince, which, like an unhappy contagion, perverts and infects the manners of a people, and so much the more easily seduces them, by how much the mind of man is inclinable to understand better things, and pursue the worse, and most people are more easily emasculated into Vice, than tutored into Virtue.

This Prince being gone to his long home,

DAVID BRUCE

His Son, succeeding, his Coronation was deferred till permission could be had from Rome to make the business more solemn. The first thing memorable in his reign was the suppression of a sort of Thieves, by Randolph, who (if you will believe the Scottish Story) was soon after poisoned by a Monk, yet bore it so, as he eluded another invasion, though he dyed soon after in the year 1331. the Government devolving to the Earl of Mar, in which he was scarce warm, when news was brought that Edward Baliol was seen in the Fryth with a Formidable Fleet; And it was upon this occasion, Lawrence Twine, a Fugitive Englishman, that had planted himself in Scotland, being for his lewd life excommunicated, slew the Bishop of Final, and used such inducements to Edward (Son of John Baliol, formerly King) by the minority of the King, the raging discontents of the People and Exiles, the want of the Regents, Randolph and Douglass, that he, knowing Edward prepared great Forces against Scotland, perswaded him to imbarque in the Enterprize, and he made so good a Party, that he landed at Kingkorn, and defeated Alexander Seatoun, who made some opposition; and marching to Perth, did, by a secret passage over the River, rout the Enemy, slay the most considerable Commander, and take the Town, taking Prisoners also many of the best quality, so that growing numerous, by the accession of such as had a mind to share in his good and unexpected Fortune, he in the year 1332. caused himself to be Crowned King at Scone, by the name of

EDWARD BALIOL.

But the party of the Bruces not resting here, send him to Philip of France with his wife, and choose Andrew Murray, his Cousin, Regent, and making a party, after three Moneths siege, re-

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recovered *Perth*, *Baliol* in the mean time was at *Annandale*, receiving the voluntary submission of the Countrey, among whom (so high was the Reputation of his Acquests) that *Alexander Bruce*, L. of *Card* and *Galloway*, forsook his Kinsman, and submitted to the Conquerour, who, by this means, became so besotted with a contempt of the Enemy, and so neglected Discipline, which being known to the Vice-Roy, he sent a party of Horse under *Archibald Douglas*, and others, who beat up his quarters, and routed them, himself escaping half naked, and his most considerable Friends slain. The Nobility hereupon flocking to the Party of the *Bruces*, they consult, and resolve, that *Baliol* acts but the King of *England*'s Designs, fortifie *Berwick* and the Borders, and standing in this posture of Defence, sent to K. *Philip* and *David*, to give them account of things. Nor were the *English* unwilling to take the Advantage of the Discord, he therefore protects *Baliol*, and under pretence of demanding *Berwick*, which was denyed, brings an Army against *Scotland*, besieges *Berwick* by Land & Sea, which to divert, *Archibald Douglas*, newly appointed Vice-Roy, makes an attempt upon the *English*, but was routed with great loss, in the year 1333. which occasioned the Rendition of the Town; *Edward* hereupon withdrawing into *England*, leaves the reducement of *Scotland* to the care of *Baliol* and *Edward Talbot*, who gained it all except some few Strengths; *Baliol* (though disturbed with a controversie about the Lands of *John Moubray*) surveys the Country, fortifies the Castle of *Rothsay*, narrowly pursues *Robert Stuart* (after King) who in a small bark escaped to the Garrison of *Dumbarton*, and after laies siege to the Castle in the Lake *Leven*, which he left to the Management of Sir *John Sterlin* and others, but *Sterlin* going to a Fair at *Dunfermling*, the besieged let the Lake into his Trenches, and raised the siege. The *English* came in again with an Army, swept all, carryed *Baliol* home with them, and left *Cumin* Earl of *Athol*, Lieutenant of *Scotland*, who wasted all the Lands of the *Stuarts*. By this *Robert Stuart* unexpectedly breaks out, and being followed by the *Cambrills*, takes the Castle of *Eotan*, and having access of many considerable persons, is made Vice-Roy, and forces *Cumin* to his party, and dispersing the War, called a Parliament at *Perth*, where nothing could be done by reason of the dissension of *Cumin* and *Douglas*. But the *English* enter with a great Army, and (though their Auxiliary *Guelders* were routed) take *Perth*, but their Fleet being harraist at Sea, were forced to retreat, and the rather in design of a *French War*; but some of the Nobles still standing out, the *English* landing in *Murray* reduced all, and, leaving *Baliol*, return. Next year the

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the English besieged *Dunbar*, and sent in two Parties under *Talbot* and *Monford*, which though they were both routed, yet the siege continued; but the English having received loss by the valour of *Robert Stuart*, after six moneths stay, being called into *France*, raised their siege; *Murray* in the mean time dying, *Stuart* was created Vice-Roy till the Return of *David*, and having the first year by the means of *W. Douglas*, gained some petty Victories, did the next besiege *Perth*, which after four Moneths stay was reduced, and a little after *Sterlin*, and (by Stratagem) the Castle of *Edinburgh*; *Alexander* making a happy Expedition into *Northumberland*, and taking *Roxburgh*, and the Scots regaining all their ground, except *Berwick*. In the year 1342. *David*, after 9. years stay, returns, and after quieting of some dissentions, resolves an expedition into *England*, though dissuaded by his Council, by reason of want of Victuals, making *John Randolph* General, himself going incognito, and for two Moneths together depopulated *Northumberland*, but after, declaring himself General, made a second Expedition, which met little opposition by reason of the diversion of the English strength in *France*, a third to as little purpose. A Peace for two years was treated of, which *David* would not accept, without the consent of *Philip* of *France*, who having a great defeat given him by *Edward*, excited him, by all means, to an invasion, which his friendship perswaded him to (though things at home were not in Order) and having Marcht so far as the County of *Durham*, had his Army routed, and was there taken Prisoner; The English limits being enlarged as far as *Cockburn*, and all *Scotland*, in a manner, depopulated by the Plague and deadly fewds, yet by the encouragement of *John* Son of *Philip* the French King, some were still making Incursions, and an unsuccessful attempt on *Berwick*. By this time *John* of *France* was Prisoner to *Edward*, whom the Scots courted as full of Honour and Victory, for the delivery of their own, who (by the Mediation of the Pope) for a great sum of Money, was redeemed, and set free, after eleven years Captivity, and at his Return punished some of those who had deserted him at *Durham*, and endeavoured to remove the succession of the Crown, from *Robert Stuart*, to whom he was some years after reconciled. The last five years of his reign were spent in appeasing domestick fewds, and are notable for a great inundation and plague, but things quieting in the year 1363. he retired into a Monastery, and declared (in case of his decease) *Edward*, or his Son, for their King. This, whether it was caused by some former Oath, or from weariness of War, or design of quiet to Both Nations, which being

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ing universally disliked by the Estates it was like to breed a dissention, which his wisdom closed up. All was now quiet but the Highlanders, whom he appeased by their mutual discords, when Fate in the 47. year of his age, the 39. of his Reign, came to Eternal Rest, in the Castle of Edinburgh, in the year

1370.

By this King and his competitor Baliol (who went out in the snuff) we may in part measure the interests and advantages of Princes; the one by the assistance of a Potent Neighbour did unexpected things, yet failed in Conduct and Management; the other, wanting neither spirit nor vigilancy, became a Captive and ineffectual Prince; which may give us occasion to observe, That though Travel do best enrich the mind with variety of observation, yet it is not so successfull in Princes, for their Minds not being exempted from humane weakness, may draw in tinctures and prejudices not consistant with the humors of them they are to govern, and by knowing abroad grow strangers at home, neglecting to study the humor of the People they are set over, the disquisition of which is certainly the greatest Mystery and Chain of Government: The People being an unruly Beast, easily led, impossible to be forc'd, and the Magick that so powerfully forces them, no other than a piercing, discerning, flattering, or eluding their Humour.

This was Davids Fundamental fault, which, like Error in the first concoction, multiplied it self through the rest of his Reign. He was bred a Stranger, knew not the disposition of his people, met with troublesome Times, and a Formidable Enemy, and therefore he may very well be charged with three oversights. First, after three, not unfortunate, incursions into England, then employed by France, not to rest there with his proportion of glory and prey: But secondly, By the allurements of the French King, and that upon a score of Friendship; whereas Friendships of Princes and Private Men are different, the one being particular, the other diffusive and concerning Millions; besides, that Princes are to consider the interest of their States, not their private inclinations. And for the third, To make an invasion, when he left so high discontents in a turbulent people behind, besides those of his own, that by force, obligation or interest were devoted to a victorious Enemy, and assured of his own Country, was very imprudential, both in going to find out an Enemy, whose force he knew not, and leaving behind him Subjects, whose malice and force he understood not.

But no more to disturb his ashes; Had he had another Country, another Enemy, another Education, and other Circumstances of Time, he might have been as glorious as any of his Predecessors; it is the more probable (though the Change of Time does often heighten and aggravate the Vices of Princes) there is nothing either Cruel or Vicious recorded of him. So that even in the severest sense we may dismiss

to the Reader.

dismiss him with this Character, That he rather was unhappy than sloathful in his Government.

This mans eyes being for ever closed, the Nobility appointed a meeting for the accepting of

ROBERT STUART

For their King, as he was formerly designed, who appeased the dissention of the Earl *Douglas* by marrying his Daughter to the Earls Son. His first two years were spent in making incursions upon the *English*; the Kings wife dying in the next year, he maries *Elizabeth Moor* his own Concubine, the better to legitimate the children he had by her, and them he honoured with Titles, and declared his Successors; two years after an attempt is made on *Berwick*, but in vain, and *Talbots* Expedition frustrated, but a Truce for three years was concluded; which being expired, little quarrels awoke again, and occasioned the Duke of *Lancaster* to be sent thither with a great Army and Navy, though not with the same fortune at Sea as at Land, which occasioned the return of the Duke, who was pursued by some small depredations of *William Douglas*, though his Son of the same name, and some others, during a Treaty, made an inroad as far as *Newcastle*. *Robert* having assistance from *France*, is forced to retire, especially upon the news of *Richards* (Grand-child and Successor to *Edward* the third,) marching with a great Army, fac'd the *Scots* with an unbloody bravery. The *Scots* designing to besiege *Roxburgh*, but quarrelling with the *French*, it came to nothing; which occasioned so much dissention, that it arrived at this pass, That the *French* should pay for their plunder and be dismiss'd, their general remaining as hostage for their satisfaction; whilst *William Douglas* (who had married the Kings Daughter) makes an expedition into *Ireland*, plunders *Kerlingford*, and knowing his Father to be employ'd against the *English*, hastens to his assistance. The attempt was in affront of *Richard* then struggling with Domestick difficulties; But they of *Scotland* being unable to live without War and Rapine, they were resolved to make a business of it, and because the King, and his eldest Son were infirm, came to choose (privately) the second for their Leader; but this being discovered by the *English*, they altered their Resolution, and resolved to divide themselves, one by the way of *Berwick*, the other of *Carlisle*, the former party led by *Douglas* gave a defeat to the Lord *Percy*, with the loss of his Life (the other not having the like Success) who impatiently fighting before the coming up of the Bishop of *Durham*'s Forces, lost his own and indangered the others. This happened in the year 1388. at *Otterburn* in *Northumberland*. The King being

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spent with age, makes *Robert* his second Son his Vice-Roy, (his eldest being unactive) who to affront *Peircey*, that seemed to lessen the loss, led in an Army, but after facing returned with some little depredation. Soon after a Peace was mediated between the *French* and *English*, in which *Robert*, without consent of a Parliament, would not be comprized; But his doubts were all resolved by death in the year 1390. when he had lived 74. years, and reigned 19. being followed to the grave with such acts of Barbarism, as have been frequent in that place.

He is a Prince we find little said of, as to his person, and possibly best to be considered in the Negative; We find many things done by his Captains, not by him; which notwithstanding we may rather attribute to the stirring and violent humour of that age, than either his age, want of Genius, or love of quiet; yet herein appears somewhat of his Character, that meeting with turbulent times, and a martial people, he met not with any Insurrections, and was a gainer; and though he did it by other hands, we must suppose that their Motions were directed by his Brain, that communicated Motion and Spirits unto them, since the Minds of Kings, like the first Mover, turn all about, yet are not perceived to move, and it was no humane wit said their hearts were unscrutable.

The same year his Eldest Son *John* was called to succeed, who thinking that name ominous to Kings (and there wanted not examples) as of him of *England*, and him of *France*, and fancying somewhat of the felicity of the two former *Roberts*, was crowned King by the name of

ROBERT the III.

This man being unactive, the weight of the Government rested upon his Brother *Robert*. The first seven years of his Reign past in a calm with *England*, by reason of two Truces, but not without some fierce feuds among his Subjects, one whereof was very memorable between *Thomas Dunbar* Earl of *Murray*, and *James Lindsay* Earl of *Crawford*, and was most high, insomuch that seeing the difficulty of reducing them, he resolved to make this proposition to them, That 300. of each side, should try it by dint of Sword before the King, the conquered to be pardoned, and the Conquerour advanced; This being agreed on, a place was appointed on the Northside of *St. Johnstons*, but when they came to join battel, there was one of one side missing, whom when his party could not supply, and none would relinquish the other, a Tradesman stepped out, and for half a *French Crown*, and promise of maintenance for his life, filled up the company. The fight was furious, but none behaved himself more furiously than the Mercenary Champion, who they say was the greatest

to the Reader.

test cause of the Victory, for of his side there remained ten grievously wounded, the other party had but one left, who not being wounded, yet being unable to sustain the shock of the other, threw himself into the *Tey* and escaped. By this means the fiercest of two *Clanns* being cut off, the remainder, being headless, were quiet. Two years after the King in Parliament made his two Sons Dukes, a title then first brought into *Scotland*. Next year *Richard* the second of *England* being forced to resign, *Henry* the fourth succeeded, in the beginning of whose reign, though the Truce was not ended, the seeds of War began to bloom out, and upon this occasion, *George* Earl of *March* had betrothed *Elizabeth* his Daughter to *David* the Kings eldest Son: *Archibald* Earl of *Dowglas*, not brooking this, gets a vote of Parliament for revocation of this marriage, and by the power of *Robert*, the Kings Brother, made a marriage between *Mary* his Daughter, and *David*, and, giving a greater sum, got it confirmed in Parliament. The Earl of *March*, nettled at this, demands redress, but being not heard, leaves the Court, and with his Family and Friends goes into *England*, to the Lord *Peircey*, an utter Enemy of the *Dowglases*, waits *March*, and especially depra-dating the lands of the *Dowglases*. The *Scots* declare the Earl of *March* an enemy, and send to demand him up of the *English*, who deny to surrender him. This made *Hot-spur* *Peircey* and *March*, make several incursions into *Scotland*, till at last they were repulsed at *Linton-Bridge* by the *Dowglases*. This was about the year four hundred, at which time War was denounced, and the *English* entered with a great Army, took *Haddington* and *Liech*, and laid siege to *Edenburgh* Castle, *David* the Kings Son being within it, which the new Governour, ambitiously delaying to relieve, the *English*, satisfied with the terroure they brought, retired again. After which *March* did not cease his little incursions; which to be revenged of, *Dowglas* divided his forces into two Squadrons, the first to *Halyburton*, who returned from *Barmborough*, with some prey; the second and greater to *Patrick* *Hepburn*, who unwarily roving with his prey, was set on by the *English*, and with all the youth of *Lothian*, put to the Sword. To revenge this, *Dowglas* gets together 10000. men, and passing beyond *Newcastle*, met with young *Peircey*, &c. who at *Homildon*, a little village in *Northumberland*, in the year 1401. gave him and his Party such a considerable defeat, as *Scotland* had not receiv'd the like for a long time. This put *Peircey* in hopes to reduce all beyond the *Fryth*, but the troubles at home withdrew him from that design. By this *Annabel* the Queen dying,

1398.

1400.

The Preface

David her Son, who by her means had been restrained, broke out into his natural disorders, and committed all kind of Rapine and Luxury. Complaint being brought to his Father, he commits him to his Brother the Governor (whose secret design being to root out the off-spring) the business was so ordered, as that the young man was shut up in Falkland Castle, to be starved, which yet was for a while delayed, one woman thrusting in some thin Oaten Cakes at a chink, & another giving him milk out of her papp's through a Trunck. But both these being discovered, the youth being forced to tear his own members, dyed of a multiplied death; which murder being whispered to the King, and the King enquiring after it, was so abused by the false representations of his Brother, that grief and imprecations was all the Relief he had left him, as being now retired sickly to Bute-Castle, and unable to punish him. The King being solicitous of James his younger Son, is resolved by the example of the good usage of David, to send him to Charles the sixth of France, & having taken Shipping at the Basse, as he past by the Promontory of Flamborough, whether forc'd by tempest, or that he was Seasick, he was forced to land, taken by the English, and detained, notwithstanding the allegation of a Truce of eight years, and his Fathers Letters. And though it came to the Privy-Council to be debated; yet his detention was carried in the Affirmative. This advantage he had by his Captivity, that he was well and carefully educated; but the News so struck his Father, that he had almost presently dyed, but being carried into his Chamber, with voluntary abstinence and sorrow he shortened his life, three daies longer, viz. to the first of April 1406.

He was a man of a goodly and a comely personage, one rather fit for the tranquillity of a private life, than the agitations of Royalty, and indeed such an one whose Reigns do little else but fill up Chronologies with the number of their years.

Upon this the Parliament confirm Robert for Governour, a man of parts able enough for that employment, but a man of such a violent and inveterate ambition, as would sacrifice any thing to make it fuel to it self. Soon after March and Douglas were reconciled.

In the year 1411. Donald the Islander, Lord of the Bute, enters Ross, as his pretended inheritance, with ten thousand men, and easily reduced it, and flushed by this, goes to Murray, which being strengthless, he easily mastered, and pass'd spoiling into Bagy, and approached Aberdeen. To stop this torrent, Alexander Earl of Mar, followed by most of the

the Nobility, met him at *Harley*, a Village beyond *Tey*, where they joined in so bloody a Battel, and lost so many Noble and Considerable Persons, that though Night parted them, neither could pretend to the Victory. To this year doth the University of *Saint Andrews* owe its rise. The next ten years nothing was done between the *Scotch* and *English*; *Henry* the V. succeeding his Father, and being wholly intent for *France*, there was little to do between the two Nations, unless some small incursions. In the year 1419. auxiliaries were sent into *France*, and employed in *Turain*, but they making merry in the Easter-Holidays, the Duke of *Clarence*, being informed thereof, marches with a party to them; but notwithstanding finding a stout repulse, was himself, with many of his Souldiers, slain. Whilst this happens in *France*, in the year 1420. *Robert* the Governour dies, and *Mordack* his Son, a Sor, was put in his place, which he was so fit for, that he could not govern his three Sons, which was the cause of the Fathers and their ruines. This Domestick Change called home the Forces employed in *France*, but things being settled, others went in their places. *Henry* of *England*, hearing of the Death of *Clarence*, made *John* Duke of *BEDFORD* his Vice-Roy, himself intending to follow, and carry *JAMES* of *Scotland* along with him, the better either to winn or suspend the hearts of the *Scots*; but it was in vain, for they said they would not obey a man, that had not his own Liberty. Much action past afterwards between them and the *English*, but we hasten to close with the Author.

1419.

MORDACK, as it hath been said, being Governour, having neglected all Discipline at home, suffered his Sons to come to that petulancy, that they were not only offensive to all the people, but with all disobedient to their Father, who having a brave *Faulcon*, which his Son *WALTER* had often begged, but in vain, he snatch'd it out of his Fathers hand, and wrung off her neck, which his Father being angry at, *Well*, saies he, *Since I cannot govern thee, I will bring one shall govern us both*: And from that day he ceased not to further the Redemption of the *KING*, which was after Ordered at an Assembly at *Perth*, and an honourable Embassy sent into *England*, With which this Author begins his History, and we conclude this petty Labour.

The succeeding part, which is to continue where he leaves, is expected to be worthily performed by Mr. Saunderson, and the precedent by the ingenious and learned Mr. Christopher Irwin.

But because we have made a part of promise to say somewhat of the

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of the Author, who hath left himself the memory of an ingenious man, by the things we have of his; and for that it is but too common ingratitude, to leave us better acquainted with the thoughts of men, than with their persons and qualities, many excellent Spirits leaving only their Spiritual parts behind them, and little of their Corporal but their names, we shall set down in brief what we understand concerning him.

WILLIAM DRUMMOND was the Son of Sir JOHN DRUMMOND, and was born in the year 1588. and was brought up in Edinburgh, where having past through his course of Philosophy, he took the Degree of Master of Arts, and in the year 1606. went into FRANCE, to study the Lawes, as a way to raise him to preferment at Court. But his wit being of a greater delicacy, could not engage on the toyls and difficulties of that study, as being wholly enclined to ease and retirement, and a prosecution of the easier and softer entertainments of the Muses. In this humour (for he was especially addicted to POETRY, having for that purpose sufficiently mastered the GREEK, LATINE, FRENCH, SPANISH, and ITALIAN Tongues, as may appear by all his things of that nature) lived retiredly with his Brother-in-Law, till he was five and forty years of age, at which time he unexpectedly married MARGARITE LOGANE, a younger Daughter of the House of RESTELRIG.

He was not more retired in his Person than careless of his Fame, (all his Poems being printed in loose sheets, and only addressed to his Friends.) Yet though he retreated from all the World, yet he was still found out, for all the Learned, and men of Quality, gave him his due respect. As for his own Countrey-men, the Earl of STERLIN, LEOCHEM, and Doctor JOHNSON. Besides, though he were little in ENGLAND, yet DANIEL, DRAYTON, and JOHNSON visit him by their Letters, and testified their esteem of him. All that we have of him is this Book, and his Poems, of which when they are to be published, you will have better information. In this manner he continued a harmless, and a virtuous life, till in the year 1649. he was summoned to pay his great debt to Nature, having left a little before his death, a quantity of books to the Library of Edinburgh.

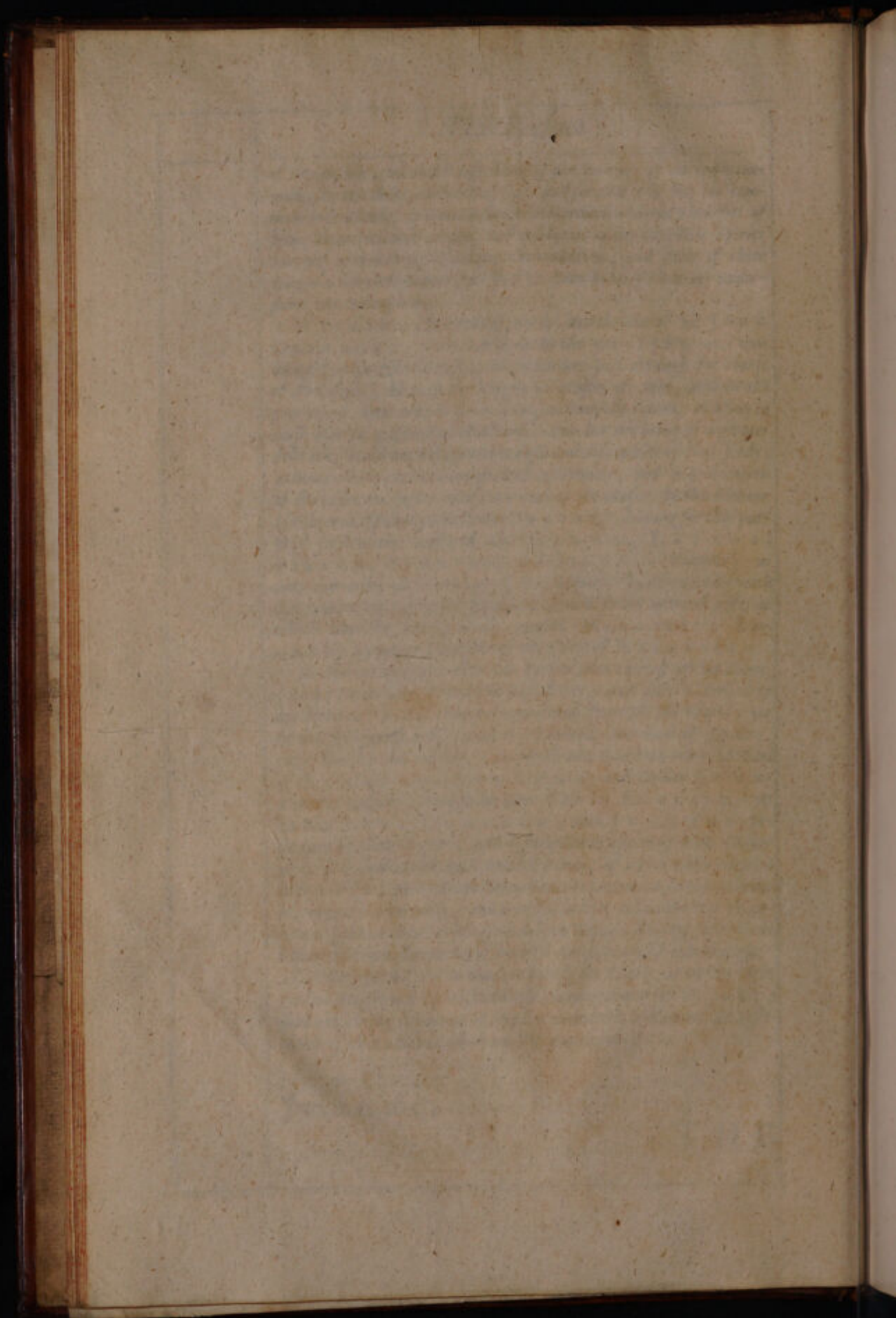
Having premised thus much to satisfy the Reader, as worthy to be foreknown, though I have had little encouragement for my pains, I shall cease being ingenious in another mans book, and attend the restitution of that without which my self cannot subsist.

From my Chamber

Jan. 24. 1652.

THE

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JAMES: I. KING OF

Scotes. Anō: 1424

R. Gaywood fecit:



I

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
Reign of James the first,
KING of
SCOTLAND.



THE Nobles of *Scotland* being wearied with the form of their present Government; for though they had a *King*, they enjoyed not the happiness of his sway, by his restraint afar off, under the power of a Stranger; some of them were possessed with hopes by the change of the *Head*, to find a change in the *Body* of the State, and a flow of their ebbing Fortunes; the *Church-men* and the *Gentry* having ever continued loyal and well-affected to the Lawful Heir of the Crown; the *Commons*, men delighting in Novations, and ordinarily preferring uncertainties, things unseen and to come, to what for the time they did hold and enjoy; the Governor of the Kingdom also himself, irritated by the misdemeanour of his Children, and forecasting the danger he might be plunged into, if the States should purchase the recovery of their King, he not complying to their Design: all unanimously and together determine without longer prolongings to work the delivery of their Native Prince JAMES forth of Eng-

land where he had been detained eighteen years as a Prisoner.

They who were chosen and got Commission to negotiate his Liberty were *Archembald* Earl of *Dowglass*, Son to *Archembald* Duke of *Turrain*, *William Hay* Constable of the Realm, *Alexander Irwin* of *Drumm* Knight, *Henry Lightoun* Bishop of *Aberdeen*, *Alexander Cornwall* Arch-Dean of *Lothian*.

These coming to London were graciously received by the State, and severally entertained by King *James*, and so many friends as either his Alliance or Virtues had acquired. After some few daies stay desiring to have audience in Counsel they were admitted, where Bishop *Lightoun* is said to have spoken to this effect.

The respect and reverence which the Nation of the Scots carryeth towards all Kings is all where known, but most that love and loyalty which they have to the sacred Persons of their own native Princes: for as Monarchy is the most ancient form of Government, so have they ever esteemed it the best, it being more easie to find one instructed and trained up in heroical virtues, than to find many. And how well soever Governours and Vice-Gerents rule the Commonwealth, yet is that Government but as the light of the Moon or stars in absence of the Sun, and but representations of shadows for reall Bodies. This hath moved the three estates of that Kingdom to direct us here unto you.

Our King these many years hath been kept from us, upon just or unjust Grounds we will not argue, that providence which hath appointed every thing to its own end, hath done this for the best, both to you and us, and we are now to treat with you for his Delivery. Beseeching you to remember that his Father of Sacred memory recommended him out of that general duty which one Prince oweth to another, to your Kings Protection, in hope of Sanctuary, and in request of ayd and comfort against secret, and therefore the more dangerous, Enemies. And to confess the Truth, hitherto he hath been more assured amongst you, than if he had remained in his own Countrey, your favours being many waies extended towards him: having in all liberal Sciences and vertues brought him up. That his abode with you seemeth rather to have been a remaining in an Academy, than in any Captivity, and thus he had been lost if he had not been lost. Besides, though we have the happiness to claim his Birth and Stem, ye have the claim of his Succession and Education, He being now matched with the Royall Blood of England in Marriage. Thus his Liberty which we intreat for, is a benefit to your selves, and those Princes which shall claim the descent of his off-spring. For if it should fall forth (as what may not by the variable changes of Kingdomes come to pass?) that this Prince by Usurpers and Rebels were disgarnished of his own Crown, they are your Swords which should brandish, to set him on his Royall throne. We ex-

pect

peit that as ye have many waies rendred him yours, ye will not refuse to engage Him yet more by his Liberty, which he must acknowledge wholly and freely to receive from you: and by benefits and and love to overcome a King, is more than by force of Arms. And since he was not your Prisoner by chance of Warr (having never raised Arms against you) but by way of Protection detained here, and entertained, so ye will, respecting your ancient honour and Generosity, send him freely back to his own; yet if it be so that ye will have acknowledgement, for what ye have bestowed on his education, the distress of the present estate of his Subjects and Crown considered, We will not stand upon trifles of Money for the Redemption of a Prince above all price.

The Lords of the Council were diverse waies inclined to this Embassie, some thought it not fit to dismiss him. For his remaining in England seemed the more to assure the kingdome of Scotland unto them; having the King and his children in their custody what dared they not enterprize, or not bring to pass? Or if Scotland should plot any thing by way of Rebellion, the King having his party within the Realm, by the assistance of the English would keep under the other Factions; and thus the Estate by both being made weak, it would be a fair breach for a Conquest, and the annexing that Kingdome to the Crowne of England.

That he knew too much of the Estate and affairs of England to be sent away to a Nation ever their Enemies. That being at liberty and amongst his own, he might resent the injury of his long restraint.

Others of the Council thought it best to dismiss him, They had learned by experience that the keeping of the King of Scots hindered no waies the Scots from assisting the French, yea rather that it did exasperate their choller, and make them in Revenge addict themselves wholly to the French: the Governour no waies keeping to the English, and siding the French, upon whom to be revenged they could find no surer way than to set at liberty the King, whose return of necessity must needs change the face of the State, and trouble him. As for the conquest of the Crown of Scotland, it was not at that time of such moment for England, they having the most part of France in their Subjection, which was as much, if not more, as they could hold, then it would prove a more harmless and sure purchase to make Scotland theirs, by the Succession of Lady Jane of Sommerfet, than by war, the event whereof is ever doubtful and beyond any assurance of Man. The Liberty of the King of Scots might prevent the encreasing strength of the Kings Enemies in France, and secure the Peace and tranquillity of the Commonwealth at home: King James being all English by education, if he pro-

ved not of their Party, yet he must prove neutral to both the Kingdoms.

Henry the sixth, then King of England, being of under-age was governed by his three Uncles of his Fathers side, Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, who was made Protector of his Person and Realm, John Duke of Bedford, who was established Regent of France, and Thomas Duke of Excester. But Henry Beauford Cardinal, Bishop of Winchester and Chancellor of England, a man eminent in Blood and Riches, Uncle to the Lady Jane, in effect governed all. These gave way, rather then approved that the King of Scots should be set at liberty and sent home. And though they would have dismissed him freely, in respect of the Dowry of his Queen, which was not delivered, having use of present moneys for the maintenance of the Wars in France, and the more to cover the injustice of his Captivity, they thought it expedient to set a Ransom upon him.

The Commissioners having met, it was declared, that for a sufficient sum of moneys their King might return and enjoy his own Liberty; the one half to be paid in hand, able Hostages remaining in England till the other half was fully discharged. The Ransom agreed upon was four hundred thousand Marks, but by the power of the Cardinal the third was discharged for which he was long after accused before the King by the Duke of Gloucester.

The Governour and Estate of Scotland, having known the sum laid upon them for the Liberty of the King, though the hasty acquiring of it was grievous unto them, preferring Glory and things necessary to matters of money, immediately dispatched so much as could be gathered, together with a great many young Noblemen of the Kingdom to remain Hostages for the rest; who (after the English Writers) were David son to the Earl of Athole, Alexander Earl of Crawford, the Lord Gordon, John de Lyndesay, Patrick Son and Heir to Sir John Lyon, David de Ogleby, Sir William de Ruthen, Miles Graham, David Stewart and William Oliphant. These were honorably received entertained and kept. The Kings Father in Law, the Earl of Somerset, the Cardinal his Brother, accompanied their Niecee to the Borders, and there taking their leave returned back. The King with the rest of their Train, received with many Troops of Nobles and Gentlemen, who swarmed from all parts of the Kingdom to give him a dutifull welcome into his Native soyl, and themselves the contentment of beholding one they had so long desired and expected, with loud acclamations and applauses of the Commons as he held his Progress on the Passion Week in Lent came to Edinburgh.

During his abode there, he assembled many of the Estates, listened to their Petitions, prepared for the approaching Parliament.

liament, which had been summoned before his coming. The Solemnities of *Easter* finished, the King came with his *Queen* to *Perth*, and from thence in the beginning of the moneth of *May* to *Scone*, where the year 1424. by *Mordock* the Governor, Duke of *Albany* and Earl of *Fife* (to whom that charge by custom of the Kingdom did appertain) and *Henry* Bishop of *S. Andrews* the 27. year of his Age, there was a joynt Coronation of himself and his *Queen*, being according to the computation of the old *Scottish* History, the hundreth and one King of *Scotland*.

At which time *Sigismund*, son to *Charles* the fourth, was Emperour of the *West*. *John* the seventh, the son of *Andronicus* of the *East*; *Amurath* the second, Great *Turk*; *Alphonso* the fifth, King of *Spain*; *Charles* the seventh, King of *France*; *Henry* the sixth, King of *England*; and with *Martine* the fifth, many claimed the Chair of *St. Peter*.

An. Dom.
1424.

The ends in calling the Parliament were the Coronation of the King, to make the People see a Princes authority was come where they had but lately a Governours; the establishing a Peace amongst the Subjects, and taking away all Factions, the exacting a Subsidie for the relief of the Hostages in *England*. To this last, the Nobles held strong hand, by reason many of their Sons were engaged. Here a general Tax was condescended upon through the whole Realm, as twelve pennies of the pound to be paid of all Lands, as well Spiritual as Temporal, and four pennies of every Cow, Ox, Horse, for the space of two years together. When the Commons had taken it grievously that the Subsidie, granted by the States of the Kingdom in Parliament, was exacted mostly of them; after the first Collection, the King pitying their poverty, remitted what was unpaid, and until the Marriage of his Daughter, thereafter never exacted any Subsidie of his Subjects. For he would gently strain milk, and not wring blood from the breast of his Countrey, rendring the disposure thereof, chaste, sincere and pure for expences necessary and profitable, not for profusions, which neither afford contentment nor reputation; for money is both the nerves which give motion and veins, which entertain life in a State. Amongst others whom the King honoured, *Alexander*, second Son to Duke *Mordock*, was dubbed Knight.

The Parliament dissolving, the King came from *Perth* to *Edinburgh*, where having assembled all the present Officers, and such who had born Authority in the State during the time of Duke *Robert*, and Duke *Mordock*, especially those whose charge concerned the Rents of the Crown, he understood by their accounts, that the most part of all the Rents, Revenues and Lands pertaining to the Crown, were wasted, alienated and put away, or then by the Governours bestowed on their friends and followers, the Customs of Towns and Burroughs only excepted.

cepted. This a little incensed his indignation, yet did he smother and put a fair countenance on his passion, seeming to slight what he most car'd for: occasion thereafter no sooner served when he began to countenance and give way to Promoters and Informers (necessary though dangerous Instruments of State, which many good Princes have been content to maintain, and such who were not bad never denyed to hear, but using them no longer then they were necessary for their ends) to rip up secret and hidden crimes, wrongs suffered, or committed during the time of his detension in *England*. He received the complaints of the Churchmen, Countrey Gentlemen, Merchants against all those who had either wronged them or the State, and would have the causes of all Accusers to be heard and examined: Here many to obtain the favour of the Prince, accused others.

Upon pregnant accusations *Walter Stuart* one of the Sons of Duke *Mordock* was Arrested and sent to the *Bast*, to be close kept; so was *Malcolm Fleming* of *Cammernauld* and *Thomas Bayd* of *Kilmarnock* committed to Ward in *Dalkieth*. Not long after (the Nobility interceding) *Malcolm* and *Thomas*, goods being restored which they had taken wrongfully, and Fines laid upon them for their Offence, promising to satisfie all whom they had wrong'd, were pardoned all faults, and then set at Liberty.

The King by listening to Promoters, came to the knowledge of many great insolencies committed by sundry of his Nobles: which as it bred hatred in him, so fear in them, and both appeared to study a Novation; They for their own safety, He to vindicate Justice and his Authority. The Duke had highly resented the committing of his Son, as had his Father in Law the Earl of *Lennox*. The Male-contents being many, if they could have swayed in one body as they came to be of one mind, threatned no small matter. The King from the intelligence of close Meetings, secret Leagues, some Plots of his Nobles, began to forecast an apparent storm in the State, and danger to his own Person; whereupon (being both courageous and wise) he proclaimeth again a Parliament at *Perth*, where the three Estates being assembled in his Throne of Majesty, he spoke in this manner;

I have learned from my tender years that Royalty consisteth not so much in a Chair of State, as in such actions which do well become a Prince. What mine have been since my coming Home and Government among you, I take first God, and then your selves for witnesses. If all of them be not agreeable to you all, and if any rigorous dealing be used against some, Let him who is touched lay aside his particular, and look to the setting of Justice in the State, and publick Good of the whole Kingdom,

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his Captivity should be restored unto them.

The Body of the Estate holding good for the King, *Mordoch* Duke of *Albany* with his Sons *Walter* and *Alexander* were presently arrested and committed: as were likewise *Duncan* Earl of *Lennox*, and *Robert Graham* (a Man that dared give attempt upon those things which no honest man ever could think) they were sent to *Faulkland*, but the Duke to *Carlawerock*. *Archembald* Earl of *Dowglass*, with *William* Earl of *Angus* the Kings Sisters son, *George* Earl of *March*, *Walter Ognylby* were committed, but after set at liberty. *Adam Hepburn* of *Hayles*, *Thomas Hay* of *Yester*, with others were sent to the Castle of *St. Andrews*. That same day the Duke was committed, the King seized on his Castles of *Faulkland* in *Fyfe*, and *Down* in *Monteath*, out of which he removed the Dutcheſs to *Tantallon* in *Lothian*. *James* the youngest Son of the Duke, whom former carriage and harmleſs behaviour had exempted from all ſuſpicion of Treachery after the committing of his Father and Friends, whether of a youthfull inſolency, or deſperate rage, reſolving to do and ſuffer all extremities, or that he was contemned, accompanied with a number of out-laws, and Mountainers on the *Holy-rood Day* called the *Invention of the Croſs*, came to the Town of *Dumbarton*, ſet it on fire, ſurpriſed there *John Stuart* of *Dondonald* ſurnamed the Red, Uncle to the King, ſlew him with thirty others; after which cruelty adviſing with fear and deſpair he fled into *Ireland* where he dyed. The Wife of *Walter Stuart* his Brother, with hertwo ſons *Andrew* and *Alexander*, with *Arthur* a baſe born, haſted with him, where they remained till the reign of King *James* the third.

The barbarous fierceneſs of *James* highly incenſed the King againſt his Father and race, diverted the current of his Clemency; for when he thought by gentle incarceration to have reſtrained their malice, now he finds that that deaf Tyrant the *Law* can only ſecure himſelf and bring reſt to his Subjects. Whereupon the year following he calleth a *Parliament* at *Sterling*, where the eſtates aſſembling, the Duke with his two Sons and Father-in-law the Earl of *Lennox* (accuſations being engroſſed, and articles exhibited againſt them out of the acts of formertimes, of what had been done unjuſtly, cruelly or amiſs during the Kings captivity) were preſented, arraigned, and condemned: *Walter* Earl of *Athole* being Judge, to whom were adjoined many noble men and Barons.

That ſame day on which their ſatall ſentence was pronounced, the two young men *Walter Stuart* and *Alexander* Sonnes to the Duke, were taken forth to the Hill which ariſeth againſt the Caſtle of *Sterling*, and had their heads cut off. The day following *Mordoch* Duke of *Albanie* late Governour, with *Duncane Lennox* Earl of *Lennox* was beheaded. The

The deaths of these Noblemen, were so far from breeding any distaste in the common People, that out of their depraved disposition and envy against their betters, they flowted at their fall, reproached their insolencies, delighted in their execution: and as much without reason railed on them when they were dead, as they had flattered them being alive.

Whether by the wisdom of the King it hath fallen out, who caused abolish the Indictment (being against persons so near unto him in blood) or bluntness of those times, which thought such clear evidences needed no Records, the particulars of the Attaindor of these great men are swallowed up in dark oblivion.

Moved at the Imprisonment of his Son, did *Mordoch* with *Lennox* (hating him whom they had wronged) attempt against the Kings person, and that same very Treason which afterward had success, was it then between the plot, and the execution surprized, and in the very head cut off? The Earl of *Athol*, a man whose desires were both extremely wicked unbounded, was a great actor in this Tragedy.

Did the King, standing in fear of their extraordinary greatness, bend his eyes upon the disposition of the Offenders, squaring their actions by the rule of their intentions, and weighing what, not how far they did offend? for Princes quickly free themselves from their very shadows in matter of jealousy of State. And they have great reason to prevent such crimes which cannot be punished when they are committed, nor should they expect to amend a mischief when the Criminals are become Masters of their Judges.

People believe not that any conjure against a Prince, till they find the Treason to have taken effect, and distrust the Plot till they see him dead. But the Death of such who are suspected to be the Authors of disorders in a Commonwealth, spareth an infinite number of lives, and much civill blood when they are first surprized, neither are too strict circumstances of Law to be observed when a small delay may abolish all observing of order and Laws.

The Duke to raise his own reputation to the disadvantage of the King with all secrecy of his intentions, had procured himself a vast Authority with the Nobles. by a semblance of liberality wasting the Patrimony of the Crown, as remitting Treasons, restoring again Lands annexed to the Crown. He had studied so conciliate to him the minds of the Commons, that the desire of a King did not much touch them, using such moderation in his proceedings that his Government seemed unto many not only tolerable but desirable.

He had essayed to draw the Earl of *Dowglass*, and had drawn the Earl of *March*, to enter into a League with him,

and these Noblemen then in the Castle of *St. Andrews*, divided the Nobility and made them break their Allegiance to the King. Upon which attempt it seemeth that that Act of this Kings second Parliament was made. That no Subjects should league themselves together.

The King esteemed all that Government of *Robert* and *Mordock* to be an usurpation of the Crown, and feared the like thereafter.

His Son *James* had burnt *Dumbarton*, and treacherously killed the Kings Uncle, which was not done without his knowledge, it not Counsel.

Though he relieved the King of his Captivity, he suffered him to remain very long a Prisoner; neither did he practise his deliverance till he perceived the whole States of the Kingdom resolved to call him Home, and was compelled by the injuries of his own Children.

To exasperate new injuries by old rancours, his Father *Robert* spurred by Ambition, had furnished to death the Kings Brother *David* in the Castle of *Faulkland*, to escape whose Tyrannie, the King yet a childe was committed to the protection of stranger Princes. What ever the particulars of their accusations have been, it is above the possibility of any Governor, or Man in eminent place and authority so to carry himself, but a discontented Prince, if he will set him to a tryal, shall bring some one or other of his actions to whirl him within compass of Justice. Thus the imprecation of *Robert* the third took effect upon the race of *Robert* the Governor; for after the death of the Duke of *Rothsay* he is said to have cursed him most deadly, praying as he had slain his Brothers Son, and filled their house with blood, so God would punish him his Stock and Posterity. There is not any wickedness, which beareth not its punishment and repentance at the last, if we can have patience to attend the last act of those Tragedies played on this Theater of the World. By the Attaindor of the Duke, the Earldoms of *Fife*, *Monteith*, and *Lennox* were devolved to the Crown. The Castle of *Inch-Merin* in *Loch-Lommond* which had a while been kept good for *James*, who fled into *Ireland*, by *John Montgomery* and *Humphrey Cunningham* was brought to the obedience of the King.

When the Lords and Gentlemen who were in Prisons, attending the Kings pleasure, understood what necessary justice had been executed upon the Duke and his Sons, they were grievously perplexed; yet the King, like a wise Physician, would take no more blood then might take away the distaste and all further causes of Faction. For within twelve moneths, thereafter he set them all at Liberty, and received them in his wonted favour, upon promise of their loyal demeanour, and dutiful

dutifull obedience in time to come. But being thus freely discharged, the conceit was taken that *Mordocks* head and his sons, with *Lennoxes* was only the aim, and that they were used but as a Countenance of State to dazzle the eyes of the People.

The Wars continuing between the *English* and the *French*, the one to keep what he was in possession of, the other to reobtain what he had lost: *Charles* the seventh, a wise and victorious Prince, knowing the friendship of *Scotland* to be of no small importance to any that would fight against the *English*, the flower and strength of the *Scottish* Souldiers which had followed the *French* Wars being then blasted and spent, sendeth *John Stuart* of *Darnley*, Marshal of a Garrison of Horsemen, with the Earl of *Dowglas* (as the *French* write) then Marshal of *France*, to *Scotland*, to have a fresh supply of Men of Arms, and *Renauld* of *Charteris* Arch-bishop of *Rheymes*, (who there had Crowned his Master, and was Chancellour of *France*) to renew the ancient League between the *French* and *Scots*. But the main business about which the Arch-bishop came, was the trafficking of a Marriage between *Lewis* the Daulphine, though then very young, with *Margaret* Daughter to King *James*. This Match the *English* had either neglected or contemn'd, which afterward they sued for. The renewing of the old League and Amity between the two Nations was easily condescended unto, it being but a witness to the world of their mutual kindness. The chief Articles of which were;

The War or Injury, moved or done by the English men to one of the said Nations, to be as Common-wrong to both.

If the English men make War on the French Nation, then the Scots at the costs and charges of the French King, shall minister to them succours.

Likewise if the Scots be molested by the English Wars, the French Nation having their charges allowed, shall be to them Ayders and Assistors.

That none of both Nations shall either contract or make Peace with the Realm of England, without the consent and agreement of the other.

The Marriage being found commodious for both Nations, was likewise with great contentment agreed upon, and concluded; fresh recruits of Souldiers were levied, and dispatched with the Embassador to *France*.

The South and Champion parts of *Scotland* brought under obedience, and a peacefull Government, the King will have the remotest Countreys of his Kingdom, even those blocked up and baricadoed by the snowy Clifts of *Grantsben*, to acknowledge his Justice. The wildeness of the soyl had made the Inhabitants there more fierce then Fierceness it self, and let them out to all unlawful Riots and Rapines. To restrain their

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nied with many Theeves and Robbers, driveth a great prey of cattel and other spoils from the Confinnes of *Murrey* and *Caithness*; which to recover, *Angus Murrey*, that he might attempt something worthy of his life and liberty, followeth with a great power of like Souldiers; having now Authority to justifie his revenge on a guilty enemy, he overtaketh *Duff* near unto *Strath-Naverne*; There strongly is it fought, neither of the parties being inferiour to other in number, cruelty, or despair. This conflict continued so fierce and eager, that of both sides there remained scarce twelve persons alive, and those so wounded that Justice had not whom to pursue. An overthrow delightful and commodious for the peace and quiet of all the honest and vertuous Subjects of these Countreys.

These many executions nothing appalled one *Mac-Donald*, born in *Ross*, a Thief flitt in all murders, mischievous without mercy, equally greedy of blood and spoil, who by Robberies had acquired great riches. Amongst other cruelties, he is said to have naid horse shoes to the soles of a Widow, because in her grief she had sworn in haste to report his wickedness to the King. Being brought to *Perth* by men of his own qualities, with twelve of his Associates, the King caused them in like manner to be shod as they had served the woman; and when three days, for a spectacle to the people, they had been hurried along the Town, his Companions were Gibbeted, and he made shorter by the head.

Gross enormities cut away, factions repressed, the King maketh a Progress throughout all the parts of his Realm, doing Justice upon all sorts of Malefactors; neither did Pardons granted by the late Governour avail, it being alledged, that they expired by his death; and though small faults might have been passed by such remissions, yet horrible and crying crimes were not within the compass of such authority. Whilest he thus continues in the administration of Justice, the favorable eye of Providence looketh upon him, and in the year 1430. in the moneth of *October*, *Queen Jane* is delivered of two sons at *Holy-Rood-House*, *Alexander* and *James*; the one deceased in his infancy, the other succeeded to his Father and was King. To highten the joy of his people, and diffuse it universally, many prisoners are set at liberty, amongst which were *Archibald* Earl of *Dowglas*, *Sir Gilbert Kennedie*, the Kings Sister sons; the Earl had been keepest in *Locheavon* the other in *Sterling*. They had been committed rather upon suspicion of the times, then men; having spoken too freely against the present Government; *Alexander* Earl of *Ross* was also set at liberty. And that the King intended a real and sincere reconciliation, the Earl of *Dowglas* was made Parent to his Children at the Font; at this solemnity fifty Knights were Dubbed, the first of which was

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Many famous men in all Sciences from the Noblest Universities of Christendom came hither, as to the Sanctuary of the Muses, where often the King himself in person graced their Lessons, and when great matters did not withdraw him, was Umpire to their harmless Conflicts. Being himself religious, he advanced Men learned and of good life to eminent places in the Church; and that the best deservers might be discerned he distinguished the learned in degrees, Making a Law that none should enjoy the room of a Cannon in any Cathedral Church, unless he were Batchelour in Divinity, or at the least of the Cannon Law. Though he challenged King *David* and named him a grievous Saint to the Crown, for dilapidating so much Rent in extraordinary Donations to the Church, yet with great cost and magnificence he founded the Convent of *Charter* in *Perth*, and bestowed fair Revenues upon it: The excellent skill which he had in Musick and delight in *Poesie* made him affect Quiristers, and he was the first that erected in his own Chappels, and the Cathedral Churches of *Scotland*, Organs, being not much known before his Reign to the Nation.

Peace hath its own dangers no less than Wars, yea often such estates as have increased their Dominions, and become mighty by wars, have found their ruin in a luxurious peace: Men by a voluptuous life becoming less sensible of true honour. The Court, and by that example the Countrey, was become too soft and delicate, superfluous in all delights and pleasures. Masques, Banqueting, gorgeous apparel, reveling were not only licensed, but studied and admired: Nothing did please what was not strange and far brought, Charity began to be restrained, publique magnificence falling in private Riot. What was wont to entertain whole families, and a train of goodly men, was now spent in dressing of some little rooms, and the womannish decking of the persons of some few *Hermaphrodites*.

To these the wise King had a while given way, knowing that delicate soft times were more easie to be governed, and a people given to mild arts, and a sweet condition of life, than rough and barbarous, so they turned not altogether womanized: and that it was an easie matter to bring them back again to their old posture. At these abuses some of the severer sort of the Clergy began to carp, yet could they not challenge the Prince, who in the entertainment of his own person, scarce exceeded the degree of any private Man, yea was often under the Pomp and Majesty of a King: But the blemish of all this excess was laid on the *English*, who by the Queen (their Countrey woman) with new guises dayly resorted hither, and turned new-fangle the Court. The King

not only listened to their complaints, but called a Parliament to satisfy their humours. Here *Henry Wardlaw* Bishop of *S. Andrews*, highly aggravating the abuses and superfluities of Court and Countrey, all disorders were pry'd into, and Statutes made against them. They abolished riots of all sorts of *Pearl* (many Rivers in Scotland affording them not only for use but for excess) only women were permitted to wear a small *Carkanet* of them about their Necks; costly Furs and Ermins were wholly forbidden, together with the abuse of Gold and Silver lace. Penalties were not only imposed upon the transgressours, but on workmen which should make or sell them: excessive expense in banqueting was restrained, and dainties banished from the Tables of *Epicures*, with *Jeasters* and *Buffones*. In this year 1430. the first of *June* was a terrible *Eclipse* of the *Sun* at 3 of the clock afternoon, the day turning black for the space of an half hour, as though it had been Night; therefore it was after called of the Commons, *The BLACK HOUR*.

The last and greatest matter which busied the Kings thoughts, was, the increasing of his Revenues, and bringing back the *Demeas*n of the Crown: a work no less dangerous than deep and difficult, and which at last procured him greatest hatred. For till then smothered malice did never burst forth in open flames. And though this diligence of the king concerned much the publique weal, yet such as were interested by rendring what they had long possessed (though without all reason) esteemed themselves highly wronged. The *Patrimony* of the Crown had been wasted and given away by the two Governours, to keep themselves popular, and shun the envy of a factious Nobility; Thus the King had neither in magnificence to maintain himself, nor bestow upon his friends or strangers.

He had advisedly perused all evidences and charters belonging to the Crown; hereupon he recalls all such Lands as had been either alienated from it, or wrongfully usurped.

Together what was wont to be idly given away, as forfeitures, escheats, and wards, were restrained to the Crown and kept to the King himself.

There remained upon considerations of increasing the *Demeas*ns of the Crown, the Lands of the Earl of *March*, whose Father had rebelled against the Kings Father *Robert*; though faults be personal, and not hereditary, and the heirs of ancient houses hold little of their last possessours, but of their Predecessours, those the King seized on. The Earl proved by good evidences and writings brought forth, his Father had been pardoned for that fault by the Regents of the Kingdom;

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he was answered again, that it was not in the Regents power to pardon an offence against the State, and that it was expressly provided by the Laws in crimes of lese-majesty that children should undergo punishment for their Fathers transgressions, to the end that being thus heirs to their Fathers rashness, as they are to their Goods and Lands, they should not at any time with vast ambition in the haughty Pride of their own power, plot or practice to shake and tear the Publick Peace of the Prince and Countrey.

Thus was the remission by the Parliament declared void, and *Earl George* himself committed to the Castle at *Edenbrough*. *William Earl of Angus* Warden of the Middle March, *William Chreightoun* Chancellour, *Sir Adam Hepburn* of *Hailles* immediately received the Castle of *Dumbar*, the keeping of which was given to *Sir Adam Hepburn*.

The King not long after set *Earl George* at Liberty, and to save him from the like dangers which were wont to befall his Predecessours (to fly into *England* for every small cross and light displeasure at Court) he bestowed on him, as it were in exchange, for these lands in the *Marss*, the *Earldom of Buchan* in the North, with a yearly pension to be paid out of the *Earldome of March*, setting the *Tay* and the *Forth* betwixt him and his too kind friends of *England*. *Buchan* had fallen to the King by the decease of *John* who was Son to *Robert the second* and *Earl of Buchan*. He was slain at *Vernueill* in *France*, with the Marshall *Duglass*, and left no lawfull children after him to succeed. The *Earldome of Marre* was incorporate also to the Demesne Royall by the decease of *Alexander Stuart Earl of Marre*, who was natural Son to *Alexander Stuart* who was the Son of *Robert the second*. He was a Man of singular prowess, and in his youth followed the warres under *Philip Duke of Burgundy*; he married *Jane* Daughter to the *Earl of Holland*, and had greatly obliged his Countrey by transporting Stallions and Mares hither out of *Hungary*, the Stood of which continued long after to his Commendation and the commodity of the Kingdome.

The *Earldom of Strathern* was appropriated also to the Crown by the Decease of *David Stuart Earl of Strathern*, Uncle to the King, who having but one onely Daughter (who was married to *Patrick Graham* a younger Brother of the Lord *Grahams*) the *Earldom* being tailed to the Masculine Line was divolved again to the Crown. Thus did King *James* succeed to three Brothers who were Sons to *Robert the second*.

All Good-men with these proceedings of the King were well pleased; for if Princes could keep their own, and that which justly belongeth unto them, they could not be urged to draw such extraordinary Subsidies from the blood, sweat, and tears

of their people, yet was this the Shelt on which this Prince perished: for, many who were accustomed to be Copartners of such off-fallings, began to storm and repine at his actions, but none was so implacable as *Robert Graham*, Uncle and Tutor to *Miles Graham*, the son of *Eupheme*, daughter to *David Earl of Strathern*. For plotting mischief, he began to rail, speak in high terms, associate himself with others of his own mind. Notwithstanding that the King Anno 1428. in September had bestowed on his Nephew the Lands and Earldom of *Monteath* in compensation of that of *Strathern*, to which he pretended right, it being an appenage of the Crown.

About this time Embassadors came into Scotland from *Ericus* the King of *Denmark*, requiring of King *James* the payment of a yearly Tribute, which was due to him as King of *Norway* for the *Western Isles*, according to the Covenant and Agreement made by *Alexander the third* King of *Scotland*, and his Predecessor *Magnus*, the son of *Acho*, then King of *Norway*; the Embassador was honorably received, and *Sir William Creighton* Chancellor, directed to go with him to *Denmark*, who there renewed the old League between the Realms, settled questionable matters, and confirmed a perfect amity and stedfast Peace.

Embassadors came also from *Charles* the French King, not only to confirm the old Amity between *Scotland* and *France*, but for a better assurance thereof, to have *Margaret* eldest Daughter to King *James* (already betrothed to *Lewis* the Dauphin, who now was thirteen years of Age) delivered to them and convoyed to *France*. The English foreknowing this Alliance, had before sent the Lord *Scrope* with other Associates to Him in Embassy, to have the old League between the French and the Scots dissolved, and to joyn the Kings Daughter in Marriage with *Henry* the sixth their King; promising if the King would thereunto agree, and joyn in League with them, that the Town and Castle of *Berwick* should be delivered to the Power of the Scots, with all the Lands lyand between *Tweed* and the *Rederofs*, which when *William* the Conquerour granted *Cumberland* to the Scots, marched *England* and *Scotland*, and is now a fragment of a Crofs in *Richmond-shire*, neer the Spittle on *Stannmoore* about which is nothing but a wilde desert.

Having Audience, the Lord *Scrope* spake before the Counsell to this purpose:

["I am directed hither by my Master and his Council, about a Business, which concerneth the Honour and profit of the two Kingdoms above any other which can be projected; and it is the establishing of a perpetual Peace and Concord between them.

them, and happily (when it shall please the higher Providence) their uniting in one Body, under one Prince, one day. How vain the attempting of this heretofore by Arms hath proved, the world can but too well bear witness; the many proofs of either valour against themselves having been but a lavish effusion of humane Blood; the fairest way, the easiest means to make enmities cease and these ancient Quarrels, was begun, Sir, in your Person, by the happy Marriage of the Daughter of John Duke of *Somerset*, brother to King *Henry* the fourth, and Son to the Duke of *Lancaster*; and prosperously hath continued these years past: Now that Peace may be lasting, and the affections and minds of the two Nations soldered together, our Request is, that this Alliance may be again renewed, by the Marriage of your eldest Daughter with our young King, a most fitting and equal match. And in seeking of her, we crave but our own; She is descended of our Royal Stem, and if again she be ingrafted in that stock out of which she sprang, it is but natural. And you (my Lords) where can ye find a Match more Honorable for both Nations? Where can ye finde a better and more profitable Friendship then ours? Are we not a people inhabiting one Island, have we not both one Language, are we not of like Habit and Fashion, of like quality and condition of life, guarded and separated from the other World by the great depths of the Ocean? What evil Customs have come into your Country by your last Alliance with us? Nay what Civility, Policy, and laudable Fashions (to the confusion of Barbarity) have not followed hereupon? By this the Glory of both Realms will encrease, either being sufficient not only to furnish necessities, but even all lawfull and moderate contentments of life to support others. Besides that, an assurance of Defence, Strength and Power to invade, ease in undergoing publick Charges will hereby follow.

We are not ignorant that your Lady is designed for *France*; but how long (alas) will ye continue prodigal of your blood for the *French*? What have ye advantaged your selves by your Alliance with *France*, save that they engage your bodies in their Wars, and by conferring upon you unprofitable titles of honour, take from you what is truly real? ye are reserved a Postern-gate, by which they may enter *England*, diverting our Forces, and transporting the Stage of the War upon our Borders. Learn to forget your *French*, or it ye be so enamoured with *France*, Love her after our manner; Come take a share, be partakers of our Victories. Are not our Forces being joyned, sufficient to overcome, nay bring in chains hither that King of *Bruges*, and make our selves Masters of his Continent? *France* never did so much good to *Scotland* in twenty years, as *Scotland* hath had loss by *England* for the love and cause of *France* in one.

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number had long ere these daies over-turned your Realm; or had France but shown her self an indifferent Arbitress, of the blowes between Scotland and England, ye had scarce till now kept your Name, lest your Liberties; can ye prove so ungrateful as not to supply them who supported you? Can ye prove so unconstant, after so many glorious wounds received in the defence of France, as cowardly to turn your backs upon her in her greatest need, defacing all the Traces of your former fame and glory? with what countenances could ye look upon those Scots, which at Vernueill and Cravant in the Bed of honour lost their Lives, if unrevengeed ye should adhere and join your selves to their Enemies and Killers? Now though ye would forsake the French, at this time intangled in many difficulties: not regarding their well being, nor be solicitous of their standing: at least be carefull of your own.

It cannot subsist with your well and safety, to suffer a bordering Nation, alwaies at enmity with you, to arise to that height and power by such an addition as is the Kingdom of France: So soon as a State hath a Neighbour strong enough and able to subdue it, it is no more to be esteemed a free Estate. The English are already become so potent that no less than united forces of Neighbour Kingdomes will serve to stop the current of their fortune. Neglect not the certain love of the French, your often tryed and antient friends for the uncertain friendship and within a little time, forgotten Alliances of the English your late reconciled Enemies.

But it may be, after mutual marriages have one day joined your two Kingdomes in one, they will seek no preheminency over your State, nor make thrall your Kingdome, but be knit up with you in a perfect union: Do not small brooks lose their Names when they commix their Streams with mighty Rivers, and are not Rivers ingolfed when they mingle their waters with the Seas? To enjoy now a kind of mixed Government (my Lords) not living under absolute Sovereignty; your King proceedeth with you more by Prayers and requests than by Precepts and Commandements, and is rather your Head than Sovereign, as ruling a Nation not conquered: But when ye shall be joined in a Body with that Kingdom which is absolutely royal and purely Monarchical, having long suffered the Laws of a Conquerour, ye shall find a change and a terrible transformation. The free manning of your own affairs shall be taken from you; Laws, Magistracies, Honours shall depend on them, the wealth of your Kingdom shall be transferred to theirs; which to obey and prostrate your selves unto, if ye be sound stubborn, ye shall suffer as a Nation conquered, beredaed in a Province, have Deputies and Governours set over you, Garrisons in your strongest holds and Castles, and by a Calm of Peace and Union receive more fearfull blowes than ye could have suffered by any Tempest of war; The miseries of a most lamentable Servitude. What courtesie can ye expect at their hands, who contrary to all divine and human Laws detained your King
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eighteen years prisoner, and besides an exorbitant Ransom (as if he had been taken in a lawfull war) did not without Hostages send him home? We of France did never forsake you in your extremities, and we expect ye will assist us with all your power. They are in suit of your Daughter, but it is long after she was assured unto us; in claiming her we claim but our own, this time past ye have only had the custody and education of her, yet if they be so ambitious of your Alliance, God hath blessed you with more than this. But it is not that which they sue for, it is to make you disclaim your Friends, hate those which love you, and love them which hate you: and they are working upon you as upon a rude unpolisht people. They offer to render you Berwick and Roxbrough, these gifts of Enemies are to be feared; they know it is in their own power to re-obtain them when they please.

As for that point wherein they would have you indifferent Spectators of the blowes, and that it shall be profitable for you not to meddle with this Warre, ye are too near engaged; neither is there any thing can be more dammageable unto you; for, if ye be not of the party, ye may assure your selves that your Countrey shall remain a Prey and Reward to the Conquerour, with content and applause of the vanquished, who is not bound to succour those who refused to assist and help him in his necessities. Prove firm and constant to us your first Confederates, combine your forces with ours, and by the assistance of that supreme providence who pitieth at last the oppressed, we have fair certainties and true hopes to cut so much work abroad to the English, that they shall do little or no harm to you at Home.

The King and Nobles though it seemed more profitable for the present time to follow the English (weighing their offers) yet held it more advantageous and sure for comming times to follow the French, for if the English should make conquest of France, the conquest of Scotland would scarce be one Moneths work to their power? and for matter of allyance, God knows how little Princes regard it, when occasion is offered to enlargetheir power and Dominion. Thereupon they declare they will not break the antient League and Peace they have kept with France.

The English Ambassadors denyed of their suit, went from Prayers and Requests to threatnings and menaeings, and having friendship refused, denounced war. If the King gave his Daughter to the French, that they, if they could, would hinder her passage by Sea, having already a Fleet prepared to this effect, and thus went away the English Ambassadors.

The King was so far from being moved by these threatnings, that immediately he made ready his Shippes, and knowing more affairs to be brought to a good end and finished by the

opportunity occasions than force and power, with an able Company of Mariners and Souldiers setteth his Daughter to Sea.

The *English* fleet had waited upon her, but (Providence so appointing) she escaped them, and they encountred a fleet of *Spaniards* keeping their course towards the *Netherlands*. Them they beset with fourscore Vessels, commanding the Ladies and all of their Company to be delivered unto them; when they would not accept of friendly answers, they fall to handy blows, till in end by loss of men and some Ships they understood their errour: The Lady *Margaret* thus without danger by the *Western Seas* arrived at *Rochell*, having for her convoy a whole Colony of Gentle-women (the Histories say an hundred and fourty went with her) all of noble parentage, of which train were her five Sisters: from *Rochel* she held her progress to *Tours*, there with an extraordinary Pomp, and magnificence the 24. of June, Anno 1436. was she married to the Daulphin *Lewis*.

The King to defray the charges raised by transporting and marriage of his Daughter (the *French* seeking with her small or no Dowry (these times preferring parentage and beauty before Gold or riches) all that was craved being a supply of Men of Arms for their Support against the *English*) laid a Subsidie on his Subjects, the one half of which being levied, and the people grudging and repining at the exaction of the other half, (it being taken from men who lived hardly in a barren soyl) He caused render a part of it again and discharged the remainder.

At this time by Sea and land the *English* in revenge of the refusal of the offers of their Ambassadors began to use all Hostility against the *Scots*. Henry Piercy of Northumberland invadeth the Countrey with four thousand men; whether of his own Bravery, abhorring ease and idleness, or that he had a Commission so to do, is uncertain, with him came Sir Henry Clydesdale, Sir John Ogle, Richard Peircy, and many men of choice and worth, the frontier Garrisons invade all places neer unto them. To resist these incursions William Dowglass Earl of Angus getteth charge, a man resembling his Ancestors in all virtues either of War or Peace, and the most eminent of his time: with him went Adam Hepburne of Hails, Alexander Elphinstoun of Elphinstoun in Lothion, and Alexander Ramsay of Dalbowrie, of all being four thousand strong. These coverous of glory, besides the ancient quarrel of the two Nations, having the particular emulation of the Names and Valour of their Ancestors to be spurs unto them, make speedy journeys to have a proof of their vertue and courage. The Lists of their meeting was Popperden, a place not far from *Bramstoun*, *Rhodam*, *Rosedem*.

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the Castle of *Marchmond*, which is *Roxburgh*, it was valiantly defended by *Sir Ralph Gray*: but when he was come so near the end of his labours that they within the Castle were driven to terms of Agreement and conditions for giving up the Fort, the Queen in great haste commeth to the Camp, representing to her Husband a Conspiracy, the greatness of the peril of which, if it were not speedily prevented, should endanger his Estate, Person and Race. Whether she had any inkling of the Conspiracy indeed, or contrived this to divert his Forces from the Assault, and further harm of the *English* her Friends and Countrymen, it is uncertain. The King who found his imagination wounded upon this point, after many doubtful resolutions and conflicts in his thoughts, raiseth the Siege, disbandeth the Army, and accompanied with some chosen Bands of his most assured Friends returneth back, to provide for his own safety. A strange resolution, to disband an Army for a tale of Treason, where could there be greater safety for a King then in an Army? Yet have Conspiracies been often in Camps, and in his own Time, *Richard* Earl of *Cambridge*, brother to *Edward* Duke of *Tork*, *Henry* Lord *Scroope*, with *Sir Thomas Gray*, Knight, at the instigation of the *Daulphine* of *France*, for a great sum of money conspired to murder *Henry* the Fifth, King of *England*, in the midst of his Armies, if they had not been surprised. The King feared all, because he had not yet heard the names of any, but most the Army, by reason of the Nobility, many of which, who liked not the present form of Government, were irritated against Him. Were the Conspiracy a Rebellion, and in general by them all, they were ready in Arms to maintain their factions, and if upon suspicion the King should attach any (being secretly joyned in a league) He could hardly have meddled with their persons, without a Civil War, which in regard of his Engagement with *England* he endeavoured to spare; perplexed, pensive, sad, he cometh to *Perth*, stayeth in the Covent of the *Dominicans*, named the *Black-Friers* (a place not far from the Town Wall) endeavouring so secretly as was possible to finde out the Conspiracy. But his close practising was not unknown to the Conspirators, as that there was more peril to resolve then execute a Treason, a distance of time between the Plot and execution, discovering and overthrowing the enterprise: Hereupon they determine to hazard on the mischief, before trial or remedy could be thought upon.

The Conspirators were *Robert Graham*, Uncle and Tutor to *Miles Graham*, *Robert Stuart*, Nephew to *Walter* Earl of *Athole*, and one of the Kings sworn Domesticks: But he who gave motion to all, was the Earl of *Athole* himself, the Kings Fathers Brother, whose quarrel was no less then a pretended title and claim to the Crown; which he formed and alledged thus. His

Brother *David*, and he were procreated by King *Robert* the second on his first wife *Eupheme Ross* daughter to the Earl of *Ross*, and therefore ought and should have been preferred to the succession of the Crown, before King *John* (named *Robert*) and all the Race of *Elizabeth Moor*, who was but his second wife, and next them but Heirs to King *Robert* the second.

They were the eldest sons of King *Robert* after he was King, *John* and *Robert* being born when he was but in a private State, and Earl of *Strathern*; for it would appear, that as a Son born after his Father hath lost his Kingdom, is not esteemed for the Son of a King, so neither he that is born before the Father be a King. These reasons he thought sufficient, the King taken away, to set him in the room of State. But considered not how sacred the name of King is to the *Scotts* Nation; how a Crown once worn quite taketh away what defects soever; and that it was not easie to divest a King in present possession of a Crown, who had his right from his Father and Grandfather, with the Authority of a Parliament, approving his Descent, and excluding all other; less came it in his thought, that those children are illegitimate, and lawfull which cannot be thrust back and rejected, without troubling the common Peace of the Country, and opening Gates to Forreign Invasions, Domesticall disturbances, and all disorders, with an unsettled course of Succession: the Common error making the Right or Law.

A *Wole* animated by the Oracle of a Sooth-sayer of his Highland Countrey, who had assured him he should be crowned in a Solemn Assembly before his Death, never gave over his hopes of obtaining the Crown: and being inferiour and weak in power and faction to the other Brothers, to compass his designs he betaketh himself to treacherous devices. It was not in his power to ruine so many at once; for mischief required there should be distance between so many bloody Acts, therefore he layeth his course for the taking away of his kindred one by another at leisure; he soweth jealousies, entertaineth discords, maintaineth factions amongst them; by his counsell *David* Duke of *Rothesay* the Kings eldest Brother, was furnished in the Tower of *Falkland*, neither had *James* (then a child) escaped his treachery, if far off in *England* he had not been preserved: He perswaded the Earl of *Fife*, that, making out of the way the King his brother, he should put the Crown on his own head: He trafficked the return of King *James*, and he being come, he plotted the overthrow of Duke *Mordock*, by fit instrument for such a business, proving the Crimes laid against him in the Attaindor, he himself sat Judge against him and his Children. Thus stirring one of the Kinsmen against another, he so enfeebled the Race of *Elizabeth Moore*, that of a numerous off-spring there only remained *James* and his

his Son (a child not yet six years of Age) upon whose Sepulchers building his designs, with a small alteration of the State, he thought it an easie step to the Crown.

Robert Graham had been long imprisoned, at last released; but being a man implacable once offended, and cruel, whom neither benefits could oblige, nor dangers make wise, an enemy to Peace, Faction and Ambitious alike, by many wicked Plots afterwards, and Crimes against the Laws of the Country, driven to an Out-lawry, and to live as banished, he had ever a male-talent against the King since the adjudging of the Earldom of Strathern from his Nephew Miles.

Robert Stuart was very familiar with the King, and his access to his Chamber and Person advanced the Enterprize: being a riotous young Man, gaping after great matters, neither respecting Faith nor Fame, and daring attempt any thing for the accomplishing of his own foolish hopes, and his Grandfathers aymes and ambition. These having associated unto them the most audacious, whom either fear of punishment for their misdeeds, or hopes of preferment by a change of the Government, would plunge into any enterprize, in the Moneth of February so secretly as was possible, assembled together, where the Earl spake to this sense unto them.

These engagements which every one of you have to another, and which I have to everyone of you, founded on the strongest grounds of consanguinity, friendship, interest of committed and received wrongs, move me freely here to reveal my secret drifts, and discover the depths of my hidden purposes and counsels.

The strange Tragedies which in the State and Government have been acted, since the coming of this English man to the Crown, are to none of you unknown: Mordock with his children hath been beheaded, the Earl of Lennox his Father in Law had that same end, the Nobility repine at the Government of their King, the King is in jealousy of his Nobles, the Commons are in way of Rebellion. These all have been the effects of my far-mining Policies. And hitherto they have fallen forth as fortunately, as they were ingeniously plotted. For, what more ingenious and cunning Stratagem could be projected, to decline the rank growth of these Usurpers, then to take them away by handles mid of their own Timber? And if there was any wrong in such proceedings, in small matters wrong must be done, that justice and equity may be performed in great. My fear was and yet is, that the taking down of the Scaffold of Mordock should be the putting up of ours: Crowns suffer no corruptions, the world knows, and he himself is conscious to it, that the right and title of the Crown, by descent of blood from Robert the second my Father, was in the person of David my Brother, and is justly claimed now by me and our Nephew. As for an Act of Parliament confirming the right of that other Race, and for oaths of Allegiance, no Parlia-

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For *Walter Stratoun* one of the Kings Cupbearers came forth of the Chamber, and finding armed men rushing rudely to force their entrie, terrifyed with the boldness of the fact, with a high voice gave the Alarum of Treason to his Master. While they are working his death, a Maid of honour of the Name of *Dowglas* got to the door, and eslaied to shut it, but for that the Bar was now away which should have made it fast, she thrust her arm in the place where it should have passed, but that easily broken, the Conspiratours rush in to the Chamber, and slaying all such of the waiters as made defence (amongst which was *Patrick Dumbar* Brother to *George* sometime Earl of *March*) they at last stroke down the King; whom, whilst the Queen by interposing her body sought to save (being hardly pulled from him) she received two wounds, and he with twenty eight, most towards the heart, was left dead.

Thus was King *James* the first who had so superabundantly deserved well of the Common-wealth, murdered the 21. of February in the end of the year 1436 the 44. of his age when he had reigned 13. years.

Ann.Dom.

1436.

This King was for the proportion and shape of his body of a middle stature, thick and square, rather somewhat mean than tall, not such as is counted for dainty, but for gracefulness and Majesty. His hair was abourne, a colour between white and red. He was of so strong and vigorous a constitution, that he was able to endure all extraordinary extremities both of travail and want, and surpassed for agility and nimbleness in any exercise his companions. He was of so sharp and pregnant a wit that there was nothing wherein the commendation of wit consisted or any shadow of the liberal arts did appear, that he had not applied his mind unto: seeming rather born to Letters than instructed. He wrote Verses both *Latine* and *English*, of which many yet are extant: He exercised all Instruments of Musick, and equalled the best Professours thereof. He had studied all Philology, but most that which concerns Government; in which what a Master he was the order which he established in such a confusion as he found in the State doth witness; and many old Laws commodiously renewed and amended, others for the publick good established. He was a great observer of religious forms: easie for access, fair in speech and countenance, in behaviour kind, using sleep and meat to live, not for voluptuousness. He had good command over his Passions, his desires never being above his reason, nor his hopes inferiour to his desires. Though he was much obliged to the gifts of Nature, yet was he more to his good education and training in *England*. Scarce had he passed the ninth year of his age when he was committed to the Sea to shun the Treasons of his Uncle, and was surprized at *Flambrough-head* in *Holderness*. *Windsor Castle* kept

kept him a Prisoner, but by Commandment of King Henry he was so carefully instructed that no Prince could have been better bred in the Schools of *Europe*. What his valour was, the wars of *France* bear witness: for accompanying the King of *England* there, he layed siege to the Town of *Direx*, and with such violence and valour (saith the *English* History) assaulted it for the space of six weeks, that with main strength he compelled it to be rendred to his hands, and gave it to King Henry. That commendation which was given him by that same King of *England*, being recorded by their writers, proved prophetically true of him. For the King remembring him of his benefits received, and promising him greater, with free liberty to return to his own Countrey, if he could cause the *Scots* who were adherent to the *Daulphin* of *France* to return to their native soyl and leave him; To this he answered, He was a Prisoner, had no possession of his Realm that he was neither sworn to his Subjects, nor they by any Oath of Allegiance bound to him; and though he were bound to them, and they to follow his commandment, he would foresee whether it were to him honourable, and to his Realm honest, to leave their Old Friend of *France* in his extrem necessity without aid or comfort. With this answer, though the King was not content, when James went out of his presence, he is recorded to have said, *Happy shall they be which shall be subjects to a King endued with such wisdom of so tender years of age*. His severity in Justice was traduced by some under terms of cruelty, but considering the Disorders of his Countrey, by the fierce nature of the People over whom he ruled, who by often Rebellions did not only exasperate him to some severity, but even constrain him to keep them in awe, his rigour was rather an effect of necessity than of his natural disposition. No Prince did more reverently entertain Peace at Home amongst his Subjects, nor more willingly conclude the same amongst Strangers. There is no Prince more cruel than he, who by a facility and evil measured pity, suffers Robberies, Rapes, Murthers, and all sort of oppression and abuses to overturn his Countrey, by which a whole State is interested, when the strictest Justice toucheth but some particular persons. By him abuses were reformed, defects repaired, sedition and discord was put from the Nobles, equity and industry restored to the Countrey, every man had a certainty of enjoying his own and security. Into all Men was either infused a will to do well, or a necessity of so doing imposed upon them, virtuous actions being honoured, crimes punished. The mean man did respect the great, not fear him; the great man did precede the mean, not contemn him; favour was mastered by equity, Ambition by Virtue: for the excellent Prince by doing well himself had taught his subjects so to do.

He was one of the worthiest of all the Kings of Scotland till his time, of the former Kings it might have been said, The Nation made them Kings, but this King made that People a Nation. He left behinde him one Son and six Daughters, King James the second, Margarite wife to Lewis the eleventh, King of France, Elizabeth Dutchess of Bretaine, Jane first of Anguss, and then Countess of Huntley, Elenora married to Sigismond, Archduke of Austria, Mary wife to the Lord of Camphire, and Annabella; he was buried in the Charter-house of Perth which he had founded, where the Doubler in which he was slain was kept almost to our Time as a Relict, and with execrations seen of the People, every man thinking himself interested in his wrong.

The rumour of his Murther blazed abroad, it is incredible what weeping and sorrow was through all the Countrey, for even by them to whom his Government was not pleasant, he was deplored, and the act thought execrable. The Nobles of their own accord and motion from all parts of the Kingdome assembled and came to Edenbrough, and ere they consulted together (as if they had all one mind) directed troupes of armed men through all the quarters of the Kingdome, to apprehend the Murtherers and produce them to Justice. Such dilligence was used (grief and anger working in their minds) that within the space of fourty daies all the Conspirators were taken, and put to shameful deaths. The common sort, as Christopher Clawn or Cabown and others, that were of the Council in the Conspiracy, having had art or part in the plot were hanged on Gibbets. The chief Actors, that the Commonwealth might publickly receive satisfaction, were made spectacles of Justice by exquisite torments, the punishment of Athole was continued three daies: on the first he was stript naked to his shirt, and by a Crane fixed in a Cart, often hoised aloft, disjointed, and hanging shown to the People, and thus dragged along the great Street of the Town; on the second day he was mounted on a Pillar in the Market place, he was crowned with a Diadem of burning Iron, with a Plachart bearing, *The King of all Traytors*, thus was his Oracle accomplished; on the third he was laid naked along upon a Scaffold, his Belly was ript up, his heart and Bowels taken out and thrown in a fire flickering before his eyes. Lastly, his head was cut off and fixed in the most eminent place of the Town, his body sent in quarters to the most populous Cities of the Kingdom to remain a Trophie of Justice.

His Nephew Robert Stuart was not altogether so rigorously handled, for that he did but consent to others wickedness, being only hang'd and quarter'd.

But for that it was notorious Robert Graham had embrued his

hands in the Kings blood, a Gallows being raised in a Cart he had his right hand nailed to it, and as he was dragged along the Street, Executioners with burning Pincers, tearing the most fleshy parts off his Carcass, being nip'd, torn, and flay'd, his heart and entrails were thrown in a fire, his head exalted, and his Quarters sent amongst the Towns, to satisfy the wrath and sorrow of the injured people; being asked during his torture how he dared put hand in his Prince, he made answer, that having Heaven and Hell at his choice, he dared leap out of Heaven and all the contentments thereof, in the flaming bottomes of Hell, an answer worthy such a Traytor.

Aeneas Sylvius then Legate in Scotland for Pope *Eugenius* the fourth (after Pope himself) having seen this sudden and terrible Revenge, being a witness of the Execution, said he could not tell whether he should give them greater commendations that revenged the Kings death, or brand them with sharper condemnation that distain'd themselves with so hainous a Parricide.

The

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JAMES²: King of Scotēs
Anō. 1436



THE
HISTORY
OF THE
Reign of James the second,
KING of
SCOTLAND.



Carce were the tears dried for the loss of the Father when the three Estates of the Kingdom meet, and at *Holyrood House*, set the Crown upon the head of the Son, then a child in the sixth year of his age. The Government of the Realm is trusted to Sir *Alexander Levingstoun* of *Calendar*; the custody of the Kings person with the Castle of *Edenbrough* are given to the Chancellor Sir *William Creightoun*, Men for that they had been ever faithful to the Father, without apparent vices, of no capacity to succeed, nor entertaining aspiring thoughts for a Diadem, held worthy of these charges and dignities. Good men may secure themselves from Crimes but not from envy and calumnies; for men great in trust in publick affairs are ever assaulted by the ambition of those who apprehend they are less in imployment than they conceive they are in merit.

Archembald Earl of *Dowglass* grudging mightily that the State had bestowed those honours upon men far inferiour to him, as

though by this the many merits of his Ancestours had been forgotten, and his own services neglected; They being ever accustomed in times of Peace to be nearest the Helm of the State, and when any danger of war blazed, sent abroad to encounter it. In a confusion of those thoughts being diversely tossed, he retireth to his own Castles, and after great resolves proclaimeth that none of his Vassals or Tenants, especially within *Anandale* and *Dowglass-Dale* (parts remote from the more Civill Towns of the Kingdom) should acknowledg the present Government, or obey any precepts, licences, or proclamations wherunto the Governours or Chancelours hands were set. If any question of Law or contention arose amongst his Friends, Vassals, Tenants, He knew none fitter to be their Judge, sentence all their wrongs, attone and take up their quarrels than himself. To discover to the world the weakness of the two Rulers, and how men never so well qualified, small in means, and silly of power, were not for great places, he giveth way for the the increasing of evil: overseeing many disorders, of which he was the secret cause, especially the insolencies of vagabounding and ravaging Borderers. Men of purpose sent forth to spoil and rife the more quiet parts of the Countrey, and to cut work to these strengthless States-men, as he named them. Thus as overcome with sloth and pleasure, he passed some moneths amidst Countrey contentments, expecting what effect time would bring forth of the equal authority of those two Governours; for to fit minds equal in authority to so even a temper that they should not have some motions of dissenting, he thought impossible. Neither did this conjecture fail him, the event being the only judge of opinions: for after this the Governour began to jar with the Chancelour for ingrossing wholly to himself from his Partner the person of the King, as an honour which could not altogether be separate from his place, and which would give the greater authority to his proceedings; urging, the Chancelour in many other matters had usurped and taken upon him more than the Parliament granted. The Chancelour was no better affected towards the Governour; what the Governour commanded to be done, he one way or other over-turned. The buildings of the one was by the other demolished: by common and continual brawlings thus living in turmoil, neither of them was obeyed, the Countrey usurped a licentious liberty, every man doing what he thought best for his particular advantage and gain. The remote Villages of the Kingdom are left a prey to the lawless multitude: where their authority is scorned, turn places of robbery; where admitted, places of faction.

The Queen all this time, after her ordinary custom remained in the Castle of *Sterling*. The divisions, partialities, jealousies
of

of the Rulers, she taketh in an evil part, knowing usually they had a dangerous consequence. She had ever found the Governour sincere and loyal in his proceedings; against his counsel and will her Son was kept from her by the Chancellour whom the great ones hated for possessing the King, for drawing to Offices of best trust and benefit his own creatures, displacing such he suspected to favour his partner in Rule; and the Commons loved him not, as managing every thing after his pleasure to their dammage and loss. Transported by divers motions she at last resolveth to change the Game of State, and by a womanish conceit befool masculine Policy. To effectuate her purpose she came to *Edenbrough*, and by many fair and passionate speeches obtained of the Chancelour to enter the Castle and delight her self some daies with the company of her Son. Then to countenance her plot, she giveth out a pilgrimage intended by her to the white Kirk in *Buchan*: There will she make offerings for the health of the King, and perform her other vows. The honest Statesman, who thought it disloyalty to distrust a Queen, and a Mother, whom years had made reverend; and impiety to hinder such religious intentions, giveth leave to her self with some Servants to remain in the Castle, and to transport her household stuff and other necessities after what manner she pleased. In this time she perswardeth the King, wantonly set and delighting to be obsequious to Her his Mother, to be handsomely couched in a Trunk, as if he had been some fardel of her apparel, and convoyed by one of her trustiest Servants upon a Sumpter horse to *Leith*: from whence he was put forward by water to *Sterling*, there received by the Governour, and wel-comed with great joy and laughter, at the manner of their so quaintly deceiving the grave Man.

By this advantage the Reins of Rule were now taken by the Governour; The Queens Trick is approved, his own proceedings are strengthened and confirmed. Proclamations are made against the Chancellour, and he charged to render the Castle of *Edenbrough* to the King: which he refusing to do, by a great power raised by the Governour of the Countrey, and the Queens, and his own followers, he is besieged and blocked up within the Castle.

The Chancellour ready to fall in the danger, considering he had to do with too strong a party, imploereth the assistance of the Earl of *Dowglas*: but the Earl as a matter he had long expected and earnestly wished might fall forth, refuseth to assist any of them, saying it belonged not to the antient Nobility to succor these Mushrooms, whose ambition with no less could be satiate than the Government of the whole Realm. This disdainful answer, procured a meeting of the two Rulers, which concluded in the rendering of the Castle to the Governour, and a promise

mise of true friendship between them, that they might not prove a sport to the envious Nobility. The Governour to shew the roundness of his intentions and his honesty, continueth the Chancellour in his office; and restoreth him to the keeping of the Castle of *Edenbrough*. After this agreement the Earl of *Dowglass* left this world at *Resistalrigge* the year 1439. leaving behind him a Son born of the Earl of *Crawfords* daughter, named *William*, who succeeded to his Fathers Honours and Ambition.

Malcolm Flamyne of *Calmarade*, and *Allan Lawder* upon this young Earls oath of Allegiance to the Crown of *France*, obtain to him from the *French King* the Dutchy of *Tourrain*, which his Father had enjoyed, and given to *Archembald* his Grand-Father slain at *Vernueil*. This forein dignity with his titles at home made the young Man very haughty. and to forget moderation, Discretion in youth seldome attending great fortunes. He surpassed far the King in his followers and Train, being accustomed to have hundreds of Horse men attending him; most of which were Robbers and men living upon unlawful spoils all under his protection: But however thus he seemed to set forth his greatness. this seemed much to bewray a distrust, and that he rather travelled amongst a people which hated him, than amongst his friends and men lovingly disposed.

James Stuart Son to the Lord of *Lorne* about this time married the Queen Dowager, not so much out of love of her Person or Dowry, as of ambition, by her means intending to reach the Government of the State, and get into his custody the person of the King. And that it might rather seem the work of others out of conveniency, than any appetite of his own, he so insinuateth himself with the Earl of *Dowglass*, that the Earl essayed to lay the first groundwork of his aims. The Governour who never wanted his own Spies neer the Queen, at the first inkling of this novation committed both him and his Brother *William* to in the Castle of *Sterlin*. The Queen whether she followed her Husband, or was restrained, uncertain, staid with them, and now began to repent her of the former courtesies done to the Governour; wishing her Son had yet remained in the custody of the Chancelour, who, not so displeased at their imprisonment as he appeared in outward show (delighting in the errors of his Partner) by *Alexander Earl of Huntley* trafficked and wrought their Liberty. Thus insinuating himself in the Queens favour, he irritated her against the Governour: whom yet outwardly he entertained with ceremonies of Friendship, approving his Sagacity in preventing a storm in the State before it brake forth. Here the Governor found how that same Key which can open a Treasure can shut it up; for after this the Queen prepared her Son for a change. The Governour carefully ministering

ring Justice at *Pearth*, the Chancellour one Morning commeth to the Park of *Sterling* where the King was hunting, by the providence of his Mother more early raised for this sport, she bewailed the present estate of his Court, that he was thrall'd to the covetousness and pleasure of others, living under the power of a Man greedy of Rule: that a King of *France* is declared to be of full years and Major the fourteenth of his age, that a Prince should transfer his affection especially in tender years; that by an escape he might enjoy a princely freedom, better know himself, and make his Rulers relish his Authority; that three houres was sometimes of more importance than three daies, and one hour of more than all the three; that he should take hold of the present occasion offered him. Prepared with such informations he is no sooner accosted by the Chancellour, when approving his motions he posteth towards *Edenbrough* with him: Received all the way as he went with many companies of the Chancellours friends and attendants. The Governour finding the face of the Court altered, by a King young in years and judgement, possessed by his Mother, dissimulating his interest in a patient and calm manner cometh to *Edenbrough*, there after long conference and mediation of Friends in *Saint Giles's Church*, he meeteth the Chancellour, and by the Bishop of *Murrays* and *Aberdeens* diligence an agreement is between them concluded, which was that the King should remain in the custody of the Chancellour, and the Governour should still enjoy his charge. Amongst these divisions of the Rulers the Queen all this time handsomely kept some authority, affecting and entertaining sometimes the one of them sometimes the other, as by turns they governed the King and State.

The many and great disorders in the Countrey invited a Parliament: the authority of Magistrates was despised, no justice was administred in many places, few could keep their Goods, or be assured of their Lives, but by taking themselves to the servitude of one Faction or other. Troubles arose in the West by the slaughter of Sir *Allane Stuart* Lord *Darnley*, killed by Sir *Thomas Boyd*; and by the Revenge of his death taken by *Alexander Stuart* of *Bolmet* his Brother upon the *Boyd*; the Highland Islanders invade the Territories adjacent to them, spoyl and burn the *Lennox*, where *John Calhoun* of *Luss* is massacred. These cruelties and insolencies against all justice and authority being avouched such to be were, held fit to be remedied and courses laid down to obviate them: but *William* Earl of *Dowglass* permitting wickedness, and wincking at mischief, often approving them for lawful and good policy, whilst he neither reformed them himself by his power, nor suffered the Rulers to proceed against them by their authority; purchased to himself

self the name and reputation of a lawless and strong oppressor. The three Estates assembled, complaints being given up against Oppressours, most against him and his Followers, as the source from which the miseries of the Country sprang, he appeareth not, nor any to answer for him.

The Parliament determinateth to proceed by way of Rigour against him; but to this the two Rulers oppose, perswading them that fair speeches and entreaties, was a safer and easier way to draw unto them a young Man, mighty in riches and power, arrogant by his many Followers and Vassals, then to give out a Sentence against him before he were heard, and by threatnings stir his turbulent and ambitious thoughts, which instead of making him calm, might turn his neutrality in a perfect Rebellion: and his insolency, in madness and despair. Neither as the present estate of the Countrey stood, could he without civil blood be commanded and brought in, which by moderation might be effectuate; that verity enjoyed not always that privilege to be spoken in every place and time; it was good to keep up in silence matters concerning him, the speaking of which might produce any dangerous effect. Upon this, Letters in their Name are sent unto him, reminding him of the splendor and glory of his Ancestors, the place and dignity he possessed by them in Parliament: that without his presence they neither would nor could proceed in great matters. If he apprehended any cause of let or stay by the offences and disorders committed by his Attendants and Followers, they would freely remit them, as accidents following the injury of the times, and his yet tender years, his greatest fault being his giving way out of rashness and negligence to the faults of others. That of himself they had conceived such singular hopes of great towardness and all virtues, if he would come and take a part with them, giving in his complaints and grievances, he should not only have full satisfaction, but be honoured with what place or charge in the Government he liked best; by honouring them with his Presence he should oblige not only his Countrey infinitely but particularly every one of them to stand for him to the utmost of their powers and wishes.

This Letter wrought powerfully upon the Minde of the Earl, by nature and years desirous of glory and preferment, and believing easily that which was plausible to his hopes. His friends, who now began to promise to themselves new Heavens, think upon great matters, and forecast to themselves by the change of their Lords Fortune, a change of Offices in the State, perswade him likewise to come to the Parliament; and they divulged the certainty of his Progress. The Chancellour when he understood he was upon his way rode forth of *Edinbrough* to meet him, & by many obsequious complements and friendly

ly blandishments allured and drew him to his Castle of *Creighton* which was in his way : where some days he rested and was honorably entertained. Amongst many healthfull admonitions by way of counsel, he told him, that the greatness of a Subject consisted in due obedience to his Prince, whom he should acknowledge to be his Lord and Master.

That by obedience he would vindicate the Name and Families of the *Dowglasses*, not only from blame of Treason, but from all suspicion of Novations ; that he would endeavor to execute justice more strictly then he had done in times past, not protect Oppressors against Laws and Equity, but suppress all insolencies of Theeves and Robbers, because cruelties and wrongs never stood secure before either God or man. That the estates of ancient Houses were often maintained more by reputation of things done, then any other foundation, which a little disobedience to a Prince might shake, if not altogether ruine. That it was fatal to all Princes in their under-age, and the beginnings of their Reigns, to have troubles and seditions, and be tormented by some of their Subjects who studied novelties ; but when these Princes came to perfect years, they knew well to chastise those who troubled the Government in their youth. That he would hereafter rather content himself with mediocrity, then expose himself as a mark to envy. That he would make a proof of his power, not in excess and riot or pride of his ancient honours, but in bounty and religious charity toward his Country-men.

That he wished as his House had long continued, it might by following what he had spoken unto him ever flourish. The Earl of a good inclination, if Flatterers and wicked Company had been removed, took in good part his advertisements and counsel, thinking he spake as he thought, and (perhaps) so he did, for he had not yet put on his double Visage, and promised to repair what offences by youth, negligence, rashness or other indiscretion had escaped him : thus with his Brother *David*, the Chancellor accompanied him to *Edinburgh*.

He had not long there stayed, when the frequent meetings, many secret conferences of the Governor and Chancellor at their several houses, which often held the greatest part of the night, who were not wont to be so kinde to others, bred a great jealousy and suspicion in some of the Earls friends, that some lurking mischief was a plotting to entrap him. That small trust should be had in a reconciled enemy, and his many courtesies, and too exceeding favours were to be suspected. Hereupon some freely counsel the Earl to return home, and to leave off private meetings with them. Others intreat him not to enter the Castle of *Edinburgh* at all, or if he should, to dismiss his brother *David*, to keep themselves scattered that they

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ing the plaints, cries, tears of the young King, who pittifully mourned to see him manacled with cords: There with his brother *David*, Sir *Malcolm Fleming* his constant friend and com-partner of all his Fortunes, he had his head and ambitious thoughts cut off. With this great blow of State the Parliament brake up, leaving grief, terrour, astonishment in the hearts of all the people, who ever hated the Actors of this Tragedie.

William Earl of *Dowglas* and *David* his brother taken away, the Baron of *Abercorn* their Uncle succeeded to the Earldom, by reason of his stature and corpulency named *James* the Gros: A man free of any Vice or heroical Vertue, whose years were not many after his Fortune to be Earl. He was Father to seven Sons, the eldest of which by a Dispensation from the Pope he married to *Beatrice*, the only Sister of his Brothers Son *William*, named *The Fair Maid of Galloway*, not so much in respect of her Beauty as her Fortunes; the Lands not tailed in *Galloway*, *Annandale*, *Balveny* and *Ormond* falling from the Heirs male to be her Portion. This Marriage was much blamed and cryed out upon by the Earl of *Angus*, Sir *John Dowglas* of *Dalkeith*, and other Gentlemen of that Name, not as they gave out for the propinquity of blood, being between Cozen Germans, but that so fair and easie a purchase was taken out of their arms. They had always followed the King, and procured prohibitions of the Marriage; but these with spur-haste advanced the celebration of it, and upon a *Friday*, which the common People prognosticate to be ominous, and to have some sad event.

This Earl, ambitious, factious, popular, subtle, vindicative, prompt in the execution of his enterprizes, liberal and far from the dor-muse humour of his Father, began to think neither himself nor his kindred in safety, if the deaths of his Brothers and Cousins, wrought by the two Rulers remained unrevengeed, and therefore since openly without troubling the common peace of the Countrey he could not, by secret and um-bragious wayes he laboureth to bring it to pass: Procuring a far off a disobedience to their Decrees, and contempt of their Authority, by men in a great distance from him in place, blood, friendship and familiarity; who after any fashion grudged, repined, complained of the present form of Government, or aggravated imaginary wrongs, are supported and protected by him, his houses turned places of refuge to distressed Male-contents. One *John Gormack* of *Athole* (not without suspicion that he wrought by the motion and order of the Earl, and understood his Caball) essayed with a great number of Out-lawes to hinder the execution of a Malefactor, and take him by main force from the Sheriff of *Pearth* *William Ruthen*: but he perished in the enterprize. *Patrick Gilbreath* in the Castle of *Dumbar-toun*, for priority of command, killeth *Robert Simple*, and to

save his person, or justifie his homicide, flyeth to the Earl of *Dowglas*, by whom he is protected, notwithstanding the many informations given in against him at Court, and his citation to answer to Justice.

The King whose non-age was now near expired, began to relish the Sweetness of Government in his own Person, and became tyr'd of the long and awful tutelage of his jarring Rulers; and the Flower of his youth seeming fram'd for great affairs, promised the fruit of a wise and happy reign; finding it difficult to put men near dayly unto him; long experienced and greedy of Rule, from high Places, except by the entertaining a stronger and more powerful faction: He setteth his thoughts upon the Earl of *Dowglas*; small favours to him would be a great umbrage to the ambition of his Tutors, bring them within the compass of answering to what might be objected to them concerning their Service in the State; he would not sue to the Earl, but as occasion served he gave many signs and open speeches, that he had not altogether withdrawn his love and favour from the antient House of the *Dowglasses*, their past faults being by them acknowledged and recompenced with fidelity and obedience in times comming. The Earl of *Dowglas*, whose towardness and liberality had acquired him many Friends at Court, upon assured advertisement of his Princes good-will towards him, cometh to *Sterling*, and is no sooner presented upon his knees before the King in the Church, when with all demonstrations of benevolence he is received in grace, pardoned, and not manies dayes after admitted to be of the Privy Council. The King imparting to him his greatest affairs, sheweth he will follow them by his advice and counsel, honoureth him with the plausible name of *Cousin*, and entertaineth such familiarity with him that all others give him the place.

The promotion and credit which the Earl of *Dowglas* in a short time acquired about the King, his faction dayly increasing, moved the two Rulers (by their moderation seeking to avoid disgrace) to leave the Court. After which they were both removed from their offices, and their places and authority in Council with their whole Friends and Followers. They are upbraided with disorders, both in their private actions and the manner of their Government, and at last are summoned to answer before the King to such things as they should be legally accused of. The murmur every where whispered amongst the people, warned and certified them if they should appear and present themselves of some sad and tragick act. Whereupon with protestations of their Innocency declining the time, appealing to the King in his majority, and when he should be of full years, from these Judges their mortal enemies than abusing
absolute

absolute power, they suspend their appearing, declaring withal their readines in every thing to obey the King.

This availeth them nothing, for at a Parliament holden in *Sterling*, articles being forged and urged against them, especially of Peculate, as sale of Crown-Lands, waste of the Kings Treasure, the laying of their hands upon the Kings jewels, transporting Lands to themselves and their friends, distributing Offices and places of the Crown and State (which should have been by the Authority of the Councel) as Hunters divide a Prey between themselves. Dispensing with Riots, and taking the force and vigour from the Laws of the Kingdom; thus as betraying the administration of the Realm into the hands of worthless and corrupted men, they are denounced Rebels, their persons and estates proscib'd. Charge is given to Sir *John Foster* of *Corstorphane* and others the *Dowglasses* adherents, to bring all their moveables to the use of the Exchequer, demolish their houses, invade their friends with fire and sword and all that sided them. Thus the uncertain vicissitude of humane accidents overturns often them who seem to be raised to the highest degree of honour. The Castle of *Barentoreen* is besieged, taken, thrown down, with other houses upon the Governours and Chancellours Lands, their Farms and small Villages are plundered and ransacked. In revenge of which the Rulers waste the Earl of *Dowglasses* Territories, the Villages of *Straw-Brock*, *Abercorn*, *Blackness* are burnt, with *Corstorphane*. The ravage begun, continueth with dayly loss to both parties, and the overthrow of the Common-wealth.

The Earl wondreth (now having the Kings Authority) to finde his enemies so strong, and hold so long out against him, He suspecteth they have secret support by some not well affected towards him. The most powerfull and eminent of which he guesseth to be *James Kennedie* Bishop of *St. Andrews*, and Cousin germane to the King. He knew him jealous for his sudden favours at Court, and that he had whispered amongst his Friends, that he feared the ambition of the Earle unlimited heart was now exalted to such exorbitancy of height, that becoming top-heavy it would fall by its own weight, and turn up the Root.

The Earl will have this Prelate less powerfull to assist the Rulers, or do harm unto him. To this effect he instigateth the Earl of *Crawford* his Allie, and *Alexander Ogleby* of *Inverwharety*, to invade the Bishops Lands, and rifle his Vassals in *Eife*, without order or declaration of wrongs done by him. The Bishop after the burning and spoiling of sundry of his Farms being weak by power to resist their violence and repair his losses, took him to his Spiritual Arms, and excommunicated the Earl of *Crawford*. Though he made small account of this

this verbal Thunder, yet did not this injustice long escape the revenging hand of God, who raiseth up ordinarily one Oppressor to execute his justice against another.

Alexander Lyndesay, Son to the Earl of *Crawford*, pretended a title to the Baylerie of *Arbrothe*, out of which he was kept by *Alexander Ogleby*, whose title was equal to his, if not better. This enmity kindled to such a flame, that upon either side they assemble their friends in Arms: The *Ogleby* calleth the Lord *Huntley*, the *Lyndesay* the *Hamiltons* to assist their Rights: frequent meetings having been to calm matters, and reconcile them, and nothing agreed upon nor concluded, they resolve at last to decide the cause by their swords. The Earl of *Crawford* then remaining at *Dundee*, advertized of the present danger of his friends, posteth in all haste to *Arbroth*, and cometh at the very chock of the skirmish, and when they were to enter the fight. Here intending by his wisdom to take up the Quarrel, and presuming upon the respect due to his place and person, he rashly rusheth forwards before his Companies to demand a parly of *Alexander Ogleby* with his Son: But ere he could be known or was heard, he is encountred by a common Souldier, who thrust him in the mouth with a Spear, and prostrate him dead upon the ground. This sudden accident joyned the Parties, who fought with great courage and resolution: The Victory after much blood inclined to the Master of *Crawford*. *Alexander Ogleby* sore wounded, was taken and brought to the Castle of *Finelvin* where he died; the Lord *Huntley* escaped by the swiftness of his Horse. *Jehn Forbess* of *Pittligow*, *Alexander Barkley* of *Gartele*, *Robert Maxwell* of *Tillen*, *William Gordoun* of *Borrowfield*, *Sir John Oliphant* of *Aberdagny* with others fell on the *Oglebies* side; they fought the 24. of January 1445.

1445.

Now by attending opportunities to increase publick disorders, turn the times dangerous and troublefome, and confound the State; the Earl of *Dowglass* kept himself in the absolute Government; by umbragious ways he nourished discontents in all parts of the Country, amongst the Nobility, Gentry, Commons of the Realm. *Alexander* Earl of *Crawford* put to death *John Lynton* of *Dundee*; *Robert Boyd* of *Duchal*, and *Alexander Lyle* slew *James Stuart* of *Auchenmintee*; *Patrick Hepburn* of *Haills*, surprised the Castle of *Dumbar*; *Archembald Dumbar*, as if he would but change places with him, taketh the Castle of *Haills*, where he was besieged by the Earl of *Dowglass*, and with conditions of safety rendred it. *Sir William Creighton* all this time kept the Castle of *Edinburgh*, and when by intreaties nor power he could not be induced to render it to the King, his Castle of *Creighton* is plundered, a garrison placed in it, and the Castle of *Edinburgh* by the Earl of *Dowglass* is besieged and blocked

blocked up. Nine moneths the Assailers lie about it: but it proveth impregnable, and without loss of many Subjects cannot be taken, about the end of which time, mens courages waxing colder, conditions are offered and received; which were, that the Chancellor should be restored to grace, place, and whatsoever had been withheld from him by his enemies at Court, an abolition and abrogation of all former discontentments should be granted, the besieged should pass out bag and baggage free. At a Parliament holden at *Perth*, the Chancellor was purged by an Assise of his Peers of what was laid against him, his lands and goods seized upon by the King or *Dowglasses* are decreed to be restored, as well to his followers as himself; he is established in his dignities and places of honour, notwithstanding of all Edicts, Proclamations, Confiscations before, which were declared null; all matters past put in oblivion, as not done. This considering the credit of the *Earl of Dowglass*, was thought very strange; but *James Kennedy* Bishop of *St. Andrews*, whose respect and authority was great with the Churchmen, perfected this Master-piece of State; and the *Earl of Dowglass* knew, though the Chancellor was unbound, he had not yet escaped.

During these Garboyls in Scotland, *Margaret* Sister to King *James*, and wife to the *Daulphin* of France, *Lewis*, died at *Chalones in Champagne*; a vertuous and worthy Lady, beloved of all France, but most of *Charles* the seventh her Father in Law, who for her respect matched her three Sisters, who remained at his Court honourably; *Helenora*, with *Sigismond* Arch-duke of *Austria*; *Elizabeth* to the Duke of *Bretaigne*; *Mary* with the *Earl of Camphire*: She was buried in the great Church of *Chalones*, but after when the *Daulphine* came to be King, he caused transport and bury her in the Abbey Church of *Laon* in *Poitto*: Many Elegies were published upon her death which are yet extant. Sir *James Stuart* the Black Knight, husband to the Queen, at this time died also: He had turned a voluntary exile, to shun the dangers and envy of the Factions of the Country, which he incurr'd by his free speeches against the misgovernment and miseries of the time, and as he was bound towards *Flanders*, by the *Flemings* was taken upon the Seas. The Queen out-lived not long her Daughter and Husband; she was buried the fifteenth of *July* in the *Charter-house* of *Perth*, near her first husband *James*, the year 1446. She brought forth to the black Knight of *Lorn* three sons, *John* Earl of *Athole*, *James* Earl of *Buchane*, *Andrew* Bishop of *Murray*.

The Chancellor having recovered his honours and State to the disadvantage of the *Earl of Dowglass*, though of good years and tyred with the troubles of a publike life, yet findeth not any desired rest. A Marriage being designed for the King with

Mary

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The Chancellor having perfected his Embassie, *Mary* daughter to *Arnold* Duke of *Guilders*, born of the Duke of *Borgundies* Sister, a Lady young, beautifull, and of a masculine constitution, arriveth in *Scotland*; and with great solemnity, accompanied with many Strangers and the Nobility of the Kingdom, is married to the King in the Abbey Church of *Holy-rood-house*; As these Nuptial Rites were finished, the Peace between *Scotland* and *England* expired, and the Borders of both Kingdoms break, and mutually invade others. Amidst much robbery, spoil and havock upon either side, the Earl of *Salisbury*, Lieutenant and Warden upon the West depopulateth the bordering Villages, and burneth the Town of *Dumfries*; the Earl of *Northumberland* spoiling the east, burneth the Town of *Dumbar*: *John Dowglass*, Lord of *Balvenny*, invadeth the *English* bounds, and burneth the Town of *Anwick*; the ravaging and depredations in a short time turning equal, the two Kingdoms agree upon a suspension of Arms, and place and day to treat about a general peace; at the last by an Assembly of the States 1449. A Truce is condescended unto for seven years. At this time *Alexander Seaton* Lord *Gordon*, is created Earl of *Huntley*, and *George Leslie* Baron, Earl of *Rother*.

This Truce was not long kept by any of the Nations, but, as it had been drawn and plaistered up for the fashion, they conspire equally to break it. New incursions are made, slight skirmishes began to wound either side and banish peace, just arms were constrained at last to be opposed to injurious oppressions. The *Scots* having made desolate some parts of *Cumberland*, an Army under the leading of the Earl of *Northumberland* is raised, commanded by *Magnus* Red-beard, whom the *Scots* by reason of the length of his beard named *Magnus* with the red Main. A man trained from his youth in the Wars of *France*; who is said to have required no more for his Service to the Crown of *England*, then what he might by his own valour conquer of *Scotland*. The *English* march from the West Borders, pass the River of *Soloway* and *Annand*, and encamp near the River of *Sark*. The Earl of *Dowglass* declareth his brother *George* Earl of *Ormond* Lieutenant for the King against them: who with the power of the South and West loseth no time to encounter: the Earl of *Northumberland*, the Lord *Piercy* his Son, *Magnus* Red-beard, Sir *John Pennington*, Sir *Robert Harrington* led the *English* Battalions: The Earl of *Ormond*, Lord *Maxwell*, *Lairds* of *Johnston*, and *Craiggy Wallace*, the *Scottish*. Here occasion and place serving, is it valiantly fought, the fortune of the day long doubtfull: till *Magnus*, whose experience and direction in War in those days was deemed unparallelled, his courage here turning into temerity, was beaten from his horse and slain. After his fall, many turning their backs, the Earl of *Northumberland*

thumberland himself with great danger escaped; more in the chase were lost then in the Battel; such who assayed to pass the River, by the confusion and the weight of their Arms were plunged in the water; others who could not finde the Foords, being taken, and brought to the Castle of *Lochmaben*; amongst which were Sir *John Pennington*, Sir *Robert Harrington*, the Lord *Piercy*, who by saving his Father engaged himself. Few renowned amongst the *Scots* were here lost, except *Craiggy Wallace*, a principal actor, who governing himself by honour and courage, died of his wounds there received not many days thereafter. The *English* to repair their loss raised an Army, but by the daily supplies raised for *France*, and their projected Civil Wars (the Duke of *York*, Earls of *March*, *Warwick* and *Salisbury* beginning to toss the State) it was kept at home for their own use, and a truce was agreed upon and concluded with *Scotland* for the space of three years, 1450.

This Victory obtained chiefly by the valour of the *Dowglas*s, advanced highly their credit with the young King, and the Court sounded with nothing more then their praises. But great Fortunes are as hard to bear as to acquire, and ordinarily prosperity carryeth us into insolencies, without pondering the consequence of our actions. *William Colwill* Knight, upon a private quarrel having slain *James Auchinleck* a follower of the Earl of *Dowglas*, the Earl revenged his death, not only with the slaughter of *William*, but with the throwing down of his House, and spoil of all his Lands: which turned cold the affections of many about the Court towards him, and made him terrible to all of a contrary faction to his. After, whether tyred with his working thoughts, or to shun more hatred and envy, or to try what time would produce, amidst the inward grudges and rancours of Court, or that he held his own Countrey too narrow Lists for his glory, he leaveth the Kingdom: substituting one of his Brothers Procurator for his affairs, and in his absence to govern his estate, accompanied with his Brother *Mr. James* (a Man learned, and brought up in *Sorbon* Divinity, Expectant of the Bishoprick of *Dunkel*, *James Hamilton* of *Cadyow*, the Lords *Grahame*, *Seatoun*, *Olipphant*, *Saltoun*, and many Gentlemen, he arriveth in *Flanders*, cometh to *France*, passeth the *Alps*, and it being the year of *Jubilee* stayeth at *Rome*: where he was honorably received and welcomed. Envy never leaveth great Actors; he had not been long absent from his Prince, when many are suborned to give up complaints against the oppressions, riots, wrongs of his Kindred, Servants and Vassals. The faults of his governing the King are pryed into, every oversight and escape aggravated to the height. The King at first was loth to lend an ear to misreports and calumnies of a man lately so well deserving and dearly of him beloved:

loved : but overcome by importunity and urged by the numbers of Complainers, he gave way that his Brother and Procurators should make answer for wrongs suffered by the Complainers : after many citations his brother not appearing is at last by force presented to the Council : when he could not answer to such faults as were laid against the Earls Vassals and Followers, nor acquit them of violent oppressions, he was only enjoined to restore to the Complainers their loss, and restore all damages. Upon fair promises of Restitution the King bringeth him off the danger, and obtaineth him liberty to return home.

There, after long advisement with his other Brothers and some haughty Vassals, they declare. old Rapines and Wrongs being joyned to new, and recent with which they were charged, the restitution was impossible, and like spilt water which could not be recovered. Not satisfied with this Answer, the Council citeth the Earl of *Dowglass* upon some days to appear before them, and all his Vassals and Followers with his Brothers to answer according to Law, to such Articles as should be given in against them. The Earl was far off, and they considered it consisted not with their weal to hazard their persons to the Arbitrement of Judges, many of which had been obnoxious to their affronts. Thus for not appearing they are denounced Rebels, and Warrants granted to invade and spoil their Lands, as publick enemies to Authority and the present Government. This Decree is followed by open force, and to facilitate the execution of it, and to take up the Earl of *Dowglass* Rents, *William* Earl of *Orkney* cometh to *Galloway*, *Dowglas-dale*, *Liddef-dale* : But he found, Authority not seconded with power against lusty Rebels, to produce weak effects : for he returned disobeyed, contemned, and near spoiled and rifled by the Earls Tenants and Vassals.

The King to vindicate his Authority, since he could not prevail by reason, with competent forces in person entreth the same Territories, taketh all the strong Fortresses and Castles where he came, demoliseth the Castle of *Dowglass*, placeth a Garrison in *Lochmabane*, giveth the custody of such places he spared with the whole Goods and Moveables appertaining to them, to the Complainers and men interested in wrongs or blood, by the Rebels. The noise of this unexpected backblow being heard at *Rome*, perplexed not a little the Earl of *Dowglass* : Many of his train leave him, that where lately he represented a Prince, he seemed now scarce a private Gentleman ; he was assured he lived under a Sovereign who mangre all detractions, would hear his own defences. Upon which hopes he resolveth to return, taketh him to his Journey, and for his greater haste and safe progress, he obtaineth a Passe through

England, come to the Borders of *Scotland*, his Brother *James* is directed to the Court, to understand the Kings minde towards him, and if there were any possibility in this ebb of favours to have access to him.

The King ingenuously promiseth to accept him, and performed it for all that hapned by the misdeameanor of his Friends in his absence, requesting that he would but live peaceably according to the order of the State, without hating that which his Prince loved, or improving that which he approved and authorized; and that as himself and his Brothers were ever the most able and readiest to repel the wrongs of Strangers, so they would endeavor to entertain unity and concord in the Countrey it self, and purge their Lands of Theeves and Robbers; if mischievous and wicked men were not punished, there would be no surety nor safety for the good and vertuous. Past wrongs are pardoned, the Garrisons removed from his Castles, and they are rendred unto him. Then to put him in assurance of increasing favours, he is made Lieutenant General of the Kingdom. a place great and requiring great action, being onely to be bestowed upon a Man active, great in power and friends.

The Earl of *Dowglas* again afloat in the stream of his Sovereigns favours, might have continued, if his miseries had not been decreed from above: soon after he falls in a new disgrace; whether upon a promise of return, or that he was sent for, or that he would officiously give thanks for received courtesies, when he was in his way homewards, he passeth privately to the Court of *England*, and without his Masters knowledge or leave hath many days serious conference with the Nobility of that Kingdom, then many ways distressed by the Rebellion of *Kent*, and the factions of the great Men. The pretended cause of his journey was given out to be the repairing of his own and his Vassals losses, sustained by the in-roads of the *English* the time of his travels abroad, and the redressing of other disorders on the *West* Borders; but his Enemies suggested he intended to enter a League with some of the *English* to the disadvantage of his Master, and trouble of his Countrey, by changing the form of Government, or the Officers of State. King *James* took this meeting with the *English* in an evil part; but after great intercession and many requests of the Queen and Noblemen after he had submitted himself to his clemency, and acknowledged his errors, received him. In this mean time he is discharged of all publick employments; his Offices of State are divided between the Earl of *Orkney* and the Lord *Creighton* his reconciled Enemies.

Removed from publick employments he giveth himself to study private revenge, and the whole secret Council turn
disaffected

distasteful unto him : especially *Orkney* and *Creighton*, men perfectly abhorring his ambition, and who greatly feared his dimedured greatness.

Their suspected affronts and alledged wrongs towards him were increased daily by tales of Sycophants. It was told the Earl that the Lord *Creighton* in conference with the King, had said, it were expedient for the peace of the Countrey, that the Earl of *Dowglas* with all his friends and followers were rooted out, and their memory abolished ; but if that were left undone, neither should the King rule in due Majesty, nor the Subjects ever give him that obedience which they ought. That wise Princes suffered houses to grow as men do Spider-webs, not taking heed of them so long as they were small, but when offensively encreased, they swept them wholly away. Irritated by these and many such like speeches, after much contempt of the Chancellor, one dawning, as he was early coming from *Edinburgh* to his Castle of *Creighton*, the Earl who wanted not his own intelligence amongst his followers (Hatred being an evil Counsellor) laid an ambush for him on the high way. But the clearness of the morning discovering it, by the swiftness of his horse he escapeth ; some of his company being wounded, and one of the Assailers slain in the pursuit. Two days after, the Chancellor to repair his credit, accompanied with a number of his Friends and Followers, coming in great haste to *Edinburgh*, had unawares surprized the Earl of *Dowglas*, then attended but with a small number of his friends, if he had not speedily shifted himself from the danger. This contention now bursting forth into open hostility, divided into Factions the whole Kingdom ; The Earl of *Dowglas* maintaining his by the long continued grandeur of his House, the Chancellor standing by his Princes favour, and a long practise of the affairs and course of the World ; The Earl fearing the Authority of the King might sway the Ballance and make the party unequal, if he should be brought to call to remembrance passed actions and attempts of his Predecessors, findeth nothing more expedient to curb his enemies, and strengthen his proceedings, then to renew his old Confederation, and combine with him many others. Hereupon the Earls of *Crawford*, *Ross*, *Murray*, *Ormond*, the Lord *Balvenny* Knight of *Cadyow*, many Barons, Gentlemen with their Allies, Vassals, Servants to a great number, subscribed and swore solemnly never to desert one another during life ; That injuries done to any one of them, should be done to them all, and be a common quarrel ; neither should they desist to their best abilities to revenge them : That they should concur indifferently against whatsoever Persons within or without the Realm, and spend their Lives, Lands, Goods Fortunes in defence of their Debates and

and Differences whatsoever. This confederation and Covenant again renewed, turned the Earl imperious in his deportments, presumptuous beyond all limits, and his followers and adherents insupportable to their neighbors: The Lands of such who were not of their party, or refused to think all their thoughts and second them in their enterprizes, were plundered; and goodness was a cause to make men suffer most pillage and ransacking of their Goods, and other miserable calamities. At this time the Thieves and Robbers of *Liddef-dale* and *Annan-dale* break into the Lands of *John Lord Herreys*, a Noble Man, who had continued constantly faithful to the King, and drive with them a great booty of Cattel: Complaints being given to the Earl of *Douglafs* of the Depredations of his men, and finding no redress, the Lord *Herreys* essayeth to drive the like prey in recompence of the damage; but being unequal in power, his fortune was to be taken by the Thieves, and brought as a Prisoner to the Earl, who layed him fast in Irons; and notwithstanding of the Kings Letters (full of Intreaties and Threatnings) without any formality of Law, caused, Hang him as a Felon: The like mischief was practised in other places. After this contempt of Sovereignty, it was universally blazed that the Earl of *Douglafs*, in respect of this new Covenant, the power of his Kinsmen and Allies, the entertaining of such who were discontent and discountenanced at Court, the love and favor of the men of Arms in *Scotland* (ever governed by some of his Name) his riches, the honor of his Ancestors, had resolved to dissemble no longer, but openly to play his game, essay one day if he could set the Crown upon his own head, being then able to raise an Army of Forty thousand warlike persons, men ready to go with him, whither or against whom they cared not, attending onely the occasion and his Commandment.

The King who before but disdained the pride, after this League became jealous of the Earl of *Douglafs* (a League giving a Law to a King breaking all Bonds of Sovereignty, and inviting a people to look for a new Master) and though his modesty and patience served onely to turn the Earl more insolent, and his boldness more active, yet in a foul game he bare a fair countenance; knowing the last thing which a Sovereign Prince should do, is to show himself male-content and offended with any of his Subjects; for instead of chastising him, he would give him fairer means and greater power to do him harm: He would not shew a token of any prejudicial thought to the Earls proceedings, till he had first heard himself.

Thus very calmly he desired him to come and speak with him at *Sterlin*, whiles he (conscious of his own misdemeanor) except upon a publique assurance under the great Seal for his
safe

1452.

safe coming and return, refused to do: A safe conduct obtained, about the Shrew-Tide, in the year 1452. he came to the Court then remaining at *Sterlin Castle*, accompanied with many of his Confederates, and a powerful Retinue: The King with a gracious countenance, and all apparent respect received him, endeavoring rather by kindness and humanity; then by rigor to reclaim him to his former obedience. The day near spent, the Gates of the Castle shut, all removed, except some of the Council and the Guards; the King taking the Earl friendly apart, remembred him of favors received, wrongs forgotten, the duties, as a Subject, he owed to his Prince, his capitulation before he would come and speak with him; he taxed him with the exorbitant abuses and outrages of his followers: Then he told him what Informations he had of a Covenant of mutual defence & adherence betwixt him and some of his Nobles & Gentlemen, which he would scarce believe: He prayed him to consider the murmuring, or rather begun sedition of his people, his long patience in tolerating his proceedings, his misbelief of evil reports towards him, until he had heard what he had to say for himself and his innocency.

The Earl answered the Kings towardness in equal terms, trusting much to his confederation; for his favors he should strive with all obsequiousness to deserve them; That as he had the honor to command others who obeyed him, he knew very well how to be commanded, and obey his Prince, and in what disobedience consisted; that as none of his Subjects enjoyed more Lands and Honors then himself, there should not one be found who more willingly would engage all his Fortunes and person for the Honor of his Prince: That they who layed inares for his life, being so near his Majesty, for the surety of his person he could not come to Court, except upon a publique assurance, and well accompanied: For the wrongs committed by his Followers and Vassals, he would give what satisfaction should be required; Concerning the Band of mutual friendship betwixt him and some Noblemen, they would have adhered together without any writing; they were driven thereunto for their own safety, not out of minde to offer, but repel injuries: That he was infinitely oblig'd to his goodness, in not condemning him before he was heard, and for that he had not lent a credulous ear to his enemies mischievous devices.

The King replied, effects and not words make the affection and submission of a subject known; and could there be any greater surety for him, then to rely on the Laws of the Commonwealth and Countrey? especially (continued he) in a Countrey where Laws, and not Faction rule, and where a mans own goodness is able to preserve him: But such men as you
are

are, raise these Factions, to the subversion of all Laws and Authority; and for Subjects to make an offensive and defensive League against all persons, is to disclaim all Government, and do what they please without controlment; commit Treason in the highest degree, and make your own Swords and Power justify your proceedings, which, though ye first use against mean persons, and conceal the progress of your actions (for there are degrees in evil, and wicked men begin at that which seemeth the least of evils, or not an evil at all at the first) your last aim is likely to be the robbing upon the Crown: Consider (my Lord) ye are born under a Monarchy, which admitteth no Sovereignty but it self, and it is natural to Princes to hold it in highest esteem, and in no case to suffer it to be shaken by their Subjects: Take your Prince for your best protection, and an innocent life; renounce that Union and League with your Peers, which excepted, or commanded, or approved, or permitted by your Prince, subsisteth not in Law nor in Reason, being forbidden under great pains; and let it not be heard any longer, that ever such an unjust Confederation was, and so wonted clemency shall be preferred before deserved Justice; The Earl replied, The league being drawn up by the common consent of many Lords, Barons and Gentlemen, and subscribed, it could not be cancell'd nor renounc'd but by their common consent; nor was it profitable for the King, nor to him other ways to have it done: That being together, they might condescend to the renouncing and cancelling of it. But (says the King) you to shew good example to the rest, shall first begin; Neither (living) shall any Traytor in my presence disavow and disclaim my Authority, in what is within my possibility of accomplishing. The Earl requests him to remember, he came to Court upon a publique assurance: A publique assurance cannot so warrant any man, but that he may fall by his own private misdemeanor, answered the King; withal, considering a mean courage in a King to be an imputation, and that he did neither wrong towards God nor his Fame, in revenging himself upon the enemies of the State; The place, a strong Castle; his present power, all within being his Councillors and Servants; the danger if he should escape; the easiness of suppressing the Rebellion, the head taken away: (The Earl continuing hot and stubborn, in debating his points of the League, wrath banishing other Doubts and Interests) his Dagger performed, what armed Justice scarce dared attempt: The Kings blow (the noise arising) was seconded by a number of his Servants, who rushing in the Room left him dead, upon Shrewd-Eve, the 22. of February, 1452.

About the last Scene of this Tragedy, a pair of Spurs between two Platters (an Emblem of speedy flight) as a part of the

the Kings Banquet, is directed to Sir *James Hamilton* of *Cadyow*; This he communicateth to the Lords and Gentlemen of the Union, in which time the News of the *Earls* death is spread abroad: The Lieguers finding themselves weak to carry so strong a place as the Castle, in hot blood set on fire divers quarters of the Town of *Sterlin*, make Proclamation against the King and his Council, for violating the assurance granted to the *Earl*: Infamous Libels are spread every where, and the safe Conduct of the King and his Council bound to a wooden Truncheon at a Horses tail is trailed along the streets: In the Market-place, by the mouth of a Cryer, to the sound of all their hunting-horns, they declare the King, and those that abode with him, Faith-breakers, perjured persons, enemies to all goodness and good men. *James* the next brother of the House of *Dowglas* (a Church-man) being proclaimed *Earl*, in rage and madness, committing all sort of Hostility; they overrun the Lands and Possessions of those whom they suspected would side the King, and not prove of their party: *John* Lord of *Dalkeith* their Kinsman, and of the Name of *Dowglas*, they besiege in his Castle of *Dalkeith*, for that he hated their proceedings; the Tenants and Vassals of the *Earl* of *Angus* are plundered for the same cause: The strength of the place raised the Siege of *Dalkeith*; and the *Earl* of *Angus*, by their many wrongs and insolencies, remained more constant to the King.

In this time the King writeth to all the good Towns of the Realm, and Church-men, giving reasons for the taking away the *Earl*, imputing the fault to the *Earl* himself, exhorting the people to make no stir for the just execution of a Man born for the ruine of the Kingdom, and who voluntarily had precipitated himself in his own mis-hap; offering all his power to keep the Countrey in quietness, according to that Authority in which God hath placed him: This blow, as particular Interests made the hearts of men incline, and as passions were various, was variously and in several maners taken: Some without inquiring of circumstances, after what fashion or occasion soever done, allowing it, thought the King had more clear and evident inducements for his deed, then could fall within the Labyrinths of reasoning. The Majesty of a Prince, hardly falleth from an height to a midst, but easily is precipitated from any midst, to the lowest degree and station; The King (said they) hath obviated this fall, hath set afoot again and raised his Authority threatned with ruine; he hath vindicated his liberty almost thralld, hath assured the Lives, Honors, Estates of many loyal Subjects, which were endangered by not adhearing to the league of the *Earl*, and keeping their Oath of Allegiance to the King; he (if he please) now with Honor and Reputation may hold his Parliaments, bring to

passe his designs for the conservation of his Authority, and the peace of his Subjects. Others blamed this Deed everywhere, and in every circumstance: laying perjury and murder against him, and the breaking of the publick Faith and Assurance, the common Band of humane Society, the common defence of all, and the ground of Justice.

To which it was answered, that the *Earl* was not taken away for his past demerits and misdeservings, but for what he had recently committed in the Kings own presence, having spoken to him with an insupportable irreverence; They which have safe conduct being obliged to shun all kinde of offence towards him who gives it them, any enormity being sufficient to annul the benefit of it.

More, for the breach of Faith, the *Earl* and his confederates were the more perjured; and he the murder of himself: they having violated that Natural Oath to their King, which all Subjects owe to their Sovereigns, by drawing up a League among his People, to the breaking of the ties of Sovereignty, giving by this, occasion and just cause to the King to reward them after their demerits. Most said the killing of the *Earl* was evil, but that it was a necessary evil. That as Nature suffereth not two Suns, so Reason of State suffereth not that in one Kingdom there be two Kings, but that of necessity the one must overthrow the other; and matters going thus, he who giveth the first blow hath the advantage. Thus did Men judge diversly, after their proper interests, of the Deeds of others.

The Torrent of these disorders increasing, Laws are neglected, Towns, Villages, Houses, the High-ways are everywhere afflicted with Rapine, Fire and Fury, and save needy boldness, nothing is safe and secure in any place.

The changing Multitude (like Mad-men limning Portraits with their own blood) delight in their Proceedings, and daily increase the number of the Rebels. In this Insurrection the King is reduced to many extremities, and is said to have thought upon an escape by Sea to *France*, if he had not been diverted by *James Kennedie*, Bishop of *St. Andrews*, who told him, that to leave the Kingdom was to give all over to the insolency of his Rebels, and for fear of burning, to leap into the fire it self. That besides the high and long continued title of a King, which the best part of his Subjects yet revered, he had sufficient Friends and Warlike men, who appearing in a Field with him would raise a just fear in the hearts of those who so hainously dared disobey him. That God would be present to revenge wronged Majesty, and turn their hopes in despair; That the Common People were ever changing, and a little time would make them flow to these from whom they did ebb; and all would return again, except such as were guilty

ty of other offences, or such whose poverty made them fear a beggerly Peace as their greatest punishment. That his chiefeft and principall City stood good for him, which example the other Towns would undoubtedly follow; that Rebellion was like Thunder, the noise of which (if observed duely) was often more terrible then the blow, and dissolyed ordinarily in tears of Repentance and fair Weather: that here the prudence of a Prince manifesteth it self, when he cannot suppress and stop all the evils in his State, to suffer and tolerate the least, and with leasure and time, abolish and extirpate the greater, and make vertue of Rebellion.

The King, by the Bishops Counsel and Assistance, gathereth an Army, but will not try the hazard of a Battel, before those he had advertised and sent for, should joyn with these already about him, and his Forces from all the Quarters of the Kingdom be united. In the North, the *Earl of Huntley* had raised a goodly Company to come to his aid; but the *Earl of Crawford*, a Confederate of the *Earl of Dowglass*, with a power of the men of *Angus*, and all who would follow him, guided by some French Commanders essayed to cut off his passage, and rencountreth him at *Brechen*; the Battel is fought, and the victory inclined where the Kings Standard was displayed by the *Earl of Huntley*. The equity of the cause laid aside, the occasion of this Victory was ascribed to *John Coloss of Bonnymoon*, who having one of the wings of the Army to guide, which consisted of battel-axes, great swords, and long spears, and the best invasive weapons, in the hottest of the skirmish gave ground, and left the middle Ward naked upon his side: the reason of his revolt is reported, that the night before the Battel, when every man was resolving with his affairs of the world, *Bonny-moon* requested the *Earl of Crawford*, of whom he held his Lands Ward, and relief, since the next day he was resolved either to be victorious or die in the field, to subscribe a Precept (himself falling) for entring his Son to his Lands. This the Superiour refusing, the Vassal out of a just indignation, when he should have charged, retired, and his Company with him. Such thoughts possessed not the *Earl of Huntley's* minde; he dealt not so sparingly with his friends in hope of their good service: To the *Forbesses*, *Oglebies*, *Lessies*, *Grants*, *Irwin*, he freely gave many of his own lands, which raised their courage to the height. In requital of which, the King after bestowed upon him the Lands of *Badyeenoch* and *Lochaber*. In the conflict the *Earl of Huntley* lost two Brothers; the *Earl of Crawford* and Sir *John Lindsay* his brother, being left on the Field, fled to his house of *Phanbeaven*, where he was heard to say, He would be content to remain seven years in Hell, to have in so timely a season done the King his Master that Service the *Earl of Huntley* had per-

formed, and carry that applause and thanks he was to receive from him: This conflict happened upon the Ascension day, the 18 day of *May*, 1452.

The King by the confluence and resort of many worthy Subjects unto him, having time to breathe, and finding himself in a calm, keepeth a Convention of the States at *Edenburgh*; Ere the Earls of *Douglafs*, *Crawford*, *Ormond*, *Murray*, the Lord *Balvenye*, Sir *James Hamilton*, and others, are cited to answer according to Law: They instead of appearing, in the Night, upon the Doors of the principal Churches and other places eminent, fix many Placates and Libels, signed with their hands; which bear, the Earl of *Douglafs* nor his Followers will never obey command nor charge in time coming, nor answer citation, for that the King is not a just Master, but a Blood-sucker, a Murtherer, a Transgressor of Hospitality, a Surpriser of the Innocent and such who deserved no harm at his hands: Not long after the King levied an Army, which by the approaching Winter did little Service; and the Earl of *Douglafs*, to save the Lands of *Beatrice* his Brothers Widow, unseparated from the House, sought by a Dispensation from the Pope to have her in Marriage, alledging her untouched of his Brother; which being refused him, he kept her in place of his wife, the effect of his Sorbon Divinity, and found hereby more Bryers then Roses.

The Earl of *Crawford* placing two stricts of Seas betwixt him and the King, spoileth the Lands of all those who forsook him at *Brechen*; and *Arckembald* Earl of *Murray*, burneth the Pile of *Srath-Boggy*, pertaining to the Earl of *Huntley*; In revenge of which, the Earl of *Huntley* burnt and herried all the Lands of the Earl of *Murray* beyond the *Spey*: The King too, in this madness of Man-kinde, defaceth his own Countrey, pulling down the Houses of his Rebel-Subjects, and wasting *Annan-dale*: This ravage and mutual overturning of all, having continued almost two whole years, the Faction of the Earl, far inferior to the Kings, now weakned with such lasting Incurfions, sundry of the chief men and heads considering the least faults were the best, that it was better to strike sail in time, then make a full Shipwrack of their persons, Honors, and the well of the Kingdom and State, counsel the Earl, that Fervors growing colder, since it could not be undone which was done, he would not set greater work on foot, but proceeding with conveniency, submit himself friendly to the King, who had as much goodness as generosity, and sought and required nothing of his Subjects but obedience; and having now proved how difficile it was to overcome them by Arms, was (perhaps) as much tyred as they, would pardon these faults which he could not otherways amend. Necessity in Affairs of Princes,

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of *Crawford*, after great adversity, when he could not move the Earl of *Dowglass* to submit himself to the Kings clemency, with many tears and protestations of his sincere love and counsel to him, left him; and some weeks after, as the King was in progress in *Angus*, in a sad penitential manner, accompanied with his best friends, coming in his way with much humility and sorrow, He acknowledged his fault, pleading rather for pity to his house, which had so long flourished, then to his person. The King knowing his Example would be no small occasion to weaken the power of the Earl of *Dowglass*, and that of all the Rebels he was the greatest object of his Clemency, was content to receive him, but he would have it done by the mediation of *James Kennedie*, Bishop of *St. Andrews*, and the Lord *Creighton*, once his greatest Enemies, which he refused not to embrace. Thus freely remitted with those who accompanied him, he returned to his own house of *Phanbeaven*, where within few moneths he died of a burning Ague.

The three Estates, after assembled at *Edinburgh*, where *James Earl of Dowglass*, the Countess *Beatrix*, whom he kept by way of a pretended Marriage, *Archembald Dowglass*, Earl of *Murrey*, *George Earl of Ormond*, *John Dowglass*, Lord of *Balveny*, with others their adherents, friends and followers, are Attainted of High Treason, and their Lands and Goods are Confiscate and discerned to be seized on to the Kings use. The Earldom of *Murrey* is given to *James Creighton*, who had married the eldest Daughter of the Earl of *Murrey*; but he perceiving he could not possess it in peace, turned it back again to the King. At this time *George Creighton* was created Earl of *Caithness*; *William Hay* Constable Earl of *Arrole*, *Darby*, *Halles*, *Boyd*, *Lyle* and *Lorn*, Lords of Parliament; the King maketh a rode into *Galloway*, reducing every strong hold and Castle of the Countrey to his Power; *Dowglassdale* he abandoned to the spoil of the Souldier.

Matters at home turning desperate, the Earl of *Dowglass* being brought to that pass, that he knew not to what to wish or fear, *James Hamilton* of *Cadyow* is sent to *England* to invite the ancient enemy of the kingdom to take a part of her spoil, and help to trouble the King. But the *English* had greater business amongst themselves then could permit them to Wedd the Quarrels of the Earl. After Sir *James Hamilton* was returned with an excuse, and regret that some of the *English* Lords could not supply their Confusion, but only by their Counsel, he advised the Earl of *Dowglass* to trust to his own Power and Forces, which were sufficient, measuring their Courage, and not counting their heads, to hold good against the King. There was no humane affairs where men were not necessitated to run some danger, nor any business taken in hand with such a certainty,

tainty, which by unknown causes, and even light ones, might not run a hazard of some mishap; That he should study to embrace and accept of what was most honorable and least dangerous: it was better once to try the worst then ever to be in fear of it: it was fit for him to commit something to fortune, and wisdom could counsel nothing but to shun the greatest evil. This lingering war would not only tire, but overcome and vanquish them, when one fair day of battel, either by death or victory would Crown their desires. Others advised him not to hazard upon a Battel, except upon seen and approved advantage, and to time it out a while; in this lingering war a Truce might be agreed upon, which ere long might turn in a Peace, in which every thing passed might be forgotten and pardoned; That Wars were managed more by occasions and times then by arms; That the King could not be now but tired, since he had learned, that by essaying by arms to overcome them he had gained nothing but trained up his Subjects, whom he called Rebels, in all warlike Discipline, and had his Countrey spoiled and the Policy defaced. Should they once enter in blood, all hopes were gone of any conditions of peace.

At this time the King besieging the Castle of *Abercorn*, to relieve the besieged, hither marcheth with all his Forces the Earl of *Dowglas*; being come within view of the Kings Army, he observeth their march slow, the countenances of his Souldiers altered, much whispering, and their spirits in a manner dejected. Countrymen were to fight against Countreymen, friends against friends, and all against their Prince. Interpreting this rather to proceed from their weariedness, then want of good will to enter the Lists, as well to refresh and cherish them to be more prompt and lusty of courage the next morning, as to take counsel what course to follow, and how to dispose of their Game, he stayeth that afternoon and pitcheth his Tents. To men unfortunate every thing turneth an Enemy. Whether Sir *James Hamilton* gave way to this, or not, uncertain; but after (it is said) that in a chafe he told the Earl, he had neglected the opportunity of Fight, and should never see so fair a day again, in which he might have hazarded one Cast of a Dye for a whole Kingdom. But his Fortune was now declined, and (perhaps) would never stand upright; that by giving that night to his Souldiers to pause and deliberate on the matter, they would (perchance) take the safest way, be more advised what to enterprise the next morning, readily not fight at all, consisting of a number of bold young Gentlemen, Volunteers, who for the most part out of bravery and compassion followed him; That the Kings Army by his lingering and lying off was encouraged, finding they were to cope with men who would advile ere they fought. After which speeches he bad the

Earl

Earl farewell: And now, knowing that the way lay open both for Pardon and Favor to him that would first seek it, he in the night breaketh out with some friends, and having got over the fields betwixt the two Camps, was brought safely to the King, who graciously received, and freely pardoned him: The Army having understood the clandestine Revolt and escape of Sir *James Hamilton*, disbanded, every man slipping away by secret passages to his own habitation, that on the morrow there was nothing to be seen but the solitary field upon which they had encamped: The King out of joy of this bloodless Victory, caused Proclaim in all his chief Towns, That since Sovereign Authority had no less Splendor by the actions of Clemency, then by these of Justice; all those who had followed the Earl of *Douglas*, and been of his party, rather by misfortune and unadvised rashness, then any evil will against him, should be freely pardoned: Those who would abandon the Earl and come to the Kings Camp, whosoever they were, no Justice, no Law should trouble them, but they should be received to mercy, and have all pardon: After this Proclamation, many submitted themselves to the King and were pardoned; though Sir *James Hamilton* was remitted, yet that under colour of reconciliation worse mischief might not be plotted, the King sent him, with the Earl of *Orkney*, to the Castle of *Rosline* during his pleasure, and the taking in of the Castle of *Abercorn*; remembring also it was some prejudice to a Prince to be obliged to any Rebel.

The Earl of *Douglas* gathering together the split pieces of his Ship-wrack, with his Brothers, and so many of his Confederates as would not forsake him, flieth to *England*; here with much Travel, by many promises of Rewards, great hopes of spoil, gathering unto him a power of Out-laws, Felons, Banker-outs, and such as lived by Rapine, as well of his own Nation, as of the English, he maketh a Rode upon the West Borders of *Scotland*; some Villages being burnt, many preys, much spoil driven into *England*; at last, he meeteth with the valiant men who were appointed to defend the *Marches*, the *Maxwells* and *Scots*; here in a furious skirmish his Companies are discomfited: *Archibald* Earl of *Murray*'s Brother is slain, and his head sent to the King; the Earl of *Ormond* is taken Prisoner; himself with the Lord *Balvenny* with great difficulty escapeth in a Forest; when he sought to return again into *England*, he findeth all Passages stopped up, the wayes layed for him, and begining to feel much want, he is constrained in a disguised habit to lurk meanly in the inmost parts of *Scotland*, till he wandred toward the far High-lands, where finding *Donald* Earl of *Ross*, Lord of the *Isles*, one of his League, a man cruel, arrogant, unpolisht, after many discourses and long conference

ference with him (being no less eloquent then active) he possesseth him with great hopes (after a division of the Kingdom between them two) of an absolute power and Government of of all the High-lands, besides the wealth and treasure which he would purchase by the spoil: Here requireth onely he would break upon the more civil Countries, bring all the Fire-brands he could to kindle and trouble them, and cut work for the King, whilst he with new supplies, and a great Army to be raised in *England*, should invade the *Marches* and bordering Countries: The Earl of *Ross*, who thought nothing impossible to him, being to himself in these barbarous parts by phantasia a King, and was used to vaunt of a long pedigree from *Fergus*, relisbeth the profit and possibility of this Enterprize, sweareth to leave nothing undone for the accomplishing of it; and parting with him upon mutual assurance, intreateth onely celerity and swift performance of what they had concluded.

Scarce was the Earl of *Douglafs* in *England*, when the Earl of *Ross*, the two pillars of his Designs being Injustice and Violence, supported by fair hopes from the *South* with his wilde Mountainers and Islanders (like an inundation) over-runne the Neighbor bounds: *Argile* suffereth the first effects of their fury, the Isle of *Arrain* is taken, & the Castle made a Bon fire, as if they were the sacrifice for the sinns of the rest; the Bishop of the Isles saveth himself by flight, and taketh Sanctuary; *Lochquabar* and *Murryland* are spoiled, the Town of *Inverness* is set on fire, the Castle surprized, Murthers, Ravishings, Robberies, with what insolency the barbarous Canibals could commit, are every where, and the sad image of death ravageth amongst the common people: The Earl of *Douglafs* now at his last shifts and efforts, leaveth no shifts nor helps unsought out; such who lived upon prey and spoil resort unto him; he maketh hot incursions, and after a most hostile maner, which purchased him the hatred of all his Countrey-men, and turned those who were indifferent in his quarrel, his professed enemies: This ravage continuing, *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland* (after slain at *Caxtonn-field*) whom love of the valor of the house of *Douglafs*, and true commiseration, had brought to take arms with him, invadeth one quarter of the *Marsh*, and the Earl of *Douglafs* turneth towards another: But whilst they are dispersed, and more eager and intentive to carry away spoil, then to look to their own safety and military discipline, the Earl of *August*, with Sir *James Hamilton* of *Cadyow*, put them both (with number and confusion overborn) to flight, slaying many, and taking more prisoners: After this overthrow, during the Kings reign, the Earl of *Douglafs* deliberating not to oppose longer to necessity, but to be still till better times, never attempted

tempted to invade his Countrey.

Amidst these incursions, the Earl of Ormond at Edinburgh is beheaded: the Countess of Dowglass, Beatrice (all hopes being lost of restoring her Husband) despoiled of her Lands and fair Heritage, turned now a Monster of Fortune, the blame of her unlawful Wedlock laid upon the Earl, consented to by her out of a certain fear of her life, submitteth her self to the Kings Clemency. The King, who denied not mercy to any sought it of him, that the less guilty amongst the seditious might withdraw themselves, and the obstinate remain the less powerful and weak, receiveth her; and giveth her in Marriage to his Brother John, Earl of Athole, son to the Black Knight of Eorne, designing for her Dowry the Lordship of Balveny.

By her example the Countess of Ross, abhorring the fierceness and cruelties (as she gave out) of her barbarous Husband, but rather out of policy to be an Agent for him, flyeth to the King, and hath Revenues allowed her for the maintenance of her Estate. Not long after the Earl of Ross himself, the misadventure of his Confederates having taught him now some wisdom, having seen the Kings clemency towards others equal to him in Treason and Rebellion, by many humble supplications craved pardon, and begged peace. The King by his great prudence, and the course of the affairs of his Kingdom, knew that it was necessary sometimes to condescend to the imperfections and faults of some Subjects, and having compassion, apply and accomodate himself to that which though according to the strictness of equity was not due, yet for the present occasion and reason of State was convenient, answered, he would neither altogether pardon him, nor flatly reject him, there being many signs of his wickedness, few of his changed minde; when honestly without fraud or guile, he should crave a Pardon, and give satisfaction to those whom by blood and pillage he had wronged and by some noble action deface the remembrance of his former crimes then should it be good time to receive him. Notwithstanding this should not discourage him, but he should know he had a desire to make him relish the effects of his bounty, so he himself would finde the means and subject. In this interim he wished him to keep the common peace of the Countrey, and not oppress any of his Neighbours. About this time the University of Glasgow was founded by William Turnbull Bishop of that Sea: William Hay Earl of Arole, George Creighton Earl of Caithness, William Lord Creighton, died 1455, and the Bishop of St. Andrews is made Chancellor.

The King partly having loosed, partly cut in pieces that Gordian knot of the League of his Nobility, began to reobtain again the ancient Authority of the Kings his Predecessors, giving

ving and imposing Laws to his Subjects, according to reason and greatest conveniencies. Shortly progressing through the Quarters of the kingdom, by the sound counsel and instructions of the Bishop of *St. Andrews*, *James Kennedy* and *William Saintclare* Earl of *Orkney*, used such clemency, that in a short time he reclaimed all his turbulent subjects. In the year 1455: he held a Parliament, where he ratified what was resolved upon to be done for the peace and weal of his People, establishing many profitable Laws for the posterity; after this time Ambassadors came from *England* and *France* unto him.

Henry the sixth King of *England*, a soft facile Prince, and more fit to obey than command, having restored in blood, and allowed the descent of *Richard Plantagenet* Duke of *York*; the Duke under pretence and countenance of reforming the State, and removing of bad Counsellors from the Court (the umbrage of all Rebellions) by one *Jack Cade* an *Irish*, a bold man, and who had a Spirit which did not correspond with his low condition, who feigned himself to be a Cousin of his, of the House of *Mortimer*, and other his Instruments, raised a Rebellion; which began amongst the *Kentish* men and was after continued by his confederacy with the Duke of *Norfolk*, Earls of *Warwick*, *Salisbury*, *Devon*, and others; and notwithstanding he had sworn fealty to King *Henry* at *Blackheath*, again openly took arms against him at *St. Albans*; where in pitched field *Edmond* Duke of *Somerset*, his greatest Competitor, and who had been preferred to his place in the Regency of *France*, was killed, the King wounded, taken and committed in the Tower of *London*. At a Parliament after, the Duke is made Protector of the kingdom: at another Parliament he maketh claim for the Crown as in his own Right, laying down thus his Title. The Son of *Anne Mortimer*, Daughter and Heir to *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of *March* Son and Heir of *Philip*, the Daughter and sole Heir of *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, the third Son of King *Edward* the third, and elder Brother to *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, is to be preferred by very good right in Succession of the Crown, before the Children of *John* of *Gaunt* the fourth Son of the said *Edward* the third; but *Richard Plantagenet*, Duke of *York*, is come of *Philip*, the Daughter and sole Heir of *Lionel*, third Son to King *Edward* the third, then to be preferred to the Children of the fourth Son, who was *John* of *Gaunt*, and so to *Henry* the fourth the Usurper his Son, to *Henry* styling himself *Henry* the fifth his Son, and *Henry* the sixth now wrongfully calling himself King of *England*. This Parliament chosen to the Duke of *York*'s own minde, at first various, at last unanimously enacted that *Henry* during his life should retain the name and honour of a King, but that the Duke of *York* should be continued Protector of the Countrey, and be declared Heir Appa-

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performance of their promised conditions: he had long projected the recovering of the lost Fortresses of *Scotland*, in their hands, and now he would try whom he might trust. The Embassadors dismissed, the King raised an Army, but left to the Divination of the posterity, which of the Parties he was to side. The *English* and *French* Writers affirm he was to aid King *Henry*, and revenge the death of the Duke of *Somerset* his Mothers Brother, the *Scottish* to assist the Duke of *Tork*, and that by a counterfeit Legate from the Pope after he had been upon his March, he was moved to return. It seemeth perswaded by the *French* King (the ancient Confederate of *Scotland*, and who for that end had sent his Ambassador) to keep the *English* within their own Countrey, and disable them in their Conquest of *France*, he intended upon the advantage of this Civil discord to make a rode in *England*, as the *French* made an Algarad by Sea upon *Kent*.

The Kings Army being gathered, that it should not loyter in idleness, attending greater intelligence from the event of the *English* Factions, having passed the *Tweed*, invadeth the Town of *Roxburgh*, which with little travel is taken and equalled with the Ground; the Castle a strong Fortrefs is besieged. Whilst the King here passeth the time, inviting it more by courtesies and blandishments, then Ammunition and Warlike Engines to be rendred to him, Commissioners come from the Duke of *Tork*, requiring him to leave his Siege, and contain himself within his own kingdom, unless he would run the hazard to engage himself in a War against the whole Body of the kingdom of *England*; they give him thanks for his forwardness to their supply; all things succeeding after their desires now, and as they could have wished, they request him to return home; when their necessity required his aid, they would implore it, and not prove forgetful for what he should do towards him. King *James* asked the Commissioners, if the Duke of *Tork* and his Associates had sent any direction concerning the keeping of their promises to him, when he should appear with an Army; They assuring him they had no such Commission; I (answered the King) before their Embassie came, had resolved to take in and throw down this Castle builded upon my bounds, and being by no benefit obliged to any of your Factions, will not for words leave off what I am about by arms to perform. The Commissioners departing, the King caused apply his Battery against the Castle, which courageously defended it self, and holding good beyond expectation bred an opinion that famine would be the only Engine to make it render.

The Kings Army daily at this Siege increased, and amongst all the Companies none were more forward and prompt to discharge their duties in this Service, then those of the late League

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with the Earl of *Douglas*; above others the Earl of *Koss*, to testify his remembrance of the Kings clemency in his behalf, with a great company of his *Irish* came to the Camp, men cncly fit for tumultuous fights and spoil. *Alexander* Earl of *Huntley* coming, the King with the Earl of *Angus* would take a view of the Trenches, and as to welcome a man, whose presence seemed to presage good Fortune, caused discharge a pale of Ordinance together; but his coming to this place was as fatal, as at *Sterlin* prosperous; For at this *Salve*, by the slices of an over-charged piece or wedge, the King, his Thigh-bone broken, was stricken immediately dead, and the Earl of *Angus* was sore bruised: This misfortune happened the third of *August*, the 29, or as others, the 30 of the Kings life, of his Reign 24. the year, 1460.

Who will take a fair view of this Prince, shall finde him to have been endowed with what conditions and qualities are to be desired or wished in a Monarch, both for minde and body, of an excellent feature and pleasant aspect, a strong vigorous complexion, given to all Knightly exercises: He is said to have had a broad red spot upon one of his cheeks, from which by his Country-men he was named *James with the fiery face*, which would make Physiognomists conceive, he was of an hot, active, violent disposition, and one who had more need of restraint then encouragement in all difficulties; yet in his actions we finde him temperate, stayed, and of a well settled humor, proceeding upon sound grounds, and after mature deliberation, being much given to follow the advice and counsel of grave men about him; He was upright, sincere, affable, courteous, loving to his Domesticks, humane towards his Enemies, gracious and benign to all men, a lover of Justice, liberal, but without oppression of his loyal Subjects, wise, in adversity industrious and diligent, politick in Affairs of State; having always raised up one Faction to relieve him from the hazard and burthen of another, and expose the Faction he most feared to the nearest hazard: He was wisely diffident, and put on a judicial distrust, often to be governed as occasions should vary, and could dissimulate according to the fashions and changes of the time: He seemeth to have been indifferent in keeping his Favorites, and that he could ever as well transfer his fancy, as he had settled his affection; For like the Sun he would make a round, and not always shine upon one Horizon.

The death of the two Earls of *Douglas* were fatal to him; and though he was innocent of the first, the second chanced deservedly in his hand; Courageous Princes are not to be provoked by any Subject how great soever: Confederations and Leagues are fearful attempts against Sovereignty, and for the
most

most part end with the ruine of their Authors: The extirpation of the Earls of *Douglas* in the person of *James* (a Churchman) proceeded rather from his own stubbornness, then any male-talent the King had against him. In all Nations it is observed, That there are some Families fatal to the ruine of their Commonwealths, and some persons fatal to the ruine of the Houses and Race of which they are descended: Since in Kingdoms some have no compassion of their Prince, nor the loss of his Honor, a Prince should not much regret their loss, nor the ruine of their persons and Estates: His great clemency appeared in this, That the heads taken away of that long Rebellion, he followed no particular revenge upon their followers, not onely granting pardons, but forgetting the offences; knowing it was better to heal and cure the faulty and sick members of a State, then to abolish and cut them away; and more valor for a Prince to overcome his own passions and just wrath, then to vanquish and subdue his proudest enemies; yet was not his clemency a soft weakness, it being no less cruelty to forgive all then to spare none, but an order and discretion in Justice, temperate with severity towards some more then towards others, according to their demerits: He was very sensible of the afflictions of such as were distressed, as witness the Countesses of *Douglas* and *Ross*: His life having set in the Orient of his Age and hopes, he deserveth in the Records of Memory and Fame, a place amongst the best but unfortunate Princes.

He had Issue of his Queen, *James* who succeeded, *Alexander* Duke of *Albany*, *John* Earl of *Mar*, *Margaret* Countess of *Arrain* by the *Boyd*, and after Lady *Hamilton*. *Cecily*. He was buried with all Funeral-pomp, within the Monastery of *Holyrood-house* at *Edinburgh*.

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THE
HISTORY
 OF THE
 Reign of James the third,
 KING of
SCOTLAND.



HE *Queen* having tidings of the disaster of her Husband, full of griefs and cares with her *Son*, came to the Army at *Roxburgh*; and the publick loss being revealed (for till then it was whispered) with more then a masculine courage cauled give new and desperate assaults to the Castle; many Turrets being shaken, some Gates broken, parcels of walls beaten down, the Mines ready in diverse quarters to Spring. the besieged ignorant of the Assailars misfortune, and by the dissention of their Countrey-men from all hopes of relief, treat upon a surrender; conditions being obtained peaceably to depart with their lives and goods, the Fortres is given up: and shortly after, that it should not be a Residence of oppression in following times, is demolished and equall'd with the ground.

Many of the three Estates being here assembled, the Times not suiting with other Solemnities, at *Kelfo* the Peers of the kingdom in a Military Pomp, set the Crown upon the head of

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the King, then some seven years old, and give him their Oath of Fidelity. At their coming to *Edinburgh* the education and governance of him and the other Children is committed to the Queen their Mother: the Credence of what could make for Peace at home, or War abroad, is trusted to *Andrew Stuart* Lord *Annandale*, the Lord *Cassils*, Earl of *Orkney*, the Lord *Boyd* Chancellor, the Lord *Grahame*, the Bishops of *St. Andrews*, *Glasgow* and *Dunkel*; the Civil Wars increasing in *England*, the Governors of *Scotland*, under colour of preserving the bordering Countreys, sent forth some Companies, which upon occasions made Roads in *Northumberland*, and threw down all the Fortresses out of which Incursions were wont to be made upon the *Scottish* bounds, most especially the Castle of *Wark*: after which ravaging, the Winter recalled them home.

The milder parts of the Kingdom reduced to order, Some turbulent Chiefs of the Mountainers taking the occasion of the Non-age of the King, and of Rumors of Dissentions amongst the Governors, essay to trouble the Peace of their far and wilde Countreys: *Allan* Lord of *Lorn*, throweth his eldest Brother in close Prison, with intention to rob him of his Life and Estate; but he after is surprized by the Earl of *Argile*, *Donald* of the *Isle* taketh the Castle of *Inverness*; and placing there a Garrison, proclaimeth himself King of the *Isle*, compelling the neighbour Towns and simpler sort of people to pay him Taxes. At the Rumor of this insolency all wicked Out-Laws resort unto him; by whose power he invadeth the Castle of *Blair* in *Athole*, out of which the Earl the Kings Uncle with his Lady (once Countess of *Dowglas*) flee and take Sanctuary in the Church of *St. Bride*, where the Church about them set on fire, they were irreligiously taken, and transported to the Island *Ila*. Whilst the Governors were raising an Army, and advancing such forces as were in readines against the Actors of these mischiefs, they were ascertained that as these Savages were lanching forth of that Island in their VVherries and small Vessels made of boards and wicker, by a violent tempest from Heaven, the most part of them were dashed against the rocks and drowned: and those who had escaped were stricken with Pannick fears, and deprived of their right judgments and understandings, an ordinary accident to men blinded with Superstition, and guilty of Murther and Sacrilege; amidst which distractions, the Earl of *Athole* with his Lady was safely returned to his own Castle.

MARGARET Queen of *England*, after the second overthrow and taking of her Husband at *Northampton* with the Prince her Son, and the new Duke of *Somerset*, having fled to the Bishoprick of *Durham* (whilst *Richard* Duke of *Tork* was establishing his Title and right to the Crown at *London*) raised

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in the North of *Scots* and *English*, a strong Army which marched towards *Tork*; the Duke of *Tork* leaving the King in the Custody of the Duke of *Norfolk* and the Earl of *Warwick*, though he knew himself inferior in power and number to his enemies, by the pride of his former Victories and over-weening of his Souldiers valor, with *Edmund* Earl of *Rutland* his younger Son, the Earl of *Salisbury* and others, rencountreth her at *Wakefield-Green*, and here by his own rashness with his Son yong *Rutland*, he is killed.

The Earl of *Salisbury* is taken, and with other Prisoners beheaded at *Pomfret* Castle; their heads were fixed upon Poles about the Walls of the City of *Tork*; that of the Dukes was mocked with a Paper Crown, and exposed to the barbarous mirth of the beholders: The Queen encouraged by this Victory, desiring to dilannul all Acts made lately in prejudice of her Husband, marcheth courageously towards *London*; In which time *Edward* Earl of *March*, Son to the late Duke of *Tork*, overthrew the Earls of *Pembrook* and *Ormond*, both of the Queens Faction; at *Mortimer-Cross*, in her way to *London*, the Queen meeting the Earl of *Warwick* and the Duke of *Norfolk* at *St. Albans* (who carryed King *Henry* her husband along with them) overthrew them, and recovered the person of her King: It is observed, that Victory always fled from where this King was present: The Citizens of *London*, at the approach of the Queens Army fearing Hostility shut their Gates against her, and armed for resistance: At this time *Edward* Earl of *March* having joyned his Victorious Army with the remainder of the Earl of *Warwick*s, entred in triumph the City of *London*, and with great applause and acclamations of the people, was proclaimed King: Queen *Margaret* and her Faction retiring to the North, wan so the hearts of that people, that they gathered an Army able to stand for her defence, consisting of Threescore thousand fighting men; *Edward* Earl of *March*, choosing rather to provoke then expect his enemies, advanced towards them; the place of their meeting was between *Caxton* and *Tewton*: In this fight the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Westmerland*, the Lords *Beaumont* and *Dacres*, *Grey* and *Wells* were slain, and above Thirty six thousand *English* struck down; The Dukes of *Somerset* and *Excester* flied to *Tork* to carry the News to the unfortunate King, leaving the Victory to *Edward* who is again saluted King.

King *Henry* after this overthrow, perceiving how desperate his hopes were in his own Countrey, with his Queen, his Son, and the remainder of his dispersed friends, secured himself by flight into *Scotland*; *James Kennedy* Bishop of *St. Andrews*, to whose person the Authority of the State was then reduced, received him with magnificence and honor, and put him in hopes, by the assistance of *Scotland*, to restore his fortune:

King Henry, as well to reserve some Refuge and Sanctuary for himself, as to win the heart, and insinuate himself in the favor of the people of Scotland, caused render the Town of Berwick to them, which the English had violently possessed since the days of Edw. 1. For which favor the Scottish Nobility vowed at all times to come to his supply, and defend him to their uttermost; and that the friendship begun might continue without all vacillation, the Queens of Scotland and England, both descended of the French Race, began to treat of an Alliance, promising Edward Prince of Wales should be married with the Lady Margaret, the King of Scotland's Sister, none of them then having attained the years of marriage.

The miseries of King Henry increasing, suffered not these two Queens to stay long together; Margaret with her Son Edward, to implore the aid of her friends, maketh a Voyage towards France to her Father Rene King of Sicily, Naples and Jerusalem, Duke of Anjou, a Prince large of Titles, short of Power: These who had followed King Henry into Scotland, whilest he is left onely intentive to devotion in the Cloyster of the Gray-Fryers at Edendurgh, return back again to sollicite their friends in England for a second rencounter. Upon the arrival of Queen Margaret in France, she obtaineth of her cousin Lewis the eleventh, that those who favored and assisted the Duke of York, were prohibited Traffique, and commanded to remove out of the French Dominions, and that Five hundred Soldiers should come to her aid; a number so small and so unworthy the name of an Army, that it was but a competent retinue for so great a Princess: with these she came to the coast of Scotland, and from thence sailed to Tinnmouth, where being repulsed by the Inhabitants, and forced again to put to Sea, she was by a furious Tempest driven to Berwick.

Here leaving the Prince her Son Edward, with the encrease and supply of some Scots, taking the King her husband with her, she advanced into the Bishoprick of Duresm; in her march through Northumberland, her Army increased to a great number: The Duke of Somerset, Sir Ralph Percy, and divers of King Henry's well-wishers having resorted unto her; King Edward finding King Henry by the fresh air of the North to have acquired new Spirits, prepareth to oppose him, and having sent down the Lord Mountague, brother to the Earl of Warwick, he himself with greater Forces shortly followed: Mountague having through the Shires where he went, and the Bishoprick of Duresm, gathered a convenient Army, marched directly against King Henry: In the mean time Henry Beaufort Duke of Somerset, the Lords Hungerford, Ross, Moulins, Sir Ralph Percy, present themselves to hinder his further progress; They are overthrown, and King Henry with great difficulty escapeth to Berwick.

wick. At the news of this overthrow King Edward being in his March towards *Durham*, finding the presence of his Person, or Army needless, turned towards *York*, and gave the *Earl of Warwick* command to take in all the Castles and Fortresses which as yet held good for King *Henry* in the North.

Amongst the Garrisons placed in *Northumberland* by the Queen there was a Garrison of the French in the Castle of *Anwick*, under the Command of *Peter Bruce*, otherwise named *le Seigneur de la Varoune* Seneschal of *Normandy*, which held long good against the English. This *Peter Bruce* was in great account with *Charles* the seventh, father to *Lewis* the eleventh, and for this was not much liked of *Lewis*, but sent over with Queen *Margaret* to make wrack upon apparent dangers; having escaped Tempests at Sea, he took the Castles of *Bambrough* and *Dunstanbrough*, which he demolished. After he essayed to keep the Castle of *Anwick*; but the *Earl of Warwick*, King *Edward* lying near to *Durham*, there beleagured him: Whether this man came from the Race of the *Bruces* of *Scotland*, or no, is uncertain; for the vulgar Writers in this detract him, naming him *Bryce* and a *Bretone*, or that the *Scots* would give a proof of their friendship to the Queen of *England*, and of their valour to the French; whilst he is everywhere beset, and near past hope of relief, the *Earl of Angus*, then Warden of the *Marches*, raised a Power of twenty three thousand horse-men, remarkable for their Valour. These about the midst of the day coming near the Castle of *Anwick*, and by their colours and arms being known a far to Captain *Bruce*, he taketh a resolution to sally out and meet them; the strongest of the *Scottish* Horsemen receiving them, convoy them safely to their Borders; some of the Besiegers would have fought in the pursuit, but the English General gave him fair passage.

King *Edward* having taken all the Castles and Forts which in the North held out against him, placing Garrisons in them, returned to *London*: as King *Henry*, void both of counsel and courage, came back to *Edinburgh*. Here he had not long stayed, when tired with the tediousness of his exile, the prolonging of a wretched Life, being more grievous to him than death itself, and allured by false hopes of his Friends, he resolveth to hazard upon a return to his own Kingdom; his Crown lost, all his Favorers and well-wishers almost slaughtered, he cometh into *England*; then disguised, and by night journeys, shifting from place to place, at last betrayed by some of his Servants, he is found out. It is recorded a Son of *Sir Edward Talbot* apprehended him as he sat at Dinner at *Wadding Town-hall*; and like a Common Malefactor, with his legs under the horse belly, guarded him up towards *London*. By the way the *Earl of Warwick* met him, who led him Prisoner to the Tower. *Margaret*
his

his desolate Queen with her Son, is driven once again to flie to their Father *Rhene* into *France*.

King *Edward*, his Competitors all dead or suppressed, finding a Cessation of Arms expedient, and a breathing time from War, to settle and make sure his new Government, as to other his neighbour Princes for peace, sendeth Embassadors to *Scotland*, to treat for a Truce for some years.

The Earl of *Argile*, Bishop of *Glasgow*, Abbot of *Holyrood-house*, Sir *Alexander Boyd*, Sir *William Cranstoun*, being chosen to this effect Commissioners, come to *Tork*, and the *English* Commissioners there attending them, a Truce for fifteen years is agreed upon, and solemnly by both Kings after confirmed.

Mary Queen of *Scotland*, daughter to *Arnold* Duke of *Gilders*, and mother to King *James* (the projected Marriage of her Daughter with *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, by the miseries of King *Henry* and Queen *Margarite* her kinswoman proving desperate; her son *Alexander*, either as he went to the Low-Countries to see his Grand-father, or returned from him, being by the *English* taken upon the Seas) limited in credence of governing her children by the insolency of a proud Nobility, her Reputation branded, after a long languishing with inward discontentments, turned as it were recluse, and began to bid farewell to this world. Her melancholy growing incurable, amidst her last Trances when her Son had come to visit her, she is said to have spoken to him almost to this sense.

That Providence which brought me upon the Earth, and set a Crown on my head, doth now recal and remove me to a better Kingdom; and my happiness is not in this a little, that I leave this life without change of that estate in which I peaceably lived. Death now sheweth me as in a mirror, the frailty of all worldly Pomp and glory, which before by the marble colours of false greatness was overshadowed and covered from me. My Grievs have been many, few my Contentments; The most eminent of which, was the hopes I conceived of you, and my other children: And now my greatest regret is, that I leave you before I could see my wishes accomplished towards you. My onely care was to have you brought up in all vertue, and goodness: But Heaven shall bestow that charge to more prudent Governors: Always take these motherly directions from me, who can leave you no better Legacy. Be earnest to observe these Commandments which are prescribed unto you by Religion, for this supporteth the Scepters of Princes: and a Religious King cannot but have obedient Subjects. What an unreasonable thing is it, that a King will have a People to acknowledge him for their Sovereign Prince upon Earth, and will not acknowledge God for his supream Lord in Heaven? A King who rebelleth against God, all subordinate Creatures will rebel against him.

him. Love my children, and laying aside the Port and Statelinefs of a King, receive them with the affection of a Brother. Endeavor to make your Subjects obey you more out of Love then Fear: or make your self beloved and feared both together, seeing love alone of it self is often cause of contempt, and fear alone begets hatred. Remember ye Govern not the soft effeminate People of the South, but a fierce Warlike Nation of the North, which oftner useto be intreated then commanded by their Princes. Be sparing to lay Subsidies on them, which maketh many Male-contentz; and live upon your own, suffering others to enjoy what is theirs: Beware of Flatterers, and exalting undeserving Persons above your ancient Nobility. Suffer not your Prerogatives to come in Question; but foreseeing the danger, rather give way to all that with reason is demanded of you. Moderate your Passions; He shall never Govern a Kingdom, who cannot govern himself, and bring his Affections within the Circle of Reason. It fears me, Envy and Malice arm themselves against you, which to overcome, endeavor to be Martial in your self; for a Prince that is not Martial in himself, shall never be freed of Rebellion amongst his Subjects: a strong arm should hold the Ballance of Justice: When dissention ariseth, be not a Loyterer and Sluggard, but with all celerity suppress it in the infancy. Rebellion is like fire in a City, which should be quenched, though with the pulling down of the neighbour Houses: Others will instruct you in the art of Governing, with greater curiosity and wisdom, but not with the like love and affection. I wish this Counsel be ingraven in your heart and conscience after my death, for a perpetual testimony of my sincerity in your education. And if by the unjust counsel of others, ye be brought to practise ought contrary to these instructions, Remember ye cannot shun inevitable dangers both to your State and Person. But now I am warned from above to deliver this grief full Body to the rest of a desired Grave.

After she had thus counselled and blessed her Son, not living many days, she was buried with all Solemnities and Funeral-Rites at Edinburgh in the Colledge of the Trinity, which she her self had Founded in the year 1466.

The King as he increased in years, increasing in strength and ability for exercises either of recreation or valour, by the Regents is given to a Brother of the Lord Boyd to be bred in Knightly Prowess; a man singular for his Education abroad and demeanor at home. The Kennedies were now aged, and become tyred to give such assiduous attendance at Court as they were wont, and the times required. The Lord Boyd by the weakness of his Co-partners governed the State alone, as Sir Alexander his Brother did the yong King. To whose Natural inclination he did so comply and conform himself, that he had the whole trust of his affairs, and the King had no thoughts but his. So soon as the King began to know himself, he turned impatient

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tained what was desired, but not with that success was hoped for.

In this Parliament, the other Regents are rid of their charge, the Lord *Boyd* being made only Governor of the Kingdom, and the object of all mens respects: having the whole power and authority to minister justice of all kinds to the Subjects during the Kings non-age, and till he had fully compleat one and twenty years, the defence of the Kings Person, of his brothers, the keeping of the two Ladies his Sisters, are trusted unto him: He hath all the Towns, Castles, Fortresses, Sea-ports, Places of Importance at his Command. These proceedings of the Parliament seemed to some very strange in advancing Men already great enough, and bestowing upon them all offices of State, and adding power to such who wanted only will to do mischief, except that they knew well how to abase and pull them down again, making their fall the more sudden. *Robert Lord Boyd*, having the Reins of Government in his hands, and the custody of the Kings Sisters, dazell'd with the golden Sun of honour, to lay more sure the foundation of his greatnells, joyneth in Marriage *Thomas* his eldest Son, a youth of extraordinary endowments, both of minde and body, with *Margaret* the Kings eldest Sister; Not long before designed by her Mother to have been given in Marriage to *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, and he is created Earl of *Arran*. The Father knowing how easily the conversation of young persons breedeth a liking, had brought them up together, which turning in a love and delight of others company, concluded last in marriage. This match though royal, great and rich, instead of supporting the Fortunes of the *Boyd*s much weakened them turning them the objects of envy. The Nobles repined at it, and the common people (lighter than the wind and more variable than the Rain-bow) made it the subject of their foolish discourses. Now (said they) the *Boyd*s aspire to the Crown; for the King with his Brothers removed, it appertaineth to them, a Kingdom being the Dowry often of a Wife of the blood Royal. The *Kennedies*, and such who disliked the present Government take the occasion of the discontentment of the Nobility, and the rumors of the people, to shake the Kings minde towards the Governor, and change the brawle of State. To this end they give way to great and universal oppressions, most of which were hatched and occasioned by themselves. By these in a short time the Commons turn licentious and dissolute, contemning all Government, every man doing what seemed best in his own eyes, and the Gentry divide in Factions: Such who wont to live upon Rapine and Theft return to their wonted Trades: honest men are spoiled of their goods; the seditious and wicked are maintained and defended against

against all Laws and Justice by their Parties. The State thus troubled, and all order confounded, by flie and crafty men, who at first pretended great friendship and interest towards the *Boys*, the Kings affection towards them is assailed, and resolutions tryed. Many times having been plausibly listened unto, at last, pulling off their masks, they lay imputations against them. They remonstrate to him what great disparagement was between the King of *Scotland*s eldest Sister and the Son of the Lord *Boyd*; that by this match he was robbed of one of the fairest jewels of his Crown; the *Boys* should not have appropriated that to themselves of wick they had only the keeping; she should have been reserved for some neighbor Prince, by which Alliance the state of the Kingdom, and the Person of the King might have been in great safety. For, if the *King* should chance to be infested by some insolent nobility, the name and power of a neighbor Prince were sufficient to keep him safe on his Throne, which by this match was endangered. They suggested that the *Boys* builded their estimation in the air of popular applause, and endeavored to endear themselves in the opinion of the multitude. A Prince is not a Lord of that people that loveth another better then him. Should the *Boys* be accused of peculate & robbing the King and the common Treasure, the King might make a prey of their unlawful conquest, and by their Attaindors reward the services of many of his necessitated friends, it being acquired most part by spoils and the taxing of the Subjects unlawfully. The height to which their riches was increased should be feared; the faults of all the disorders of the Commonwealth are laid upon the *Boys*, as the Authors of every breaking out & sedition: that they might the more securely possess the places near the King. At this time complaints from all parts of the Kingdom, and by all sorts of persons, incessantly being given unto him, advance the intentions of their enemies, and the Kings minde naturally inclined to fears and superstition, being long tossed and perplexed, began to turn away from the *Boys*, and with their power in some degrees brought lower and lessened (Preambles of Ruine) but he would go leasurably to produce this effect and make one change bring forth another.

The *King* increasing in yeers and youthful perturbations, is counselled for the continuig of the Race and Succession, and the keeping his Person without the common disorders of the world, to think upon some match profitable for his country, and honorable for himself. He is courted by many, and courteth others; the Duke of *Burgundy* had offered him his daughter, as to other Princes his friends and neighbors, but his minde was not to have her married at all during his lifetime.

Andrew Stewart Lord Evandale, then Chancelour of the Kingdom, with the Bishops of *Glasgow* and *Orkenay*, being sent Embassadors to *Christern* King of *Denmark* for an accommodation, and taking up some business concerning the Isles of *Orkenay* and *Schythland* 1468. the quarrel was taken away by a marriage to be celebrated between the King and Lady *Margaret*, King *Christerns* daughter; a Lady thought worthy of his bed, in respect of the excellency of her beauty, her royal descent and greatness of her birth. All matters being agreed upon, these Isles engaged for her Dowry, there wanted onely an honorable retinue and convoy to bring home the Lady. To this negotiation, by the craft of some about the King, and vanity of others who gloryed to see their friend promoted to such great honour, *Thomas Earle of Arran*, as a man flourishing in fame and riches, and able to maintaine and discharge all magnificence, is deputed as the fittest person. Thus by the ambition and unattentiveness of his friends, his worth was made the Scaffold of his ruine; the lamentable condition of men of high desert. In the beginning of the Harvest, accompanied with some young Noblemen and Gallants, most of which were his select friends and well-wishers, he ascendeth his ships. Whilst as the King of *Scotland* brother in law, he is some moneths riotously entertained at the *Danish* Court, the rigor of that *Northern* climate, by the congealing of the Ocean moored up his ships, and barred all return till the following Spring. In this absence of a man so near unto the King, his Father and Uncle, by age, sickness and their private affaires, not so frequently haunting the Court as they were accustomed: the *Kennedyes* and they of the contrary faction having shaken the Kings affection and broken these bands (his pleasures, idleness, and vacancy from the publike affairs of the State) by which the *Boyd*s thought they had kept him sure, move him, now a litile delighting in action, to proceed to the consideration of such matters as might be objected against the government of the *Boyd*s. But that this might not appear to be an act of Faction, but the universal consent of the Kingdom apart, a Parliament was summoned to be holden in *November* at *Edenburgh*. Here *Robert Lord Boyd*, with his brother *Sir Alexander*, are summoned to answer in Judgement to such points as should be exhibited against them. At the appointed day the Lord *Boyd* appeared, but accompanied with such multitude of the common people, and numbers of his friends, vassals, and followers all in arms, with such ostentation and boasting, that the King and Courtiers were well pleased to suffer them dissolve & scatter of their own free wills. At this insolency and malapertness (yet to our own time an usual custome in *Scotland*)

land) the King conceived such indignation, that he raised a strong guard to attend justice and his commandments, and laid secretly Forces to assist these if the *Boyd*s should oppose his laws by convocation of the *Lieges*. The Lord *Boyd* after private intelligence of the Mines of the Court to blow him up, rather amazed then in choler at the change of his Masters mind, fled into *England*; his brother Sir *Alexander* arrested by sickness, and relying upon his own integrity more then he ought to have done, considering the malice of his enemies, was brought before the Parliament; his brother and he were challenged, that upon the tenth of *July* 1466. they laid hands upon the Kings Person, and against his purpose brought him off the high way to the Castle of *Calendar*; and that by their private power and consent, contrary to the established order of the State, and the other Regents advice, they brought the King to *Edenburgh*; when Sir *Alexander* sought to produce an act of Parliament for abolition or approbation of this deed as good service, it was kept up, and he being condemned had his head cut off. Their other accusations contained the topical faults of Favourits, that they had enriched themselves out of the Kings Treasure, monopolized things belonging to the Crown, diminished the Revenues thereof, removed worthy men from the Counsel, placing such in their rooms as had dependency from them. *Thomas* Earle of *Arran* employed in a publike charge by the kingdome, absent, unheard, is declared Rebel with his father, and his moveables escheated to the King: to his original faults was added, that he dared marry the Kings sister without consent of the States, the King being of non-age. At the noise of this thunder clap, *Robert* Lord *Boyd* left this world at *Anwick*: No sooner had the Spring rendered the *Baltick* Seas Navigable, when the *Danish* Lady with her Fleet Anchored in the *Forth*: The Earle of *Arran* who was the Paranymphe and her convoy, in that general gladness, by the perswasions of some of his friends, was preparing to come on shore, and to submit himself to the Kings clemency; but his Lady who had afar discerned his danger, coming aboard disguised, and giving him particular information of the calamity of his house, the weakness of his friends at Court, and the many snares envy and malice had laid to surprise him, he hoisted sails, and with her, who would be partaker of all his misfortunes, returned to *Denmark*; from *Denmark* by *Germany*, he came to King *Lovys* in *France*, who interposed his requests to King *James* for his regrefs and restoring; but the Letters in his favour producing no effects, *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy* making war against his Rebel Subjects, he was graciously received by him and entertained as his Ally; his Lady remained at *Antwerp*,

1469.

where she bore him two children, *James* and *Gracile*.

Lady Margaret the 10. of *July* 1469. or after others 1470. maketh her entry into *Edenburgh*, and scarce having attained the sixteen yeer of her age, is married to King *James* in the Abby Church of *Holy-rood house*; and in the moneth of *November* following by a convention of the three Estates was Crowned Queen.

The King inexorable in the behalf of the Earle of *Arran*, and breathing his total Ruine, sendeth Letters to *Antwerp*, filled with promises and threatnings, to move his sister to return to *Scotland*. These at the first prevailed nothing with this Lady to make her forsake the husband of her youth; many letters, and from several friends and well-wishers in several fashions and stiles, coming to her, at last she was brought to believe her presence would mollifie the minde of her enemies, and work her husband a re-establishment of his former favors with the King her brother, and restore him to all his possessions and dignities: Upon which hopes she comes to *Scotland*. But these hopes proved all false; for instead of having access to her brother, she is kept at *Kilmarnock* the chief house of the *Boydes*, as in a free prison; and her husband is summoned within threescore dayes to adhere to his wife under pain of Divorce: the unfortunate Earle for fear of his head, not appearing, his marriage is declared null, his wife is divorced from him, and is constrained by her brother to marry *James Lord Hamilton*, to whom also the Earledome of *Arran* was given for Dowry. Not long after her two children to Earle *Thomas*, *James* and *Gracile* are brought to *Scotland*, who in the proceeding of time proved little more fortunate then their father; for *James* was slain by *Hugh Montgomery* of *Eglinton*, and *Gracile* though first married to the Earle of *Cassiles*, and after to the Lord *Forbes*, was barren. Some have recorded that the Earle *Thomas*, after this violent bereaving him of his wife, dyed of displeasure at *Antwerp*, and had a Tomb raised over him with an honorable Inscription by *Charles Duke of Burgundy*; others who hate the *Boydes*, tell he dyed not at *Antwerp* but at *Florence*, and that he was killed by a Merchant of *Florence* out of jealousie of having abused his wife.

Queen *Maragret* the third yeer after her marriage in the month of *March* brought forth a son who was named *James*; and *Chriffen* King of *Denmark* to congratulate the happy delivery of his daughter, and of expectation of a continued succession to the Crown of *Scotland* of his Race, releas'd all the right title, claim, which he or his successors might have to the Isles of *Orkenay* & *Scythland*. The King calleth after a Parliament at *Edenburgh*, wherein, though the Reformation of abuses,

abuses, as wearing of silk and other foraign trifles, the building of Ships, and enacting Laws for the present time were pretended, a liberal Subside was the greatest aime. His Exchequer being empty, and many of his best friends turning necessitous and needy, *John Lord of the Isles* was attainted for his own and his Fathers misdemeanour, the King raiseth forces to pursue him; the Earle of *Crawford* being made Admiral, the Earle of *Atbole* the Kings Uncle Lieutenant of the Regiments by land, such means in a short time was used by the Earle of *Atbole*, that the Lord of the Isles submitted himself to the Kings clemency, and in a convention of the States at *Edenburgh*, he resigned all the right he had to the Earledome of *Ross*, the lands of *Knap-den* and *Kintyre*, which the King annexed to the Crown.

Patrick Graham Arch-Bishop of *Saint Andrews*, having at *Rome* understood the fall of the *Boydes* returneth to his own countrey; where first amongst his friends, and the most peaceable sort of the Clergy, he divulgateth the Bull of the Pope for his supremacy over the other Churchmen of the Kingdome, and his power of their tryal and promoting to benefices, and after caused proclaim it at all publike places. The laudable Elections anciently used about the Places and Offices of Churchmen by the corruption of the times, being taken away, and that Power altogether assumed by the King. The Courtiers, who were accustomed to sell Benefices, and the Churchmen who were wont to buy them, reject the Bull, and set themselves against him; by their traffick he is discharged to take the Place or Ornaments of an Archbishop, or carry any other Cross or Cap then what the former Bishops used to have. But here they set not up their rest, *William Schevez* a man in those times admired for his skill in Astrology, and promoted to be Arch-Dean of *Saint Andrews*, seconded by *John Lock* the Rector of that University, a better Grammarian then Christian, excommunicates this Archbishop for his presumption, and that he sought to bear rule over his Brethren Bishops. When this censure had passed upon him, he is degraded and shut up in Prison. *William Schevez* is after promoted to his place, and consecrated upon the Passion Sunday in *Lent* at *Holy-rood house*, the King being present: he likewise receiveth the title and faculty of Legate, and is confirmed Primate of the Realm; notwithstanding the impediments objected to *Patrick Graham* by the Churchmen concerning that same dignity and preheminencie; *So various and deceitful are the wayes of Men.*

The King being slow to action, and more inclined to a solitary form of life, then to travel and business; his brothers being Princes of unquiet and restless Spirits, to whom publike

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That the misery of his imprisonment, was not so greivous unto him as the sad reports which he heard of his Majestyes estate; he was hardly brought to believe them, but by his long detention and imprisonment, he was assured his great enemy was in great credit with him. That he had brought the King very low in making him jealous of his brothers by giving trust to his vain Divinations, and no wonder these Arts bring forth dissensions, which have their precepts from the father of lyes and discord: to foment discord among brothers, was reproachful to Religion, and outragious to Policy; to seek to know things to come by the Stars was great ignorance, that Oracles leave a man in a wilderness of folly.

That there was no other difference betwixt Necromancy and Astrology, saving that in one, men run voluntarily to the Diuel, and in the other ignorantly. Humanity attains not to the secrets above, and if it did, it is not wise enough to divert the wisdom of heaven, which is not to be resisted, but submitted unto; that never any had recourse to these Arts, but they had fatal ends; that Almighty providence permitting that to besal them out of his justice of necessity, which before the Oracle was sought, was scarce contingent; that he should rest upon the Almightyes Providence, and then all things would succeed well with him, whose favors would waft him out of the surges of uncertainties.

After this free opening of his minde, Patrick Graham was removed out of Dumferling to the Castle of Lockleven (a place renowned long after by the imprisonment of Mary Queen of Scotland) where in a short time he left the miseries of this world.

The people now throughly deceived and incensed against their King, the most audacious of the Nobility had brought his brothers on the way of taking the Government to themselves, their power being able to perform what their ambition projected; and the murmuring of the people seeming to applaud any Insurrections. The Earle of Marr, young and rash, purblind in foreseeing the events of things, is stirred up to begin the Tragedy; some of the Nobility of his faction being present, with more liberty then wisdom, he broke out in meanacing and undecent speeches, as that his brother did wrong to his Majesty in keeping neer him, and being so familiar with such contemptible fellows, as these of his Bed-chamber and Officers; withal, railing against the Government of the State and Court. The King passionately resenting his words, caused remove him from his presence, and he persevering in his railing, was committed to the Castle of Craig-millar, where surmising that he was in a Prison, his anger turned into a rage, his rage kindled a Feaver, and his Feaver advanced to a Phrensie: This sickness increasing, that he might be more neer to the Court and his friends, in the night he

he is transported to the Cannons Gate in *Edenburgh*: the King compassionate of his disease, sendeth his Physitians to attend him; they, to restore his understanding which was molested, open some veins of his head and armes, in which time whether by his own disorder and misgovernment in his sickness, the bands being loosed which tyed the lancing, or that they took too great a quantity of blood from him, he fainted, and after frowning, dyed unawares amongst the hands of his best friends and servants. These who hated the King, gave out that he was taken away by his command, and some writers have recorded the same; but no such faith should be given unto them, as to *B. W. E.* who was living in that time, and whose records we have followed, who for his place could not but know, and for his profession would not but deliver the very truth; certain Witches and Sorcerers being taken & examined and convicted of Sorcery at this time, and being suborned, they confessed that the Earle of *Marre* had dealt with them in prejudice of the King, and to have him taken away by incantation. For the Kings Image being framed in wax, and with many spels and incantations baptized, and set unto a fire, they perswaded themselves the Kings Person should fall away as that Image consumed by the fire, and by the death of the King, the brothers should reach the Government of the State; with such vanities was the common people amused.

Alexander Duke of *Albany* imputing the death of his brother to the favourits of the King, and avouching them to have been the occasioners of his distraction, stirred the Nobility and People to revenge so foul a deed; but whilst he keeps private meetings with them of his Faction in the Night to facilitate their enterprise, betrayed by some of his followers, he is surpris'd, and imprisoned in the Castle of *Edenburgh*. Out of which about the appointed time of his tryal, by the killing of his keeper he escaped, and in a Ship which to that effects was hired, sailing to the Castle of *Dumbar*, of which he had the keeping, he passed to *France*. After the escape of the Duke of *Albany*, the Lord *Evandale* Chancellor of the Kingdome, raising the power of the nearest Shires, beleaguered the Castle of *Dumbar*: the besieged unprovided of victuals, as men expecting no such alterations, betake themselves in small Boates to the Sea, and came safe towards the Coasts of *England*. The Castle having none to defend it, is taken; some Gentlemen in pursuit of the flying souldiers, by their own rashness perished.

The Kings of *Scotland* and *England* tossed along with civil troubles, and affecting peace with all their neighbors, by an equal and mutual consent of thoughts send at one time Ambassadors to one another, who first conclude a peace between the two Nations; and that the Posterity might be partakers

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land, and daily bribing and soliciting the *Scots* Nobility to necessitate the *English* to stay at home. The Duke freely, and in the worst sense revealed the weakness of his Kingdom, that his King was opinionative, and had nothing of a Prince in him but the name: His ungoverned Spirit disdained to listen to the temperate Counsell of sober men, obeying only his own judgement. Such who govern'd under him, were mean persons and of no account, great only by his favour, and indued with little vertue, who ruling as they listed, and excluding all others, made use of his Authority for their own profit and advantage. The Nobility were in alecontents, and affected a change in the Government; which might be easily brought to pass by the assistance of King *Edward*. If he would help to raise some civill broyls and discension in the Nation it selfe, he needed not to be in fear that they could or would trouble his Country by any invasion: The King hearing the Duke manifest what he most affected, approving his judgement, promised him all necessities, and what he could desire to accomplish the design: and he undertaketh by some fair way to traffick with the Nobility of *Scotland* for an alteration of the present form of Government. After a dangerous intelligence, the Lords of *Scotland*, who under the shadow of the publick good, but really out of their disdain and particular interests, conspired against the King, send the Duke word, the golden Age could not be fram'd, nor Arms taken for the good of the Commonwealth, nor the State alter'd, without the sequestering of those from the King who misgovern'd him. And these could not be remov'd by that power which was amongst themselves, without great danger and trouble, considering the Kings faction and the malignant Party. If King *Edward* would agree to the raising of an Army in *England*, in favour of the Duke of *Albanie*, and for restoring him to his Places and inheritance, out of which he was most unjustly ejected: and other pretences, of which they should afford the occasions; which no way should do harm to the Kingdom of *Scotland* disorder'd already, and laid waste, more by the license of a Tyrant in peace, then it could have been by war; and at this time bestow upon them favours, as they might one day hereafter challenge to receive the like; The Nobility of *Scotland* should be ready with an other Army, not to fight, but to seize upon the Kings Favourits, and Misgovernors of the State: for which the *English* should have many thanks. That this Enterprize could not but prove most successfull, the hatred of the Commons considered against such violent oppressions. The King was fallen into so low esteem, that assaulted by the *English*, he would be constrain'd by the submission of his Crown to intreat for safety. The King

King of *England* understanding this was to touch the finest string of State and Dominion (for it is a matter of much consequence and main importance, to defend the subjects of an other Prince, for under this Mask and pretence of protecting the Liberties of a People, of assistance and aid, an usurpation and oppression of all liberty might be hidden; and many have established and settled themselves in those Kingdoms, which they came to relieve from tyranny, and the oppression of their Rulers, keeping by force what was granted to them at first by way of trust, and under the colour of helping usurped a Sovereignty) agreeth easily to what was demanded and resolved upon.

The Lords of the Association to play more covertly their Game, and mask their intentions (the Common ever suffering and paying for the faults and errors of the great ones) give way for the breaking loose of the Borderers. Fierce incursions by the *English* are made upon *Scotland*, and by the *Scots* upon *England*, some Villages on either side are burnt. The secrecy to this business, which was inviolably observed, was of great importance, which is the principal knot and ty of great affairs. Rumours are spread that the Dukes of *Gloucester* and *Albany*, with *James* late Earl of *Dowglas*, and *Alexander Ierdan* and *Patrick Halyburton*, men proscrib'd, and upon whose heads a price was set, were at *Anwick* with a powerful Army, and in their march towards *Kelfsoo*. The King wakened out of his Trances by the Alarms of his Nobility and clamours of the people, made proclamations to all between sixty years and sixteen to meet him at *Edenburgh*, and to be in readiness to oppose their old enemies of *England* now come upon the Borders.

After many delays and much loytering an Army is assembled by the Nobility, which consisted of and a number of Carts charged with small Ordnance. New incursions being blazed to have been made by the *English*, the King amidst these Troops marched to *Lawder*. The Army was encamped, and all things Ordered the best way the occasion could suffer them, little or nothing being left to Fortune, if the *English* should invade, whom the Lords knew were not at all yet gathered, and though gathered, and in a Body, and upon the Borders, or nearer, would never invade them.

The King at this time is marvellously perplexed, and become suspicious of the intentions of his Nobility in this Army, in this confusion of thoughts, fell upon two extremes. In his demeanor and conversation too familiar and inward with his old Domestick Servants and favourites, which rendered them insolent (believing the bare name of King to be suf-

sufficient whilst weakness and simplicity had made him despised, and them hated) and too retired, reserved and estranged from his Nobilitie, which made them malicious.

This he did as his pensiveness conjectured, that his Nobles should not attempt any thing to the prejudice of his royal Authority, independent of any Council. But what he most feared came to pass; he resolved and dispatched all matters by his Cabinet Counsel: where the Surveyor of his Buildings was better acquainted with the affairs of the State than the gravest of his Nobility. This preposterous course of favour made the great men of the Kingdom to fall headlong upon their rash, though long projected attempt. After many private conferences in their Pavilions, the Chiefs of the Insurrection, as the Earls of *Angus*, *Lennox*, *Huntley*, the Lords *Gray*, *Life* and others, about midnight come together in the Church of *Lawder* with many Barons and Gentlemen. Here every of them urging the necessity of the times, and the dangers the Common-wealth was like to fall into, requireth speedy resolutions: and having before premeditated, deliberated and concluded what to follow, they draw up a League and confederation of mutual adherence in this order.

Forasmuch as the King suffereth himself to be governed by mean persons and men of no account, to the contempt of the Nobility, and his best Subjects, and to the great loss of the Commons: The confederates considering the imminent dangers of the Kingdom, shall endeavour to separate the Kings Majestie from these naughty upstarts, who abuse his Name and Authority, and despise of all good men; and have a care that the Common-wealth receive no dammage. And in this quarrel they shall all stand mutually every one to the defence of another. The design agreed upon, and the confederacy sworn, the chiefs of them in Arms enter the Kings Pavilion, where, after they had challenged him of many misorders in his Government, contrary to his honour, the Laws and good of his Kingdom, they took Sir *William Roger*, a man from a Musitian, promoted to be a Knight, *James Homill*, *Robert Tachyran*, who of a Surveyor of his works was made Earl of *Mar*, or as some mittigate that title, Intromittor and taker up of the Rents of that Earldom, by whose devise (some Authors have alleged) coppermoneys had been coyned, by which a dearth was brought amongst the Commons; which (as others have recorded) was an unjust imputation, for that copper money was coined in the Minority of the King, in the time of the Government of the *Boys*, with others. All these being convicted by the clamours of the Army,

Army, were immediately hanged upon the Ladder. *John Ramfey* a youth of eighteen years of age, by the intreaties, Prayers, embraces of the King was preserved. Thus they the late objects of envy, were turn'd and become the objects of Pity and Compassion. The body of the Commons and the Gentry of the Kingdome by this notorious act at *Lanark*, being engaged, and being made Partakers of the Quarrel of the discontented Noblemen, and for their own safety tyed to second and assist all their intentions, and to advance their ends: The King is conveyed to *Edenburgh*, and shortly after he either enclosed himself in the *Maiden Castle* as his lodging, or, which is more probable, was there, by the contrary faction committed as his Prison, the Earl of *Athole* and some other Lords being appointed to attend him.

During this time the general humour of the kingdom being ripe for mischief, *Alexander Duke of Albany* (every thing falling right as it was plotted) prevailed so with King *Edward* that the Duke of *Gloucester* the King of *England's* Brother, with the title of Lieutenant general for him set forward toward *Scotland*. The Army consisted of two and twenty thousand and five hundred. In his retinue went of the Nobility, *Henry Earl of Northumberland*, *Thomas Lord Stanley*, with them was the Duke of *Albany*. The Earl of *Dowglas* came not, being reserved for an after-game. The Duke of *Albany* having been before Commander of *Berwick*, and a Man who was still in his absence beloved of that Garrison, diverted the Duke of *Gloucester* from *Anwick* where he had incamped in *June*, to assail the Town of *Berwick*. By his intelligence they enter the Town without great opposition, and it is given up to their discretion. The Castle by the Lord *Hails* the Captain, was made good against their assaults. The Duke of *Gloucester* fore-seeing that this Siege would spend much time, considering the uncertainty of events, and being invited to march forward by the Lords of the association of *Scotland*, committing the charge of assailing the Castle to the Lord *Stanley*, Sir *John Elrington*, and Sir *William Parr*, with the body of the Army marched directly to *Edenburgh*.

The Countrey lay open to their invasion; no Army taking the Field to oppose them, they came in *Scotland* the twentieth day of *August* 1482. the Army encamped at *Restlerig*, the Duke himself entered the Town of *Edenburgh* which at the intreaty of the Duke of *Albany*, who was his Harbinger, he spar'd, receiving such presents as the Citizens offer'd unto him: His entry seeming rather a Triumph than hostile invasion. The King being shut up from him and immured in the Castle, the Duke by a publick writing at the Market Places gave out high

high Demands; That King *James* should perform what he had covenanted with his Brother King *Edward*; That he should give satisfaction for the damage done the *English* during the last inroads of the Borders, which if he refused to accomplish, He as Lievtenant to his Brother was to exact of him and take satisfaction of his Countrey, denouncing him open war, and proclaiming him all Hostility. King *James* forsaken of his People, and wrong'd by his Lords, laying aside his Passions, and taking to him more moderate and discreet thoughts, as a Man in Prison, answered nothing to his Demands.

The Lords, who by their Kings misfortune had reckoned their felicity, having obtain'd what they chiefly desir'd, to obviate the common and last danger, the thraldom of their kingdom by these strangers whom they had drawn into the Country for the recovery of their Liberties, assemble themselves together at *Haddington* with some Companies, not to fight but to supplicate. They sent the Lord *Darnley* and the elected Bishop of *Murray* to intreat a suspension of Arms, and require a firm and lasting Peace for time to come: The beginning of the war, and taking of Arms was for the safety of this the neighbour Countrey of *England*, miserably thral'd by a licentious Prince: there was nothing more unworthy of a King or Republick, than not to keep their promis'd Faith. The *English* could have no colour for executing their indignation further upon this Countrey, which already by the rapine of their own Men was impoverish'd and unmanur'd: Only now to be recover'd by entertaining Peace with their Neighbours, and amongst themselves. They require that the Marriage contracted between the Prince of *Rothsay* and Lady *Cicily* King *Edwards* Daughter might be accomplish'd when it should please the King of *England*, and the age of the two Princes might suffer it. For any spoyle taken in these last inursions, the interest consider'd upon both sides, satisfaction should be given out of the publick contributions. The Duke of *Glocester* as forgetting and seeming not to know the grounds of their coming into the Country, and looking to nothing more then his own fame and Glory, Answer'd, his coming into *Scotland*, was to right the honour of his Country so often violated: and to restore the Duke of *Albanie*, unjustly commanded to exile, to his own native soyl, and the dignity of his Birth: as concerning the Mariage of the Prince of *Scotland* with the Daughter of *England*, He knew not how his Brothers resolution stood at the present; whereupon he requir'd repayment of the monies lent to their King upon the first agreement: and withall a delivery of the Castle of *Barwick* up into his hands: or if

they could not make the Castle to be render'd, they should give their oaths upon the holy Evangelists that they should neither assault the besieged, nor harm the Besiegers, till the Castle were either by force taken, or upon fair conditions rendred.

The Lords having received this answer, yielded freely to all the Conditions, except they found themselves perplexed in the rendring of *Berwick*: it being a *Town* of old appertaining to the Crown of *Scotland*, though by force and violence the *English* had a long time kept it, that did not take away their right and title. After much contesting, agreeing to the surrender of *Berwick*, they desired that the walls of the *Town* should be demolished, that it might not be a place of Tyrannie and incursion over their bordering Countreys. No arguments could prevail against the Duke of *Gloucester's* resolutions, and being stronger in power he persever'd in his demands, and in all likelihood this was agreed upon between the Duke of *Albany* and the confederate Lords, and the *English*, before their entering *Scotland*. Thus the Castle and *Town* of *Berwick* returned to the *English* the 24. of *August* 1482. after it had been delivered by Queen *Margarite* to gain Sanctuary for her Husband King *Henry* (when expelled *England*) and remained in the possession of the *Scots* twenty and one years.

They likewise appointed a day for restitution of all the moneys lent by King *Edward*, and promised upon a full discussion to make satisfaction for all damages done the *English* by any in-road of the *Scottish* Borders. For the Duke of *Albanies* provision, whose safety was principally pretended in this expedition, a general pardon was promised for him and all his followers; Together with an abolition of all discontent; Whereby he had given unto him the Castle of *Dumbar*, with the Earldoms of *Mar* and *March*; he should be reinvested in all his former Dignities and Places; and by consent of the Nobility of *Scotland*, he was proclaim'd Lieutenant of the Kingdom.

The Peace proclaimed, the Duke of *Gloucester* in all solemnity of greatness returned towards *London*, being welcomed by the King with many demonstrations of great joy. He to show how much he approved the conditions of this Peace, went solemnly in procession from *St. Stevens* Chappel, now the Parliament House, accompanied with the Queen his Sister, and a mighty retinue of the greatest Lords into *Westminster* Hall. Where in presence of the Earl of *Angus*, the Lord *Gray*, and Sir *James Liddale*, Embassadors extraordinary

dinary from *Scotland*, the peace was ratified. At the return of the *Scots* Embassadors to their Countrey, King *Edward* sent an Herald with them, who in his Masters name gave over the marriage contracted between the Lady *Cicilia* and the Prince of *Rothsay*, and required the money which had been delivered upon hopes of consummation to his King. The Citizens of *Edenburgh* had given their Bond for the redelivery, and a day being granted to them for the payment, they at the appointed day intirely delivered the sum. Some thought King *Edward* recalled this marriage of a suspicion he conceived, that the Ambition of the Duke of *Albany*, and the hatred of the Subjects against their King, amidst the manifold distractions of the Realm, might hazard the Succession of the Prince of *Rothsay* to the Crown. But King *Edward* having gained what he had endeavoured most to acquire, a division amongst the Nobles of *Scotland*, and by this a Security from their assisting the *French*, rejected the Match. Besides the Duke of *Gloucester*, who after his coming in *Scotland*, was laying the foundations of the usurping the Crown of *England*, his Brother once dead, thought the alliance of his Brothers Daughter with a King of *Scotland*, too strong a Support to that Race, which he was to declare Bastards, and a Rock upon which he was confident he should make a fearful shipwrack. Neither his Brothers Daughter being married to a King of such martiall and turbulent Subjects as the people of *Scotland*, durst he ever attempt the taking away of her Brothers: and King *Edward* in neglect of this match committed a greater error of State than he did in his marrying the Lady *Elizabeth Gray*, and forsaking the Lady *Bona* Daughter to the Duke of *Savoy*.

According to the Records of some Authors whilst the King is kept nine Moneths in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, the Duke of *Albany*, the Lord *Evandale* Chancellour, the Earl of *Arguile*, the Arch-bishop of *St. Andrews*, the Earl of *Athole* his Uncle (who for the preservation of his person and honour of his Office accepted the charge to attend him in that Fortrefs) governed the State.

The King (say the honest Records) had all honour which appertained to a Prince, save that he could not come abroad, and none was permitted to speak unto him, except in the audience of some one of his Lords Keepers; and that his Chamber doors were shut before the setting of the Sun and long after the rising opened. Proclamations are published in his name and Authority, and other publick writings. Such who only heard of him could not but take him to be a free

and absolute Prince, when near he was but a King in phantastic, and his Throne but a Picture, the regal Authority being turned into a cloak to cover the Passions of those who did govern.

The Duke of *Albany* dayly importuned by the solicitations, Prayers and tears of the Queen (a calm and temperate Lady) for her Husbands Liberty; finding himself not so respected by the other Governours as his birth and merits did deserve; being a man who delighted in nothing more than in changes and novations of Court and State: after so many scorns and rebukes offered to his Brother, and King, commiserating his long sufference, and believing that good turns would make past offences be forgotten, and recent benefits were sufficient to blot away old injuries, withall remembrance of former discontents, whilst the other Governours at *Sterling*, securely passed the time, posted in the night to *Edenburgh*. Here a meeting being appointed of some of his friends and Vassals, who knew nothing of his intentions, by the assistance of the Citizens of *Edenburgh* (men intirely loving their King and devoted to him all the time of the insurrection of his Nobles) who gave the first assault, (yet was it rather their intelligence than force) the Castle is surpris'd, the King and all his Servants set at libertie. This unexpected and noble act of the Duke of *Albany*, having so fortunate a success, brought a mighty change on the Court and State. The King is now again reinstalled, and hath this residence in his own Palace, to which many Noblemen and Gentlemen, have frequent concourse; rejoicing to see such evident tokens of love pass between the two Brothers, if their affection could have continued. The Provost and Baylies of *Edenburgh* in recompence of their service, were made Sheriffs within all the bounds of their own Territories, and rewarded with other privileges contained in that patent, which they call their golden Charter 1482. The Lords of the contrary faction, who remained at *Sterlin*, by this new accident, betook themselves to new thoughts and considerations, every man full of fears and repinings flying to his own dwelling place, and conceiving a great hatred against the Duke of *Albany*. They said he was inconstant, rash, mad, in setting at liberty the man who would prove his Executioner, and one who would never forget any profer'd injury: that if he perished before them, it was but his own just deserving and procurement. The Duke contemning those reproaches, and answering their calumnies and evil words with patience and good deeds, by the mediation of the Earl of *Angus*, studied a reconciliation between the King and his discontented Lords. And his endeavours had such good success, that in a short

short time after this Atonement; some of them turned so familiar and inward with the King, that, like the *Ivy*, they began to sap the wall by which they had been supported. They made the wound of the Kings old jealousies ranckle again, and added poison to former discontents; remembering him of the unnaturalness of his Brothers first Rebellion, and assuring him that his antient Ambition had yet more power of him than his new fears of honesty and respect. That howsoever he shewed outwardly the arguments of a reconciled Brother, he loved yet to govern, and aimed at the Crown. That he had wrought his liberty to bring a greater confusion in the State than he had ever done before. The King, who ever had a watchful eye over his reconciled Enemies, and who desired to be freed and fairly quited of them all, gave way to their calumnies. And they after long deliberation resolve upon a plot to bring the Duke within compass of law: and summoned him to answer upon Treason. And this was the rendring of the Town of *Berwick* to the *English*: which they undertook to prove was only by his intelligence, procurement and being in company with the Duke of *Gloucester*, in that expedition. Though the Duke had an absolute and general pardon and an abolition for all was past, and the Kings hand at it, they doubted not to null and make it void. All being done by a King constrained by a powerful Army, and a close prisoner, which writing could not oblige any private man far less a King: what he then bargained was upon constraint and yielded unto upon hopes of saving his life, and an act exacted by force. The Duke of *Albany* finding by the malice and detraction of a malignant faction, his brothers countenance altered towards him: and danger the requital of his late setting him at liberty, the established reconciliation being shaken by suspicions and fancy of revenge, obeying necessity, fled to his Castle of *Dunbar*, out of which he came to *England* to present to King *Edward* and the Duke of *Gloucester* the consideration of his grievances.

In his absence he is convinced of many points of treason, besides the being accessarie to the taking of *Berwick* by the *English*. As his dangerous and long intelligence with the King of *England*: his sending of many Messengers at all occasions unto him. That, without any safe-conduct or pass from his Brother, and not so much as acquainting him, he had left the Countrey, come into *England* to devise conspiracies against his King and native Kingdom. The Lord *Creighton* as his friend associate and complice, is forfeited with him, against whom Informations were given, that often and divers times, under the pretence of hunting, secretly with the Duke of *Albany*, he road into *England*, and there

meeting

meeting with Commissioners sent by King *Edward*, he deliberated of matters concerning novations and of the altring the state, That there he kept appointments with *James* Earl of *Dowglass*, the often quench'd fire-brand of his Country. That in spite of the Kings forces sent there to lie in Garrison, he kept the Castle of *Creighton*. The greatest discontent the King conceived against him was love to one of his Sisters, and some feminine jealousies. When the Duke understood the proceedings against himself and the Lord *Creighton*, and that for their contumacy and not appearing to answer and give in their answer, they were convict of Treason, and their lands to be sealed upon; He caused give up the Castle of *Dunbar*, of which he was Lieutenant, to King *Edward*, who immediately placed by Sea a Garrison in it.

About this time *Edward* King of *England* left this world 1483. and his brother *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester*, did first take the name of Protector and Governor of the Kingdom of *England*, and after his brothers Sons put in the Tower, and their Mother the Queen taking Sanctuary, in the moneth of *June* possess himself of the Crown.

The Duke of *Albany* finding that *Richard* by his change of Fortune had not changed his affection towards him, imploreth his aid in restoring him to his own, and repairing not his wrongs alone, but a wrong done in his sufferings to the King of *England*, sith there was now an open breach of the Truce and Peace so solemnly by him set down and confirmed by his Brother. If he could be furnished but with a few number of choice men of reputation and power to pass into *Scotland*, and take a tryal of the Minds and good will of his friends and confederates, he doubted not at his entring the Countrey to finde numbers who by his presence would hazard upon the most desperate dangers.

Richard finding the man his Suppliant with whom he endeavoured once an intire friendship, and whose advancement in Authority he had most studied, condescendeth that five hundred men and Horses should be chosen upon the borders, with others who were outlaws and necessitated sometime to make incursions, and with *James* the old Earl of *Dowglass*, a man well known and renowned in the West-borders, should make an in-road into *Scotland*.

The two and twentie day of *July*, the banished Champion having chosen a good number of their borderers put forward towards *Loch. Maben* to surprize a Fair, spoil a publick Market, seise upon all the Buyers and Sellers, which here meet and traffick every *St. Magdalens* festival, under pretence of Devotion and the liberty of trading many *English* had hither resorted: at the twelfth hour of the day when the Merchants

chants and Countrey-people were in greatest security, the burse is invaded and not bloud but wares fought after; the Lard of *Johnstoun* who was warden, and lard of *Cock-pool*, with many stout borderers having surveyed and Ridden through the places where the people were met, to prevent and hinder all disorders and dangers, at the noise of an incursion of the *English*, dispatch Poasts to the adjacent bounds for supply, and in the mean time rencounter the plunderers of the Fair. Here is it fought with greater courage than force, and in a long continued skirmish the danger of the loss stir'd up and incited the parties as much as fame and glory.

The day was neer spent leaving the advantage to either side disputable, when the supply of fresh men come to defend their Countrey, and friends turned the Fortune of the fight, and put the *English* borders all to the rout. The Duke of *Albany* by the swiftness of his Horse, and the good attendance of his Servants winneth *English* ground: but the Earl of *Dowglas* loaden and heavy with years and armes, is taken by *Robert Kirken-patrick* (who for that service got the lands of *Kirk-michael*) and brought as in triumph to *Edenburgh*. It is recorded that when the Earl was come in the Kings presence, he turn'd his back & refused to look him in the face, considering the many outrages he had perpetrated against his Father, and this late offence. The King taken with the goodly personage, gravity and great age of the man, commiserating his long patience and cross fortune being in his young daies designed to be a Church-man, confined him as in a free Prison in the Abacy of *Lyndores*.

Besides he considered that when occasion served he might bring him out of this solitariness, and in these turbulent times by his counsel and presence play more advantageously his game of State, being a man of long experience in the affairs of the world, and the most learned of all his Nobility. He was now become tyred of the Earl of *Angus*, the remembrance of his first offence remaining deeply ingraven in his heart, and to counterpoise his greatness this was the only weight. The Duke of *Albany* found little better entertainment in *England*, the battel being lost, some men taken and killed (this being the first roade upon *Scotland* under the reign of *Richard*, who had been formerly so fortunate in his own person) his fame injur'd, and reputation by this diminished, the Duke began to be disliked, and was not received with that kindness he was wont, whereupon by the assistance and convoy of *John Liddale*, he secretly retired to *France*.

After the road of *Lochnaben* sundry incursions are made by the *Scots* upon the *English* borders, and by the *English* upon the *Scottish*: The Champion ground is scoured, houses

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are burnt, bootiestaken, with great loss to both, and little advantage to any of the parties. *Richard* having his reign in the infancy, and not yet settled nor come to any growth and maturity, being obnoxious to the scandal of his Brothers Sons, and possessed with fears of *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* then remaining in *France*, who by all honest and good men was earnestly invited to come home, and hazard one day of battail for a whole Kingdom, knowing it necessary for the advancement of his designs to have peace with all his neighbour Princes, to render himself more secure and safe at home, and terrible to his enemies abroad, sendeth Embassadours to *Scotland* to treat a Peace, or a suspension of Arms for some years; King *James* no sossier rocked in the Cradle of State than *Richard*; chearfully accepteth this Embassage; for by a peace he may a little calm the stormy and wild minds of tumultuous Subjects, reducing them to a more quiet fashion of living, and seclude his Rebels and banish from entertainment in *England*, and all places of Refuge and Sanctuary. The two Kings agreeing in substance, Commissioners are appointed to meet at *Nottingham* the seventeenth day of *September*. For the King of *Scotland* appear'd the Earl of *Arguil*, *William Elphinstoun* Bishop of *Aberdeen*, the Lord *Drummond* of *Stobhall*, the Lord *Olyphant*, *Archebald Whitelaw* Secretary, *Doncan Dundas*, *Lyon* King of Arms. For *Richard* of *England* appeared the Duke of *Norfolk*, the Earl of *Northumberland*, the Lord *Stanley*, the Lord *Gray*, the Lord *Fitzhugh*, *John Gunthrope* privy Seal, *Thomas Borrow*, Master of the Rolls, Sir *Thomas Bryan* Chief Justice.

In the latter end of *Septemb.* these conclude a peace between both Realms for the space of 3 years. The same to begin at the rising of the Sun *Septem. 29.* in the year 1484. and to continue unto the setting of the Sun on the 29. of *Sept.* in the year 1487. During which time it was agreed that not only all hostility and war should cease between the two Realms, but that also all aid and assistance against enemies should be afforded.

It was agreed, the Town and Castle of *Berwick* should remain in the hands of the *English* for the space of the foresaid term, with the same bounds the *English* possessed.

That all other Castles, Holds, Fortresses during the term of three years should remain in the hands of those that held them at that present, the Castle of *Dunbar* only excepted, which the Duke of *Albany* delivered to the *English* when he left his Countrey. Which Castle for the space of six moneths should be exposed to the invasion of the *Scots*, if they could obtain it, and during the assaulting of this Castle, the Truce should not be broken. Neither should the *English* within the Castle do any harm to the *Scots* dwelling thereabouts, except

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to those who invade the Castle, and at that time. And that it should be lawful to any of the Parties to use all Statagems, and extend their power either for winning or defending the said Castle.

It was agreed, That no Traitor of either Realm should be received by any of the Princes of the other Realms: and if any Traitor or Rebelle chance to arrive in either Realm, the Prince thereof should deliver him upon demand made.

Scots abiding within the Realm of England and sworn there to the King, may remain still, so their names be made known to the King of Scotland within forty daies.

If any Warden of either Realm shall invade the others Subjects, he to whom such a Warden is subject shall within six daies, proclaim him Traitor, and certifie the other Prince thereof within twelve daies.

In every safe conduct this Clause shall be contained, Providing alwaies that the Obtainer of the safe Conduct be no Traitor.

If any of the Subjects of either Prince, do presume to aid and help maintain and serve any other Prince, against any of the Contractors of this Truce, Then it shall be lawful for him to whom he shewed himself enemy, to apprehend and attach the said Subject, comming or tarrying within any of their Dominions.

Collegues comprehended in the Truce (if they would assent thereunto) on the English part were, the King of Castile, the King of Arragon, the King of Portugal, the Arch-Duke of Austria and Burgundy the Duke of Bretaign. Upon the Scottish part, Charles King of Denmark and Norway, The Duke of Guilderland, this treaty was appointed to be published the first of October in all the great and notable Towns of both Realms.

It was agreed that Commissioners should meet at Loch-maben the 18. of November as well for redress of wrongs done on the west Marches, as for declaring and publishing the peace, where the greatest difficultie was to have it observed.

Richard after this truce intreated a marriage between the Prince of Rothsay eldest Son to King James, and Lady Anne de la poole, Daughter to John Duke of Suffolk of his Sister. To this effect Embassadors meet at Nottingham, others say at York, and it is concluded. Writings thereupon being drawn up, ingrossed and seal'd. And affiances made and taken up by Proctors and Deputies of both parts. Lady Anne thereafter being stiled the Princess of Rothsay. But by the death of her Uncle she enjoyed not long that title.

After the league and intended marriage, King James wrote friendly letters to Richard concerning the Castle of Dumbur, Whether he could be content that the same should remain only six moneths in the power of the English, or during the whole space of Truce? That he was not minded to seek it

by arms during the term of the whole Truce. Notwithstanding he earnestly required out of the bond of Love and Friendship between them, since it was given unto the *English* by Treason, and neither surprised nor taken in lawful war, it might be friendly rendred. *Richard* dallyd with him, and pals'd away that purpose with complemental Letters all the time of his Government, which was not long; for the year 1486 *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* came with some companies out of *France* (of which that famous Warriour *Bernard Stuart* Lord *Anbany*, Brother to the Lord *Darnley* in *Scotland*, had the leading) which by the resort of his Countrey men turned into an Army, and rencountred *Richard* at *Bosworth* where he was killed, and *Henry* proclaimed King of *England*: To which victory it was uncertain whether virtue or fortune did more contribute.

Alexander Duke of *Albany* before this disaster of *Richard*, at a Tilting with *Lovys* Duke of *Orleanse* by the splint of a Spear in his head had received his death-wound 1483. He was a man of great courage, an enemy to rest and peace, delighting in constant changes and novations. He left behind two Sons, *John* Duke of *Albany* begotten of his second marriage upon the Earl of *Bulloignes* Daughter, who was Tutor to King *James* the fifth and Governour of *Scotland*, and *Alexander* born of the Earl of *Orkenays* Daughter his first wife, Bishop of *Murray*, and Abbot of *Skroon*. Into which places he was intruded, to make the Government of his other Brother more peaceable.

Margarite the Queen about these times, a good and virtuous Lady, died 1486. and was buried at *Cambuskennel* the 29. of February.

The overthrow and death of *Richard* being known abroad, King *James*, taking the advantage of the time, besieged the Castle of *Dumbar*. The garrison'd Souldiers finding no relief nor assistance from their Countrey, and ascertained of the change of their Master, rendered up the Fort to the hands of the *Scots*; it was of no great importance to the *English*, and only served to be a fair bridge of Treason for *Scottish* Rebels, and a Cittadel of Conspiracies.

Henry King of *England* after his victory and Coronation, sent *Richard Fox* Bishop of *Excester*, and Sir *Richard Edgecomb* Embassadours to King *James*, for renewing the Truce, and if it were possible, to agree upon a stable and lasting Peace between the Realms. King *James* taking a promise of the secrecy of the Embassadours, that what he imparted to them, should not be laid open to his Nobility, told, He earnestly affected a Peace with all his Neighbours, but above all others with their King, as much for his own valour, as for the honour
and

and interests of the two Kingdoms: But he knew his people so stubborn and opposite to all his designs, that if they understood his mind and resolutions, they would endeavour to cross his intentions; wherefore publicly he could only condescend to seven years truce, a long peace being hardly obtained from men brought up in the freelience of war, who disdained to be restrained within the narrow limits of Laws. Notwithstanding they should undertake for him to King Henry, in the word of a Prince. that this Truce before the expiring of it should be renewed, and with all solemnities again confirmed.

The Embassadors respecting his good will towards their King, accepted the conditions. Thus was there a Truce or Peace covenanted and confirmed for seven years to come between the two Realms.

After so many back-blows of fortune and such canvassing, the King enjoying a Peace with all his Neighbours abroad, became exceeding religious; the miseries of life drawing the mind to the contemplations of what shall be after it. During his residence at *Edinburgh* he was wont to come in Procession from the Abby of *Holy-rood-house* to the Churches in the High-Town every Wednesday and Fryday. By which devotion he became beloved of his People: Nothing more winning their hearts than the opinion they have of the Sanctity of a person. And that he did not this for the fashion nor hypocrisy, the application of his wit and power to the administration of strict justice did prove; for he began to suppress the insolencies of strong oppressors, defend and maintain the Rights of the poor, against Tyrants and abusers of their Neighbors. He sitteth himself in Council dayly, and disposeth affairs of most weight in his own person.

In the Moneth of *October* following the Peace with *England*, 1487. a Parliament was called, in which many acts were made against Oppressours. Justices were appointed to pass thorough the whole Kingdom, and see malefactors deservedly punished. Acts were made that no convention of friends should be suffered for the accompanying and defence of criminal Persons: But that every one attainted should appear at the most with six Proctors; that, if found guilty, they should not be rest from Justice by strong hand. Such of the Nobility who feared and consequently hated him, finding how he had acquired the love of his people by his piety in the observance of Religion, and his severity in executing Justice, were driven unto new meditations. They began to suspect he would one day free himself from these turbulent Spirits who could not suffer him to enjoy a Peace, nor reign. He had advanced at this time to Offices of State and Places men whose Fortunes did wholly depend upon his

safety and well-fare: at which some Noblemen whose Ambition was to be in publick charge and of the Counsell, pretending to that out of right, which was only due unto them by favour, did highly storm and look upon those others with envious eyes. The King thus falling againe into his old sickness, they bethought them how to renew their old remedie. They were also jealous of the remembrance of the dis-service they had done him, and that he would never forget old quarrells; They were prepared and ready to make a Revolution of the state, but had not yet found their Center to begin motion, nor a ground for Rebellion. All this while there was not matter enought for an insurrection, nor to dispose the Peoples Hearts to a Mutinie.

The King delighted with his Buildings of the Castle of *Sterlin*, and the amenity of the Place, for he had raised there a faire and spacious Hall, and founded a College for divine service, which he named the Chappel Royal: and beginning to be posselt and taken up with the Religion of these times, endeavoured to endow this foundation with constant Rents, and ample Revenues, and make this Rock the choyse Sanctuary of his Devotions. The Priory of *Coldingham*, then vacant and fallen in his hands, he annexed the same to his Chappel Royal, and procured an Act of Parliament that none of the Lieges should attempt to doe contrary to this union and annexation, or to make any Impetration thereof at the Court of *Rome* under the paine of Treason. The Priors of this Convent having been many years of the Name of *Hume*, it was by the Gentlemen of that Name surmisd that they should be interested and wronged in their Estates, by reason of the Tithes and other Casualties appertaining to this Benefice, if a Prior of any other Sirname were promoted to this Place. The King being often petitioned and implored that he should not alter the accustom'd form of the Election of that Prior, nor remove it from their Name, nor suffer the Revenues to be otherways bestowed than they were wont to be of old; and he continuing in his resolution of annexing them to his Chapel: after long pawsing and deliberation amongst themselves, as men stirred up by the malecontents and a proud faction, fit for any the most dangerous entrise, they proceed upon stronger Grounds to overturn his intentions and divert his purpose. The Lord *Hailles* and others of the Sirname of *Hepburn*, had been their constant friends, Allies and Neighbours; with them they enter in a combination, that they should mutually stand to the defence of others, and not suffer any Prior to be received for *Coldingham* if he were not of one of their two Sirmames. This Covenant is first privately by some mean Gentlemen sworn, who

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cooling, exasperated the Choler of the Mole-contents, and stirr'd them to assemble with numerous Retinues all in Arms. The King scarce beleiving the Mindes of so many were corrupted, and perswading himself the Authority of the publick name of a King would supply the want of some Power, summond certain of them upon fourty days to answer according to Law.

Of those some rent his Summons, and beat shamefully his Heraulds and Messengers for discharging their Offices: Others appeared, but with numbers of their Adherents, Friends, Allies and Vassals: And here he found that the faults of great Delinquents are not without great danger taken notice of, and reprehended; he used some Stratagems to surprise the Heads and chiefs of their faction: But unadvisedly giving trust to the promises of those who lent their ears, but not their hearts to his words, his designs were discovered before they produced any effect; his secrets all laid open to his great hatred and disadvantage, the discoverers taking themselves to the factious Rebels, and cherishing unkind thoughts in all whom they saw distastd with his Government; Perceiving himself berrayed and his intentions divulged, he remained in great doubt to whom he should give credit. The nature and manner of all things changed by the League of the Confederates, he thought it high time to remove a little further from that Torrent which might have overwhelmed him, and made them Masters of his person. To temporize and win time, caused furnish the Castles of *Edenburgh* and *Sterling* with provision of Victual, Ammunition, and Garrisons to defend them from the dangers of war; he resolved to make his aboad beyond the River of *Forth*, and to leave the south Parts of the Kingdom. After which deliberation he entred a Ship of Sir *Andrew Wood* (a famous Navigator and stout Commander at Sea) which pretended to make sail for the low Countreys, and was lying at Anchor in the *Forth*. These who saw him aboard, spread a rumour that he was flying to *Flanders*. The Lords of the insurrection making use of this false report seised on his carriage in the Passages towards the North, rifled his Coffers, spoiled his Servants of their stuff and baggage. And then after certainty that he was but landed in *Fyfe*, and from that was in progress to the Northern parts, preparing and directing his good Subjects to be in readines to attend him at his return, they surprised the Castle of *Dumbar*. The Moneys found in his Coffers wage Souldiers against him, and the Harness and Weapons of his Magazines arm them. Having gathered some companies together, tumultuously they overrun the Countreys upon the South of the *Forth*, rifling and plundering all men who

who went not with them, or whom they suspected not to favour their desperate and seditious ends. In his progress the King held Justice Courts at *Aberdeen* and *Inverness*, where *William Lord Creighton*, not long before impeacht with the Duke of *Albany*, submitted himself to his Clemency, and was received in favour and pardoned: after which grace he shortly left this world. Whilst the King in the North, the Lords in the South are making their preparations; When they were assembled at *Lithgow* they find themselves many in number and strong in power; the success of their proceedings being above their hopes: there only wanted a Man eminently in esteem with the people, and noble of Birth, to give lustre to their Actions, shadow their Rebellion, and be the titular and painted head of their Arms. When they had long deliberated upon this great Man, they assented all that there was none to be paralleld to the Prince of *Rothsay* the Kings own Son. So strongly providence befools all human wisdom and foresight; his keepers being corrupted by gifts, pensions and promises of divers Rewards, he is delivered into their hands: and by threats, that they would otherwaies give up the Kingdom to the King of *England*, he is constrained to go with them. To heighten the hatred against the King, and the clossier to deceive the people (for the love of subjects is such towards their natural Kings, that except they be first deceived by some pretence and notable sophism, they will not arise altogether in arms and rebel) they make proclamations and by their Deputies by way of Remonstrances spread abroad seditious Papers, in what a Sea of blood would these men launch into? that all true Subjects should come in defence of the Prince, and take arms; because his Fathers jealousies and superstitious fears were risen to that height that nothing but his Sons death or imprisonment could temperate them. That he was raising an Army to take his Son out of their hands, that he might do with him as he had done with his own Brothers. That force was the onely means to work his safety and keep the Plotters of this mischief within bounds, they also should take arms to reduce the Government to a better form, for that the Kingdom was oppressed with insupportable grievances: the King being altogether given to follow the advice, projects and counsels of base men; to amass and gather great sums of money from his people, upon which he studied to maintain his Court and State, and give away his own.

When the Engin was prepared for the people, and spread abroad, they sent to the Earl of *Dowglas*, then closely as a Monck shut up in the Abby of *Lyndores*, to come out, be of the Party, and assist them with his Counsel and Friends, promising

missing if their attempt had happy Success, to restore him again to his ancient possessions and Heritage, former dignities and the Places of honour of his Ancestors. The Earl, whom time and long experience had made wary and circumspect, having a suspicion the Earl of *Angus*, who possessed the greatest part of his estate, had been the chief motioner of this liberty, and that rather to try what he would do, then that he minded really to set him free, refused to come out of his Cloister. And by his letters dissuaded them from their bold enterprize against their Prince; wishing they would set his house and himself for a pattern & president of Rebellion. He sent to all such of his Friends whom his disasters had left unruined, to take arms for the King, as the *Dowglasses* of *Kayvers* and others.

The King neither losing courage nor council for the greatness of the danger of the Rebellion, trusting much to his good fortune, with such forces as came with him from the North, in Captain *Woods* Ships and other Boats and Vessels prepared to that end, passeth the *Forth* near the *Blackness*, an old Fortrefs and Sea port in *West Lothian*, not far from the Castle of *Abercorn*, and that place where the Forces of the Earl of *Dowglass* left him, and the King his Father obtained so harmless a victory. Before the arrival of the King at this Place, the Earls of *Montrose*, *Glencarn*, Lords *Maxwell* and *Ruthven* with others, advertised by Letters of the Rendezvous, had come to the Place, had encamped, and were attending him. And he mustered a sufficient Army to encounter the Lords of the association, who from all quarters were assembled, having with them the Prince to add Authority to their quarrel. The two Armies being in readiness to decide their indifferences by a Battail, the Earl of *Athole* the Kings Uncle so travailed between the Lords of either party and the King, that a suspension of Armes was agreed upon and reconciliation: and the Earl of *Athole* rendered himself a pledge for the accomplishing of the Kings part of the reconciliation, to the Lord *Hayler*, and was sent to be kept in the Castle of *Dumbar*.

This was not a small fault of this Prince: the Confederates forces were not at this time equall to his, neither had they essayed to hinder the landing of his Army, being but in gathering; the Castle of *Blackness* was for his defence, and his Ships traversing up and down the *Forth*, in case of necessity for succour. That if he had hazarded a battail, he had been neer to have recovered all that reputation he had before lost. Now upon either side some common Souldiers are disbanded, some Gentlemen licensed to return to their own dwelling places. The King in a peaceable manner retireth

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make an attonment between him and his Subjects. The Kings accordingly interposed their Mediation in a round and Princely manner, not only by way of request and perswasion; but also by way of protestation and menace, declaring that they thought it to be the common cause of all Kings, if Subjects should be suffered to give Lawes unto their Sovereign; a legitimate King, though a Tyrant, was not subordinate to the Authority of Subjects. *James* was not a Tyrant; his errors proceeding most part from youth and evil Counsel. That suppose the King had done them wrong, it was not wisely done, for a desire of revenge, to endanger their particular Estates, and the peace and standing of the whole Kingdome. What State was there ever so pure, but some corruption might creep into it? That they should be very cautious how they shook the frame of *Monarchical Government* too far; That they would accordingly resent and revenge it. Rage prevailing against Reason and fears, the Lords made that same answer to these Embassadors which they had sent to the King himself before. As for the *Popes* Embassy which was sent by *Adrian de Castello*, an *Italian* Legate was coming, and the Lords fearing the danger of it, for in those times it might have drawn the most part of all the Towns, and the Commons, for fear of Ecclesiastical Censures, to have adhered to the King, or stood in an indifference, made all possible haste before it should have been delivered, to make head against their Sovereign, and decide their quarrel in a battel; *Urban* the fourth armed *Henry* the third King of *England* against all those that would not return to their due and old obedience to him, and all his disloyal subjects.

The King was in a strong Fort, and if he had remained still there, matters in a little time had fallen forth more to his wishes; and his Enemies might have been brought to a submission: for his good Subjects of the North, as the *Forbesses*, *Ogillbushes*, the *Graunts*, *Frazeres*, *Meldrums*, many of the *Gordonnes*, *Keethes*, and others who adhered to him out of affection and duty, were advancing towards him. But whether misinformed or betrayed by some of his own, who made him believe that unless he could command the Countrey about *Edenburgh*, the Castle was of no such importance as was the Castle of *Sterlin* for him, in consideration of the passage over the River of *Forth* at a Bridge for those were coming to his aid: The Lords of the association counterfeiting a Retreat and dispersing themselves in the Countrey, that they might draw him from that hold, he rashly and unadvisedly issued out of the Castle and left his beloved Town of *Edenburgh*. The Earls of *Montrose*, *Glencarn*, Lords *Maxwell* and

and *Ruthen* accompanied him to the *Blackness*; his Forces here encreasing he marched towards *Sterlin*, the Rendevous and destinated Place of meeting for all his loyal Subjects, there he displayed his Royal Standard. Here the perfidious Constable (an unparralleld example of ingratitude) who had betrayed the Son, in an hostile manner kept the Father out of his own Castle, Canons mounted, Pistols cockt, and leveld at him, and exposd him a prey to his Rebels, In the amazement and deliberation what to go about, being thus shut out of his Castle, Tidings came to him, that the Confederates were come neer to *Falkirk*, a little Town six miles eastward from *Sterlin*, that his Army should not be discouraged by this unexpected accident, trusting to his right and present Power; being more stout than prudent, he resolveth to set all upon the hazard of a Battel. The Confederates had passed the *Carron*, a River under the *Falkirk*, and were encamped above the Bridge neer the *Torwood*: The King set forwards with his Army upon the other side of the *Torwood*, neer a smal brook named *Sawchy-Burn*. This field is a plain not far distant from that *Bannoch-burn*, where King *Robert the Bruce* overthrew the great Army of *Edward Carnarvan*. Here both Armies advance forward in Battail array.

The Lords rang'd their Host in three Squadrons; the vanguard was led by the Lords *Hume* and *Hailles* and their friends consisting of east *Lothian* and *Marss-men*; The middle ward was composed of the *Liddesdale*, *Annandale*, *Ewesdale*, *Tivotdale*, *Twededale*, *Galloway-Men*: the mayne battail was of west *Lothian-men*, where most of the Lords were, and amongst whom the Prince was kept. In the Kings Army the Earle of *Monteath*, Lords *Aresken*, *Graham*, *Ruthen*, *Maxwell* commanded the vanguard. The left wing which consisted of Westland and Highland men, was committed to the Earle of *Glencarn*. The Lords *Boyd*, *Lyndesay*, the Earl of *Crawfoord* commanded in the Reer or great Battail, amongst whom was the King armd from head to foot upon a great Courfier, easie to be known and discern'd from the rest. The first charge is valiantly given and Launce meeting with Launce, the vanguard of the Lords began to yield ground, and was strongly repulsed. But the next charge being given by *Annandale Men* and the ranck Riders of the Borders, The middle ward of the Kings Army is beaten back to the mayn Battail; Notwithstanding of which it is fought a while with marvellous obstination and great hardiness and assurance, untill the standard Royal was beaten downe, and those who defended it were slain, the violence of the bickering being mostly where it was planted. The Kings army now beginning to bow, nor being

sufficient to resist the numbers of fresh assailers, the Horsemen obeying no direction, turned their backs. In this rowt and confusion of horse and foot men, the King seeking to retire towards the River of *Forth*, where not far off som Boats and the Ships of Sir *Andrew Wood* attended the fortune of Battail, by the fall of his Horse, in leaping a Diich, being sore bruised, was carried by such who knew him not, to a Mill at *Bannoch-Burn*. The day was now the Confederates and wrong had prevailed against Right, when the Prince of *Rothsay* amazed at the noise and clamours of the flying and following Souldiers, and in suspition of the worst, gave out exprefs and strait Commandement with threatnings to the Disobeyers, that none should presume to pursue his Father, nor others in the chase. Notwithstanding which, he was followed and killed in a Mill in cold blood. These who followed him were the Lord *Gray*, *Robert Sterlin* of *Keer*, Sir *Andrew Borthwick* a Priest, whom fame reporteth after shiriving to have stobbd him with a Dagger.

The Ensigns taken, the Army dissipated and put to flight, the Baggage rifled, the Death of the King being rumoured through the Armies, the Victor turned slow in the chase, and gave field-room to all that would fly, no severity being used against any found unarmd; for the Lords of the association pursu'd the King not the people. The discomfitted fled towards *Sterlin*; the victorious retir'd to their Camp, and the next morning to *Linlithgow*. On the Kings side *Alexander Cunningham* Earl of *Glencarn* was slain, and as some have recorded, the Lords *Aerskin*, *Simple*, *Ruthen*, *John Ramsay* of *Balmain* created Earl of *Bothwell*, and his chief favourite, with their friends and Vassals: the Lord of *Inneys*, *Alexander Scot* Director of the Chancery, with some Noblemens Friends and Vassals: many were hurt who recovered of their wounds, and this Battail seem'd rather a brave encounter and meeting of Launces in some lists, than a Field of great deeds of arms, and the victory was obtained rather by disorder, and the rashness of the vanquished than by the valour of the victorious. This battel was fought the year 1483. the eleventh day of *June*, which is the festival of *St. Barnabas*, the 29. year of the Reign, and thirty five of the age of this King. He had issue *James* the fourth who succeeded, *Alexander* Arch-bishop of *St. Andrews*, and *John* Earl of *Marr*: The Conspirators with all funeral Rites and and Royal Pomp, as in expiation of the wrongs they had done him living, neer his Queen in the Abby Church of *Cambuskynneth*, buried his body.

This King concerning his personage was of a Stature somewhat higher than ordinary, well proportioned, his hair was black,

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sion in his mind, that no after service could blot them away. The taking away of his Favourites, made him study revenge, which if he had not done, he had to much of the *Stoical* virtues, little of the *Heroical*.

These who blame Princes, under a pure and absolute Monarchie for having favourites, would have them inhumane, base and contemptible, and would deprive them of power to confer favours according to the distinguishing power of their understanding and conceptions. The choice a Prince maketh of men whom he advanceth to great employments, is not subject to any mans censure. And were it bad, yet ought it to be pass'd over, if not approv'd; least the discretion and judgement of the Prince be questioned, and his Reputation wounded: Favourites are shrines to shadow Princes from their People. Why should a people not allow a Prince some to whom he may unmask himself, and discover the secrets of his Heart? If his secrets should be imparted to many, they would be no longer Secrets? Why should it be imposed on a Prince to love all his Subjects alike, since he is not beloved of them all alike? This is a desire to tyrannize over the affections of Princes, whom men should reverence.

He seemeth too much to have delighted in retiredness, and to have been a hater of business; nor that he troubled himself with any but for formalities sake, more desirous of quietness than honour. This was the fault of the Governours of his youth, who put him off business of State, that they might the more easily reach their own ends, and by making him their shadow, govern after their pleasure. Of this delight in solitariness his Brothers took their advantage and wan the people to their observance.

He was much given to Buildings and trimming up of Chapels, Halls, and Gardens, as usually are the Lovers of Idleness: and the rarest frames of Churches and Pallaces in *Scotland* were mostly raised about his time. An humour which though it be allowable in men which have not much to do, yet is harmfull in Princes; As to be taken with admiration of Watches, Clocks, Dyals, Automates, Pictures, Statues. For the art of Princes is to give Laws and govern their people with wisdom in peace, and glory in war; to spare the humble and prostrate the proud.

He is blam'd of Avarice, yet there is no great matters recorded of it, save the encroaching upon the dealing, and taking the giving to whom he pleased of Church Benefices; which if he had liv'd in our times, would have been held a virtue. He was of a credulous Disposition, and therefore easie to be abused, which hath moved some to record He was given to Divination and to inquire of future accidents: which if it be

be credible was the fault of those times. *Edward* the fourth of *England* is said to have had; that same fault, & that by the misinterpretation of a prophecy of a Necromancer, which foretold that one, the first Letter of whose name was *G.* should usurp the Kingdom, and dispossess the children of King *Edward*, he took away his Brother *George* Duke of *Clarence*; which being really practised in *England*, some *Scottish* writers (that a King of *Scotland* should not be inferior, to any of his Neighbor Princes in wickedness) without ground have recorded the same to have bin don by this King, his love was great to learned men, he used as Counsellors in his important affairs *John Ireland* a Doctour of Divinity, and one of the *Sorbon* in *Paris*, made Arch-deacon of *St. Andrews*, Mr. *Robert Blackadore*, whom he promoted to be Bishop of *Glasgow*, Mr. *William Elphinstoun*, whom of an Official or Commissary of *Lothian*, he surrogated in the place of Mr. *Robert Blackadore*, and made Bishop of *Aberdeen*; and his faults either in Religion or Policy may be attributed to these and his other Counsellors.

Many have thought that the fatal Chariot of his Precipice was, that he had equally offended kindred, Clergy, Nobility and People. But suppose this had been true, why should such an horrible mischief have bin devised, as to arm his own Son against him? and that neither the fear of Divine justice, the respect of infamy with the present or after times, the danger of the example, had power to divert the minds of men from such a cruel Design! This was really to seeth the Kid in the Mothers milk, and to make an innocent youth obnoxious to the most hainous crime that could be committed. What ever courtains could be spread to overshadow and cover this mischief, the horror of this fact possest this Prince to his last hour, and God out of his Justice executed the revenge of this cruelty upon the Nobles, Commons, and the Prince himself at the field of *Flowden*: where some of the chief Actors of this paricide were in their own persons, others in the persons of their Successors, sacrificed to the Ghost of this King.

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THE HISTORY OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON
FROM ITS FIRST INSTITUTION
IN THE YEAR 1660 TO THE PRESENT
TIME

BY
JOHN STURGEON, ESQ.
OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE
IN THE YEAR 1759

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THE
HISTORY
 OF THE
LIFE & REIGN
 OF
 James the fourth,
 King of Scotland.



He Lords who had chosen rather to be reputed famous Rebels than contemn'd Subjects, by their boldness of enterprizing, skill of managing the publick affairs, and continued purchases, swelling to that greatness of power, that they found none to counterpoise, few to oppose to their Designs; To make their Rebellion lawful, and show the world they intended not the subversion of their Countrey, but of their opinionative King, nor that they did dislike Sovereignty, so they might have a Prince who would be ruled by their directions, take the name, and leave to them the Majesty and Authority of his Place: after the killing of the Father, call a Parliament

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for the installing of the Son in the Royall Throne; few of the three Estates here meeting, except themselves, and the Commissioners of Burroughs, in the Moneth of *June* the year 1488. at *Edenburgh* the Prince is crowned, then having not attained the sixteenth year of his age. Though these men had assumed the Government, yet in divers parts of the Countrey they had but doubtful obedience, nor was their Authority universally acknowledged, the flames of dissention seeming yet neither to be extinguished, nor altogether smothered with the life of the late King. On the Sea Sir *Andrew Wood*, who had attended the event of the last Battel, maintained resolutely the Quarrel of his dead Master. Five tall Ships sent by the King of *England* to his Confederates aid (but which came too late) pretending a Revenge upon his disloyal Subjects, pillaged the maritime Towns, and foraged the adjacent parts of the Countrey, shut up the mouth of the River of *Forth*, and interrupted the Commerce of Merchants. To repel which violence, the Ships gathered by the Lords struggled in vain, being every way inferiour and weak to suppress their incursions and Algarads. On the land the Forces of those who had stood out for the late King had rather been by the last conflict scatter'd, than thoroughly broken and brought under. The ablest and most convenient companies which were gathered to his assistance, having never assembled and joind in one body, the fight being inconsiderately precipitated and the Dye thrown, before they could descend from the far Mountains, and cross the Foord-less Rivers; And of those who were in the Fray not many being taken prisoners, fewer killed, falling under the weight of friendly arms.

The prime Men of those who had chosen rather justly to follow the King, than profitably his Rebels, finding themselves, for their loyalty, and that good will which they had carryed to their Sovereign, persecuted and proscrib'd in their Fortunes and Persons, inflamed with indignation and shame resolve to oppose wisdom to Fortune, courage to strength, and hazard some one day more for the repairing the losses of former: the Pillage begun upon the Seas by the *English* animating them. And being desirous to make as many fellows of their danger as they could, they send Letters thorough all the Quarters of the Kingdom to their Friends, Familiars and Confederates, encouraging them to ply the business generously, opposing their valour and courage to the strength and power of the abusers of the Prince. By publick writings they cast aspersions on the present Government. After that battail of *Sterlin*, and since the Coronation of the King they had not fallen in the power of a Monarch, but under an *Oligarchy*

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other his Confederates, that they, changing their opinions with the event of actions, gave over further prosecution or desire of war, and every Man retired to his own home. After which by indifferent friends having sought a reconciliation (it being more expedient to take them in by Policy than by force) they were easily received in favour: amongst which was the Earl of *Lennox* and the Lord *Forbes*.

The Governours to ingratiate themselves more with the people, by calming the present troubles, and uniting the divided members of the Common-wealth; that every man might have a publick assurance for the freedom of his Person and private estate and fortunes, call a Parliament, and it is held at *Edinburgh* in *February*, having the Law in their own hands, that the insurrection might be thought just; here was it adjudged that those who were slain in the field of *Sterlin* had fallen by their own deservings, and justly suffered the punishment of their rashness: that the Victors were innocently guiltless of the blood there shed, and fairly acquitted of any pursuit: The three estates testifying the same by their subscriptions and Signets.

It was Ordained, That they who came against the present King in aid of his Father, should take remissions or pardons: and so many of them as were in hereditary Offices, as *Wardens*, *Justices*, *Sheriffs*, *Stewards*, *Bailies*, *Lieutenants*, or in other publick Charges, should be suspended from them for the space of three years, that such who had offices for term of life, or for terms, should be dispossessed and denuded of them altogether.

All which, though done under a colour of Punishment, was only to invest Places, and to turn some of themselves rich by their spoils. The punishment of mean men challenged of these garboyls is either made little or passed over. All Donations howsoever made by Patent from the King or by Parliaments in prejudice of the Crown, beginning from the moneth of *September* before, till the day of his decease are repelled and annihilated. All honours bestowed on such the late King sought to oblige unto him were recalled. The Earl of *Crawford* was divested of his title of being Duke of *Montrose*, as the L. of *Balmayn* was of his, of being Earl of *Bothwell*. Embassadours are directed to the *Emperour*, *Pope*, *Kings of France and Denmark*, and other Princes, to renew the Leagues, antient Confederacies and Allyances, as in times past had been the custome of the Kings of *Scotland* to their neighbour Princes, but especially to take away the blame of their Kings slaughter from the Governours: and manifest to all the world the candor of their minds, and justice of their proceedings. For that some few *English* Ships had shut up the narrow Seas of *Scotland*, and interrupted the

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commerce of Merchants, pillaging the Coasts, Order was established for building of many Ships, and that every Seaport should be stored with them, as well to maintain traffick abroad with Strangers, as for fishing, and to be walls to the Countrey at home. In a matter so important, and near concerning the weal and standing of the State, the Barons were ordained to share and bear a part with the Merchants and Burroughs. And in so fair a project, to encourage his people, the King himself was content first to begin, and to build ships for his own and the publick service of the Kingdom. This being one of the greatest miseries of the late King that he suffered himself to be misgoverned by (as they term'd them) worthless men, some Prelates and Noble-men eminent in learning and virtue are selected who should still be resident with the King, and of his Council without the advice consent and decree of six of which if any matters of importance were proceeded on and concluded, they should be void and null: Governours are appointed to bring up his Brothers.

Now is every thing ordered to the best, Justice is executed on oppressours and Robbers, and in the remotest parts of the Kingdom, the King himself in person seeth it administered. He is of so contrary a temper to the humour of his Predecessors that he granted freely to every man what could be demanded in reason. To give a testimony to the world of the Agonie of his mind, for the Death of his Father, and what remorse and anguish he suffered for the faults of those who brought him to the Field against him, he girded himself with a chayn of Iron, to which every third year of his life thereafter he added some rings and weight. Though this might have proved terrible to the Complices of the Crime, yet either out of conscience of his gentle disposition and mild nature, and confidence in his generosity, or of the trust they had in their own power and Faction, they bewrayed no signs of fear, nor attempted ought against the common peace and tranquility, some records bear that they forewarned him by the example of his Father not to take any violent course against them, or which might irritate the people against him and every thing to embrace their counsels: and that finding him repining and stubborn, beyond mediocrity giving himself over to Sorrow and pensiveness, they threatned him with a Coronation of one of his Brothers, telling him it was in their power to make any of the race of his Predecessors their King: if he were Head-strong and refractory to oppose to their wholsom directions and grave Counsels.

Amidst this Grief of the King and overweening of his supercilious Governours *Andrew Forman* Secretary to *Alexander*

der the sixth Bishop of Rome arrived in Scotland with instructions for the Clergy, and Letters from his Master to the King and the Nobles.

The Kings were full of ordinary consolations to assuage his passions, and reduce his mind to a more calm temper for the accident of his Fathers death.

The most glorious victory a Prince could acquire, was sometimes to overcome himself, and triumph over his disordered passions. In all perturbations, to which we are subject, we should endeavour to practise that precept, No thing too much, but chiefly in our passions of sorrow and wrath: which not being restrained overwhelm the greatest and most generous Minds, that by passion the fewest actions, and by reason the most do prosper.

Though a King, he must not imagine himself exempt from things casual to all mankind, especially in Seditions and civil tumults: from which no kingdom nor State hath been free. There being no City which hath not sometimes wicked Citizens, and alwaies and ever an headstrong and mad multitude, he should take what had befallen him from the hand of his Maker, who chastiseth those he loveth. What comes from heaven he should bear necessarily, what proceedeth from Men courageously; there was no man so safe, excellent and transcendent, who by an insolent Nobility and ravaging Populacy might not be compell'd to perpetrate many things against his heart and intentions.

The will being both the beginning and subject of all sin, and the consenting to and allowing the action being the only and main point to be considered and lookt into, of which he was free, the sin committed was not his, nor could the punishment which by the divine Justice might follow belong unto him.

Sith he had done nothing of himself, but as a bound man had been carry'd away by mutinous Subjects: these that lead transgress, not alwaies they that follow. To these men remorse and torture of conscience belong'd, it was they should lament and mourn who under false pretences had abused the people, maskt their Ambition and malice with a reformation of errors in the State, whose rage could not be quencht but by the blood of their Sovereign. It was these should bewail their injustice and cruelty, the sin, shame and judgement, for so bairnous a fact followed these men; He should not impute the wrongs and wickedness of others, by which he had been a sufferer with his disastred Father, to himself. Revenge belonged to the Almighty, to whose Tribunal he should submit his quarrel. He should not decree the worst against his mutinous Subjects, nor turn them desperate, as if there were no place to repent. Great offences, ordinarily were seldom punisht in a State, that it was profitable for a Prince sometime to put up voluntarily an injury, the way to be invincible was never to contend, and to stand out of danger was the benefit of peace, that he should apply soft Medi-

Medicine where it was dangerous to use violent; That following his Maker he should endeavour to draw Good out of evil.

As he was for that disaster of his Father pitched by Men upon Earth, so assuredly he would be pardoned in Heaven. If his Subjects returned to their crooked Byas and did revolt again, he would make the danger his own, use his Ecclesiastical censures and spiritual power against them till they became obedient, and submitted themselves to the sway of his Scepter.

In the Letters to the Nobles he exhorted them to obedience.

Ambition was the cause of Sedition, which had no limits, and which was the bane and wrack of States & Kingdoms of which they should beware of; Kingdoms subsisting upon the reputation of a Prince, and that respect his Subjects carried towards him. He was the Eye and Sun of Justice; the Prince weakened or taken away, or his authority contemned; the Common-wealth would not only fall into a Decadence, but suffer an Earth-quake and perish. Either after by Forrainers be invaded, or by intestine dissensions rent asunder. Confusions followed where obedience ceased and left: Contempt deposed Kings as well as death, and Kings are no longer Kings when their Subjects refuse to obey them.

That good people made good Kings, which he requested them to endeavour to be, as they would answer to God whose Lientenants Princes were, and by whose power they ruled.

After, this time the Lord Evaindale being dead, the Earl of Angus, was made Chancelour, and the Lord Hume, obtained the place of great Chamberlain of Scotland, the Countrey enjoyed a great calm of peace, the grounds of dissention seeming to be taken away.

The King in the strength and vigour of his Youth, remembering that to live in Idleness was to live to be contemned by the world, by change of Objects to expell his present sadness and to enable himself for wars when they should burst forth, gave himself to recreations by Games, and with a decent Pomp entertained all Knightly exercises keeping an open and magnificent Court. When time and Exercise had enabled him, and he thought he had attained to some perfection in marital Sports, Tilting and Barriers proclaimed; Rewards propounded and promised to the Victors, Challenges are sent abroad unto Strangers either to be Umpiers or Actors of Feats of Arms.

Charles the eight the French King, having an Ambition to reannex, the Dutchy of French Bretain to the Crown of France, either by arms or the Marriage of Anne the apparent heir, under the pretext and shadow of those painted Justings, sendeth to Scotland some of the bravest Gentlemen of his Court, desiring privily the assistance of King James against

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wasting of the Countrey came to the King, and in a deplo-
ring manner requested him to spare his afflicted people, that
no Crown was so dear to his Mind, as that he desired to pur-
chase it with the blood and ruin of his people: whereun-
to King *James* answered he was ridiculously careful of an
interest another man possessed, and which perhaps was
none of his. The King of *England* who delighted more to
draw treasure from his people than to hazard the spilling
of their blood, to revenge the predatory war of the *Scots*,
and find out *Perkin*, requireth a subsidy of his Subjects:
and though few believed he would follow so far a flying
Hart, he was levying a puissant Army.

No sooner this Subsidy began to be collected amongst
the *Cornish-men* when they began to grudge and murmur,
and afterwards rebelled; which when it was understood of
the King, he retained the forces raised, for his own ser-
vice and use. In the mean time dispatching the Earl of
Surrey to the North to attend the *Scots* incursions, whilst
the *Cornish-men* are in their March towards *London*, King
James again entered the Frontiers of *England* with an Ar-
my and besieged the Castle of *Norham* in person. But un-
derstanding the Earl of *Surrey* was advancing with greater
forces, loaden with spoil he returned back again; the Earl
of *Surrey* finding no Enemy, sat down before the Castle of
Aytoun, which he took, and soon after returned into *Eng-
land*; the cold season of the year, with the unseasonableness
of the weather driving away time, invited a Treaty of Peace
on both sides.

Amidst these turmoys and unprofitable incursions of
the two Kingdoms, *Ferdinando* and *Isabella* of *Spain* sent one
Peter Hialas to treat a marriage between *Katherine* one of their
Daughters, and *Arthur* Prince of *Wales*. This alliance be-
ing agreed upon, and almost brought to perfection, King *Hen-
ry* desirous of quietness, and to have an end of all Debates,
especially these with *Scotland*, communicateth his intenti-
ons to *Hialas* a man wise and learned, and whom he thought
able to be employed in such a service: for it stood not with
his Reputation to sue unto his enemy for Peace.

But *Hialas* a stranger unto both, as having Direction from
his Master for the Peace of Christian and Neighbor Princes,
might take upon him this reconciliation.

Hialas accepteth the Embassage, and coming to King
James, after he had brought him to hearken to more safe and
quiet Counsels, wrote unto King *Henry*, That he hoped that
Peace might easily be concluded, if he would send some wise and
temperate Counsellour of his own, that might treat of the Condi-
tions.

Where-

Whereupon the King directeth the Bishop of *Duresm*, *Richard Fox*, who at that time was at his Castle of *Norham*, to confer with *Hialas*, and they both to treat with some Commissioners deputed from King *James*. The Commissioners of both sides meet at *Jedburgh*, and dispute many articles and conditions of Peace. Restitution of the spoils taken by the *Scotish*, or dammages for the same is desired: but that was passed as a matter impossible to be performed. An enterview in person at *Newcastle* is desired of both Kings: which being referred to King *James* his own arbitrement, he is reported to have answered that he meant to treat a Peace, and not go a begging for it.

The breaking of the Peace for *Perkin Warbeck* is highly aggravated by the Bishop, and he demanded to be deliver'd to the King of England; That a Prince should not easily believe with the common people, that *Perkin* was a fiction, and such an one that if a Poet had projected the figure, it could not have been done more to admiration, than the house of *York* by the old *Duchess* of *Burgundy*, Sister to *Edward the fourth*, having first raised *Lambert Simnel*, and at last this *Perkin*, to personate Kings and seduce the people. His birth, education, not residence in any one Place proved him a Pageant King, that he was a reproach to all Kings, and a person not protected by the Law of Nations.

The Bishop of *Glasgow* answered for his Master, That the Love and Amity grounded upon a Common cause and universal conclusion amongst Kings to defend one another, was the main foundation upon which King *James* had adventured to assist *Edward Duke of York*; that he was no competent Judge of his title; he had received him as a Suppliant, protected him as a person fled for refuge, espoused him with his Kinswoman, and aided him with Arms upon the belief that he was a Prince; that the People of *Ireland*, *Wales*, and many in *England* acknowledged him no less than their King, whether he were so or not; sith for a Prince he had hitherto defended him, he could not leave him upon the Relation of his most terrible Enemy and the present Possessor of his Crown. That no Prince was bound to render a Subject to another who had come to him for Sanctuary, less a Prince who had recourse unto him for aid and Supply, and was now allyed with the antient blood of the Countrey.

Much being said at last they conclude upon a truce for some moneths following.

After this treaty of Peace the Counterfeit Duke of *Tork*, with his Lady, and such Followers as would not leave him, sailed over into *Ireland*.

This Truce, happily concluded and continued, by a trifling and untoward accident went neer to have been given up and broken.

There were certain *Scottish* young men came into *Norham* Town, and having little to do went sometimes forth and would stand looking upon the Castle. Some of the Garrison of the Castle observing them, and having not their Minds purged of the late ill-humour of Hostility, either suspected them or quarrel'd with them as spies, whereupon they fell at ill words, and from words to blows, so that many were wounded of either side, and the *Scots* (being strangers in the Town) had the worst. Infomuch that some of them were slain, and the rest made hast home. The matter being complained on, and often debated before the Wardens of the Marshes of both sides, and no good order taken, King *James* took it to himself, and sent *Marchmond* Heralld to the King of *England* to make protestation, *That if reparation were not done according to the Conditions of the Truce, his King did denounce war.* The King of *England* (who had often tryed fortune, and was enclined to Peace) made answer, *That what had been done was utterly against his will, and without his privyty; But if the Garrison Souldiers had been in fault, he would see them punished, and the Truce in all points to be preserved.* This answer pleased not King *James*. Bishop *Fox* understanding his discontent, being troubled that the occasion of breaking the Truce should grow from his men, sent many humble and deprecatory Letters to the King of *Scotland* to appease him. Whereupon King *James* molified by the Bishops submiss and discreet Letters, wrote back again unto him, *That though he were in part moved by his Letters, yet he should not be fully satisfied except he spake with himself, as well about the compounding of the present differences, as about other matters that might concern the good of both kingdoms.* The Bishop advising first with his Master, took his journey to *Scotland*: the meeting was at the Abby of *Melrose* where the King then abode. The King first roundly uttered unto the Bishop his offence conceived for the breach of the Truce by his Men at *Norham* Castle, after speaking with him a part, he told him, *That those temporarie Truces, and Peace were soon made and soon broken: but that he desired a straiter Amity with the King of England, discovering his Mind, that if the King would give him in Marriage the Lady Margarite his eldest Daughter, That indeed might be a knot indissolvable; That he knew well what Place and Power the Bishop deservedly had with his Master; therefore if he would take the business to heart, and deal in it effectually, he doubted not but it would well succeed.*

The Bishop answered soberly, *That he thought himself rather happy than worthy, to be an instrument in such a matter, but would do his best endeavour.* Wherefore the Bishop of *Durham* returning from *Scotland* to his King at *London*, and giving

count what had passed, and finding his King more than well disposed in it, gave the King first advice to proceed to a conclusion of Peace, and then go on with the Treaty of Marriage by degrees; hereupon a Peace was concluded to continue for both the Kings lives, and to the overliver of them one year after. In this Peace there was an Article contained, *That no English man should enter into Scotland, nor no Scotch man into England, without Letters Commendatory from the king of either Nations.*

- During this Treaty of the Marriage it is reported that the King of England referred this matter to his Council, and that some of the Table in freedom of Counsellours (the King being present) had put the case, *That Issues Males and Females failing of the race of his two Sons, that then the Kingdome of England would fall to the King of Scotland, which might prejudice the Monarchy of England.* Whereunto the King himself replied, *That if any such event should be, Scotland would be but an accession to England, and not England to Scotland, for that the greater would draw the less, and that it was a safer union for England than that of France.*

Shortly after, the espousals of James King of Scotland with Lady Margarite the King of Englands eldest Daughter followed: which were done by Proxie in all solemn manner. The Assurance and contract was published at Pauls Cross the 25. of January at London, in applause of which Hymns were publickly sung in the Churches, and Bonfires with great feasting and banquetting set throughout all the City.

Julius the second in the beginning of this Treaty did gratifie King James with a Sword and Diadem wrought with flowers of Gold (which the Popes on Christmas even used to consecrate, a custome first brought in by Sixtus Quartus) which were presented to him at Holy-Rood-House; the marriage was in August following consummate at Edenbrough, King Henry bringing his Daughter as far as Colliveston on the way: where his Mother the Countess of Richmond abode; and then resigning her to the attendance of the Earl of Northumberland who with a great Train of Lords and Ladies of Honour brought her into Scotland to the King her Husband, solemn daies were kept at Court for banquetting, Masks and Revelling, Barriers and Tilting proclaimed. Challenges were given out in the Name of the Savage Knight (who was the King himself) Rewards designed to the Victors. Old King Arthur with his Knights of the Round-Table were here brought upon the Lists. The fame of this Mariage had drawn many Forreign Gentlemen to the Court. Amongst others came Monsieur Darcie, naming himself *Le Sieur de la Beantie*, who tryed Barriers with the Lord Hamilton, after they had
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tilted with grinding Spears. Some of the Savage Knights Company (who were robust high-land men) he giving way unto them, smarted really in these feigned Conflicts, with Targets and two-handed Swords to the Musick of their *Bag-pipes*, fighting as in a true battel, to the admiration of the *English* and *French*, who had never seen men so ambitious of wounds and prodigal of blood in sport. All were magnificently entertain'd by the King, and with honourable Largesses and Rewards of their Valour, licensed to return Home.

During the Treaty of this Marriage with *England*, a Monster of a new and strange shape was born in *Scotland* near the City of *Glasgow*, the body of which under the waste or middle varied nothing from the common shape and proportion of the bodies of other men, the members both for use and comeliness being two, their faces looking one way; sitting they seemed two men to such who saw not the parts beneath, and standing it could not be discerned to which of the two Bulks above the thighs and legs did appertain. They had differing passions, and diverse wills, often chiding others for disorder in their behaviour and actions: after much deliberation embracing that unto which they both consented. By the *Kings* direction they were carefully brought up, and instructed in *Musick* and *Foreign Languages*. This Monster lived twenty and eight years, and dyed when *John Duke of Albany* Governed. *Claud Gruget* maketh mention of the like Monster born in *Paris* before the marriage of *Henry* the fourth the *French King* with *Margarite of Valois*, but the birth and death of it were neer together.

The *King* by his great Liberality unto Strangers abroad, and his lavish spending at home, for religious Places were founded, Castles repaired, Ships builded (three of an extraordinary greatness) finding himself needy of Treasure to support the dayly expences at Court, engaged to many and sunk deep in debt; and that Subsidies he could not levy except by the Suffrages of his Parliament, by whose power they were imposed and rated, setteth the most learned Counsellors at Law, and men experienced in foreign Policy to find out new means and waies to acquire and gather him monies by Laws already made and Ordained, which was in effect to pole the people by executing the rigour of Justice, the Fortunes of wise men arising often on the expences of Fools, after the example of King *Henry* the seventh of *England*, his Father-in-law, who taking the advantage of the breach of his penal Statutes gave power to Sir *Richard Empson* and *Edmond Dudley* by Informers and Promoters to oppress and ruin the estates of many of his best Subjects, whom King *Henry* the

the right to satisfy his wronged people, after his decease caused execute. Old customes are by these men pryed into, and forgotten absolet Statutes quickned.

Amongst the titles of possessing of Lands in *Scotland* there is one, which in proceſs of time of an ungodly custom grew strong and is kept for a Law, being fetched by imitation from the Lawes of the neighbouring States; That if the poſſeſſour of Lands dy, and leave a Minor to ſucceed to him his Tutelage belongeth to the King, and the profit of the Lands until the Minor be of the age of one and twenty years. This is of thoſe lands which are termed Wards. The King cauſeth bring up his Wards, but beſtoweth no more of their Rents upon them than is uſeful to ſuch of that age. By another Law they have not any thing better than this, which they call *Recognition*, that if the evidences of any poſſeſſour of Ward-lands be not in all points formal, and above exceptions of Law, the lands (the poſſeſſours put from them) ſhall return to the Lord Superiour: and like to this, That if a Poſſeſſour of Ward Lands without the conſent of the Superiour, ſell and put away the half, or above the half of his land and Farm, the whole land and Farm returneth to the Superiour or Lord Paramount. They have lands held with claules which they call irritant, that if two terms of a few duty run unpaid into the third, the Land falleth unto the Superiour. When thoſe lawes and other like them by reaſon of the Neighbour incurſions and troubles with *England*, and the civil broyls at home had been long out of uſe amongſt the Subjects, and the execution of them as it were in a manner forgot, theſe Projectors and new *Tol-maſters* the king giving way to enrich his Exchequer, awakned them. Many of the ſubjects by theſe inquiries were obnoxious to the king and ſmarted, but moſt the moſt honeſt, who were conſtrained either to buy their own lands and inheritance from the Exchequer, or quit and freely give ſome portion of them to thoſe Caterpillars of the State. The King was ſo dearly beloved of his people, that in the height of thoſe Grievances (which reached near the exorbitant avarice of his Father) none reſuſed or made difficultie to give all that the laws ordained. The King ſeeing their willingneſs to perform, and knowing their great diſability thereunto, out of his ſingular Grace and Goodneſs remitteth not onely the rigour, but even the equity almoſt of his lawes, inſomuch that thereafter none of his Subjects were damnified in their perſons or eſtates by his proceedings: which gain'd him the hearts of all: And to put away all ſuſpitions and jealousies from their minds (an Ordinary practice amongſt Princes) acts that fill Princes coffers ever being the ruin of their fiſt Projectors,

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of any wrong intended, He suffered the Promoters and Projectors of this polling, with others of the most active to be thrown into Prisons, where some miserably ended their daies.

The year 1507. *James* Prince of Scotland and Isles was born at *Holy-rood-House*, the 21. of *January*: the Queen in her throwes of birth, being brought neer the last agony of death, the King (overcome with affection and religious vows) taketh a Pilgrimage for her recovery on foot to *Saint Ninians* in *Galloway*; a place in those credulous times famous for the burial of *St. Ninian* the Apostle of the *Britains*, and notorious by the many Proceffions and Visits of the neighbour Countreys of *Ireland* and *England*; at his return he findeth his Queen recovered, the child after dyed at *Sterlin*, with the Bishop of *Galloway*, who was appointed to attend him. The year following the Queen brought forth another son named *Arthur* at *Holy-rood-House*, but he died also in the Castle of *Edenburgh*: and *Henry* the seventh his Grandfather accompanied him to the other world. King *James* to the Coronation of the young King his Brother-in-law sendeth Embassadours.

After the death of his two Sons, and his Father-in-Law, as if he had been warned from above to think upon his own mortality (whether he had a resolute intention so to do, or that for reasons known to himself, he would have it so appear) he giveth out, That out of remorse for bearing arms in the Field where his Father was slain, he had a resolution to leave his kingdom and visit the holy Sepulchre. Then to prepare his way *Robert Black-Towre* Abbot of *Dumfermling* is directed; but the Abbot in his journey is arrested by death, and the King findeth other hinderances to keep him at Home.

Amidst these deliberations his Queen is delivered in the Pallace of *Linlithgow* of her third Son, in the Moneth of *April* 1512. who succeeded to the Crown, and was named *James*.

About this same time *Bernard Stuart* that famous Warrior under *Charls* the eight of *France*, who commanded the *French* in *Bosworth Field*, came to *Scotland*, followed by *Andrew Forman* then Arch-Bishop of *Burges*, and Bishop of *Murray*, with *Alexander Stuart* the Kings natural son, after promoted to be Arch-Bishop of *St. Andrews*. The cause which was given out to the rumours of the people of their coming, was, That the *French* King having no male children, crav'd the advice and counsel of the King of *Scotland* his Confederate, concerning the marriage of his Eldest Daughter: whether he should bestow her upon *Francis* of *Valois*, the *Daulphine* and

and Duke of *Angulesm*, or upon *Charles* King of *Castile*, who had presented her with many tokens of affection, and by his Embassadours earnestly sought her from her Brother. But their great errand was to divide the King from his Brother-in-law King *Henry*, and make him assist *Loovys*: these two Potentates intending a war against other.

Anne Daughter of *Francis* Duke of *Bretaign* after the death of her Sister *Isabella* remained sole heir of that Dutchy, her wardship falling to the French King *Charles* the eight; He terrified so her Subjects, guided her kinred, and the principal persons about her, that making void the pretended marriage of *Maximilian* king of the *Romans*, which was by Proxie, she was married unto him. Notwithstanding he had the Daughter of *Maximilian* at his Court, with great expectation of a mariage to be celebrate with her. After the death of King *Charles*, *Loovys* the twelfth having marryed *Jane* the Sister of *Charles* and Daughter to *Loovys* the eleventh, by his many favours bestowed upon Pope *Alexander* the sixth, and his Son *Cesar Borgia*, obtaineth a Brief of Divorce against her, by the power of which (her weakness for the bearing of Children (the necessary upholders of a Crown) by his Physicians being proved) he had married *Anne* of *Bretaign*, for he would not loose so fair a Dowry for the blustering rumour of Malecontents, which in a little time would grow stale and vanish. Pope *Alexander* dead, *Julius* the second, a turbulent, unquiet, but magnificent Prelate, and a stout defender of Church Patrimony, suspicious of the power of the French in *Italy*, and that they would not rest content with the kingdom of *Naples* and Dutchy of *Milan*, but one day hazard for all; fearing also they would, because they might, put him out of his Chair, and substitute in his Room their Cardinal of *Amboise*, or some other of their own, began to study novations and means to send the French back to their own Countrey, his ordinary discourse being that he would one day make *Italy* free from *Barbarians*. He requireth King *Loovys* to give over the protection of the Duke of *Ferrara*, and of *Annibal Bentivoglio* whom he had thrust out of *Bulloign*. The King refusing to forsake Confederates, the Pope betaketh him to his spiritual Arms, and threatneth with Excommunication the Duke and all who came to his aid and support, especially the French; they decline his Sentence, and appeal to a true and lawful General Council, with which they threaten him. *Henry* the eight then in the fervour of his youth, amidst a great Treasure left by his Father, and by more than ordinary bands of love and friendship tyed to the Pope, (as having dispensed with the marrying his Brothers widdow) interposeth himself as an Indifferent

Mediator and Intercessor for Peace between the two parties, but in effect was the chief maintainer of the Quarrel, effecting nothing because he would not. Conditions being refused by *King Henry*, he essayeth draw the *French* arms from the *Popes* territories by cutting them work neerer home, and bringing a necessity upon them to defend their own. Upon this determination he desireth king *Lovys* to restore and render to him his Dutchies *Guyenne* and *Normandy* with his antient inheritance of *Anjou* and *Mayne*, and the other old Possessions of the *English* in *France*, which wrongfully had been detained and kept from him and his Ancestors. The war of *Italy* by these threatnings was not left off: for the *Pope* coming to *Bollogn* with intention to invade *Ferrara*, is besieged with his Cardinals, and he sendeth Declarations to the Christian Princes, protesting the *French* not only thirsted after the Patrimony and Inheritance of *S. Peter*, but even after Christian blood. Mean while he absolveth the Subjects of *King Lovys* from their oath of Allegiance, abandoneth his kingdom to any can possess it; at a Council at *Lateran* he dispatched a Bull wherein the title of most Christian King is transferred upon *Henry* king of *England*, who to his former titles of *France* having now the approbation of the *Pope*, and the kingdom interdicted, prepareth an expedition in person. After which with five thousand barded Horses, fourty thousand Foot, coming in *Picardie* he encampeth before *Therouenne*, a Town upon the Marches of *Picardie*: Here the Emperour *Maximilian*, resenting yet his old injury, entreth into the King of *Englands* pay, and weareth the cross of *Saint George*: But so long as he staid in the Army, it was governed according to his counsel and direction.

King James before his meeting with *Bernard Stuart* and Bishop *Forman*, was fully purposed to prove an indifferent beholder of this War: but *Bernard* having corrupted the Courtiers, and the Bishop the chief Church-man of the kingdom, after their long and earnest intercession he was drawn altogether to affect and adhere to the *French*.

To throw the apple of Dissention, Bishop *Forman* is sent to king *Henry* to demand certain Jewels by their Fathers will, or her Brothers Prince *Arthurs*; appertaining to Queen *Margarite* his Sister.

King Henry mistrusting that Embassy, offereth all and more than they demand from him. Shortly after the *English* beginning to interrupt the traffick of the *French* by Sea, king *James* will send his Ships, lately well mann'd and equipp'd for fight, which not long before had been prepared (as was given out) to transport the king into *Syria* to his Cousin Queen *Ann*, supposing this Gift would rather seem a Pledge of friendship

ship and alliance to the English than any Supply of Warre. But James Earl of Arrain having got the command of them, instead of sailing towards France, arriveth in Ireland, whether by tempest of weather, or that he would disturb the Kings proceedings in assisting the French, instigated and corrupted by King Henry, it is uncertain: and after he had spoild Knock-Fergus a maritime village, returneth with them to the Town of Ayre.

The King taking in an evil part the invasion of Ireland, but more the lingring of the Earl, for he had received Letters from Queen Anne and Bishop Forman, regretting the long and vain expectation of his Ships, giveth the Earl of Angus, and Sir Andrew Wood a Commission for both him and them. The Earl of Arrain by his Friends at Court, understanding his Masters displeasure, ere they could find him, hoiseth up Sails, and committeth himself rather to the uncertain fortune of the Seas, than the just wrath of a King. After great Tempest arriving in French Bretaign, these Ships built at such extraordinary Charges, Sayls and Cordage being taken from them, rotted and consumed by weather, in the Haven of Brest.

Now matters grew more exasperate between the Brother Kings; Robert Gar Warden of the Borders is killed by three English, Hieron, Lilburn, Struthers. Andrew Barton, who upon an old quarrel begun in the reign of King James the third, had purchased Letters of Reprisal against the Portugals, by Thomas Howard the English Admiral is slain, and his Ships taken. To this last Grievance (when it was expostulated) King Henry is said to have answered, That truce amongst Princes was never broken for taking or killing of Pyrates.

Alexander Lord Hume Warden of the East Marches in Revenge of accumulated injuries with three thousand men invadeth the English Borders, burneth some Villages, and forageth the Fields about. But having divided his forces, and sent a part of them loaden with spoils towards Scotland, he falleth in an ambush of the English: where Sir William Bulmure with a thousand Archers put him to flight, and took his Brother George. During these border incursions, the Lord Dacres and Doctor West came as in an Embassy from England, not so much for establishing a Peace, and settling those tumults, begun by the meeting of Commissioners (who assembled and concluded nothing) as to give their Master certain and true Intelligence of the Proceedings of the Scots with the French, and what they attempted.

Monfieur de la Motte was come with Letters from the French to stir King James to take arms against the English, and had in his voyage drowned three English Ships, bringing seven

with him as Prizes to the Harbour of *Leyth*. *Robert Bartoun* in revenge of *Andrew Bartouns* death, at that same time returned with thirteen Vessels all Prizes. King *Louys* had sent a great ship loaden with Artillery, Powder and Wines; in which Mr. *James Oguylbuy* Abbot of *Drybrough* arrived, with earnest request for the renewing of the antient League between *France* and *Scotland*, and Letters from Queen *Anne* for the invasion of *England*. in which she regretted he had not one Friend nor maintainer of his Honour at the Court of *France* (after the late delay of the sending his Ships) except her self and her Ladies: that her request was, He would for her sake whom he had honoured with the name of his Mistress in his Martial sports in time of peace, march but one mile upon the *English* bounds, now in time of an appearing war against her Lord and Countrey.

The King thinking himself already engaged and interested in his fame, drawn away by the promises, eloquence, and other perswasions of the *French*, assembleth the three Estates of his Kingdom to deliberate about a war with *England*. Many oppose it, but in vain; for at last for fear of the Kings displeasure it is concluded, uncertain whether by a worse Counsel or event. But before any hostility against the *English* they determine and decree that King *Henry* shall by an Herauld be fairly advertised and desired to desist from any further invasion of the Territories of the *French* King, or Duke of *Guilders* (who was General of the *French* Army) the King of *Scotland*s Confederates and Kinsmen: which not being yielded unto, the Warre as lawfull and just shall be denounced.

Henry the eight then besieging *Therouenne*, answered the Herauld who delivered his Commission: That he heard nothing from him, but what he had expected from a King a Despiser of Gods and Mans Law; for himself, he would not give over a War so happily began for any threats. Neither did he care much for that Mans friendship, of whose constancy he had so often had experience, nor for the power of his Kingdom and ambitious poverty.

After this answer of the King of *England*, A Declaration by the King of *Scotland* was published almost to this sense.

Though Princes should direct their Actions more to conscience than Fame, and are not bound to give an account of them to any but to God alone, and when Armies are prepared for Battel, they look not so much to what may be said, as to what ought to be done; the Victors being ever thought to have had reason upon their side, and the justest cause: yet to manifest our sincerity, and the uprightness of our proceedings, as well to these present times as to po-
siterity

sterity, who may hereafter enquire after our deportments, that all may take a full view of our intentions and courses, we have been mov'd to lay down the justness and equity of our Arms before the Tribunal of the World.

The Laws of Nations and of Nature, which are grounded upon the Reason by which Man is distinguished from other Creatures, oblige every one to defend himself; and to seek means for ones own preservation is a thing unblamable; but the Laws of Sovereignty lay greater Obligations upon us, and above all men Monarchs and they to whom God hath given the Governments of States and Kingdomes, are not only bound to maintain and defend their own Kingdomes, Estates and Persons, but to relieve from unjust Oppression, so far as is in their power, being required, their Friends, Neighbours and Confederates, and not to suffer the weak to be overthrown by the stronger. The many Innovations and troubles raised upon all sides about us, the wrongs our Subjects have suffered, by the insolencies and arrogancy of the Counsellors of Henry King of England our Brother-in-Law, are not onely known to our Neighbour, but blazed amongst remotest Countreys. Roads and Incursions have been made upon our Borders; Sundry of our Leiges have been taken, and as in a just warr, turned Prisoners; the Warden of our Marches under Assurance hath been miserably kelled; our Merchants at Sea invaded, spoiled of their goods, liberties, lives: above others, the chief Captain of our Ships put to Death, and all by the kings own Commission; upon which breaches between the two kingdomes, disorders and manifest wrongs committed upon our Subjects, when by our Embassadors we had divers times required satisfaction and Reparation, we received no justice or answer worthy of him or us, our Complaints being rejected, and we disdainfully contemned, that longer to suffer such Insolencies, and not by just force to resist unjust violence, and by dangers to seek a remedy against greater or more imminent dangers; Not to stand to the defence of our Lieges, and take upon us their protection, were to invite others to offer the like affronts and injuries to us hereafter.

Besides these Breaches of Duty, Outrages, Wrongs done unto us, his Brother Henry king of England without any just cause or violence offered to him or any of his by the king of France, hath lewyed a mighty Army against him, invaded his Territories, using all hostility: Continuing to assault and force his Towns, make his Subjects Prisoners, kill and ransom them, impose Subsidies, and lift moneys from the quieter sort, which wrongs, damage and injustice we cannot but repute done unto us in respect of our earnest intercessions unto him and many requests rejected, and that ancient League between the two kingdomes of France and Scotland, in which these two Nations are obliged respectively, and mutually bound to assist others against all Invaders whatsoever; that the

Enemy

Enemy of the one shall be the Enemy of the other, and the Friends of the one the Friends of the other. As all motions tend unto rest, the end of a just war being Peace, that our Brother (who hath no such Enemy as the too great Riches and abundance in which he swimmeth) may entertain Peace with his Brother Princes, and moderate that boundless ambition, which maketh him usurp Dominion over his equals; we have been compelled to take us to defensive arms; for our Brother hath now declared himself, and vaunteth that he is sole Judge and Umpire of the Peace of Europe, and that from his will, the differences of Successions and Titles of Principalities, wrongs and other interests depend, as that all should be obsequious to his authority; and what particular Authority can be more intolerable, than that he should hinder so great and just a Prince as the King of France to claim his own and defend his Subjects?

If our Brother the king of England by the supply and assistance of many neighbour Countreys, now by the Provocation of the Bishop of Rome, arising upon all sides against the French, should extend his Power and Victory over France (under what colour and pretence of Justice so ever) to what an extremity shall the kingdom of Scotland be reduced, having so powerful and ambitious a Neighbour? Fear of any neighbour Princes Greatness, when it extendeth it self over adjacent Territories, is a Good cause of Defence and taking of Armes, which cannot be but just, sith most necessary.

We are not ignorant that here will be objected against us, The breach of a League contracted between our Brother and us: We have not broken that League; but for great Causes and Reasons separate our selves from it, our Brother having taken away the means, occasions, reasons, were had to observe it. In all Leagues, Confederations, Alliances and Promises amongst Princes, the last Confederation is ever understood to be contracted without prejudice to the Rights of any former Alliances: and when our Embassadors made that League with our Brother, it was to be understood that it should hold no longer, nor we longer be bound unto it than he should keep to our first Allies and antient Confederates, not breaking their Peace, nor troubling the Government and Estates of their Countreys. A National League is ever to be preferred before any personal, an antient to a new; the Leagues between the kingdoms of France and Scotland having continued many ages, should justly be prefer'd to that which we as a new Ally of the house of England did contract, which yet we are most willing to keep: but the love of our Countrey passing all private respects hath mov'd us to separate our selves for a time from it.

All Leagues, Confederations, Alliances, Promises amongst Princes are respectively and mutually understood, with this condition and Law, providing both keep upon either side; the one party breaking

breaking or departing from the League, Alliance or Promise, the other is no longer bound to keep nor adhere unto it. So long as the King of England kept unto us, we kept unto Him: He now having many waies broken to us, we are no longer obliged to keep to him; That same oath which obliged and tyed us, after his breach absolving and making us free; and of this we divers times advertised him, giving him assurance, except we would betray that Trust and confidence our Subjects and Confederates had in us for the maintenance of their peace and safety, we could not but assist them in their just cause (howsoever the justest actions have not ever the worst profitable events) and be constrained to have a recourse to arms for a remedy of their present misery.

And now notwithstanding of our advanced Expedition, and preparations for war, that the world may judge rightly of our intentions, We declare and manifest that if our brother shall leave off the Invasion of our Confederates, use no more hostility against them, and give satisfaction for the wrongs done unto our Subjects, that we shall disband our forces: and are content that all matters of difference as well between the King of France, and our brother, as our brother and us, be amicably judged, decided and taken away. As that not only a Truce and Cessation of their Miserie for a time, but a perfect and lasting Peace be concluded and established, to the full contentment, and lasting happiness of the three kingdoms and our posterity.

Whilest the King staid at Linlithgow attending the gathering of his Army, now ready to set forward, and full of cares and perplexity, in the Church of St. Michael heard Evensong (as then it was called) while he was at his Devotion, an antient Man came in, his amber coloured locks hanging down upon his Shoulders, his fore-head high and enclining to baldness, his Garment of azure colour, somewhat long girded about him with a Towel or Table Napkin, of a comely and reverend aspect. Having enquired for the King, he intruded himself into the prease, passing thorow till he came to him, with a clownish simplicity, leaning over the Canons Seat where the King sate, Sir (said he) I am sent hither to intreat you for this time to delay your expedition, and to proceed no farther in your intended journey: for if you do, ye shall not prosper in your enterprize, nor any of your followers. I am farther charged to warn you, if ye be so refractory as to go forward, not to use the acquaintance, company or counsel of Women, as ye tender your honour, life and estate.

After this warning he withdrew himself back again into the prease; when service was ended, the King enquired earnestly, for him, but he could no where be found, neither
could

could any of the Standers by (of whom diverse did narrowly observe him, meaning afterwards to have discoursed further with him) feel or perceive how, when, or where he passed from them: having as it were vanished in their hands.

After his Army had mustered in the Borrow-moor of *Edenburgh* (a field then spacious and delightful by the shades of many stately and aged Oaks) about the midst of the Night there is a Proclamation heard at the Market Cross of the Town, summoning a great many Burgeses, Gentlemen, Barons, Noblemen to appear within fourty daies before the Tribunal of one *Plot-Cock*; the Provost of the Town in his Timber Gallery having heard his own Name cited, cried out that he declined that Judicatory and appeal'd to the mercy of God almighty.

Nothing was the King moved with those advertisements, thinking them Scenick pieces acted by those who hated the *French* and favoured the *English* faction: being so boldly and to the life personated that they appalled and stroke with fear ordinary and vulgar judgements, as Trage-Comedies of Spirits. The Earl of *Angus* dissuaded him from that expedition, and many of the most reverend Church-men, but the Angel which most conjured him was *Margarite* his Queen who at that time was with child; her tears and prayers shook the strongest beams of his Resolutions. She had acquainted him with the Visions and affrightments of her sleep; that her Chains and Armelets appeared to be turned into Pearls; she had seen him fall from a great Precipice; She had lost one of her eyes. When he had answered these were but Dreams, arising from the many thoughts and cares of the Day, but it is no Dream (saith she) that ye have but one Son, and him a weakling; if otherwaies than well happen unto you, what a lamentable day will that be, when ye shall leave behind you, to so tender and weak a Succellour, under the Government of a woman, for inheritance, a miserable and bloody war? It is no dream that ye are to fight a mighty people; now turned insolent by their riches at home and power abroad: that your Nobilitie are indigent ye know, and may be brib'd to leave you in your greatest danger: What a folly, what a blindness is it to make this war yours, and to quench the fire in your Neighbours house of *France*, to kindle and burn up your own in *Scotland*? ye have no such reason to assist the *French*, as ye have to keep your promises to *England*, and enjoy a Peace at home. Though the *English* should make a conquest of *France*, will they take your Crown, or disinherit their own race, this is even as the left hand would cut off the right? Should the Letters of the Queen of *France*, (a woman

woman twice married (the first half in Adultery, the last almost Incest) whom ye did never nor shall ever see) prove more powerful with you, than the cries of your little Son, and mine, than the tears, complaints, curses of the Orphans and Widdows which ye are to make? If ye will go, suffer me to accompany you; it may be my Countrey-men prove more kind towards me than they will to you; and for my sake yield unto a Peace. I hear the Queen my Sister will be with the Army in her husbands absence; if we shall meet, who knowes what God by our means may bring to pass.

The King answered all her complaints with a speedy march which he made over the *Tweed*: not staying till the whole forces came to him, which were arising and prepared.

The twenty two of *August* comming into *England* he encamped neer the water of *Twisfel* in *Northumberland*, where at *Twisfel-haugh* he made an Act, that if any man were slain or hurt to death by the *English*, during the time of his abode in *England*, his heirs should have his Ward, Relief and marriage. *Norham*, *Wark*, *Foord*, *Eatol*, are taken and cast down. Amidst this hostility the Lady *Foord* (a noble Captive) was brought in a pittie-pleading manner, with her daughter (a Maid of excellent beauty) to the Camp. Not without the Earl of *Surreys* direction, as many supposed, for they have a vigorous Prince and his Son (though natural by the gifts of Nature and Education above many lawful) to try the Magick of their eloquence and beauty upon. The King delighting in their Company, not only hearkeneth to the discourse of the Mother, but giveth way to her counsel: which was, if she should be dismissed, to send him true and certain intelligence of what the *English* would attempt, taking her way to their Camp: but in effect proved the winning of time to the Earl of *Surrey*, and the losing of occasion to him. Her few daies stay bred in him a kind of carelesnesse, sloath, procrastination and delay, a neglect, and as it were a forgetfulness of his Army and business: eighteen daies tarrying in *England*, in a Territory not very fertile, had consum'd much provision, the Souldiers began to want necessities, a number in the night by blind pathes returned to their own Countrey. In a short time only the Noblemen and their Vassals attended the King. These request him not to spend more time on that barren Soyl, but to turn their Forces against *Berwick*, which Town was of more importance, than all the Hamlets and poor Villages of *Northumberland*, neither was it impregnable or difficile to be taken, the Town and Castle being no waies provided and furnished to endure a siege. The Couriours move the King to continue the beleaguering of *Berwick* till their comming back: which would

be an easie conquest *Northumberland* once forrag'd, in absence of the bravest of the *English* then in *France*.

Whilest the Army languished, and the King spent time at *Foord*, the Earl of *Surrey* directeth an Herauld to his Camp, requiring him either to leave off the invasion of his Masters Countrey, and turn back giving satisfaction for wrongs committed; or that he would appoint a day and place wherein all differences might be ended by the Sword. This Challenge being advised in Counsel, most voices were that they should return home, and not with so small number as remained endanger the State of the whole Kingdom, enough being already atchieved for fame, and too much for their friendship with *France*; why should a few Souldiers, and these already tired out by forcing of Strengths, throwing down Castles, be hazarded against such multitudes of the *English*, supplied lately and encreased with fresh Auxiliaries? *Thomas Howard* Admiral, a Son of the Earl of *Surrey*, having newly brought with him to *New Castle* out of the Army lying in *France* five thousand men, and one thousand tall Seamen. If they should return Home, the *English* Army could not but disband, and not conveniently this year be gathered again, consisting of men levied from far and distant Places. Again if they should be engaged to come to a Battail; their own Countrey, being fields to them well known, would prove more commodious and secure to fight upon than *English* ground, besides the opportunity of furnishing and providing the Camp with all necessities at less charges. The *French* Embassadour and others of his faction remonstrate to the King, what a shameful retreat he would make, if at the desire of the Enemy he returned, and without the hazard of a Battel, being so neer unto him; that by fighting in *England*, he kept his own Countrey unforraged; and consum'd the Provision of his Enemy which at last would weaken his forces: That for contentment to both Armies, *Islay* a *Scottish* Herauld should return with *Rouge-Croix* the *English*, and condescend upon a day, promising them the mean time tarrying and abroad till the righteousness of the cause were decided in a Battel.

The set and appointed Day by the Heralds in which the two Armies should have joined being come and the *English* not appearing, nor any from them: The Nobility again resort to the King; show how by the slight of the Enemy matters were prolonged from one day to another: the *English* forces daily encreasing, whilst the *Scottish* wear away and waxed fewer: that slight should be opposed to slight; the day designed by the Heralds not being kept, it would be no reproach to them to turn home without battel, or if retiring,

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invade, from whose death the victory and conclusion of the war might depend: and if the King should fall, the Army should not lose courage, nor be brought to believe he were lost, so long as they saw a General with his Coignoscance and Guard present and neer them to be a witness of their valour and achievements, as not long before at the battel of Fornou in Italy had been practiced by the French to their King Charles the eight.

By this time the Earl of Surrey with the power of the North of England, was come within three miles of the Place where the Scottish Army was encamped, and perceiving he could not but with great disadvantage fight them; he sendeth an Herauld requiring the King to come forth of his strength to some indifferent ground, where he would be ready to encounter him. The King being forward to condescend to this request, the Lords cryed out, it was madness to accept of opportunity of fighting from his Enemies, and to set all at a main chance according to their appointment, it being their advantage to prolong time, and trifle with him, in whose Camp there was already scarcity of victuals, which ere long might put him to such a stand, that he should not know well what to do. Neither was it likely he could be furnished from the inner parts of the Countrey, by reason of the cumbersome waies for carriage to pass, after the falling of so great and continued rains, and the softning of the Ground; that by sitting still, and committing nothing to Fortune, he might have his enemy at his pleasure; if they dared assail him at their perils be it. He lacked nothing but patience to be victorious.

The Scots keeping their Trenches, the earl essayeth to draw them out, and the ninth of September removing his Camp marcheth towards the same Hill of Flowden where they lay encamped; his Vant-guard with the Cannon passeth the water of Till at Twysel bridge, the Reer-ward going over at Mylnsford. King James seeing them pass the water imagineth they meant to win a Hill between his Camp and them; To prevent which (setting fire to the Cabanes raised of boughs of Trees and Reeds) he removeth to another Hill, before the English could observe his motion, the smoak darkning the aire between the two Armies. Whilst the Scottish Army was removing the English advance to the foot of Flowden hill, by which they have double advantage, the Scottish ordinance could not much annoy them, they marching upwards and under the level thereof, again by their shot they might easily gall their enemies as they came downwards upon them.

The fatal hour of the Battel approaching the English draw up in good order six and twenty thousand men (some write thir-

thirty) in two Battails any of which was equall in number to the whole *Scottish* Army. *Thomas* Lord *Howard* Admirall had the Vant-guard, of which *Sir Edmond Howard* his Brother led one of the wings, and *Sir Marmaduke Constable* the other; The Lords *Dacres* and *Clifford*, with *Sir Edward Stanley* kept the Rear: the Earl of *Surrey* with *Latimer Scroop*, *Sir Stephen Bull* kept the main Battail. The *Scots* by their fewness of number not being able to order many Battailons, marshal themselves in four, three of which should enter in fight and the fourth attend for supply. The King kept the middle or main; *Alexander Gordon* Earl of *Huntley* had the right wing of the Van; the Earls of *Crawford* and *Montross* led the other, and some have recorded the Lord *Hume*: The third Army was guided by *Matthew* Earl of *Lennox*, and the Earl of *Arguyl*, where was *Mackennay* and *Mackclean*, with the fierceness of the High-landers. *Adam Hepburn* Earl of *Bothwell* with his Friends and the flower of the Gentry of *Lothian*, kept off for suddain dispatches and chances of the Battel.

The Earl of *Huntley* making down the Hill where they encamp't neer the foot of *Branx Town*, encountreth that Wing of the *English* Host which was led by *Sir Edmond Howard*, which after a furious and long fight he put to flight, and so eagerly pursued the advantage, that *Sir Edmond* had either been killed or taken, if he had not been rescued by *Bastard Hieron* and the Lord *Dacres*, the Battailon which the Earls *Lennox* and *Arguyl* led (being High-land men) encouraged with this first glance of victory, loosing their Ranks, abandoning all order (for ought that the *French* Ambassadour *La Motte* by signs, threatnings, clamours, could do to them) brake furiously upon the enemy, and invade him in the Face, of whom they are not onely valiantly received, but by *Sir Edward Stanley*: traversing the Hill, enclosed, cut down at their backs and prostrate. The Middle ward which the King led, with which now the Earl of *Bothwell* with the power of *Lothian* was joined, fought it out courageously body against body, and Sword to Sword. Numbers upon either side falling till darkness, and the black shadows of the Night, forced as it were, by consent of both, a Retrait: Neither of them understanding the fortune of the day, and unto whom victory appertained.

Many brave *Scots* did here fall, esteemed to above five thousand, of the noblest and worthiest Families of the kingdom: who choosed rather to dy than out-live their friends and Compatriots.

The Kings natural Son *Alexander* Arch-Bishop of *St. Andrews*, the Bishop of the *Isles*, the Abbots of *Inchjesfray* and

Kill-

Kill-Winny, The Earls of *Crawfoord*, *Mortoun*, *Arguyl*, *Lennox*, *Arrel*, *Cathness*, *Bothwel*, *Athol*; the Lords *Elphinstoun*, *Aerskin*, *Forbes*, *Ross*, *Lovet*, *Saintclare*, *Maxwell*, with his three Brothers, *Simple*, *Borthick*; Numbers of Gentlemen, *Balgowny*, *Blacka-Towre*, *Borchard*, Sir *Alexander Seatoun*, *Makenny*, with *Macklean*, *George* Master of *Angus*, and Sir *William Dowglass* of *Glenbervy*, with some two hundred Gentlemen of their name and Vassals were here slain.

The *English* left few less upon the place, but most part of them being of the common sort of Souldiers, and men of no great mark, compared with so many Nobles killed, and a King lost, the number was not esteemed nor the loss thought any thing of.

The Companies of the Lord *Hume* had reserved themselves all the time of the fight, keeping their first order, and when by the Earl of *Huntley*, he was required to relieve the Battallion where the King fought, he is said to have answered, That that man did well that day who stood and saved himself. After the retreat his Followers gathered a great bootie of the spoils of the slaughtered. This fight began Sept. 9. about four of the clock after Noon, and continued three houres the year 1513.

About the dawning of the next Morning the Lord *Dacres*, with his Horse-Troops taking a view of the Field, and seeing the brazen Ordnance of the *Scots* not transported, vwith most part of the slain bodies not rifled, sendeth speedy advertisement to the *Howards* and the pensive Army: inviting all to the setting up of Trophees, Spoil, and transporting of their great Ordnance to *Berwick*, amongst which were seven Culverins of like size and making, called the *Seven Sisters*.

Divers diversly report of the Fortune of the King; We without affirming any thing for certain, shall onely set down what Fame hath published, a false Witness often of human accidents, and which many times by malignant brains is forged, and by more malignant ears received and believed. The *English* hold that he was killed in this Battail; the *Scots* that many in like Arms with the like Guards, were killed, every one of which was held for the King: Amongst others *Alexander* Lord *Elphinstoun* his Favourite, who had married *Elizabeth* Barley one of the Dames of Honour of Queen *Margarete*;

He was a man not unlike to the King in face and stature, and representing him in arms in the field, with the valiantest and most couragious of the Army fought it out, and acting heroically his part, as a King was killed, heaps of slaughtered bodies environing his. In the search where the fight was,
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The wedding of others Quarrels, especially of the *French*, seemeth in him inexcusable; a wise Prince should be slow and loath to engage himself in a war, although he hath suffered some wrong. He should consider that of all humane actions and hazards, there is not one of which the precipitation is so dangerous, as that of beginning and undertaking a war. Neither in humane affairs should there more depths be sounded nor hidden passages searched and pryed into than in this. He should remember that besides the sad necessity which is inseparable from the most innocent war (the wasting and destroying of the goods and lives of much people) there is nothing of which the Revolutions and Changes are more inconstant, and the conclusions and ends more uncertain.

The Sea is not more treacherous, false and deceiving, nor changeth not more swiftly her calms into storms than wars and the fortune of arms do, the event and success belying the beginning. It is not enough that a Prince know a war which he undertaketh to be just, but he should consider also if it be necessary, and if it be profitable, and conduce to the State which he governeth.

As men of strong and healthful bodies follow ordinarily delight in their youth, he was amourosly carryed away. He confined the Earl of *Angus* in the Isle of *Arran*, for taking *Jane Kennedy* a Daughter of the Earl of *Cassilles* out of *Galloway*, a fair and noble Lady, of whom he became enamoured as he went in his pilgrimage to *St. Ninians*. In his last expedition the Lady *Foord* was thought to have hindered the progress of his arms, and hasten'd the success of the battel.

Though virtue be sometimes unfortunate, yet is it ever in an high esteem in the memories of men: such a desire remained of him in the hearts of his people after his loss, that the like was not of any King before him; Princes who are out of this life being onely the Delights and Darlings of a people. *Anne* the *French* Queen not many dayes out-lived the rumour of his death. He serves for an example of the frailty of great men on the Theatre of this world, and of the inconstancy of all Sub-Lunary things.

He had children, *James* and *Arthur* who dyed Infants, *James* who succeeded him, *Alexander* born after his death who dyed young; *Alexander* a natural son, Arch-Bishop of *Saint Andrews*, so much admired and courted by *Erasmus*; *Margarete* of a Daughter of the Lord *Drummonds*, married to the Earl of *Huntley*, whose mother had been contracted to the King, and taken away (to his great regret) by those who governed the State, that he should not follow the example of King *Robert* his Predecessour, who married a Lady of that Family; *James* Earl of *Murray*.



James V. King
The first of the series of portraits of the Kings of the House of Stuart, James V. King, was born in 1566, and died in 1603. He was the first of the Stuart line to reign in England, and his reign was marked by the union of the Scottish and English crowns. The portrait is a full-length portrait, and the king is shown in a three-quarter view, facing slightly to the right. He is wearing a dark, patterned robe with a wide collar, and a white cravat. The background is a plain, light color. The portrait is framed by a simple oval border.



James V King of Scots
Anno. 1514.



THE
HISTORY
 OF THE
LIFE & REIGN
 OF
James the Fifth,
 King of Scotland.



He fatal accident and over throw of the King, and Flower of the Nobility of Scotland at *Flowden* filled the remnant of the State with great sorrow, but with greater amazement and perplexity : for by this great change they expected no less than the progress and advancement of the Victors Arms and Fortune, and feared the conquest, servitude and desolation of the whole Kingdom. The rigorous season of the year being spent in mourning and performing of last duties to the dead for their lost kinsmen and friends ; and the gathering together the floating Ribbs and dispersed plancks of this Ship-wrack, the Peers assembled at *Sterlin*, where being, applying themselves

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fear of being disturbed or diverted by the incursions and inroads of the Scots upon his borders.

The Government of a woman and a child over a people ever in motion, mutinous and delighting in Changes, could not long subsist firm, nor continue after one fashion. The first shake and disorders of the Kingdom arose, and was occasioned by the ambition and avarice of the Church-men (the Moth-worms of State) being seconded by the factious Nobles and Male-contents; and it was the distribution of the Offices, Places, Benefices, vacant by the deaths of those slain in the late Battel. *Andrew Forman* Arch-Bishop of *Burges*, Bishop of *Murray*, and Legate to the Pope *Julius*, *Gavin Dowglass* Bishop of *Dunkell*, Uncle to the Earl of *Angus*, *John Hepburn* Priour of *St. Andrews*, contend all three for the Arch-bishoprick of *St. Andrews*. *Gavin Dowglass* was presented to it by the Queen, *Andrew Forman* by the Pope, *John Hepburn* was chosen by the Chapter his Canons; and sundry of the Nobility favoured his election, they said also the place whilst it was vacant belonged unto him: and his Party was so strong that none dared publish the Popes Bull in favour of *Andrew Forman* for many daies. Till *Alexander Lord Hume* then Chamberlain and Warden of the East Marches, won by many promises, and the Abbacy of *Coldingham* engaged and presently given in hand to his younger Brother *David*, in despite of the opposition of the Lord *Hayles* and the faction of the *Hepburns*, then seditious and powerful, well backed by his Friends, Vassals, Adherents all in Arms, caused publish and proclaim it at the Market cross of *Edinburgh*, which action first incensed the Priour to plot mischief against the family of the *Humes*. *William Elphinstoun* Bishop of *Aberdeen* by many of the Clergy and some of the Nobility had been desired to accept this Dignity, but he refused it, being now weary of earthly greatness, and making for another world, for at this time at *Edinburgh* he left this.

As ordinarily when one faction is neer extinguished, the remnant subdivideth, after these jars of the Church men, which were cherished by the Nobility, the Nobles began to jar among themselves, and grudge at others preferments. *Alexander Lord Gordon* ruled and commanded the Countreys north-ward the River of *Forth*, as *Alexander Lord Hume* usurped almost a royal Authority, and commanded over the Countreys on South-side of the *Forth*, the Earl of *Angus* went about a fairer conquest.

James Earl of *Arran* Lord *Hamiltown* being neereft in blood to the King, could not but with indignation look upon the undeserved greatness of these Usurpers, under the shadow of this Olygarchy, turbulent, evill disposed, and men abhorring

horrifying quietness ravaged the Countrey and did what they pleased.

Amidst these confusions the Queen in April brought forth the posthumous child in the Castle of *Sterlin*, whom the Bishop of *Cathness*, Abbot of *Dumfermlin*, and the Arch-Dean of *St. Andrews* baptized and named *Alexander*. After she was recovered and had required her wonted strength of body, she found the authority of her place was turned weak, and that she enjoyed nothing but the name of Governing, the people delighting to live rather without rule and in all disorders than to be subject to the obedience of a Woman though a Queen. After great deliberation and many essays in vain to curb their insolency and vindicate her authority from their contempt, as also to save her son from the dangers of an insulting Nobility, and settle her estate, she resolved to match with some Nobleman eminent in power and worth, who could and would protect her and hers in greatest extremities. Amongst the choise of the young Noblemen of *Scotland* for a long succession of renowned Auncestors, comeliness of person, noble conversation, prudence in affairs of State, being lovely, courteous, liberal wise, none was comparable to the Earl of *Angus*; him she determines to make Partner of her Royal Bed and Fortunes; and as ordinarily in matters of love it falleth out, by the impatience of delay, without acquainting her Brother the King of *England*, or the Nobles of the Kingdom with her design, she afterwards marryeth him transferring, if she could, the whole weight of the Kingdom and the reins of the Government of the State into his hands, having no more freedom in her own determinations.

No sooner was this revealed to the World, when the Nobility and Gentry divided into two Factions, one adhering to the *Dowglass*, in whom kindred, friendship long observance had bred hopes of benefit and preferment; another of such whom envy of his greatness and advancement had made hungry of change. The first would have the Government continued in the Queens person and Her husbands: because hereby the Realm should still have peace with *England*, which at that time was the most necessary point to be respected. The adverse party, of which the Lord Chamberlain was the principal, who was a man both in Power, Parentage, Riches equal, if not beyond, to many of the great men of the Countrey, importuned the election of a new Governour and Protector of the young King. The Queen loosing by her marriage both the tutelage of her Son and the Government, should not take it to heart that another were chosen and put in her place.

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Her marrying the Earl of *Angus* had made him too great already to be a Subject; the continuing of her in Authority would promote him to the greatness of a Prince. Who should be Governour, is upon both sides long and contentiously argued. Many gave their voices for the Earl of *Arran*, as being neer in blood to the King, and a man affecting peace more than others, and every way sufficient for such a Charge. The Chamberlain had determined of another, and told it was a wrong to bar from so high an honour a man of the Masculine line in blood to the King, and prefer one of the feminine. *John Duke of Albany*, son to *Alexander Duke of Albany*, the Brother of King *James* the third, before all others by all reason should be preferred to the Government. Being demanded if he would the first, to give example to others, set his hand to this election, he without pawling performed it, with a protestation, that though the rest of the Nobility opposed it, as to his comming into *Scotland* to accept the Government, he alone would go to *France*, charge him with it, be his Convoy hither, and maintain his Title.

This he was thought to have done, for that despairing to reach and obtain this Dignity himself, out of emulation he laid a design that never any other of the Nobles of the Kingdom should reach it: affecting rather to give a stranger the place than a Competitor, bringing in the *French* to equal the ballance as principal; himself only as accessory, nothing doubting of a chief place in State, as well for his forwardness in this election, as for the necessity of his Service which the *French* could not well want, and should never be lacking. He feared also if the faction of the *Dowglasses* prevail'd, the greatness of the Earl of *Angus* would be an umbrage to his, and lessen and impair it; Their Lands and Fortunes lying neer to other, as that the Queen by her power in *England* would cross his fairest projects.

The King of *England* had sent a Letter to the Lords of *Scotland* (as he had done to the *French* King for that same effect) remonstrating how dangerous it was for the State of *Scotland*, and young King, if they should make choise of the Duke of *Albany*.

Notwithstanding of all which through ambition, malice, envy of others, discords amongst themselves, they made choise of this Gentleman, a stranger by his education and birth, ignorant of the nature and manners of the *Scots*: whose Father was banished for Treason against his Brother, and dyed unrestored. One altogether devoted to the *French* King, and an enemy to the *English*; not caring to keep the Countrey of *Scotland* in Warrs and Troubles, so he might defend

defend the *French Nation*, by making the *Scots* fight their battels.

After many private Letters from his Friends in *Scotland* (especially from the Chamberlain) inviting him to come home and accept his new dignity, the Duke at last is required by the State, and Lyon King of Arms is directed to him, to acquaint him with their proceedings, and make him forward on his way. He to endear his coming and make himself the more desired of the People, excusing his stay for a while (which he laid upon the Treaty of Peace, which was then to be agreed upon between *England* and *France*, by the marriage of *Louys* the *French King* with *Mary* the youngest Sister of *Henry King of England*, which required his presence) sendeth home the King of Arms with Letters from the *French King*, with Sir *Anthony Darce* le *Sieur de la Beautie*. This man propounded certain conditions which the Duke required. What should be the form of his Government, his Guards, what Castles should be delivered to him for his Garrisons; the restoring his patrimony and Fathers dignities to him. Which particularities being condescended unto, the Castle of *Dumbar* was instantly delivered to *la Beautie* to be kept for a *French Garrison* at the Dukes coming: and Sir *Patrick Hamilton*, Brother to the Earl of *Arran*, *James Ogilby* Abbot of *Arbroth* with the King of Arms, were sent back again to *France*. After their arrival the Duke of *Albany* furnished with all necessaries by the *French King* with eight well rigged Ships took the Seas, and in the moneth of *May* arrived on the West coasts of *Scotland*, from whence with a great retinue of the Nobles and Barons of the Countrey by easie journeys, the Queen meeting him, he came to the Town of *Edinburgh*. In the Parliament which had been prorogued for his coming, the Duke accepted the Government, and gave his oath of fidelity to the King and Countrey: and the three Estates gave their oath of obedience to him, and both swore in the administration of Justice, neither should be deficient to others. Here is he restored to all his Fathers inheritance, titles and honours. Being declared Duke of *Albany*, Earl of *March*, and Governour of the Kingdom till the Kings full maturity. Many Laws are made for the weal of the Kingdom, and to gratifie his Linnage, *James* the naturall Sonne of *James* the fourth is created Earl of *Murray*.

At the presence of this new Governour the face of the State turned more beautiful, and the Court more Royall, oppression is restrained, justice sincerely executed, the Court is frequented with good and virtuous men, Malefactours and naughty persons banish themselves. He maketh a progresse to all the notable Towns of the Kingdom, seeing crimes punished,

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parties and confederate male-contents, the Governor by the power of the *Scots* themselves, and his own Kindred, Friends and Followers were not powerful enough safely to administer justice: for which cause the King of *France* should be implored to send hither competent forces to quell the insolencies and shake the pride of the factious Nobles. The heads of the factions which had a principal sway in the Kingdom at that time would either be cut off, or kept under, but with such cunning and dexterity that it should not be perceived, nor found out; that many were aimed at and interested when some few did suffer and fall. That for the present there were three heads to be looked unto as feared and like to bring Novations in the State, being men able to change the present Government.

The Earl of *Angus*, a man in the prime of his youth, of high flying thoughts by his Alliance with the King of *England*, and that estimation the people conceived of him by the merits of his Ancesters, and the singular love the Subjects bare him, carried a mind above the fortune of a private man, and seemed not born to live a subjects life, each action of his bearing in it majesty and magnificence, he had power to hurt if he would hurt.

The Lord Chamberlain, a man unpolisht, stubbornly stout, hazardous, mighty in riches and power, and consequently proud, of a working mind and vehement Spirit, whom time and experience had hardened by great exploits and most dangerous actions, who had the malice to be a Spectator of the discomfiture of his Prince and Countrymen at *Flowden*, was likely to attend the opportunity of traverses and changes.

The third was the Arch-Bishop *Andrew Forman*, once Secretary to the Pope, who though he was not of any Noble Stem nor descent of blood, nor for his Followers, Friends, and Adherents much to be taken notice of or feared, yet considering him as his Legateship, plurality of benefices, many pensions from Princes, had gilded him over, and ballancing him by his present treasure, he could make a weak party strong, and add weight to what side soever he inclined. He was therefore with piercing eyes to be lookt into, and all his actions and waies to be observed.

The Governour gave not great attention to what the Priour had instructed against the Arch-Bishop, having before had some inkling of the rancor, grudge and enmitie between them. And he was conscious the Arch-Bishops riches were above envy; he having been ever more solicitous magnificently to spend what he had acquired than hoord up. Neither did he bestow so much upon any of his Countreymen, as he did upon the *French*, the Friends and Servants of the
Gover-

Governour. He knew he was also so circumspect as not to adhere to any of the factions of the time, in a neutrality indifferently and friendly entertaining all his Compatriots.

Nor was he much moved at his information concerning the Earl of Angus, finding him a man peaceable, courteous to all and affable; and though of aspiring thoughts, carryed often away with his private delights and Courtly pleasures.

But what the Priour informed against the Lord Chamberlain he deeply ingraven in his memory, and ever after his countenance bewrayed certain flaws of ill concealed discontent: Neither did he thereafter shew him wounted favours, which the Chamberlain observing and guessing at the change of the Governors mind towards him by more than ordinary evidences and signs: He having been the onely man who wrought his advancement and coming to Scotland, his deserts now either forgot or ungratefully remembred, full of grief and disdain, retired from the Court to his own Castles, where, when he had rested a while, half astonished to see his hopes so frustrate, he taketh new resolutions and determination to play the Governour double or quite. Hereafter he leaveth no meanes untryed to become entire with the Queen and her Husband, and by observance and frequent meeting with them, he wrought himself not onely to be embraced as their Friend, but their Counsellor, and one in whom they had great confidence. He many times with them deplored the publick calamity, when his own particular only stong him, accusing himself of his too much forwardness in calling home a man born an exile, whose father dyed banish'd for his ambition, and had essayed to take the Crown from his eldest Brother. Sith this man was the neereft of bloud to succeed who could not perceive his last work would be the making away the innocent child, his Pupil, to ascend the Royal Throne himself; in the height of malice accomplishing what his Father out of a desire to rule did project. By his tender years the King could not prevent his danger, his Mother might anticipate it, that new necessities requir'd new remedys only one postern gate remained yet open, which was that the Queen would transport her Son to England.

When this plot was whisper'd to the Governor, who wanted not his Emissaries among the Queens attendants, it was no sooner reveal'd than believ'd, and no sooner believ'd, when (being a man who used celerity in all his actions) with as many men as hast could suffer him to gather, forthwith march'd from *Edinburgh* to *Sterlin*, there unawares he surprized the Castle, and in it the Queen with hertwo Sons. A Council being assembled, the King with his brother *Alexander* are sequestred from their Mother, and trusted to the custody of four

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England being within the Country, and, as it were, secure, the Governor, whose head was filled with suspicions, not thinking himself bound by promises, will have them give a reckoning of their enterprize and flight into *England*. Against some he hath clear proofs, fair and manifest evidences; against other bare surmises and naked suspicions, for they had not left the Country, nor had they been partakers of the Queens fortunes. Here with an unexpected suddenness, *M. Gaven Douglas* Uncle to the Earl of *Angus*, Bishop of *Dunkel*, *Mr. Patrick Panther* Secretary to the late King, were committed. *Mr. Gaven* in the Castle of *St. Andrews*, *Mr. Patrick* in *Garvet* Castle. The Lord *Drummond* grand-Father to the Earl of *Angus*, having beaten a Lyon [Herault, who too imperiously had given a charge to answer to such things should be objected against him, was imprisoned in the Castle of *Blackness*. *Alexander Lord Hume* being charged to answer for his actions and proceedings, and not appearing, was denounced Rebel, his moveables seized on and brought to the Exchequer. Stir'd up and irritated by this outrage, he maketh Roads upon the neighbour bounds, plundereth *Dumbar* which was the Governors chief resort, and to revenge his wrongs, setteth on work the Robbers on the borders. To repress and bridle this ravaging, the Governor in person with a thousand hardy Souldiers marcheth to the Borders, directeth some companies to find out the Lord *Hume*; but he, either dismay'd at the worth and fortune of the Governor, or broken and bowing under the burthen of his own miseries, commeth to the Governor and submitted his life and estate to his faith and clemency: brought to *Edinburgh*, he is trusted to the custody of *James Earl of Arran* the Husband of his Sister, with threatnings under pain of High Treason, that he should not part with him, nor suffer him to escape. The Lord *Hume* had not long staid in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, when with glosses of probalities of changes casual, and such as might fall forth, he moved the Earl of *Arran* to be of his Mind, and brought him to conspire against the Governor, and hazard to put himself in his place of State. He himself was the only man who had brought in the Governor, and he knew well how to put him out, if the Earl would be of the Party, and by his negligence not reject a Supream honor thrown in his arms. He is begun already not to be lov'd, if he was not already hated by the subjects by his imperious proceedings. If the King of *England* could find some few Noblemen to make head against him, he would constrain him to leave the Country. The Earl of *Arran* was neereft heir to the King, it was more reason he should be second in the Kingdom than *John*, who though descended of a brother, yet a banisht man, and a stranger to the *Scots* Nation,

tion, with whom they had not so much as intercourse and familiarity of language. After many such like inducements, the Prisoner took away his Keeper with him to the South parts of the Country: and both by Letters to their Familiars, Kinred, and acquaintance, and private meetings with other Noblemen strove to make strong and increase their faction.

In the beginning of the Spring *John Stuart* Earl of *Lennox*, the Sisters son of the Earl of *Arran*, listd himself in the party of the conspiring Lords, and with a number of his Friends and Followers invested the Castle of *Glasgow*; which if they could have kept, had been a great advancement to their intentions. But the Governor gathering an Army of as many as hast would suffer him to assemble, the Defenders not being strong enough to resist him, recovered the Castle with small loss of his men. After which in indignation he marched to throw down the Castle of *Hamilton*; here victorious anger was conquer'd by pity and compassion: for the old Countess of *Arran* being at that time there resident (who was daughter to King *James* the second, Sister to King *James* the third, mother to the Earl of *Arran*, Grand-mother to the Earl of *Lennox*, Aunt to the Governour) a Lady venerable for years and virtues, with tears of affection and sorrow falling down at the Governours feet, and received by him with great commiseration in a merciful manner, not only preserv'd the Castle, but by the means of the Arch-bishop *Andrew Forman*, entered into a Treaty for peace to her Son, and the Earl of *Lennox*. And in *November* the two Earls coming to *Edinburgh* by the means of this Arch-Bishop were reconciled with the Governour. About this time (his Mother being far from him to discharge the last duties of affection towards him) *Alexander* Duke of *Rothsay*, brother to the King, a child to admiration beautiful and Delightful, dyed at *Sterlin*, and was buryed in the Abby Church of *Cambuskenneth*.

The term of Peace between the two Kingdomes being almost expir'd, and both having a desire to continue it, the English sent their Commissioners to *Coldingham*, to whom the Duke, then resident at *Dumbar*, sent *Monsieur du Plains* Embassador for the French King, *Sir William Scot* of *Balweary*, and *Gaven Dumbar* Arch-Dean of *Saint Andrews*. These after some altercation concerning the Scottish Fugitives, conclude a Peace between the Nations from the midst of *Ianuary* till the feast of *Whitsuntide* after. The English comprehended in the Articles the Earl of *Angus*, the Lord *Hume*, and the rest of the Queens strayed Faction, with all their Kinsmen, Clients and Followers. The Lord *Hume* was received again into the Governours favor, with condition that if he after break his promises and oaths, his old faults should be remembered and

and joined to his new. Master *Gaven Dowglas* and Mr. *Patrick Panther* were set at Liberty, The Lord *Drummond* who had been forfeited was again restored, the Earl of *Angus* with these who had followed him with many ceremonies, and great store of Friendship, was welcomed again to the Court.

The Disorders of the Kingdom called a Parliament, in which many acts were made to restrain and keep under bold and wicked men, and preserve the peace of the Kingdom. In this Parliament it was Ordained, the Kings Brother *Alexander* being deceased, that the Governour shou'd be reputed second person of the Realm, and next heir to the Crown. Notwithstanding of the claim made by *Alexander Stuart* the elder brother of the Governour, who was begotten on a Daughter of the Earl of *Orkenay*, to whom the Duke of *Albany* their Father had been lawfully joined in marriage before his coming to *France*, and thus before the marrying of the Earl of *Bulloignes* daughter the Mother of *Iohn* the Governour, upon which ground *Alexander* had great reason to make his claim and protestation as heir to his Father. Notwithstanding of his challenge and bravado, *Alexander* being more fit for a Cowl than a Crown, in open Parliament gave over all title he had to the Crown in his brothers favour. Whereupon to deprive him ever hereafter of lawfull Succession they turned him Priest, being made Bishop of *Murray*, and Abbot of *Skoon*.

A truce being sincerely kept with *England*, tumults within the Countrey appeased, particular deadly fewds and jarres of private persons either curbed or smothered up, the Governour giveth himself some weeks to his Courtly recreations at *Faulk-land*, with what pastime soever he be delighted, or beguile the hours all the day long, in the night he is often haunted by his old familiar the Priour of *St. Andrews*, whom ambition, spight, malice never suffered to take any rest.

This man put in the Governours head and made him believe, that his endeavours and pains heretofore would prove but vain in settling the Government, and that the peace of the Kingdom should never be lasting, firm and permanent, if so dangerous a Subject as the Lord Chamberlain remained alive: whom neither rewards could soften, nor honours and preferment oblige and make constant. How many times had he been pardoned? How often and without a cause had he returned again to his former Conspiracies? Should the Governour of his own free-will or of necessity be moved to return to *France*, what would not the boldness of this man attempt in his absence, which his authority and presence could never curb and keep within compass? the life of this
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man would be the death and total ruin of the Peace of the concord and harmony of the State, bring forth nothing but dangerous and wicked effects; the violence of ambition having pulled him from his own judgement. Should he be challenged and put to a tryal of his Peers, He could not shun the blow of Justice, the cry of his oppression and wrongs having reached heaven? A member so often in vain cured and still gangrened should be cut off.

The Governour, whose Brains the Priour had now embued with jealousies, thought it no great matter upon the informations he had received to put the Chamberlain to a Tryal; for if he proved not guilty, it would be but to leave him in that state and case he was found in; and calumnies though they do not burn yet black. Being come to *Edinburgh* he appointed a convention of the Nobility, all which time he earnestly trafficked with the Friends of the Lord Chamberlain that he should not be absent, the matters to be determined in Counsel concerning him nearly, and he had need of his advice and counsel.

The Court and City being full of whisperings and expectation of some sudden change, many dissuadeth the Chamberlain from appearing, if he appeared, that he would leave his Brother Master *William* (a man equal in judgement and courage to himself) behind. He trained into false hopes by the blandishments of the Governour towards his friends and inveigled by presumption, with his Brother, and (Sir *Andrew* called by the Countrey Lord) *David Car of Farnest* cometh to Court, where they were with many ceremonies welcomed by the Governour, with more than ordinary favours entertained, and shortly after all three imprisoned, produced in judgment to answer to such things as should be objected against them according to the Lawes of the Kingdom, and submitted to the Sentence of a Jury. No new crime was laid to their charge, *James Earl of Murray* the natural Son of the late King, accused the Chamberlain of the death of his Father: who by many witnesses was proved alive, and seen to come from the Battel of *Flowden*: This by pregnant evidences not being proved, he was indicted of divers other points of Treason, and his private faults are found out and laid against him: they renew the memory of the late stirs of State and these disorders, of which he was either the Author or accessary to them. He had favoured and maintained the Factions, Thefts and Robberies of wicked Malefactours on the Borders: he had not honourably nor honestly carried himself at the Battel of *Flowden*, performing neither the duty of a Souldier nor Commander. He had suffered the *English* to repair and of new fortifie the Castle of *Norham*

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Warden of the East Marches, keeping the daies of Truce and Justice Courts. This was the man to whom the entire Conduct of all the Governours affairs was intrusted, and who should give him advertisement of what did pass in *Scotland*, during his aboad in *France*. That no discord should arise amongst men equal in places and authority (the ordinary occasion of division) severall shires which they should govern to every one of them are allotted. To Sir *Anthony Darcey* was destinated the Government of the *Mers* and *Lothian*; to the other their shires were appointed as the convenience of their dwelling places, Friends and Kinred did afford them. Under pretexts and fair colours of honour, and as to pass the time, and be trained in *French* Civility, also for the greater magnificency, the Governour took in his company the Earl of *Lennox*, the Lord *Gordon*, Masters of *Glencarn* and *Arran*, otherr young Lords; who in effect were so many Hostages, that no stir by their Parents, Kinred, Friends, should be raised during his absence. He likewise under dark Shadows and far sought pretences committed to such Castles as were garrisoned with *French* Souldiers, as *Dumbarton*, *Dumbar*, *Garroet*, certain Barons of the South and West Countreys, who wanted nothing but liberty, not for any thing they had done, but what they might do the Governour being out of the Kingdom. Matters brought to such a pass as his best Politicians could devise, accompanied with Master *Gaven Douglas* Bishop of *Dunkell*, and Master *Patrick Panther*, Secretary to the late King, men whom he feared to leave behind him, and entertained (though he knew they loved him not) as his bosome friends, in June at *Dumbartoun* he took Shipping.

Queen *Margarite* after she had remained a year in *England*, understanding by Letters the Governour had taken the Seas, and was on his way towards *France*, honourably dismissed by her Brother came to *Scotland*. At *Berwick* she was received by her Husband the Earl of *Angus*; but he was not accepted with the favours he was wont, for that plague of too much love (jealousie) had infected her, having gotten some inkling that he delighted in a free bed, and during the time of her aboad in *England* had entertained a Mistress in *Douglasdale*, an injury beyond degree of Reconcilement, after which she began to disdain him, and seek how she might be divorced from him. Though whilst the King was kept in the Castle of *Edinburgh* all access unto him was refused her, when he was transported to the Castle of *Craigmillar*, out of a suspicion and rumour the Plague had infected *Edinburgh*, by the courtesie of the Lord *Areskin*, she had liberty to visit him. But her frequent haunting him out of too much motherly kindness, breeding a suspicion in his Guardians, that, as had once before been practised by

by a Queen in Scotland, she had an intention to have stoln him away and send him to his Uncle, restrained her longer excess to him, and procured his return back again to the Castle of Edinburgh.

Sir Anthony Darcey having by his vigilancy, pains, courage, given many proofs of his worth in defence of the Borders, and administration of Justice in those shires he governed; The other Governours, often disagreeing amongst themselves, either out of Love of rest, and to be vacant from business, or out of malice to procure him greater hatred, declare him absolute Deputy: and they gave their promises to second him in way of Justice: and here he found the difference between extreams and mediocrities. Many disdained a Stranger should be in that place, so many brave men of their Nation neglected. A quarrel at that time, either true and real, or (as others have recorded) altogether forged and contriv'd to draw the Deputy in a Danger, arising between the Stewards of the Laird of Langtown, and one of his Uncles, who by the power and means of Sir David Hume of Wedderburn, whose Sister was his wife, had thrust out and ejected the young heir and them of their own Castle of Langtown, and kept it by force. The Deputy accompanied with certain Lords of the Borders, and some French men his own Domesticks came to the Town of Dunce, to hold a Justice Court concerning this Riot. The Humes, who thought nothing juster than revenge, nor nobler than the effects of anger, having sworn a requital of their Chiefs wrong, and to pay the Governour home when occasion should be offered, by the counsel and forwardness of Sir David Hume, lay an ambush, and ly in wait for the Deputy; the Plot not failing, they invade him at such a disadvantage, that some of his Servants killed, he was constrained to seek an escape by the swiftness of his Horse, who in the chase either falling or sinking in a marish, left his Master to the cruelty of his Pursuers, who strook off his head, and to feed their eyes with the spectacle of their rage, set it to the disgrace of the French on the battlements of the Castle of Hume. This end had Sir Anthony Darcey who deserved so well both of France and Scotland, having been courteous, valiant, and noble in all his actions, and a great Administrator of Justice, who spared no travel, and freely adventured upon any dangers to suppress malefactors, and defend the weak and innocent.

The Governours, That greater mischief should not follow the boldness of these men, made choice of the Earl of Arran to resist their outrage, and declare him Warden of the Marches and Supreme. Which election displeased the Earl of Angus; the Earl of Arran armed with power, neglecting Angus his interest, immediately committed Sir George Douglas

his Brother to the Castle of *Edenburgh*, and *Mark Car* in *Garrowet* Castle, out of a suspicion they were accessory to the slaughter of *Sir Anthony Darcey*. In a Parliament shortly following many of the *Humes* and *Cockburns* Fugitives for this slaughter, and for that they had invited the *English* to their aid and spoil of the Countrey, are declared Rebels. The Parliament being dissolved, the Earl of *Arran* with a sufficient number of Souldiers, and some great Ordinance, besieged the Castles of *Hume* and *Langtoun*, and had them rendered to his mercy.

When the accident of *Sir Anthony Darcey* was noised at the Court of *France*, King *Francis* is recorded to have said he never looked for better at the hands of the *Scots*, and that the Duke of *Albany* should have deputed men of their own nation to have governed them, and not a stranger, being a people delighting in Misgovernment, ever well pleased at the Falls and tragical ends of their Rulers, and joying to see any hard hap happen to them they deem happy.

The Bishop of *Dunkell* who had accompanied the Governour to *France*, used such diligence at the Court, that he was employed to be the first Messenger to the Countrey of the great promises and many Ceremonies of the *French*, at the confirmation of the League, with their protestations for the preserving and maintaining the Liberties of the Kingdom of *Scotland* against all who would essay to impair them. Not long after arrived the Earl of *Lennox* and an Herauld with Letters from King *Francis* and the Governour, amplifying and putting a larger gloss on the same. But when by other Letters the Queen and Nobles had received certain intelligence that King *Francis* and the King of *England* had composed their Quarrels, entered in a new band of Amity, a defensive League being passed between them, *Tournay* rendered to the *French*, promises upon either side solemnly made for a Match to be between the Dauphine of *France*, eldest son to King *Francis*, and the eldest daughter of *Henry* King of *England*, when age should enable them for marriage; and that in the large Treaty of Peace, not one word was set down for the quietness and help of those who for the quarrel of *France* had lost their King, and endangered their whole Kingdom; no care had of their welfare and prosperity, they stormed not a little, and thought their lives and travels evil employed. Then with as great haste as such a matter required they dispatched Letters back again to the Governor blotted with complaints and expostulations. The year following to excuse his oversight, the *French* King sent a Reason why he had not made mention of the *Scotish* nation in his league with *England*. He had studied to give satisfaction to some of the *Scotish* Nobility (obliquely touching

touching the Duke of *Albany*) whole minds he knew to be altogether averse from any peace or Truce with the *English* nation; whose undaunted Spirits and great courages were only bent to revenge the deaths of their King, Kinsmen and Compatriots. This evasion not giving satisfaction to the best advised of the Council, the *French* King interposed his endeavours with King *Henry* to have a cessation of arms for as short a time as he could devise. VVherupon *Clarencieux* and one *la Fiot*, coming to *Scotland*, the one from the King of *England*, the other from the *French* King, a Truce was concluded between the two Kingdoms for one year and a whole day. The reason of this Truce was thought mostly to be for that the Kings of *England* and *France*, the next Summer, were to have an interview, and with all Princely courtesies entertain each other.

The Kingdom began to be sensible of the absence of the Governour, factions increasing, the Commons suffering dayly outrages, the Nobility and Gentry deciding their Rights by their Swords. The Earl of *Rothsay* and the Lord *Lindsay* contending which should be Sheriff of *Fyfe*, with tumultuary arms invade each other, and hardly by the Deputies were restrain'd, till the one was committed to the Castle of *Dumbar*, and the other to the Castle of *Dumbarton*. Robert *Blackadour* Priour of *Coldingham*, with six of his Domestick Servants, is killed by the Laird of *Wedderburn*. The King out of a suspicion that the plague was in *Edenburgh*, being transported to the Castle of *Dalkieth* by the Convoy of the Earl of *Arran*, who was then Provost of the Town: it being the season when the Townsmen make election of their Magistrates for the year following; when the Earl was returned and sought to enter the Town, he found the Gates shut upon him by the Citizens, who alleged he came to invade their liberties in the free choise of their Magistrates: the tumult continueth the most part of the night, and the next morning early the people dividing in factions, and skirmishing in the streets, a Deacon of the *Crafts* is killed by the faction of the *Hamiltons*, which alienated the minds of the Townsmen altogether from the Earl of *Arran*, and made them encline to the Earl of *Angus*, some of whose friends and followers had rescued some of the Citizens, and taken part with others; which made many after conceive this discord was plotted by some noblemen enemies to the Earl of *Arran*, amongst which the Earl of *Angus* was the chief.

After this tumult the Earls of *Angus* and *Arran* sought likewise to cross each other in their proceedings: the one maintaining the enemies of the other: who had a quarrel against the Earl of *Arran*, the Earl of *Angus* betriended him, as the Earl
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of Arran supported and sided those who had any discontent against the Earl of Angus. A suit falling between the Earl of Angus and David Car Laird of Farnhast about the Ballywick of Jedbrough Forrest, the Lands appertained to the Earl, the title and power to sit Judge belonged to the Laids of Farnhast, Sir James Hamilton the natural Son of the Earl of Arran assisted the Laird of Farnhast; and besides those who out of good will, friendship, kinred, vassalage, did follow him, he gathered fourty Souldiers such as were found upon the Borders, men living upon Spoil and rapine, to be of his party. The Laird of Cesfoord (then Warden of the Marches) who with his Counsel and Force sided the Earl of Angus, at the Rumour of the approach of Sir James to Jedbrough, encountreth him, and his fourty Hirelings abandoning him in his greatest danger, Cesfoord killing some of his followers brought to make use of his spurs towards the Castle of Hume, where after a long chase he got Sanctuary. The day following the Laird of Farnhast held a Court in the Town of Jedbrough, as Bailly to the Earl of Angus, and the Earl himself kept his Court three miles distant in Jedward Forrest. In the moneth of May after, certain Noblemen assembled at Edinburgh to accommodate all quarrels, and make an atonement between the Dowglasses and Hamiltons. Many Lords of the West here meet, attending the Earl of Arran, the Earls of Lennox, Eglintoun, Cassiles, the Lords Ross, Simple, the Bishop of Galloway, Abbot of Pasley. The Provost of the Town of Edinburgh Archembald Dowglas of Kilspyndie, Uncle or Cousen Germain to the Earl of Angus, yielded up his place to Robert Logan Laird of Resliger. The Lords of the West by the advice of James Beatoun Chancelour (in whose House they often assembled) laid a plot to surprize the Earl of Angus, then attended but by some few of his Friends, and as it were solitary. They thought him to great and insolent a Subject, to whose power never one of theirs alone, was equal in all points, and they had many things to chalenge him upon when the Governor should return. The Earl of Angus, forewarned of their intention, imployed the Bishop of Dunkell his Uncle to offer them what honourable satisfaction they could require. All that he propounded being rejected by implacable men, and finding the only way to be freed of violence, to be violence, and that danger could not be avoyded but by a greater danger, with an hundred hardy resolute men armed with long Spears and Pikes, which the Citizens as he traversed the Streets, out of Windows furnished him, he invested a part of the Town, and barricadoed some Lanes with Carts and other impediments which the time did afford. The adverse party trusting to their number, and the supply

supply of the Citizens (who calling to mind the slaughter of their Deacon, shew them small favour) disdaining the Earl should thus muster on the Streets, in great fury invade him. Whilst the bickering continued, and the Town is in a Tumult, *William Douglas* brother to the Earl of *Angus*, *Sir David Hume* of *Wedderburn*, *George Hume* brother to the late Lord, with many others by blood and Friendship tyed together, enter by violence the East Gate of the Town (the Citizens making small resistance) force their passage through the throngs, seek the Earls enemies, find them, scour the streets of them. The Master of *Montgomery* eldest Sonne to the Earl of *Eglintoun*, *Sir Patrick Hamilton*, Brother to the Earl of *Arran*, with almost fourscore more are left dead upon the place. The Earl himself findeth an escape and place of retreat through a Marsh upon the North side of the Town; The Chancelour and his retinue took Sanctuary in the *Dominican Fryers*; the tumult by the slaughter of some, and flight of others appeased, the Earl of *Angus* now freed of danger, licensed all who pleased without further pursuit peaceably to leave the Town of *Edinburgh*, and return to their own Houses. Some daies after the *Humes* well banded and backed with many Nobles and Gentlemen of their lineage by the Earl of *Angus* consent, took the Lord *Humes* and his brothers heads from the place where they had been fixt, and with the funeral Rites of those times interr'd them in the *Black-Fryers*.

The Earl of *Angus* having angled the peoples hearts by his Magnificence, Wisdom, Courage and Liberality, his Faction began to bear greatest sway in the Kingdom. For the continuance of which, the King of *England* dealt most earnestly with the *French* King to keep the Duke of *Albany* still in *France* with him. But the *French* had contrary designs. And when the Duke understood the great discords of the Nobility of *Scotland*, persons of Faction being advanced to places, dangerous immunities being granted to the Commons, *France* and *England* beginning to be tyred of their Peace, and preparing for a new war: to curb the *Scottish* Factions, keep the Nation in quietness in it self, by giving the Subjects other work abroad, whilst common danger should break of particular discords. Notwithstanding of the *English* Ships which lay in wait to take him, after he had been about five years in *France*, in *November* he arrived on the west coasts of *Scotland* at a place named *Garloch*. The Governour comming to *Edinburgh*, set himself to amend the enormities committed in his absence; the Magistrates of the Town are deposed, because in the late uproar they had been evil seconds to the Lords of the west, when they went to
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surprize the Earl of *Angus*. A Parliament is called, to which many Noblemen and Gentlemen are cited to make appearance in *February* to be tryed, and to answer for offences committed by them in the Governours absence. The appointed time being come, these who appeared not, were indicted and fled into *England*. Amongst which, and the chief, were the *Humes* and *Cockburns*, men Authors and accessary to the death of *Sir Anthony Darcey*. The tyde now turning, and mens affections changed, the Earl of *Angus*, with his brother *Sir George Dowglas*, by the intercession of the Queen, are constrained to seek a Pardon: which was obtained for them, but with the condition that they should leave the Countrey, and stay in *France* one whole year, which they obeyed. Others have recorded they were surprized in the night, and in *French* Ships conveyed privately away. *Mr. Gaven Dowglas* Bishop of *Dunkell*, in the absence of his Nephew, finding the Governour violent in the chase of the Faction of the *Dowglasse*, fled privately to the Court of *England*, where he gave informations to King *Henry* against him. He alone had taken to him the custody of the young King, the sequel whereof he much feared; he was an irreconcilable enemy to the whole Family of the *Dowglasse*: The principal cause of his coming to *Scotland* was to engage the Nation in a War against *England*, that the *English* should not assist the Emperour against the *French* King, and make his Nation slaves to *France*.

This Bishop shortly after dyed at *London*, and was buried in the *Savoy* Church: having been a man noble, valiant, learned, and an excellent Poet, as his works, yet extant, testify.

The King of *England* upon such informations sent *Clarenceux* (King of Arms) to *Scotland* to require the Duke to avoid the Country, according to the Articles agreed upon between the *French* King and him in their last truce.

It belonged (said *Clarenceux*) to his Master to tender the life, wellfare, honour, fortunes of his Nephew, of none of which he could be assured so long as the Duke ruled and stayed in *Scotland*. It was against all reason, and unbecoming, the man should be sole Guardian to a King, who was the next heir to the Crown: how easily might he be tempted by opportunity to commit the like unnatural cruelty which some have done in the like case both in *England* and other parts of *Europe*? if he loved his Nation and Prince (as he gave out) he required him to leave the Country, which if he yield not unto, but obstinately continued in a resolution to stay, he denounced from his Master present war. He farther complained, That the Earl of *Angus*, who was King *Henries* Brother-in-Law, was by him banisht and detained in *France*; That during the banishment of the Earl, which had been neer a whole year, the Duke had

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lish and defend the Kingdom, to encourage every man for fighting, the Wards of those which should fall in this expedition, were freely remitted and discharged by Act of Parliament, and pensions designed to the Widdows and Daughters of those who dyed in this service. This Empyrick balm could the *French* apply to cure the wounds of the *Scotish* Commonwealth.

The Earl of *Shrewsbury* advancing (as was reported) towards the west Borders, an Army was far gathered and encamped on *Rosline-moor*, which after, according to the orders given, marched to *Annandale* and forwards, came to the *Esk*, a River running in the Irish Seas neer *Carlisle*; the Governour delighted with the Seat and standing of the place, caused dig Trenches, and by the advice of certain *French* Gunners placed some Field Pieces, and small Ordinance for defence of them, and spread there his Pavilions. The Citizens of *Carlisle* terrified at the sudden approach of so powerful an Army, offer many presents for the safety of their Town, which he rejected. The English Army not minding to invade the Scots so long as they kept themselves on their own ground and advanced not, the Governour endeavoured to make the Scots spoil the Countrey by incursions, but he findeth them slack and unwilling to obey and follow him, most part refusing to go upon *English* Ground, amongst whom *Alexander Lord Gordon* was the chief and first man. The Governour finding his command neglected, and some Noblemen dissenting from what he most intended, commeth back to the place where they made their stand, and desires a reason of their stay. They told him, they had determined to defend their own Countrey, not invade *England*. That it neither consisted with the weal of the Commonwealth, nor as matters went at that time, had they sufficient forces to make invasive War: That the Governour did not instigate them to invade *England* for the love he carryed to *Scotland*, but for a benefit to the *French*, by diverting the war prepared by the *English* against them. That by invading they might make themselves a prey to their enemies; they were Men and not Angels; it was enough for them whilst their King was under age to defend his Kingdom from the violence of Foreigners. Put the case they were in one battel victorious, considering the slaughter and loss of their Nobles and Gentry in that purchase, they might be overthrown in a second fight, and then to what would the King and Countrey be reduced? their last King might serve them for a pattern, the Revenge of whose death should be delayed till he himself were of years to undertake it.

The Governour brought to an exigent, said they should have

have propounded these difficulties before they took Arms, and on the place of Battel. Temerity misbecame Noblemen in action, but especially in matters of War, in which a man cannot err twice. At the convention of the three Estates when war was in deliberation, they should have inquired for the causes of it; he was not to bring them upon the danger of a war without their own consent. The *English* had made many incursions upon their Countrey, burning and ravaging: who stand only upon defence, stand upon no defence; a better defence of their own Countrey could not be found than by invading the Countrey of their Enemies. They should not be dejected for that accident at *Flowden*, since it was not the fault of the Souldier, but the Treason of their Chamberlain who had suffered for it. That the glory of the Nation should raise their courages, and inflame their bosoms with a desire of revenge: The Kings honour and their piety towards the Ghosts of their Compatriots, crav'd no less from them. That if they would not invade *England*, at least, for their Reputation and Fame with the World, they would pitch there a short time their Tents, and try if the *English* would hazard to assail them. That it would be an everlasting branding their honour, if timorously in a suddenneffe they show their backs to their enemies, and dared them not in the face by some daies stay.

The Queen, though absent, had thus perswaded the Noblemen, and having understood the Governour to be turned now flexible, she dispatched a Post to him, requesting he would be pleased with a Truce for some Moneths, and that he would commune with the Warden of the *English* Marches, whom she should move to come to his Tent and treat with him. The Governour finding he stood not well assured of some of his Army, and knowing what a cumbersome task it was to withstand the violence of their desires, determined to follow their own current: seemed well pleased to hearken to their opinion. Hereupon the Lord *Dacres* Warden of the West Marches came unto the Governours Camp the eleventh of *September* (and, as some have recorded, the Queen also) where a Cessation of Arms was agreed unto for some daies, in which time the Queen and the Governour should send Embassadors to treat for a Peace with King *Henry*, and shortly after Embassadors were directed to the Court of *England*, but returned without any good don, King *Henry* demanding extraordinary and harmful conditions to the Realm of *Scotland*.

The year 1522. *Andrew Forman* Arch-Bishop of *St. Andrews*, dyed, and *James Beatoun* Arch-Bishop of *Glasgow* and Chancellor of the Kingdom came in his place of *St. Andrews*, the

Arch-Bishoprick of *Glasgow* was conferred upon *Gaven Dumbair* whom the King after advanced to be Chancellor of the Kingdom.

The Governour reseating highly the slighting of the Embassadours by the King of *England*, but more the contempt and scorn of the *Scottish* Nobility in refusing to follow him, in *October* by the West Seas past over to *France*, promising that if a peace in this mean time were not concluded with *England*, he would the next Summer bring such War-like Brigades of *French* and *Germans*, that he should not stand much in need of his own Countreymen, who had continued so refractory and backward to his designs. He demanded from King *Francis* five thousand *German* Horsemen, and ten thousand foot to be transported to *Scotland*: which with the *Scots* who would accompany him, he thought sufficient to continue a War with *England*. The *French* could not spare so many men, having Wars both with the *Emperour* and the *English*, but they gave him three thousand Pikes, and one thousand Launces. The Governour intending to return to *Scotland*, receiving intelligence that the Ports towards the coasts of *France* were watched by the *English* to intrap him in his passage, bestowed his Ships so covertly here and there in small companies to avoid all suspicion of any purpose he had to stir that year, as that thereupon the *English* Fleet under the Conduct of Sir *William Fitz-Williams*, which had attended and waited his coming forth, untill the Midst of *August*, brake up and bestowed themselves in convenient Ports against the next spring. The Duke then watching opportunity, and readily gathering together his dispersed Ships, to the number of some fifty Sail, embarked his men at *Brest* in *Bretaign* the one and twenty of *September*, and landed at *Kirkcumbry*, or the Isle of *Arran*, in the West of *Scotland*. In his company was *Richard de la Pool* who had been banished *England*, and to his power faithfully assisted the Governour. He arrived the same time that *Jed-brough* was burnt by the *English*; for *Thomas* Earl of *Surrey* high Admiral of *England*, the Marquess of *Dorset* and his Brother, with a competent power entering *Scotland* had burnt many Towns, and overthrown Castles and Piles.

At his coming the Duke assembled the Lords at *Edenburgh*, where they agreed that an Army should forthwith be gathered, and the 28. of *October* was appointed for their meeting at *Dowglas-dale*. At the day prefixt the Army marched towards *Coldstream* upon the *Tweed*. Out of this Army the Governour having selected a number of the hardiest Soldiers of *Scots* and *French*, and convoying some Artillery over the water under the command of *David* Car of *Farnehaist*,
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on the last of *October* they besieged the Castle of *Wark*, which was defended by *Edward Lile* or *Lisle*. The Assailants upon the outmost Ward continuing their Battery entred by main force the second Ward, but being there repulsed and beaten back, a great Tempest arising, and fearing the swelling of the River of *Tweed* might cut them off from their Army on the other side, they turned back and repassed the Water; the Report of the Earl of *Surreys* forces come to rescue the Castle and lying at *Anwick*, had also perplexed them not a little; the Earl of *Surrey* at his approach finding the Enemy retired to the other side of the River, the Castle safe, and having no Commission to pass the *English* marches, or to invade *Scotland*, made no further pursuit. In the mean time the Queen who had ever sought to make firm friendship with her Brother, and break the amity of *France*, sent to him to yield to a cessation of War, hoping in that time to work some agreement between the two Nations. Whereunto the King consenting, the Governour finding the *Scottish* Lords averle to his intentions, that he was this time served as he had been before (they refusing still to enter upon *England*) and that striving would but the more chafe them, also condescended. Thus a Truce was promised, and faithful peace concluded till the last of *November*, being the Feast of *St. Andrews*; the Winter past without any invasion of the *English* on *Scotland*, or the *Scots* on *England*.

During the time of this Truce many serious consultations were amongst the Lords of *Scotland* whither it were more fit to continue this War, or give it over. Many of them held it unreasonable that for the onely pleasure of the *French* King the Realm of *Scotland* should suffer any more damage by the continuing of so needless a War, and that the Duke of *Albany* was alwaies set to perform what the *French* desired, nor what was expedient for the *Scottish* Nation, nor what was in their possibility to accomplish. Wherefore they wished that their young King now having attained some years of discretion, and passing the age of a Child, might bear some sway in the Government of the Realm. Some argued that a King sooner than the Sons of Noblemen went out of the bondage of Tutelage, and enjoyed greater immunities, his age often being reckoned from the time of his conception. That the administration and charge of the Kingdom should early be given him, that he might with his years grow in the art of Governing; Since we find the same to be usual in the perfection of other arts and Sciences. Others entertained other thoughts, That to a child who could not by the weakness of his judgement discern Right from Wrong, the Helm of State should not be trusted, and that the Peers of the Kingdom

dom might be challeng'd of dorage by their Neighbor Countreys for giving to a Child the Sword of Justice, which he might thrust in their own entrails one day, or wound therewith the bosom of the Common-wealth.

The Governour finding the Lords divided amongst themselves, and their reasons averse to his intentions, and that not onely the people, but the Souldiery were weary of him, and had bent their affections upon their young King, foolishly preferring the ignorance and simplicity of a child to his prudence, experience, and long practice of State, requested them to give him leave to return to *France*, and to forgive him any error he had committed, which he protested was of ignorance not of malice. Having from men distastd with him, without any opposition, obtained what he required, far from any outward shew of inward discontentment, or disquieting himself at the ingratitude of some whom he had advanced to Honors, he came to *Sterlin*, where after some days stay with the King, when he had given him such instructions of State, as he was able to understand (for he was but then in the thirteenth year of his Age) with many tokens of love, and demonstrations of sincere affection he took his leave of him: and his Ships attending his passage on the West, with a great retinue of *Scots* and *French*, he held his way towards them, and recommended himself to the Sea in the Spring time, now the third time for *France*, after which he return'd not at all into *Scotland*.

He was a Prince adorned with many Virtues, Active, Couragious, Resolute, and knew how to use men as they are.

If he had not been opposed by the Queen and Nobility, he was likely to have lost himself and the whole Kingdom, or revenged the death of his Cousen.

His courteous nature went above his ambition; he could as well lay down his Honours, as he had modestly, when they were laid upon him, received them.

Before the Rumor of the Duke of *Albanies* taking the Seas was spread abroad, the King of *England* by secret Letters had required the Earl of *Angus*, who then an Exile staid in *France*, to come to him; after the receipt of which, with a short-leave taking he left *France*, where he had staid almost three years, commeth to *England*; King Henry had brought him to believe, That the Duke had determined to extirpate his whole Linnage: To prevent which he made him offer of Men and Ammunition to preserve his own, and by his faction at home, and his assistance, to send the Duke over Seas; which if he had staid, the Earl was esteemed powerful enough to have accomplished.

The Duke of *Albany* being in *France*, the Queen with the Govern.

Government of the State, assumeth the person of her Sonne, whom she moved to leave *Sterlin* and come to *Edinburgh*; the third day after he had made his entry in the Town she lodg'd with him in the *Maiden Castle*, and it seized on, armed with authority, she doubted not to make the Countrey yeild her all obedience. That the Supream Magistrate of the Town should not oppose her Designs, he is put from his Office, and the Lord *Maxwell* (a man to her obsequious) is substituted in his place.

To give the fairer lustre to her Actions, a Parliament is called at *Edenburgh*, that what she did, might consist with Law.

When King *Henry* understood the Duke had left *Scotland*, to exclude and bar him all regrefs, he sent one *Magnus*, a great Oratour, but greater by the renown of his skill in the Laws, with *Roger Ratcliff*, his Embassadours, to try how the *Scots*, amidst unnecessary turmoils, would relish a Truce and Cessation of Arms: and these lay the blame of all the disorders and discords between the two Nations upon the Duke; The Nobles tyred with their tedious Wars, beginning to espy a Heaven of rest, cheerfully accept of this Embassie, and agree unto a Truce for one whole year. To confirm which they condescend Commissioners shall be dispatched instantly, who shall treat not only for a Truce, but for a firm and lasting Peace between the two Nations, and unite the two Crowns in bands of Amity, as well as they were united in degrees of blood.

The Earl of *Angus*, his enemy abandoning the Kingdom, after honourable entertainment of the King of *England*, many promises to befriend him, and blandishments at his departing, cometh to *Scotland*, and his return began to change the Game of State. The Queens and Earl of *Arrans* Faction carryed all matters of importance; the Earls of *Lennox*, *Argyll*, and the *Humes* had been sequestred from publick employments; the first faction by his presence find their power diminishd, the other by his counterpoise and assistance have new hopes of arising; both factions disliked that *Angus* should arise to the first place, and suspected he would not be content with the second; they loved to have him an equal, not Supreme.

Private jarrs smothered and interests delayed, matters concerning *England* requiring a hasty and present discharge, *Gilbert Earl of Cassiler*, *Robert Cockburn Bishop of Dunkell*, *David Mill Abbot of Cambuskenneth*, are sent Commissioners to the Court of *England*. At *Greenwich* they are honorably and kindly received by King *Henry*, whose countenance promised them a refusal of no reasonable thing they would require.

quire. The Bishop had a speech, the Sum of which was,

That dissention and hatred taken away between the two Nations, a faithful Peace might be agreed unto and confirmed, their Discords turned into Union, their Rancour into Love, which to bring to pass and make durable. the only apparent and probable means, was to bestow the Lady Mary the Kings daughter, upon James the young King of Scotland.

The English with great joy applauded to what was said : And King Henry appointed certain Commissioners to treat about that purpose in private. These when they had met to advance the Union of the Kingdoms, desired these Conditions.

First, That the Scottish Nation giving over, and fairly forsaking the League they had with France, should enter in a new League with them, upon the same conditions and terms which were contained in their League with France.

Next, That the young King of Scotland, till by age he was able for marriage, should be brought up at the Court of England.

When the Embassadors of Scotland had answered, *That these conditions were above their Commission, to which they could not well answer, and desired a time to acquaint the Council of Scotland with them ; it was condescended unto. Thus two of them remaining at London the Earl of Cassiles, returned to Scotland to bring back an answer.*

When the day in which the Parliament should have been held was come, the Queen and they who were of her faction, as the Earls of Arran, Murray, Eglintoun, fearing the Earl of Angus might turn the wavering peoples affection, and move them to some Revolt, which might hinder their Determinations, or terrify the Commissioners by the frequent convention of his Friends and Followers, constraining their voices, and restraining their freedom of speech : Or that they had a plot to surprize some of the contrary Faction, and by authority of Parliament commit them in that place, caused a Proclamation to be made, *That none of the three Estates should sit or assemble themselves in the Town of Edinburgh, but that they should keep their meeting in the Castle and there give their presence.* The Earls of Angus, Lennox, Arguyl, Arch-bishop of Saint Andrews, Bishop of Aberdeen and Dumblane, with their adherents, and others, who joined with them rather out of fear than good will, refused to enter the Castle, and require, *That the Parliament be kept in the accustomed Place, the King may in Triumph be shewn to his own people, conveyed along the High-street.* All which being denied them, giving out *That Justice was violated, the King kept against his will as a Prisoner, the Government and custody of his person seised on without consent of the three Estates ;* they surround the Castle with two thousand
men

men in Arms, stop all furniture of food and victuals, which should been afforded by the Town. In this distress they in the Castle turn the great Ordinance against the Town, and threaten the innocent Citizens with the overthrow of their buildings. Some powder and time spent in terrifying the people, at last Church-men interposing themselves, and interceding, perswading with the parties, an accommodation and atonement is wrought, their fury quenched, all rancour suppressed, injuries forgotten, the King in magnificence and pomp is convoyed from the Castle to his Palace at *Holy-rood-House*, and the Estates assemble in the wonted place of the Town of *Edenburgh*.

In this Parliament the Authority of the Governour is abrogated, by which means they saved him a labour from returning into *Scotland* again; Eight Lords were chosen to have the custody of the Kings person quarterly, every one his Moneths successively, and the whole to stand for the Government of the State; yet with this Limitation, That the King by their Counsel should not determine, nor ordain any thing in great affairs to which the Queen, as Princess and Dowager, gave not her free consent and approbation.

The Lords were, the Arch-bishops of *S. Andrews* and *Glasgow*, the Bishops of *Aberdeen* and *Dunkel*, the Earls of *Angus*, *Arran*, *Lennox*, *Arguyl*.

Time urging resolution, the Lords of Parliament direct the Earl of *Cassiles* again to the Court of *England* to declare their resolution concerning the marriage of the King and the establishing a Peace between the Kingdoms.

The news of the overthrow of the *French Army*, and the taking of their King at *Pavia* by the Imperialists being come to the Court of *England* before the Arrival of the Earl of *Cassiles*, King *Henry* told the Scottish Embassadors in plain terms, He could not determine any thing concerning the Marriage of his Daughter, without acquainting the Emperour her nearest Kinsman and his Confederate, with his proceedings, which could not be done in haste, and so soon, as they required, considering the troubles of *Italy*.

Hereupon the Embassadors, their hopes of this Alliance delayed, having obtained a Truce between the two Nations for the space of three years and three moneths faithfully to be kept, returned to their own Countrey.

The State began of new to be tossed by the troublesome Factions of the Queen and Earl of *Angus*, the Original of which sprang from matters of the Church; the Abbacy of *Holy-rood-House* falling vacant by the promotion of *George Creighton* Abbot to the Bishoprick of *Dunkell*; the Earl of *Angus*, to whom the custody of the King was trusted, either

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Upon this advertisement the Queen and they of her Faction, assemble what power they could raise in such a sudden-ness at *Sterlin*, and with great expedition marched towards *Edenburgh* to separate the King from the Earl his Guardian; Who, resolved to repel force by force, with the Townsmen of *Edenburgh*, many friends and adherents, and the King, though against his will, marched out of *Edenburgh* to encounter the fight of these Rebels. When the Leaders of the Queens forces understood the King in person was in the adverse Army, either dazzled with the splendour of the presence of a King, or fearing if they joined in battel, the person of their Prince might be endangered, or that they found themselves not strong enough in number and arms for a Conflict, they retired back again to *Sterlin*, where they disbanded, and returned every man to his own dwelling place: The Queen with the Earl of *Murray* went to *Murray-land*, the Earls of *Arran* and *Argyll* to the West, the Arch-bishop of *St. Andrews* to *Dumfermling*.

This Faction dissipated, the Earl of *Angus* remained more stable, and assured of his Guardianship, and now he findeth no Competitor.

The want of the great Seal being a hinderance to many of his projects, and he disdaining to be a suiter to his enemies for dispatch of publick affairs, caused the King send a Letter for it, and the Arch-bishop with all respect sent it immediately to the Earl: with whom to be equal he took himself to new Meditations.

The Queen many waies provokt by her Husband the Earl of *Angus*, and lastly by detaining her Son against his will and contrary to the publick course agreed upon, the Arch-bishop perswaded her To intend a process of Divorcement against him, and dissolve her marriage; this might produce some great effect, at least it could not but diminish the Earls reputation among the people. The Queen and the Earl many times in private between themselves agreed upon a separation, disliking each others conditions; for it was fatal to her as to her Brother King *Henry*, to delight in change of Wedlock, and be jealous of her Matches. The Earl is therefore cited before the Arch-bishop of *St. Andrews* to hear the sentence pronounced according to the Laws of the Church in those times; at the day appointed he appeareth. The Queen alledged, He had been betroathed, given his faith and promise of marriage to a noble woman of the Kingdom (a daughter of *Traquare*) before the marrying of her, and so by reason of that Precontract he could not be her lawful husband. The Earl confesseth; The Arch-bishop pronounceth the sentence of Divorcement, but with this Reservation and Restraint, That the Child come of the Queen and the Earl

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hast, and others commeth to Jed-brough. But when they had staid there some daies, small redress was of wrongs, no justice executed, the chief men of the Borders not producing the Delinquents of their Names, to answer according to law as was the ancient custom. Thus as they came they were returning, when at *Melrose* as they hovered at the passage of a Bridge over the *Tweed*, certain companies of men in arms appeared on the Descents of *Hellidon Hill*: which being come within distance of discerning were known to be commanded by the Laird of *Balclough*, and number'd a thousand all borderers and broken men. The Earl of *Angus*, not a little mov'd at so sudden an apparition, by an Herauld craveth to understand their intentions, and how in such a hostile manner they dared come so near the Kings person, withall charging them under pain of high Treason to retire. The Laird of *Balcloughs* answer was, he came to do the King service, invite him to his house, show him what forces he was able to raise upon the Borders when necessity should require his service and assistance. That he would not obey a charge contrary to the Kings mind, of which he was conscious, and herewith he marched forwards. Presently the Earl alighting on foot, leaving the Earl of *Lennox*, Lords *Areskin*, *Maxwell*, *Sir George Dowglas*, *Ninian Creighton* with the King as Spectators of the Game, with the Lord *Flammin* and other his Friends, marshall'd his Men for the Charge, which was given with a great shout and clamor of these Borderers. The Lord *Hume*, Lords of *Farnehaft* and *Cesfoord* had taken their leave of the King who gladly dismiss'd them, but upon advertisement of the sudden fray, being not far off they return in hast with an hundred Launces, in good time for the Earl of *Angus*, and falling upon one of the Wings of *Balcloughs* troup force them to yield ground, and some to turn their backs, upon which suddenly followeth the Chase. *Cesfoord* and *Farnehaft*, eagerly persewing. Here at the descent of a little Hill, by the blow of a Launce which a Domestick of *Balcloughs* threw from his Arm, the Laird of *Cesfoord* is slain, and by his death the Chase left off to be follow'd, and a long deadly fewd between the *Scots* and *Cars* was begun, fourscore Borderers were kill'd in this bickering assisting *Balclough*, himself was wounded with many of his friends, the Earl of *Angus* lost not a few besides the Laird of *Cesfoord*.

The Earl of *Angus* after this road of *Melrose* perceiving his enemies to increase, and the affections of some of the Nobility turned from him, composing the old difference between him and the Earl of *Arran*, entered into condition of a strict friendship with him, and was content he should be his partner and fellow-governour in distribution of Casualties and

ruling the Countrey. When the King had considered how twice his intentions had been broken, and unhappily without success, he began to essay the third by the Earl of *Lennox*, whom challenging of his promise he desired to gather an Army, and joining his Forces with the Queens to restore him to his Liberty. The Earl of *Lennox*, before suspected, after the League and friendship of the Earl of *Angus* with the Earl of *Arran*, became a declared enemy to *Angus*, withdrew himself from Court: and some few Moneths being passed, at *Sterlin* he maketh a Declaration to all the Lieges of his intentions, inviting them to assist and side with his cause. One thousand men came from the High-lands to him, the Earl of *Cassiles* and Master of *Kilmayers* come from the West with two thousand, the Queen and Arch-bishop *James Beatoun*, direct many of their Vassalls from *Fyffe* to him: Thus with three strong Brigades he marcheth towards *Lynlithgow*.

The Earl of *Angus* understanding these preparations to be against him, imploreth the assistance of his best Friends to withstand them, especially the *Carres* and *Humes*, to whose valour he had lately been so far obliged. He sendeth Letters to the Earl of *Arran* and the Gentlemen of the name of *Hamiltoun*, regretting the estate of the Common-wealth, requiring their speedy aid. That in so perilous time setting aside all particular Respects and Quarrels, they would have a care of the Common good of the Countrey. If the Earl of *Lennox* should carry the King from him, and remained Victor of the Field, he would not stay there, his next mark would be the *Hamiltouns*, whom he was in the way to put from all title to the Crown, the report going already that the King would intail it to him out of his own favour, and had designed him Heir to the Earl of *Arran*, he having no children of his own. That the King had a magnetical affection towards him, which, if Fortune favoured him with a Victory, would increase, now meritting which before was but meer favour. The custody of a young King was not for a man of so short experience. The *Hamiltouns* finding that man their Suppliant who late was their Competitor, delighting to live in a troubled State, and be Copartners of the Government and manning the affairs of the Kingdom, which was promised them in their new band of Friendship, laying aside all former discontent and grudge accept the Quarrel, and assemble their Forces at *Lynlithgow*. To this Town the Earl of *Lennox* was advancing, and he being the Sisters Son of the Earl of *Arran*, by Gentlemen well affected towards him, and of his kinred, they intreat him to turn back, and not to try the hazard of a battel for a conquest; he could not long

long enjoy the Government of a young Prince, whom a little more time would make Governour of himself, and who (perhaps) would reward his service with disgrace; It being ordinarily seen that great obligations to Princes procure rather their hatred than love, whilst it is more easie to pay men by contempt than benefits: that if he came forwards, no interest of blood would save him from their just and lawfull stopping of his passage and enterprize. The Earl of *Lennox* answerd, it was no time then in the eye of the world to abandon so just a quarrel, that shame wounded deeper than death, which he would rather imbrace than not see his Prince at *Edenburgh*. And finding the Bridge over the *Avon* posselt by the enemy, passed his Companies over the River *Et* near the antient Monastery *Immanuel*; the Maister of *Kill-mayers* guideth the Vantguard, consisting of Westland men; the Earl of *Cassiles* and himself the main Battel, many of which were high-land men, being of all (as some write) ten thousand. The Earl of *Angus* having essayed in vain to bring the King to the Field with the power of *Edenburgh*, leaving that Charge to his Brother Sir *George* and *Archembald Douglas* Provost of the Town, accompanied with the *Humes* and *Carres*, being of all two thousand, maketh a speedy march towards *Lynlithgow*. But the Earl of *Arran*, spurr'd by the ambition and youthful heat of his Son Sir *James Hamilton*, had begun the fight before he could appear; for a long time it is valiantly fought, victory inclining to neither side, till a great clamour arose seconded by the appearance of fresh Troops of enemies, the *Dowglasses* and their Friends, at which alarum many of the High-land and West-land men turned their backs; the rest by the advantage of the place sustain the Fight.

The King, after much loytering and many delaies (having heard the Armies were near joining) and much solicitation of Sir *George Douglas*, issueth out of *Edenburgh* at a slow march. But when at *Corstorphine* Hills he was awaken'd with the noyse of the great Ordinance, he urgeth his Followers to make all haste to come to the fight. It was reported Sir *George Douglas* drove his Horse, in a great rage gave him injurious words, which he never after forgot. Being half way he is advertised that the Earl of *Lennox* highland-men were fled, and by all appearance the Earl of *Arran* was Master of the Field. This news perplexed him not a little, but making the best of that worst, he dispatch'd all his domestick Servants with *Andrew Wood* of *Largo*, to save so many as they could in the Chase, especially the Earl of *Lennox*, whose life he now tendereth as his Crown. But this Earl after he had been taken by the Laird of *Pardowye*, in cold blood was unnatural-

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ly slain by Sir *James Hamiltoun*, who either killed or wounded on the face all that came under the dint of his Sword in the Rout.

They found the Earl of *Arran* mourning over his Corps, over which he spread his cloak; the Laird of *Howstoun* lay dead by him, the Master of *Kilmayers* sore wounded at their coming, maintained the fight, and was by them with difficulty saved, with so many others as either the Kings authority or their power could reskew. This Conflict happened in *September*.

After the victorious Earls had rested their wounded Soldiers, and refreshed themselves in *Lithgow*, they accompany the King to *Sterlin*, and immediately march through *Fyffe* in quest of those who had been the cause of taking arms against them, of which number the Queen was; but the Arch-bishop of *Saint Andrews* was the most eminent, who, as before he had seconded *Arran* to surprize *Angus*, so now he had stirred *Lennox* to the overthrow of them both. Because the Arch-bishop was not to be found (for he (as some record) was turned a true Pastour, and in Shepherds weeds kept sheep on some Hill) they spoiled the Abbacy of *Dunfermling*, and Castle of *St. Andrews*, defacing all the Ornaments, and carryed away the Moveables and stuff in them. The Queen with her Husband *Henry Stuart*, and *James* his brother, betook them to the Castle of *Edenburgh*, which the Lords at their return besieged. The Mother hearing her Son was amongst the Besiegers in person, obtaining favour for her husband and his Brother, caused the Gates to be cast open. But for their safety such who loved them, advised the King to commit them to that place during his pleasure.

Now the Earl of *Angus* and *Arran* summoned all who had born Arms against the King to appear in judgement, and answer according to the Law as Traytors. Some compounded for Sums of money, others became Dependents of the Houses of *Angus* and *Arran*: *Gilbert Earl of Cassiles* being summoned and compearing, *Hugh Kennedy* his Kinsman answer'd the indictment, that he came not against the King but to assist the King, for proof of which he offered to produce the Kings own Letter. Though the Earl of *Cassiles* escaped the danger of the Law he did not the fury of the Revenge, was taken about some disparaging words; for as he was returning home, he was surprized in the way and killed; Some write by the Sheriff of *Aire*, but by the direction of Sir *James Hamiltoun*.

About this time the Arch-bishop of *St. Andrews*, and other Church-men in revenge of the spoiling of his Houses, and persuing himself, for questions of Religion, burn the Earl of

Arrans

Arrans brothers Son Mr. *Patrick Hamilton*, and banish Mr. *Patrick's* brother *James* Sheriff of *Lithgow*.

Not long after, mens wrath by time diminishing and their bloud growing colder, the Arch-bishop having bestowed on the Earl of *Angus*, Sir *George* his Brother, and other their Friends, some Church benefices and many Leases of Tyths, was reconciled unto them, and with appearance of great friendship they mutually entertained and feasted each others at the *Christ-Mass* in the City of *S. Andrews*. But small confidence could be long among reconciled enemies.

Now went every thing as the earl of *Angus* could have wished, he was not only entire and familiar with the Kings person, but with his Office; some of his enemies were dead, others overthrown in open Field, with the rest he was reconciled. No faction for power or riches was equal to his; Nor remained there any Castle or Fortrefs not seized on by him, and garrisoned with his Friends and Followers, except the Castle of *Sterlin*, a part of the Queens Dowry, which being desolate by her Miseries, and only haunted by some of her poorest and meanest Servants, was neglected by the Earl, which in him was a great errour, the fitness of the place for a revolution and change of Court considered. Many daies the Earl had not seen his own dwelling Places, nor thought upon his private affairs, being carryed away by the storms of Court, now he thinketh he may securely pass to *Lothian*, whilst at *Faulkland* the King shall be safely entertained by his Brother Sir *George*, *Archembald* his Uncle, and *James* of the *Parkhead* Captain of the Guards; having earnestly entreated their attendance on the King, he crosseth the *Forth*, with resolution soon to return. His departing was not so concealed, but the Arch-bishop of *St. Andrews* had knowledge of it, and he inviteth Sir *George* to see him in his City of *St. Andrews*, to receive the Leases of the Tyths promised, all now perfected, valid, and according to Law sufficient. Whilst Sir *George* is here detained, *Archembald* the Treasurer by other Letters, for matters of love, is inticed to *Dundee*; But nothing could make the Captain of the Guards leave his Charge. The King amidst his solitary Walks in his Park of *Faulkland* considering of what a tedious Train he was relieved, and how suddenly occasion might turn her bald scalp, if presently he took not hold of her, resolveth to accomplish by Stratagem, what the Factions of his Nobles could not perform by force. It is delightful to understand every particular circumstance in the progress of the actions of Princes. Upon this resolution he directeth the Forrester of the Park to give advertisement to such Gentlemen about, who kept Hounds, the next morning to attend him, for he would early have

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assembling of the Kings Lieges with intention to have assailed his person; The detaining of the King against his will and pleasure, and contrary to the Articles agreed upon the space of two years and more; all which time the King was in fear and danger of his life. At this Parliament (some write) the King made a solem oath never to give a Remission to any of the *Dowglasses* there forfeited, as the Lords did never to intercede nor request for any of them: and in disgrace of the Earl of Angus, Henry Stuart who had married the Queen his wife, was created Lord *Melfan*.

The *Dowglasses* having all favour denyed them, being openly declared Enemys to the King and Countrey, commit all hostility (the last refuge of desperate men) on their enemies bounds, *Caustland* and *Cranston* are burned, they ravage even to the Gates of *Edenburgh*, the harmless people suffering for the faults of the great; under shadow of their followers all robberies and oppressions brack forth, and by whomsoever committed are laid to their charge. The King will not hear of them in any other terms than Oppressours and common Robbers. In their defence they fortifie their Castle of *Tantallon* with the readiest provision taken from the nearest adjacent bounds. In *October* the King raiseth a great company of Souldiours, with great Ordinance, and other Engins of War brought from the Castle of *Dumbar*, *Tantallon* is besieged, but proveth impregnable; and *David Faulconer* the General of the Ordinance at their removing is slain. A Commission is sent to the Earl of *Bothwell*, as the Kings Lieutenant, to invade with Fire and Sword in all places the *Dowglasses*, which he, either out of human compassion, or that he knew wise States-men should extenuate the faults of others rather than aggravate them, refused to accept. But the Earl of *Argyll* and Lord *Hume* accepted that charge, prosecute them where they might be apprehended, till after much misery and night-wandering at home, they were constrained with *Alexander Drummond* of *Carnock*, who had been partaker of their misfortunes by his consanguinity with the Earls Mother, who was Daughter to the Lord *Drummond*, to fly into *England*, where they were charitably received, and honourably entertained by King *Henry* the eight.

Now are the Offices and Lands of the *Dowglasses* disposed upon; the Arch-Bishop of *Glasgow*, *Gaven Dumbar* is made Chancelour, *Robert Bartsoun*, who was in especial favor with the King, Treasurer, great Customer General of the Artillery and Mines, and other their Charges are given unto others.

The King of *England* intending a War against the Empe-

four *Charles* the fifth, sendeth Embassadors to *Scotland* for a certain time to treat a peace, and if it were possible to reconcile the *Dowglasses* with the King. Five yerrs truce was resolved upon; but for the *Dowglasses*, the King would hearken to no offers; onely *Alexander Drummond* by the intercession of *Robert Bartoun*, and the Embassadors, had liberty to return home. When the Earl of *Northumberland* and the Earl of *Murrey*, who had full power to conclude a Truce, had met the other Commissioners upon the Borders, the factious great men and ranck Ryders there, put all in such a confusion by urging difficulties, that they parted without agreeing unto any articles or certain conclusions: which the King took in so evil a part, that divining from what head this interruption sprung, he committed sundry Noblemen to the Castle of *Edenburgh*, till they gave hostages, and secured the borders from invasion or being invaded. In the Moneth of *June* following with a great power he visited these bounds, executing Justice upon all Oppressours, Theeves and Out-Laws. In *Emdale* eight and fourty notorious Riders are hung on growing Trees, the most famous of which was *John Arm-Strong*; others he brought with him to *Edenburgh* for more publick execution and example, as *William Cockburn* of *Henderland*, *Adam Scot* of *Tusbelaw*, named King of Theeves.

The year 1530. the King instituted the College of Justice; before it was ambulatory, removing from place to place by Circuits; Suits of Law were peremptorly decided by Baylies, Sheriffs, and other Judges; when any great and notable cause offered it self, it was adjudged Sovereignly by the Kings Council, which gave free audience to all the Subjects. The power and privileges of this College was immediately confirmed by Pope *Clement* the seventh.

In this Court are fifteen Judges ordinary, eight of them being spiritual persons, of the which the most antient is President, and seven Temporal men: The Chancellour of the Realm when he is present is above the President. There are also four Counsellours extraordinary, removable at the Princes pleasure.

This institution is after that Order of Justice which is administered in *Paris*, first instituted by *Philip* the fourth, the French King the year 1286.

The King about this time storeth his *Arsenals* with all sort of Arms; the Castles of *Edenburgh*, *Sterlin*, *Dumbartoun*, and *Blackness*, are repaired and furnisht with Ordnance and Ammunition.

Whilst no certain Truce is concluded between the Realms of *England* and *Scotland*, the Earl of *Angus* worketh in this interim

interim to with the King of England, that Sir Edward Darcey is sent to the Borders; who when his solicitation for restoring the Earl, at the Scottish Court had taken no effect, yea had been scorned, after he had staid at Berwick, with the Garrisoned Souldiers, and some selected companies out of Northumberland and Westmerland maketh a Road into Scotland; Coldingham, Dunglas, and adjacent Villages they burn, ravage the Countrey towards Dunce. Some Scottish Ships and Vessels were also at this time taken by Sea. When a reason was sought of this invasion in a cessation of Arms, and calm of Truce; They require the Dowglasses may be restored to their antient inheritances, and whatsoever had been withheld from them, and that Cannobie (a poor Abbacy) be rendred to the English, as appertaining of old to the Crown of England. The Earl of Murray being declared Lieutenant maketh head against them: but the English daily increasing in number, and his companies not being sufficient to make good against so many and large incursions, the power of Scotland is divided into four Quarters every one of which for the durance of forty daies by turns taketh the defence of the Countrey. The English finding by this intercourse of new Souldiers the War to be prolonged, would have gladly accepted of Peace, but they disdained to sue for it to the Scots: it was thought expedient that the French, a Friend then to both, should be a Mediatour to reconcile them, whereupon, After an Ambassador had come from France, Commissioners first meet at Newcastle and after at London, James Colvill of Easter Weyms, Adam Osterburn of Redhall, William Stuart Bishop of Aberdeen, the Abbot of Kinloss. These conclude a Peace To continue between the two Realms, during the two Princes lives, and one year after the decease of him who should first depart this life.

About this time the secrets of the Ecclesiastical Doctrine and Authority beginning to be laid open to the view of the World, the politick Government of Kingdomes began to suffer in the alteration and discovery. The Lady Katherine daughter to Ferdinando and Isabella, King and Queen of Spain, and Sister to the Mother of Charles the fifth Emperour, had been married to Arthur Prince of Wales, eldest Sonne to Henry the seventh King of England, he dying, by the dispensation of Pope Julius the second, her Father in Law gave her again in Marriage to Henry his other Son. the Brother of Arthur. This Queen though fruitful of children, and often a Mother, brought none forth that long enjoyed life, and came to any perfection of growth, except one onely Daughter Mary. Her Husband either out of spleen against the Emperour Charles, or desire of male children, or other Causes known to himself, pretended great scruples in his conscience, would

would make himself and the world believe, that his marriage was not lawfull. After deliberation with his Churchmen, whom he constrained to be of his mind, he kept not longer company with his Queen; his Churchmen used all their eloquence to make the Queen accept of a Divorce, which she altogether refused, and had her recourse to the Pope, who recalls the cause to himself. At *Rome*, whilst in the consistory, the case is made difficult, and the matter prolonged. King *Henry* impatient of delays, and amorous, divorceth from his own Queen and marrieth *Anne Bullen* 1533.

Then the Pope with his whole Cardinals gave out their Sentence, That it was not lawful for him by his own authority, to separate himself from his wife; that his marriage with *Katharine* was most lawful, not to be questioned, and that under pain of Excommunication he should adhere unto her.

King *Henry* well experienced in the great affairs of the World, considering how the threatnings and thunders of the Bishops of *Rome*, even in these antient and innocent times when they were believed and revered, in his Kingdom produced never great effects, thought them to no purpose in a time when a Doctrine was publisht to the World, embraced and believed of numbers, by which they were contemned and scorned: upon this and other grounds he refuseth to obey, and the Pope continueth his menacing.

This disorder and boldness of the King of *England* moved the Emperour and the Pope to try if they could win the King of *Scotland* to arise in arms against his Vncle King *Henry*. The Emperour essayeth it under pretence of other business of great importance. For having given way to new opinions in Religion amongst his Countreymen of *Germany*, and finding them mounted to that height as to have produced the effects he desired, [by this division laying a foundation to turn the Imperial Crown Hereditary to his own House, which, *Germany* being all of one mind and undistracted, he could never have brought to pass] he compelleth the Bishop of *Rome* to condescend to a general Council or Assembly of the Clergy of *Europe*, the only and soveraign remedie to cure diseased minds, and accord different opinions: but he knew well that by the Church of *Rome*, men would be delegated to this meeting, turbulent, and so far from pacifying tumults began, that instead of Water they would apply Oyl and Wood to these flames, turn opinions before disputable, irreconcilable, and leave matters worse than they found them. Having implored the aid and assistance of the Potentates about him to the setting forward of so pious and holy a work, he sendeth *Goddescallo Errico* (a *Sicilian*) for greater secrecy

cie by Ireland to the King of Scotland.

This Embassadour for a token of that affection the Emperour his Master carryed to the person and virtues of King James, presenteth him with the Order of the Golden-Fleece 1534. with solemn Protestations for the observing of these ancient Leagues and Confederacies contracted between the Princes his Masters Predecessours and the Kings of Scotland, to continue ever amongst themselves.

His other instructions were *Plaints of the wrongs done to his Aunt Katharine, most unjustly repudiate and forsaken by a King forsaken of God and abhorred of men. The marriage of Ann Bullen should wound deeply King James, it being likely by her Succession he should be barred of his Right to the Crown of England: The Emperour by his Ambassadour expostulating the wrongs of his Aunt, had gained nothing, but that for his sake shee was the worse entertained. To make more strong and lasting the Emperours friendship with King James, he (if he pleased) would make him an offer and give him the choice of three Ladies, three Maries, all of the Imperial Stem: Mary of Austria the Emperours Sister, the Widow of Lovis King of Hungary, Mary of Portugall, the Daughter of his Sister Eleonara of Austria: Mary of England the Daughter of Katharine and King Henry. And would undertake the performance of this last, either by consent of her Father, or by main force. The greatest but last of his instructions was that to suppress the Heresies of the time he would concur with the Emperour for the convocating a General Council, and obviate the calamities then threatening the Christian Religion.*

The King with great cheerfulness and many thanks, that the Emperour entertained him with such respect, and held him worthy so fair and Royal Alliance, and the participation of affairs of such importance and moment, received this Embassage.

For the Council, providing it were a general Council lawfully convocated by the Emperour and Christian Kings, as the first Councils were wont, free and holy (as nothing is more holy than a general convocation of Christians) the most charitable and quiet of the Clergy, and such who would pacifie matters, not the most zealous and fiery Spirits, or men corrupted by rewards being delegated unto it, being premonisht of the time and place, he would apply his will unto his, assist him, thither send his best Oratours and most convenient Church-men. That if a true Council could not be obtained, every Prince should reform the Errors of Doctrine and faults of the Clergy within his own Dominions.

The proceedings of his Uncle were grievous unto him, being a man altogether thrall'd to his own opinions. For the Good of the Christian Religion and Peace of Europe, it were expedient that all her Princes were united together in amity and love, and their

Arms directed against the common enemy the Turk. For himself he would be Mediatour to reconcile the Emperour and his Uncle, endeavour to recall him to the love of his Wife, nor by any persuasions to be induced to condescend to ought prejudicial to Queen Katharine.

The three Ladies were every one in the superlative worthy, especially Mary of England, for that great reason of uniting the Isle of Great Britain, but she was not in her own power, nor in the power of the Emperour, that he could bestow her upon whom he pleased. That to ravish her out of the hands of her Father would be, beside the danger of the Enterprize, a breach of Divine and humane Lawes.

It was not safe for Paris that he preferred one of the three Goddesses to the other two, for prizing those three (that the Emperour might know how dearly he respected and earnestly affected his affinity) there remained a fourth Lady near in blood to the Emperour, Isabella Daughter of Christian King of Denmark, and Isabella the Emperours own Sister, whom, besides her matchless virtues, for the vicinity of the Nation to his, and the conformity of their harmless humours, he made choice to be Queen of his affections and Dominions.

Godscallo answered this last, That a match with Lady Isabella of Denmark could not with the Emperours credit be brought to pass, because she was promised already to another, Frederick Count Palatine, and the marriage might be accomplished before news came to the Emperour of the Kings election.

This choice of the Kings was but an evasion, for Sir Thomas Areskin of Brichen Secretarie, and David Beatoun Abbot of Arbroth, under pretence of renewing the League between France and Scotland long before had been directed to France about a Marriage with the eldest Daughter of King Francis, which John Duke of Albany projected when the League between the two Kingdoms was renewed at Rochell.

Henry King of England had now renounced all obedience from the Bishop of Rome, and thorough his whole Dominions abrogated his authority, and Paul the third after his assuming the Papacy, set forwards by the Emperour and his Cardinals, who thought either to recover England or burnt it up by a Foreign or civil war, never left thundring against him. But after John Fisher Bishop of Rochester was beheaded (a man imprisoned for adhering to the Pope, then for his persecution, and that the king might carry him the greater respect, made Cardinal) the whole Conclave stir the Pope against King Henry. And full of Grief and rage remonstrate what danger would follow their Order if this Example unpunished should have way. They maintained the Papal power against all Princes, which now for fear of their Lives they would be for-

forced to torlake, or to proceed with great timorouſacts and neglect, if by any ſecular power they might be called in Judgment and embroe Scaffolds with their blood. The Pope, though highly provoked, parted not from his Reſolution, yet uſed a ſort of moderation; he threatneth ſtill to let fall the blow, in the mean time holding his hand.

Thus to give ſatisfaction to his Court, he formed a Proceſs againſt King Henry and a moſt ſevere ſentence, but abſtained from the publication of it during his pleaſure; Secretly ſending many copies of it to thoſe Princes he thought could be uſeful to his Deſigns when occaſion ſhould ſerve, and he proceed with a conſtant rumor of the Bull ſhortly to be put in execution and publiſht.

Amongſt many intereſted in wrongs by the King of England, conſidering there was none comparable to the Nation and King of Scotland, he directeth hither John Antonio Compeggio; This Legate ſinderh King James at Faulkland 22. February 1535. and here with many Ceremonies and Apoſtolic Benediſtions, delivereth him a Cap and a Sword, conſecrated the Night of the Nativity of our Saviour: which the fame of his valour and many Chriſtian virtues had moved his Maſter to remunerate him with. Alſo (ſaith the Original) that it might breed a terror in the heart of a wicked neighboring Prince againſt whom the Sword was ſharpened.

The Popes Letter in moſt ſubmiſſive ſtile contained, A Complaint for the death of John Biſhop and Cardinall of Rochelter, miſerably taken away by the hand of an Hang-man. The Calamities of England occaſioned by the Kings Divorce from Katharine of Spain, and his Marriage with Anne Bullen; That ſince the Roman Church had received great diſgrace and a deadly wound, and by patience procured more and more wrongs from the King of England, She was conſtrained to uſe a ſearing Iron. For the application of which She had recourſe to his Maſteſty, a Prince for his Anceſtors piety and his own renowned. His aid, maintenance, protection ſhe implored; Since King Henry was a Deſpiſer, a Scorner, One who ſet at naught the cenſures of the Church: an Heretick, Shiſmatick, a ſhameful and Shameleſs Adulterer, a publick and profeſſt homicide Murtherer, a Sacrilegious Perſon, a Church-Robber, a Rebel guilty of leſe-Maſteſty divine, outrageous, many and innumerable waies a Fellow, a Criminal: By all Laws hereſore juſtly to be turned out of his Throne: The King of Scotland for the Defence of the Church would undertake ſomthing worthy a Chriſtian King and himſelf: he would endeavour to ſuppreſs Hereſie, defend the Catholick faith againſt thoſe whom the juſtice of almighty God, and judgments were now prepared and already ready to be denounced.

The King kindly entertaining the Legate, answered the Pope with much regret for the estate and stubbornness of the King of *England*. Who would not be struck with Pity that a King who late amongst Christian Princes was honoured with the title of *Defender of the Faith*, should be obnoxious to so many crimes, that now amongst Princes he could scarce be reputed a Christian? This compassion was common to him with others, but he by a necessity of Nature, and nearness of blood felt a more piercing sorrow; he should leave no means untryed to recal his Uncle to the obedience of the Church: and though by his Embassadors, he had once or twice went about the same, but in vain, he would study a way how face to face he might give him his best counsel, and remonstrate how much good he would do the Christian World and himself by returning again to the Church. Mean while he requested him not to be heady, forward nor rash in executing the Sentence against his Uncle, which would but obdure him in his separation.

King *James* not having lost all hopes of his Uncle, directeth the Lord *Arskine* to *England*, to acquaint him with the Emperours and Popes Embassages; and to take his Counsel about a marriage with the Duke of *Vandosme*s Daughter whom the *French* King had offered to him, his own Daughter being weak and sickly. In this Embassage there was a complaint against the *Londoners*, who in their passage to the Island fishing, spoiled the Coasts of *Orknay* and the adjacent Islands: with a Request that King *Henry* would not succour the *Lubeckers* against the Duke of *Hulstein*.

The King of *England* not to prove inferiour to the Emperour and Pope in conferring honours upon his Nephew, admitteth him to the Fraternity of the *Garter*, which he delivered to the Lord *Arskine* his Embassador. And thereafter dispatched *William* Lord *Howard*, brother to the Earl of *Norfolk* (as if that name were a sufficient Scar-crow to the Popes Sword and the Emperours *Golden-sleeve*) to *Scotland*, who made such hasty journeys that he prevented the News of his coming, and at unawares found the King at *Sterlin*. The Substance of his embassage was, That the Kings of *England* and *Scotland* might have an interview at *Tork*, at which meeting the King of *Scotland* should be declared Duke of *Tork*, and General Lieutenant of the Kingdom of *England*. That his Master having instructions of the Alliances offered him by neighbour Princes, did offer to his own and his Counsels, judgements if they could find a more fit, than to contract a marriage with his Daughter, which might be easily perfected if his Master and King *James* could condescend upon some few points.

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When the King had taken these Propositions into deliberation, the Church-men suspecting if this meeting and match had way, the King would embrace the opinions of the new Reformers, set all their wits to overthrow it. The neereſt Succeſſors to the Crown, covering their claim and intereſt, argued, That to marry the Lady Mary of England who for many years would not be mariagable was not a right way to continue his race by procreation of children, and that his impatience of living alone, would not be much abated by marrying a Child. That King Henry projected this marriage to no other end than to hinder him from better Alliances, or to facilitate an entry to the kingdom. That when a Prince would take advantage of any neighbor Prince, it was more ſafely done by alliance than open force. That it was more ſafely King Henry, being a wary Prince, never meant to marry his Daughter at all as long as himſelf lived, but to keep her at Home with him, bearing many Princes in hand to ſave him from Dangers both at home and abroad: which counſel was practiſed lately by the Duke of Burgundy.

Moſt oppoſe neither to the meeting of the two Kings, nor to the Alliance, but to the place of their meeting, which ſeemed unto them of no ſmall importance being in the heart of England, and amidſt the moſt martial people of that Nation.

They require the two Kings might have their interview at Newcaſtle, this place, when they meet, being moſt commodious for furniſhing all neceſſaries by Ships; That the number of their Trayn ſhould be agreed upon, as one thouſand, which none of the two Kings ſhould exceed. That the time ſhould be at the Feaſt of Saint Michael the Arch-Angel between the Harveſt and the Winter, which would haſt the conſummation of the Ceremonies, and not ſuffer the Kings to prolong time, but invite their return to their own chief and principal Cities. When it was declared to the Lord Howard, that the conſent of the Nobles of the Kingdom obtained, the interview at the Feaſt of Michaelmas at Newcaſtle might be condeſcended unto; he would neither accept of the place nor time, His Maſter having already (as matter he had never put in queſtion) made great preparations for this interview at York, that he would think his offers ſlighted and an affront put upon him, if any excuſes were alleged to the contrary: Thus with ſome bravadoes to the Council he departed.

The King to give ſatisfaction to his Uncle of his Councils proceedings with the Lord Howard, ſendeth after him Sir Adam Otterburn of Red-hall, who laieth the fault of his not appearing upon the Lord Howard, complaining, That he menaced the Counſellours, and would have forced their votes; that he was a great Friend to Sir George Dowglaſſie and other Rebels, who convoyed him to Scotland, and accompanied him

back again. It was against the credit and honour of free born Princes to be threatned, what was friendly begun shoulda friendly continue and end: Princes should not be constrained, especially in matters which were not of Debt but benevolence.

Amidst these importunities and solicitations King James with five well manned Ships taketh the Seas, giving out a Voyage for France; and the French record it was his first adventure to come to them: but it is more likely this proceeded from Policy of State, to try the affections and demeanour of the great ones of his kingdom in his absence, rather than any intended voyage towards Forainers. For with this Fleet he arriveth at Orkenay, there in some Forts placeth garrisons, sails about the Islands of Sky and Lewis, surprizeth the chief of the Clannes of those Highland Islanders, whom he sent for Hostages to the Castles of Dumbartoun and Edinburgh. And when by the skill of one Alexander Lyndsay his Pilote, he had sounded the remotest Rocks of his Kingdom, he was driven by storms to take Land at Saint Ninians neer Whitehorn in Galloway. This Voyage bread great fear in those Islanders and Savages, and brought long Peace and quietness to those Countreys thereafter. At his Return to Edinburgh for Disorders committed or surmised in his absence, most part of the great Men neer the Borders are charged to enter their persons in Ward during the Kings pleasure. Walter Scot of Balclough is committed to the Castle of Edinburgh, the Lord Hume to the Castle of Down, Farneshaft to Faulkland, the Laird of Johnstoun and Mark Car to Dundee: and others elsewhere. He knew the common Riders never made incursions without either the command or tollerance of these Superiours.

The remote High-lands and Borderers made peaceable by the incarceration of the Chiefs of the Clannes and Families there commanding, he may when occasion is offered in person visite any neighbour Prince or State. To second his former Embassadours in their suit in France he had sent the Earl of Murray, William Stuart Bishop of Aberdeen, with others: and King Francis in regard of the indisposition of his Daughter Magdalen, had made an offer to them of his nearest kinf-woman.

The Kings mind having been long troubled with youthful thoughts by the many matches offered him; and thinking marriages contracted and trusted to the eyes of others, one way or other deficient, resolveth to go in person and woe for himself. Upon this resolution he embarked at Leith, concealing the intention of his Voyage; many suppose he maketh for England to pacify his Uncle, for many wished the same: Whilst he is on the Ocean, the Winds

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had not onely turned religious, but was dead of displeasure. Whilst he disported himself at the Court of *France*, he had been acquainted with a Lady rich in all excellencies, who next *Magdalen* had the power of his affections, *Mary of Lorrain* Sister to *Francois*, Daughter to *Rhene*, Duke of *Guize*, and Widdow of the Duke of *Longueville*: Her he thinketh for hir Stemm, healthful complexion, fertility (for she had been a mother) and other fortunes, worthy of his love. But to try her affection towards him, he directeth *David Beaton* his late paranymp, and the Lord *Maxwell* to *France*. Whilst they traffique this Marriage, many false accusations (as Plots laid against his person) are intended one after another at the Court, amongst which two are remarkable for their notable calumny.

John eldest Son to the Lord *Forbes*, a young Gentleman chief of his name, hardy and valorous, but evil brought up, and therefore easily suspect to be capable of sin, had for a Servant or companion, and ordinary sharer of his pleasures, one named *Strachan*, a man come of the dreg of the people, and perfectly wicked. This man after much familiarity, and some secret service and attendance, to satiate his insatiable desire, desired earnestly something from the Master of *Forbes*, which he passionately refused to give him, upon which, carryed away with rage and malice, he not onely renounced his friendship and service, but betook himself to the Service of his Enemy the Earl of *Huntley*: by whose advice he forgerth a malicious Plot to overthrow him. To compass their design they accuse the Master of *Forbes* to have had once an intention and Mind to kill the King, that the *Dowglasses* might be restored to their wonted honors and antient possessions. By price and prayers witnesses are procured to prove this against him, and convict him, or at the least to leave him suspected and taxed with this Treason. Though this crime was not sufficiently and clearly proved, yet was the Master of *Forbes* indicted, and convicted by an Assize, for having conspired the Kings death, for the which he was beheaded and quarter'd, and his Quarters set aloft upon the Gates of *Edenburgh*.

This Gentlemans death proveth how dangerous the Society and company of the wicked is to any; for ascending the fatal Scaffold, he justified his innocency of what was laid to his Charge, but confessed the guilt of the Laird of *Drummes* blood by the justice of God brought him to that end. His Father the Lord *Forbes* was upon suspition kept long after in the Castle of *Edenburgh*. The King when he could not amend what was past, testified he was grieved at the death of this Nobleman, for he banished *Strachan*, because he had so long

long concealed the Treason of *Forbes*, silence in a matter importing no less than the life of a Prince, being reckoned equal to the Treason, he made his second brother one of his Domesticks, restoring him to the estate which was forfeited.

This thunderclap was immediately followed by another, for the quality of the person, and strangeness of the crime deplorable, but more for the horror and terrour of the punishment.

Iane Dowglas sister to *Archembald* Earl of *Angus*, the Widow of *John Lyon* Lord *Glammes*, with her Husband *Archembald Campbell* of *Keepneeth*, her young Son the Lord *Glammes*, and an old Priest, were brought to *Edenburgh*, committed, and accused that they should have poisoned the King. Their accuser was *William Lyon* a kinsman of the late Lord *Glammes*. This treason had no probability of truth among such who knew the accused, being persons who lived far from the Court in their solitary mansions, seldom or never almost seeing the King. Nevertheless their accusations were believed, and strict command given to the Judges to dispatch their Process.

William Lyon aggravating the case represented to the King the antient faults of the Family of the *Dowglasses*, committed against his Predecessors, the particular wrongs of Earl *Archembald*, now stirring the English against him, and ravaging his Borders; That he should believe, he not being able to be restored to his first estate by prayers and solicitations of Neighbour Princes, nor by open force, now set on work his last engines to come to his end, though it were with the life of his Sovereign; That in so secret and dangerous a Plot he could not use but his nearest kindred, a Woman, and his own Sister, might attempt such a mischief, her sex and other qualities making her less suspect to have access to his person.

Suppose clear proofs could not be found against her, the whole race of the *Dowglasses* should be extirpate, being a Linage onely fertile in bringing forth Monsters of Rebellion. That by sparing her life, and suffering her to escape, he should afford her time, licence and power to execute what she but now (perhaps) had intended.

The King, not knowing the mans particular hatred against this Lady (for some write, He did inform against her in revenge that she refused to marry him, giving her self to another) suffered the Process to be concluded.

Some of the Judges would have referred her to the Kings clemency till a farther tryall of the Witnesses might be had, upon whose testimony the Process did depend, it being a safer way in Judgement to absolve the guilty, than condemn
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the innocent. But the most part gave her over to the Affi-
zers; the better part of which being in voices fewer, the
greater, who neither respecting conscience within them, nor
shame with the present age and posterity, nor the Supreme
justice of Heaven, find this poor Lady guilty, and she is
condemned to be burnt alive. Her sentence was executed
the fifth day after the beheading of the Master of *Forbes* on
the Castle hill of *Edenburgh*, in sight of her Husband. Who
either out of Revenge or Fear, after this tragical end of his
Lady, seeking to save himself by escape out of the Prison,
whilst he came over the Wall by the shortness of the Cable
was dashed against the Rock, and found dead. Though
the tender years of the Lord *Glammes*, her Son, proved his
innocency, he remained prisoner in the Castle till after the
Kings death. The old Priest, when after torture, nothing
could be proved again him was set at liberty *William Lyon*, the
author of this calumny, was banished the Countrey, which
justified the Ladies integrity, and verified that however
Princes love to find out Treason, they hate the Informers ex-
cept upon cleer grounds.

Upon the like suspicions *Droornlenrigge* and *Hempfield* an-
tient Barons, having challenged others, had leave to try the
verity by Combate; the lists were designed by the King (who
was a Spectator and Umpire of their Valour) at the Court of
of the Pallace of *Holy-rood-house*. They appeared upon the
day, armed from head to foot, like antient Palladines, and
after many enterchanged blows to the disadvantage of their
Casks, Corsets and Vantbraces, when the one was become
breathless, by the weight of his arms and thunder of his
blowes, and the other (who was short sighted) had broken
his ponderous Sword, the King, by Heralds, caused sepa-
rate them, with disadvantage to neither of these Champions,
and the verity which was found, was, that they dared both
fight in close Arms.

The Abbot of *Arbroth*, and the Lord *Maxwell* by many
enterchanged letters full of Princely love, had assured the
King and the Lady *Mary* of *Lorrain*, and articles being agreed
upon, to the great content of the *French*, they were espou-
sed by Proctors, as is the custome amongst Princes, with
great triumph in the City of *Paris*, in the presence of the
French King and many Peers; after which solemnity Mon-
sieur d' *Annabault* Admiral of *France*, accompanied herto
New-haven in the beginning of the Moneth of *June* 1538.
where she embarked, and with many *French* Ships, when
she had been tost on the Seas, came to *Fyffes-ness*, where at
Cayrel she was attended by the Noblemen, and the King, who
consummated the marriage in the Cathedral Church of *St. An-*
drews in *July*.

Nothing more linketh the affections of the married than children: the first year the Queen answereth her husbands hopes, and in *S. Andrews* was delivered of a Son, who was named *James*; the Arch-bishop of *S. Andrews* and *Earl of Arran* being his God-Fathers, and the Queen the King's Mother his Godmother 1539. in *Febr.* thereafter she was crowned Queen of *Scotland* in the Abby Church of *Holy-rood-house* by the Abbot of *Arbroth*; at which time *Margarite* the old Queen falling sick at *Methven* in few daies departed, and was buried in the Charterhouse of *St. Johnstoun* near the Tomb of King *James* the first. The King her Son, with all the Nobility, and Gentry being present at her funerals, which were celebrated in most solemn and pompous manner. Not long after *James Beaton* Arch-bishop, a man of great age, followed this Lady to the other World: he had provided Successors to his Benefices, and his Arch-bishops See to *David Beaton*, afterwards Cardinal, whom the King accepted and admitted without contestation.

The kingdom now began to be divided in opinions of Religion, they which held the helm of State, labouring in vain to reconcile them; the King was sore perplexed and uncertain what course to follow; suppress them he could not; to give way to them, without shaking the strongest beams of the policy of his Kingdom, seem'd unto him impossible; his privy Counsellours being more of his antient Servants, than Nobles or Church men (of which many were piping through these flecked clouds of ignorance) as they favored gave their opinions, some one way, some another, and a freedom of speech being given, one of them as they were in his chamber together, spake to him to this purpose.

Sir, amongst the many blessings your Subjects enjoy under this your Government, this is not the least, that for the Weal of your Majesty, and the publick good of the Kingdome, the meanest of your Subjects may freely open his mind and declare his opinion unto you his Sovereign.

And if ever there was a time in which grave, good and sound counsel should be delivered to your Majesty, it is this, and the difficulties of the Common-wealth do now require it. Nor ever in matters of advice and consultation, can we embrace and follow what is most reasonable, and what according to Law, Justice, and Equity should be, but what necessity driveth us unto, and what is most convenient for the present time to be, and what we may well and fairly accomplish and bring to pass.

The Estate of your Kingdome is troubled with diversity of opinions concerning Religion; It is to be wished that the one onely true Religion were in the hearts of all your Subjects,
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[since diversity of opinions of Religion and heresies are the very punishment of God Almighty upon men for their horrible vices and roaring sins. And when Men forsake his fear and true obedience, God abandoneth them to their own opinions and fantasies in Religion; out of which arise Partialities, Factions, Divisions, Strife, intestine Discords, which burst forth into civil war, and in short time bring Kingdoms and Common-wealths to their last periods] But matters arising to such a height and disorder, as by all appearance, they are like to advance in this Kingdom, the number of the Sectaries daily increasing, without dissembling my thoughts to your Majesty, The preservation of the People being the Supream and principal law which God Almighty hath enjoined to all Princes.

I hold it more expedient to give place to the exercise of both religions, than under pretence and shadow of them to suffer the common Peace of your Subjects to be torn in pieces. What can wisdom (Sir) advise you to do with these Separatists? Either they must be tolerated for a time, or they must altogether be removed, and that by death or banishment.

So soon as a Prince beginneth to spoil, banish, kill, burn his people, for matters abstract from sense and altogether spiritual, he becometh as it were a Plague unto them. It is an Error of State in a Prince, for an opinion of Piety to condemn to death the adherers to new doctrine. For, the constancy and patience of those who voluntarily suffer all temporall miseries and death it self for matters of faith, stir up and invite numbers who at first and before they had suffered were ignorant of their faith and doctrine, not only to favour their cause but to embrace their opinions, Pity and commiseration opening the Gates. Thus their belief spreadeth it self abroad, and their Number daily encreaseth.

It is no less error of State to banish them. Banished Men are so many Enemies abroad, ready upon all occasions to invade their native Countrey, to trouble the peace and tranquility of your Kingdom.

To take Arms against Sectaries and Separatists will be a great Enterprize, a matter hard and of many dangers; Religion cannot be preached by arms; the first Christians detested that form of proceedings; force and compulsion may bring forth Hypocrites; not true Christians. If there be any Heresie amongst your people, this wound is in the Soul; our Souls being Spiritual Substances upon which fire and iron cannot work, They must be overcome by spirituall Armes; Love the men and pitty their errors.

Who can lay upon a man a necessity to believe that which he will not believe, or what he will believe, or doth believe, not to believe. No Prince hath such Power over the Souls and thoughts of men,

as he hath over their bodies. Now to ruin and extirpate all those Sectaries, what will it prove else than to cut off one of your arms, to the great prejudice of your Kingdom and weakning of the States, they dayly increasing in number, and no man being so miserable and mean, but he is a member of the State. The more easie manner and nobler way were to tolerate both Religions, and grant a place to two Churches in the Kingdom, till it shall please Almighty God to return the minds of your Subjects, and turn them all of one will and opinion: Be content to keep that which ye may, Sir, since ye cannot that which ye would.

It is a false and erroneous opinion, That a Kingdom cannot subsist which tolerateth two Religions: Diversitie of Religion shutteth not up society, nor barreth civil conversation among men; a little time will make persons of different Religions contract such acquaintance, custome, familiarity together, that they will be intermixt in one City, family, yea marriage Bed, State and Religion, having nothing common.

Why (I pray) may not two Religions be suffered in a State (till by some sweet and easie means they may be reduced to a right Government) since in the Church (which should be union it self, and of which the Roman Church much vaunteth) almost infinit Sects and kinds of Monks are suffered: differing in their Laws, Rules of government, Fashions of living, Dyet, Apparel, maintenance and opinions of perfection, and who sequester themselves from our publick union. The Roman Empire had its extension, not by similitude and likeness of Religion. Different Religions, providing they enterprize nor practise nothing against the Politick Laws of the Kingdom may be tolerated in a State.

The Murthers, Massacres, Battels, which arise and are belike dayly to encrease amongst Christians, all which are undertaken for Religion, are a thousand times more execrable, and be more open, plain, flat impiety, than this Liberty of diversity of Religions, with a quiet peace, can be unjust.

Forasmuch as the greatest part of those who sleigh themselves in blood and slaughter, and overturn by Arms the peace of their Neighbours (whom they should love as themselves) spoiling and ravaging like famished Lyons, sacrifice their souls to the infernal powers, without further hopes or means of their ever recovering and coming back, when those others are in some way of repentance.

In seeking liberty of Religion, these men seek not to believe any thing that may come in their Brains; but to use Religion according to the first Christian institutions, serving God and obeying the Laws under which they were born.

That Maxime so often repeated amongst the Church-men of Rome, That the Chase and following of Hereticks is more necessary than that of Infidels, is well applyed for the enlarging and in.

increasing the Dominions, Sovereignty and power of the Pope, but not for the amplifying and extending of the Christian Religion, and the Weal and Benefit of the Christian Common-Wealth.

Kingdomes and Sovereignities should not be governed by the Lawes and Interests of Priests and Church men, but according to the exigency, need, and as the case requireth of the Publick Weal, which often is necessitated to pass and tolerate some defects and faults. It is the duty of all Christian Princes to endeavour and take pains that their Subjects embrace the true faith, as that seemably, and in even parts they observe all Gods commandments, and not more one commandment than another.

Notwithstanding when a vice cannot be extirpate and taken away without the ruin of the State, it would appear to humane judgments that it should be suffered. Neither is there a greater obligation, bond, necessity of Law, to punish Hereticks more than fornicators, which yet for the peace and tranquillity of the State are tolerated and past over. Neither can a greater inconviency and harm follow if we shall suffer men to live in our Common-wealth who believe not, nor embrace not all our opinions. In an Estate many things are for the time tolerated, because they cannot without the total ruine of the State be suddenly Amended and Reformed.

These men are of that same nature and condition of which we are; they worship, as we do, one God, they believe those very same holy records; We both ayme at Salvation; We both fear to offend God; We both set before us our happiness: The difference between them and us hangeth upon this one point, that they having found abuses in our Church, require a reformation. Now shall it be said for that we run divers waies to one end, understand not rightly others language; we shall pursue others with Fire and Sword, & extirpate others from the face of the Earth? God is not in the bitter division and alienation of affections, nor the raging flames of sedition, nor in the Tempests of the turbulent Whirl-winds of contradictions and disputations, but in the calm and gentle breathings of Peace and Concord: If any wander out of the Highway, we bring him to it again; If any be in darkness, we shew him light and kill him not; In Musical Instruments if a string jar and be out of tune, we do not frettingly break it, but leasurely veer it about to a Concord: and shall we be so Churlish, cruel, uncharitable, so wedded to our own superstitious opinions, that we will barbarously banish, kill, burn those whom by love and sweetness we might readily winn and recal again?

Let us win and merit of these men by reason, Let them be cited to a free Council; it may be they shall not be proved Hereticks, neither that they maintain opinions condemned by the ancient Councils. Let their Religion be compared and paralell'd with

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the Religion of the first Age of the Church.

Shall we hold this People worse than the Jews, which yet have their Synagogues at Rome it self? Let them receive instructions from a free and lawfull Council, and forsake their errors, when they shall be clearly and fairly demonstrated unto them. Herefie is an error in the fundamental grounds of Religion, Schism intendeth a resolution in Separation: Let a good Council be convoked, and see if they be ready or not to reunite themselves to us.

That which they believe is not evil, but to some it will appear they believe not enough, and that there is in them rather a defect of good than any habit of evil. Other points when they shall be consider'd, shall be found to consist in external ceremonies of the Church, rather than in substance of doctrine, or what is essential to Christianity. These men should be judg'd before condemn'd, and they should be heard before they be judg'd; which being holily and uprightly don, we shall find it is not our religions, but our private intrests and passions which troubleth us and the State.

The King followed not this opinion, but gave himself over to the counsel and Government of the Prelates. They remonstrated to him, that he should not rashly alter approv'd and long received customes; that there was nothing more dangerous in Government, than to abase the authority of antient Laws. Let him well consider and set before his eyes the malice of Man, who ever when he is drawn off one course of evil precipitateth himself in a worse; It was less evil in State to tolerate disorders known, unto which usual and accustomed remedies might be applyed, than by altering and changing foundations to give way to new, to find out Remedies to which, would take and consume a whole age. That this would be a way, not only to take away the abuses, but even the good uses of every thing, and put in hazard all matters and main points concerning Religion. They desired him to consider how there were two sorts of persons affecting these new opinions and studying Novations. The multitude or common people, and some of the Nobility and Gentry. It was likely the common people might be deceiv'd; and to give them satisfaction, and appease them, by granting them a Reformation or change in religion, would not be a means to illuminate and instruct them, but to bring in a popular licence. If he should suffer them to misbelieve, distrust, call in question points of Religion, or search or find out more light, they would immediately thereafter presume to make Laws and limit the Government, by degrees restraining the Sovereign authority, and after they had examined, sifted narrowly, and discuss'd Ecclesiastical authority, they would essay to correct and find the difficulties of the Temporall. That it was
more

more easie to oppose and resist the first demands of the multitude, than pleasing them in a part, after bound and limit their desires and petitions. As to the great Men of his Nobility and Gentry he might be assured they had not Religion and piety for their ends, but to impatronize and lay hold on the Church Rents, and Ecclesiastical goods. To turn absolute and free men, acknowledging neither Church nor King. To this end many reserved themselves, and kept close their opinions, attending the change: which once appearing, their faces would turn all one way. Which imminent evils, if the King would prevent, there was no other means than to use his authority and power, whilst the most and greatest part of his Kingdom yet obey'd him. That celerity in this was most necessary, before their number increas'd, and ere they discover'd that universal commodity, which would follow the imbracing of these new opinions. It was safer to compose these Tumults by his absolute command and authority, and if this produced not the wished effect, to perform it by arms, than to give reins to a popular licence, and the ambition of great Men.

After this counsel had prevailed, most rigorous inquisitions are established, and punishments denounced against all who professed opinions differing to the Church of *Rome*.

Whereupon some out of a muffled zeal of Religion, others to revenge their particular quarrels, most to possess moveables and lands, pursue many to judgment. Of which some are executed by fire, others banished, many imprisoned, amongst which was that famous Poet and Historian *George Buchanan*, who whilst his Keepers slept, escaped by a Window of the Prison, the Muses holding the Cable; the more frequent the publick executions were and banishments, the greater number embraced the opinions of them which suffered.

The King of *England* having understood that the *Pope*, giving out the confirming of a Peace between the Emperour and the *French King*, had a meeting with them at *Nice* (a maritime Town upon the confines of *Provence*) and assuring himself that matters there would be both consulted upon, and determined to his prejudice, sendeth again to his Nephew the King of *Scotland*, that he would come and see him at *York*, for now he had more vehemently irritated the *Pope*, having condemned as Rebels, and confiscated the goods of all who maintained Papal authority; and raised from their Tomb the Bones of *Thomas Becket* (commonly named *Saint Thomas of Canterbury*, canoniz'd by *Pope Alexander the third*, for being kill'd for the maintenance of the liberties of the Church 1171. to whom there was yearly a Festival Day kept by

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here to the first offer propounded to his Embassador concerning this Inter-view. The meeting to be at *New castle*, one thousand at the most in train with either King, the time to be the Feast of *St. Michael* the Arch-Angel.

These Conditions not being embraced by King *Henry*, would if not abolish totally, at the least prolong the time of this meeting; the King of *England* thinketh his Nephew too imperious to assume the Injunction of the whole circumstances of their meeting, but rather than his suit should take no effect, accepteth both of the Place and number of the Train: and that he might have some point yielded unto him, requirerh the time may be the first of *August*. These Conditions being almost agreed upon, three or four hundred *Riddesdale* and *Tinedale* men, with other Borderers, break upon *Liddesdale*, and therewith large incursions kill and forrage. This during the Treaty falling miserably forth, so much irritated King *James* that, accepting the offers of his Clergy, he gave over inwardly all intentions of any inter-view: By prolonging time labouring to winde himself out of the Maze. Hereupon he sendeth Letters full of excuses for his stay; representing his many grievances and wrongs suffer'd, and the seeds of discord began now to be sown amongst them. To lighten and recreate his cloudy thoughts, the Queen is delivered at *Sterlin* of another Son, who with great solemnity is baptized in the Chappel of the Castle, and named *Arthur*.

The Prelates after mature deliberation present Sir *James Hamiltoun*, natural Son to the Earl of *Arran*, to be supream Judge of the Inquisition, against all suspect of Heresie and new opinions differing from the Faith of the *Roman Church*. The King approving their judgements in their choise, admitteth him. Sir *James* chearfully accepteth this new honour: For now his ambition will find many guilty & miserable supplicants: Yet was this charge his ruin. For whilst he persecuteth all who were informed against to be suspect of the Reformed Religion, having many in Jayls, and numbers in his Scroles to bring within the Labyrinth of a Process, the supream Providence arresteth himself.

James Hamiltoun Sherif of *Linlythgow*, Brother to Master *Patrick Hamiltoun* Abbot of *Ferne* (who had suffered for Religion, and was cousin to Sir *James Hamiltoun* of *Fennard*, Lord Inquisitor) for embracing his Brothers opinions, had been persued so by the Church-men that he was constrain'd to forsake his own Countrey, and some yeers wander as a banisht man abroad; But by his friends at Court having purchased a License or Protection for some moneths, to see his desolate Family, and put his private Affairs in order, cometh home.

home. Where finding the censorian Power to be in his cousins hands (for where should he have Sanctuary, if he were challenged by so neer a Kinsman for matters of Religion?) imagining to himself an over-sight and preterition, out-dateth by his stay his Protection. Sir James to curry the favour of the Church-men, and testifie how dearly the cause of the Catholike Faith touched him, resolveth to begin with his Cousin. For if he were so burnt up with zeal, that he spar'd not his own blood in the quarrell of the *Roman* Faith, what Heretick could pass unpunisht? Besides the investing himself in the Sheriffs Office and Lands (which he never minded to restore) he had a Picque against him, for that whilst he sate Judge in *Lithgow*, he pronounced a sentence by which he was interested in some petty gain.

The Sheriff falling so far short of his expectation, that he findeth himself the first subject of his Cousins justice, and highly resenting his Kinsmans cruelty, whom he knew under pretext of Piety ready to execute his own Revenges, resolveth to prevent his mischief. He had sometime been familiar with Sir James, had known his by-paths; his secret Plots and ayrie brags had not escaped his observation; some alike in kindred, to them both were emissaries suborned, to mark not onely his actions but words and behaviour, by which one way or other he might be intrapt; He knew Sir James stood in some umbrage with the King, and that some suspicions by no Innocency could be taken away. When at last he had found his hot-spur Cousin (who threatned him with Death and Fire) within the circle of his conjurations, he directeth his Son to the King, who at that time was ready to pass the *Forth* in his Barge; this bashful Messenger giveth advertisement from his Father, that the King should make his person sure from his foes at home; for Sir James Hamilton had secret intelligence and Plots with the Earl of *Angus* and *Dowglass*, and that he attended onely the occasion when he might surprise him, either alone, or with a mean retinue, and then or openly he would invade him, or breaking up his Chamber-doors assassinate him. The King giving attentive ear to a business which concerned him, no less than the safety of his Person, the accusation being given by a Cousin of the suspect, against a family, which a little disorder in the State might turn Successors to the Crown, directeth the young man to *Edenburgh*, and beyond his private instructions giveth him a Ring (well known by the chief Officers to be a token of power and secrecie) to assemble so many of the Counsel as were resident. Sir Thomas Arseken, Secretary, Sir James Lermound, Master of the Household, William Kirkcaldie Treasurer and others, meet, fear, consult upon the Trea-

son, labour how to prevent it; come to Sir *James* his Lodging, make sure his Person in the Castle of *Edenbrough*: and at that same time proceed, according to the Kings direction to instruct his Process. Sir *James* passionately resenting his imprisonment, by his friends implored the ayd of the Church-men upon his innocency. They apprehending his accusation to be a stratagem of State forg'd by these of the Reformed Religion, for the stopping any further progress of the Inquisition, already so furiously begun, interpose their credit with the King for his Liberty to the discharging of his Commission against Hereticks. If the King should hearken to every Informer against a man in State and Office, he should never have an end; for thus no man is so innocent who may not be detracted and calumniated. Sir *James* was known to be a man rash and insolent in words, his brains having been a little giddy (like one looking from a great height) by his advancement in honours and place in Court; but sincere in the service of his Prince and loyal. If he was arrogant in boldness of termes, that was to acquire some more credit with the Commons, that he might doe better service to his Prince.

They who committed Sir *James Hamilton*, knowing the King facile and easie to be wrought upon by the Clergy, some of them too, professing or giving way to the reform'd Religion, resolve (if he should escape free of this accusation) that an imminent ruin hung over their persons and estates. Necessity and fear combining the distracted powers of their minds, they come prostrate before the King, beseech him not so much to look to the quality and circumstances of the crime, as to the evil inclination of the man, who, powerful, factious, and naturally vindicative, would never forgive nor forget the danger he was driven unto; that His Majesty would consider his past life, terrible and cruel against all whom he could over-reach; That to give him liberty, and relieve him of his imprisonment, before the crimes of which he was accus'd were clearly proved, or not, would be their, and the accusers overthrow; whom they esteemed loyal Subjects, and except upon evident probabilities, had never given informations against him. That he was a man perfectly hated of the People, and a more acceptable sacrifice could not be offer'd unto their fury if he prov'd guilty. At their Supplications the King gave the Judges full power to proceed against him, and administer justice according to their consciences and the Laws of the Kingdom. The pannall being found guilty of such points of the Inditement as was laid against him, was condemned to die, and thereafter accordingly beheaded, his Quarters being set aloft on the Town gates, his Lands annex'd to the Crown.

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The Crimes of which he was found guilty (as from those who lived near that time have by tradition been received) were, he had intelligence with the Earl of *Angus* and *Dowglass*, whom he laboured to have restored, though with the Kings death, he had a plot to have broken up the Kings Chamber-doors, and killed him, divolving the title of the Crown, or at least Government of the Kingdom to his kindred. Being directed to have repaired a Castle in Bute, and to this effect receiving three thousand Crowns in *April*, he went not thither, attending some change in the State, which was to be accomplished by treason against the Kings person. He kept still with him men of desperate minds and fortunes who at his direction durst enterprize any mischief.

Where he had repaired some of the Kings houses, he had placed a Statue resembling himself, or which to some he had named his Statue (what *Mole-hills* are turned into Mountains when a Prince will pry into the actions of a disgraced Subject?) above the Kings arms. He had detracted from his Master, naming him the King of Clowns and Priests, and Scourge of the antient Nobility; He had laboured to hinder the Kings marriage at his being in *France*.

To these points the people (who rejoiced in his ruin) added, he had slain cruelly the Earl of *Lennox* at the battell of *Lithgow*, after he was Prisoner to *Purdowne*; he had way-laid *Gilbert Earl of Cassilis* who was killed by his direction and Counsel.

This back-blow of Fortune proveth, that it is dangerous once highly to offend a Prince, and after remain in his service; for Princes put old offences up as neglected, and when the occasion serveth them, surprize long after the Delinquents for some faults of which they are scarce guilty.

Sundry of the Nobility, appall'd at this sudden fall of *Sir James Hamilton* (for though they loved not the Man, they hated the example of such strict Justice) left the Court, retiring to their own dwelling Houses: which made the King suspicious of them, and believe they favoured the reformed Religion, and preferred the friendship of King *Henry* his Uncle to his. Neither was he herein far Mistaken: for some feared not to send him word, that they had learned the Church-men had set him on work to extirpate his antient Nobility, as if it were an easie matter to create as many out of the Gentry, in whom (being his own Creatures) he might have greater confidence than any made by his Predecessors.

After this he turned so retired, sullen and melancholly, that every thing displeased him, and he became even insupportable to himself, not suffering his Domestick Servants
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to use their ordinary disport and recreations neer him. And as all day he projected and figured to himself new cares to perplex himself, some of which might fall forth, others could never come to pals; So in the night time the objects of his dayly projects working upon his fantasie, limmed their dark shadows of displeasures, which gave him terrible affright in his sleep. Amongst many of which, two are recorded as notable; one in the History of the Church, the other common; both seem to have been forged by the Men of those times, who thought fictions as powerful to breed an opinion in discontented minds as verities, and they may challenge a place in the poetical part of History. As he lay in the Pallace of *Lithgow* about the midst of the night, he leaped out of his Bed, calleth for Lights, commandeth his Servants to search *Thomas Scot* his Justice Clark, who (he said) stood by his Bed-side accompanied with hideous weights cursing the timethat ever he had served him; for by too great obedience to him, he was by the justice of God condemned to everlasting torments.

Whilst they about him labour to cure his wounded Imagination, news came that *Thomas Scot* about that same hour of the Night was departed to the other World at *Edenburgh* and with no better Devotion than he was represented to the King.

After Sir *James Hamiltoun* had ended his part of this Tragedy of life, he seemed to the King to have returned on the Stage, and in a ghastly manner with a naked Sword in his hands, he thought he parted both his arms from him, advertising him he would come again shortly, and be more fully revenged, till which occasion he should suffer these wounds. The next day after this vision (which is recorded to have been the seaventh of *August*) word came that both his Sonns were deceased and that almost in one hour. *James* the Prince (then one year old) at *St. Andrews*, *Arthur* one moneth old at *Sterlin*.

The King of *England* finding himself disappointed by his Nephew of their meeting, and understanding it to have been occasioned by the Rhetorick and liberality of the Churchmen: having many of the Nobility of *Scotland* of his faction (whose innocency interpreted his Religion to be the reformed, though indeed it was of his own stamp, for he abolished the Pope but not Popacy) by making prizes of *Scottish* Ships upon the Seas with his Fleet and incursions of his garrison'd Souldiers upon land beginneth the prologue of an unnecessary war.

King *James* to stop the *English* incursions placeth *George Gordoun* Earl of *Huntley* with his full power and authority at

at the Borders, and directeth *James Lermound of Darcey*, towards his Uncle, to give sufficient reasons of his not meeting him at *Newcastle*, withall to seek restitution of his Ships, sith taken before any lawfull War was proclaimed, and to expostulate the hostility of the Borderers.

King *Henry* not only refuseth render the Ships, or give a reason for the breaking forth of the Garrisons on the Borders, but delaying the answer of the *Scottish* Embassadour upon advantage of time, sendeth *Sir Robert Bowes* seconded with the Earl of *Angus* and *Sir George Dowglas*, in hostile manner to invade *Scotland*. These to the number of three thousand, burn, spoil, small villages, and ravage the Countrey neer the debatable bounds. The Earl of *Huntley* omitteth no occasion to resist them, places garrisons in *Kelso* and *Jedburgh*, assembling all the hardy Borderers, and invadeth the *English* and *Scottish* forces at a Place named *Hall-den rig*; here it is soundly skirmished, till the Lord *Hume* by the advancing of four hundred fresh Launces turned the fortune of the Day; for the *English* were put to flight; the Warden *Sir Robert Bowes* Captain of *Norham*, *Sir William Mowbray*, *James Dowglas* of *Parkhead* with a natural Son of the Earl of *Angus*, were taken Prisoners (the Earl by the advantage of his horse escaping) with others to the number of six hundred. The Warden staid in *Scotland* till the Kings death.

This Road happened prosperously to the *Scots* the 24. of *August* 1541. being a *Disemall St. Bartholomew* to the *English*.

The War continuing till *Midsummer*, King *Henry* sent the Earl of *Norfolk*, whom he named the Rod of the *Scots*, with great power towards *Scotland*; with him the Earls of *Shrewsbury*, *Derby*, *Cumberland*, *Surrey*, *Hereford*, *Angus*, *Rutland*, and the Lords of the North parts of *England*, with an Army of fourty thousand men, as they were esteemed. With them he directeth *James Lermound of Darcey* the *Scottish* Embassadour to keep an equal march till they came to *Birwick*, and there to stay that he should not give advertisement to his Master of any of his proceedings; the Earl of *Huntley* upon advantages of places resisting the adventuring Routs who essayed to cross the *Tweed*. But King *James* hearing the old Duke of *Norfolk* was their Leader, raiseth from all the parts of his Kingdom Companies, and assembling them upon *Sawtery-edge* mustered thirty thousand men. They encamped on *Fallow-Moor*, the King having advertisement that the Duke would march towards *Edenburgh*: Ten thousand strong, the Lords *Hume*, *Seaton*, *Areskin*, to make up the Earl of *Huntley*s forces, are sent towards the borders: The King himself expecting the Artillery and other furniture of War

War staideth with the body of the Army in the Camp. During this time it is reported the Lords plotteth a Reformation of the Court, according to the example, practised at *Lawder-Bridge*: especially against such who were named, Pensioners of the Priests; but because they could not agree among themselves about those who should stretch the ropes, every one striving to save his kinsman, or friend, they escaped all the danger.

That this attempt being revealed to the King, he dismissed some of his favourites in great fear to *Edenburgh*. So malicious is faction armed with power.

Thomas Duke of Norfolk, by such in the *Scottish* Camp who favoured King *Henry*, having understood the preparation and mind of King *James* to meet him in an open field, well knowing that Fortune had that much of a woman to favour young men more than old, and that honourable retreats are no waies inferiour to brave Charges, retireth off the *Scottish* ground, and keeps his forces on their own marches. For the valour and resolution of this young Prince might (perhaps) spoil and divest him of his former purchased Lawrels and Palms, to the applause of King *Henry*, who some thought (being wearie of his service) to this effect sent him to *Scotland*. A great number of the *Lancastrians* and *North-Humbrians*, who, upon hopes of spoil, had followed him, pretending want of Victuals, and the rigorous season of the year, with arms and baggage leave this Army. Having done little harm to the *Scots*, and suffered much hunger and cold at *Birwick*, he prepareth a retreat towards *London*.

When King *James* understood the Duke had repassed the *Tweed*, he encouraged his Army to follow him. The Common Souldier was indifferent; the Noblemen refuse to fight except upon *Scottish* ground. The King urgeth them with the commodity and advantage of a Revenge of the old wrong of the Duke, commanding an Army neither of the Gentry, nor many Nobles of *England*, but of Hirelings and pressed Artizans, whose number would prove hurtful to themselves, and turn them in a disordered confusion. They had many daies suffered famine, and all necessities of War; their vigour and courage was spent; that the *English* fought far off, and they at home. There wanted not matter to answer, but a man to deliver the King an answer; generally they refuse to fight. To defend the person of their Prince, the State and Countrey, they would hazard their lives, and if they had any thing more dear. If the enemy would stay on *Scottish* ground, they would do their uttermost to make him retire, or by main force expel him; But to in-

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vade *England* and tempt an Army, who not only was retired but returned to their own bounds, they neither had so just a quarrel as they wisht, nor were they sufficient at that time to pursue them. Their provisions for war were spent, the winter approached, victuals consumed: that despaire often turned it self into true fortitude, and men in good Order retiring would not be too neer followed, that even flying enemies should have Bridges of Gold. Now if they were to charge the Enemy they would not have the Kings presence, a man young, rash, valorous, upon whose life, not onely the glory of the Battel, but the life of the Common-wealth depended, his two Sons being lately departed. For if the fortune of War brought a period to his life, the Crown would remain at the mercy of the Victor; that the Kings glory was not little that he had in so short a time with so small forces, and these suddenly gathered, stopt the progress of so mighty an Army, which was so long in gathering, and boasted of such great matters, yet which durst not advance one mile in *Scottish* ground. Whether the *English* flye or retire, they had suffered as much wrong as they had done, and now to fight them (and that perhaps) with disadvantage, was to put in hazard what was already acquired.

The Duke of *Norfolk* returning to *London*, the King with his Army commeth to *Edenburgh*, which immediately he disbanded; but he forgot not the secret Plot against his Favourites, nor the open refusal of his Nobles to fight on *English* ground: as if the Earth were not all one piece and matter, and men the destinade inhabitants of it every where; the Cardinall *David Beatoun*, *Oliver Saintclair*, *Craggy-Ross*, and others adde fewel to these flames, *Falla-Moor* plot mightily instigating them.

The King avouched publickly, That the Nobility neither loved his honour, nor desired his continuance amongst them.

To cooll these smooking humours and breed in the King fairer hopes of his Nobles, the Lord *Maxwel* offereth, giving him ten thousand men to command (if the State thought it expedient) to invade *England* at *Salloway*, affirming the State and fortune of those who assail, to be better than theirs who are still put to their defence. The *English* forces being divided, he doubted not to stay longer on *English* ground than the Duke had done on the *Scottish*, and to effectuate something to the Kings content. The King thanking him for his offer, appointeth a Rendezvous to be at the West Marches. No proclamations are divulged for the Levies of men, but close Letters sent.

The Cardinal and the Earl of *Arran* (the one a Church-man of a mind above many Nobles, the other a Noble-man of an humilitie under any Church-man) to give false perspective to those proceedings, by sound of Trumpets, and beating of Drumms raise men openly, march toward *Haddingtoun*, and the East Borders; Whilst the Earls of *Cassiles*, *Glencarn*, Lords *Flammin*, *Sommervail*, *Arskein*, *Batons Aytoun*, *Langtoun*, *Ormessoun*, *Waughtoun*, and many others, accompanied with the Kings domestick Servants ride to the West Borders.

The night before the Road, the King himself came to *Loch-Maban*, attending the event of the incursion. Companies comming from all quarters of the Countreys about, none knowing of another, with the power of the *Scotish* Borderers, pass the Water of *Esk*, burn certain Hamlets of the *Grahams* on the very limits.

Sir *Thomas Whartoun* Warden of these Marches, not a little troubled at such a frequent assembly of the *Scotish* Riders, raising the power of the Countrey, placeth them by a little hill, where he might take a view of their forces, in good order; with him were *Bastard Dacres* and *Jack Musgrave*, two valiant Captains.

The *Scotish* Lords beholding the *English*, range themselves in a Battallion, desire to know the Kings Lieutenant General, for now it was to marshall their Companies, and every man to take him to his Charge. Presently *Oliver Saintclair* upon crossed Pikes is mounted, the Kings Banner displayed, and the Commission read in which he is designed Lieutenant, and all commanded, in the Kings name, to obey and follow him.

It hath been reported by those who were acquainted with *Oliver*, that the Commission was not read, but that at his very sight such a tumult, confused clamour, and enter shoudering of Male contents arose, their rancks were broken, the military order turned into a confusion, none so repining as the Lord *Maxwel* and the Borderers; Who if he had had patience to have heard the Commission (as *Oliver* protested) was Lieutenant, and not he, whose charge was only to present it.

The *English* who now were ready for the Fight, observing this disorder, take the advantage upon the occasion, and brake forwards with a military shout, whilst the others are in doubt whether to flee or stand, and the Guidiats and Scullons are pesse melle thronging with the foot Soldiers and they with the Horsemen. Here is a general surprize, most part willingly rendering themselves to the *English* without any shew of defence, or the slaughter of any person

son of any side. This overthrow proveth that neither arms nor the multitude and numbers of Souldiers without their love and hearts availeth any thing in a Field, yea rather they are hurtful the more in number they be, if their affection be alienated from their Commanders.

It is recorded that at this road, which was named *Solway-Moss*, every *English* had three or four *Scots* for Prisoners, and when they wanted men to take them, the women of the neighbouring Hamelet and Boys had Prisoners; the Earls of *Cassiles* and *Glencarn*, the Lords *Maxwel*, *Flammin*, *Sommer-vail*, *Olivant*, *Gray*, *Robert Areskin* Son to the Lord *Areskin*, *Oliver Saintclair*; The Lairds of *Craggy*, *Aytoun*, *Langtoun*, *Ormeistoun*, *Waughstoun*, many of the Kings Domestick Servants were taken Prisoners, brought to *London*, and remained there till after the Kings death.

The certainty of this voluntary defeat comming to the King at *Loch-Maban* (or *Carlawfroke* as others) so astonished all the powers of his mind that he neither had counsel nor resolution what to follow, neither remembring his own valour, nor the number of his Subjects yet flourishing; he remained as one distracted, and abandoned of all hopes. The Plot of the Nobles at *Falla-Moor* against his Servants, the refusing to give battel on *English* ground, made him apprehend that the whole body of his Nobility had conspired his overthrow.

The Cardinall and Earl of *Arran* comming to *Edenburgh*, he also returned; all so cast down that they were ashamed to come within sight of each other some daies.

After which, in a retired manner, he passed to *Fyffe*, and from *Hall-yards* to *Faulkland*, where he gave himself over to Sorrow. No man had access unto him, no, not his own Domesticks. Now are his thoughts busied with revenge, now with rage against his scornful Nobility: long watchings, continuall cares, and passions, abstinence from food, and recreation, had so extenuated his body, that pierced with grief, anguish, impatience, despair, he remained fixt to his bed.

In these Trances Letters come from *Lithgow* to him, That the Queen was delivered of a Daughter the eight of *December*. When he heard it was a Daughter was born, he is said to have turned his face from them that read the Letters, and sighing a farewell to the World, It will end as it began (saies he) the Crown came by a woman, and it will with one go; many miseries approach this poor Kingdome; King *Henry* will either make it his by Armes or Marriage.

The Cardinall put in his hands some blanck Papers,

of which they composed a Letter Will, which whether he subscribed or not, is uncertain. After which he said not many words which could be understood, but mused on the discomfiture of his Servants at the *Solloway-Moss*. In which fits he left this world the thirteenth of *December 1542*. the three and thirtieth year of his age and two and thirty of his Reign.

Some record he was troubled by an unkindly medicine, and that the Cardinal was conscious to it, but upon far conjectures: for the event proved that his death was not only the ruine of the Cardinal, but of the whole Church-men of the Kingdom, and frame of the Roman Religion. His body was conveyed from *Faulkland* to *Edenburgh*; the Cardinal, Earls of *Arran*, *Arguil*, *Rothess*, *Marshall*, accompanying it; and in *January* buried in the Abby Church of *Holy-rood-house*, near the body of *Magdalen* his first Queen. He left behind him many natural children; of his Marriages only one daughter, five daies old at his death, the Heir of his Kingdom and misfortunes.

This King was of a well made body and excellent mind, if it had been carefully polisht; he was of a middle stature; Nature had given him strength and ability equal to any; but by exercise he had so confirmed it, that he was able to endure any travel, and practice all feats of Arms, as his attending on Malefactors proved; for he was ordinary thought the first of his Troups who persued them, and the last that left the chase, being daring and forward. In his private affairs he was attentive and liberal, yet spared his Treasure that he should not want, and when occasion required, caring for no charges. Never man did entertain Sovereignty more familiarly, being of easie access to the meaner sort as to the great. He was studious of all good arts, naturally given to Poesie, as many of his verses yet extant testifie. He was of as great sobriety as of little continency; he was a great favourer of learned men. The poor men loved him, the great feared him; he made the rushy bushes keep the herds of Cattel; he was thankful towards his Friends, dangerous towards his Enemies. He infinitely obliged his people by establishing a Justice Court among them, and bringing all sorts of Manufactours from neighbor nations home. By the *Germans* he found the Gold Mines of *Crawford Moor*, being unknown to this part of the world before him, out of which he extracted treasure. He left his Arsenals furnisht with all sorts of arms and furniture for War. Now as in pictures not only the light but the shadow is observable, let us look upon him in all his umbrages. This Prince in his long persuit of the *Dowglasses* seems to have had a strange humour, that he could never forgive;
And

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ing as horrible an Uncle, as Nero was a son. A while after he was transported to another Vault, by the piety of his matchless Grand-child James King of Great Britain; where he was embalmed again, enshrined and his Coffin adorned with the Arms of the Kingdom, cognoscences and a Crown. With which Honours I leave him, till some famous pen, encouraged by the favours of his Royal Successours, raise his Fame from the dust of obscure Papers to Eternity.

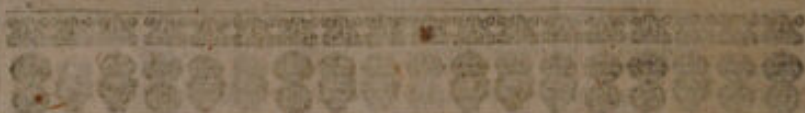


THE END.



MEMORIALS.

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THE END.



AMMO RIALS



MEMORIALLS OF STATE.

Considerations to the KING.

December

1632.



Here is nothing more dangerous to a King than to suffer Majesty, and that sacred respect which a Subject oweth him to be violated, and his Fame and Reputation lessened by other mens boldness, whose presumption may lead them forwards not onely to dally with his Person, but with his Crown. But his ears are so often guarded by these men, that he never heareth verities till he hath granted what he cannot well amend, and his wounds be incurable. If a Prince hold any thing dear it should be the Right and

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Title of his Crown, which concerneth not onely himself but his Posterity, out of which a small Jewel taken away, maketh it the less Radiant; And to all Subjects that should be as Mount *Sinai*, not to be approached. In every case we should take greater heed to what in it is hurtful, than to what is in it profitable; for what profit and commoditie any thing carrieth with it, easily presenteth it self unto us; but any one point which may hurt us, unless it be observed and carefully taken away, may overthrow and bring to nought all that hath been rightly intended.

The restoring of the Earl of *Monteith* in blood, and allowing his descent and title to the Earldome of *Strathern* is thought to be disadvantageous to the King's Majesty, and that a more dangerous blow could not be given to the Nobleman himself. We may easily conjecture of things to come and imagine them by those of the like nature which have proceeded. The Stage of the World is the same still, though in times the Actors be changed, and come about again.

For the Kings Majesty, it would be considered if *Henry* the sixth King of *England* would, if it had been in his power, reclaimed the approbation restoring in blood and allowing of the descent and title of *Richard* Duke of *York*, who openly in Parliament thereafter made claim for the Crown, as in his own right, laying down thus his title.

The Son of *Ann Mortimer* who came of *Philip* the Daughter and sole heir of *Leonel* Duke of *Clarence*, third Son to King *Edward* the third, is to be preferred by very good right in Succession of the Kingdom before the children of *John* of *Gaunt* the fourth Son, of the said *Edward* the third: but *Richard* Duke of *York* is come of *Philip* the Daughter and sole Heir of *Leonel* Duke of *Clarence*, third Son to K. *Edward* the third, then to be preferred before the children of the fourth Son who was *Henry*.

The like reason may be alleged in the Title of the Earl of *Strathern*. The children of a first marriage by the common Law are to be preferred in the Succession before the children of the second marriage; for the marrying of *Elizabeth Moor* did but legitimate and make her children to succeed after the children of the first marriage.

As for the authority of a Parliament, it would be considered, whether or not the Authority of a Parliament may confer and entail a Crown from the lawful Heir thereof, to the next apparent heirs. Or if an Oath given unto a King by mans Law should be performed, when it tendeth to the suppression of Truth and Right which stand by the Law of God. Then if one Parliament hath power to entail a Crown, whether

whither may not another Parliament upon the like considerations restore the same to the righteous heirs.

But the Subject resigneth all his right to his King. It would be considered whether a Subject may safely capitulate with his Prince, that is to say, give over and quit claim all right and title which he hath to his Sovereigns Crown, his Right being sufficient, and if by his capitulation his heirs be bound, and if it be honourable for a Prince to accept his conditions.

The trouble which *Edward Baliol* raised in *Scotland*, is yet recent to the Readers of Histories.

Notwithstanding that his Father *John Baliol* had resigned unto *Robert King of Scotland* all the right and title which he or any other of his had, or thereafter might have to the Crown of *Scotland* concerning any interest or claim which might be avouched for any cause or consideration: He, anno 1355. gave to *Edward the third, King of England*, a full resignation of his pretended Right of the Crown of *Scotland*, As before, being assisted by the said King and the confederate Gentlemen of *Scotland* in a Parliament holden at *Perth*, where he had been confirmed King of *Scotland* by the three Estates.

It would be considered if the Pope, the Kings of *Spain* or *France* after some revolutions of years, seeking to trouble the Estate and peace of this Isle, should entertain and maintain one of the Heirs of the Earls of *Strathern* (as *Queen Elizabeth* did *Don Antonio* the Prior of *Crato*, who claimed the Crown of *Portugal*, to reclaim whose Kingdome She sent the Earl of *Essex* and *Drake*) or should marry one of them to their nearest Kinswomen, and send him armed with power to claim his Title to the Crown of *Scotland*, as King *James* the fourth of *Scotland* practised upon *Perkin Warbeck*, naming himself *Richard Duke of York*; to whom he gave in marriage *Lady Katharine Gordon* Daughter to the Earl of *Huntley*, and thereafter with all his forces, to establish his said Ally in his Title invaded *England*. It would be considered whether they had a fair bridge to come over to this Isle.

It would likewise be considered if the Earl of *Strathern*, though a mean Subject, these two hundred years, having been debarred from all title to the Crown, and now by the indulgency and exceeding favour of the Prince, being restored to his descent in blood and served Heir to his great Progenitors, and indirectly as by appendices to the Crown, if either out of displeasure, or for want of means to maintain their estates, he or his should sell and dispose their Rights and Titles of the Kingdom of *Scotland* to some might

ty and Foreign Prince, such as is (perhaps this day the King of Sweden) who wanteth nothing but a title to invade a Kingdom, not knowing whither to discharge his victorious forces. It would be considered if that title disposed to that Prince were sufficient to make him King of Scotland. Or if establishing his right upon fair conditions, such as is liberty of conscience, absolution and freedom from all taxes and subsidies, the transferring of Ward lands into fewd, the people of Scotland might give him their Oath of Allegiance; or if he might redact the King of Scotland to give him satisfaction and compound for his right of the Crown of Scotland.

It would to these be considered. If times should turn away the minds of Subjects from their Prince, by superstition, sedition and absolute Rebellion, as what may not befall an inconstant ever wavering Nation? to an *Aristocratie*, *Oligarchy*, *Democratie*, or absolute *Anarchy*. If the Rebellious subjects and abused Populace might not make advantage of such Men, who draw their titles from *Evanders* mother to trouble the present times.

That nothing could be more dangerous to the Nobleman himself than this service, may be understood by the like examples.

Clouis King of France having understood that a Nobleman of *Artois* named *Eanacare* blown up by Power, had vaunted that he was come and lineally descended from *Clodian le Chevelu*, and by that same Succession was heir of the Crown of France, closed not his ears to it (saies the History) but caused extirpate that Sower of impostures and all his Race.

Henry the fourth King of England after the depofure of King *Richard* the second, kept *Edmond Mortimer* Earl of *March*, who had a just title to the Crown, under such Keepers that he could never do nor attempt any thing till he dyed. But *Henry* the seventh King of England took away *Edward Plantaginet* Duke of *Warwick* Heir to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, by reason of his jealousie of Succession to his Uncle *Edward* the fourth.

Margarite Plantaginet his sole Daughter (married to Sir *Richard Pole* knight) by *Henry* the eight restored to the Earldom of *Salisbury*, was attainted threescore and two years after her Father had suffered and was in the Tower of *London* beheaded, in whose person dyed the surname of *Plantaginet*.

Anne Plantaginet Daughter to *Edward* the fourth, being married to *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Surrey* and Duke of *Norfolk* was the ground and chief cause wherefore King *Henry* the eight, cut off the head of *Henry* Earl of *Surrey*; though the preten-

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sign your power to open all the springs of the hearts of those her most Loyal Citizens.

Yet this almost not necessary; For as the Rose at the fair appearing of the morning Sun, displayeth and spreadeth her purples; So at the very noise of your happy return to this your native Countrey; their hearts (if they could have shined through their breasts) were with joy and fair hopes made spacious. Nor did they ever in all parts feel a more comfortable heat, than the glory of your presence at this time dareth upon them.

The old forget their age and look fresh and young at the appearance of so gracious a Prince; the young bear a part in your Welcom, desiring many years of life, that they may serve you long; all have more joies than tongues. For as the words of other nations far go beyond and surpass the affection of their hearts; So in this nation the affection of their hearts is far above all they can express by words. Daign then Sir from the highest of Majesty, to look down on their lowness and embrace it; accept the homage of their humble minds; accept their gratefull zeal; and for deeds accept that great good will which they have ever carryed to the high deserts of your Ancestors; And shall ever to your own, and your Royal Race, whilst those rocks shall be overshadowed with buildings, buildings inhabited by men, and while men be induced, either with counsel or courage, or enjoy any peice of Reason, Sense, or Life.

An Apologetical Letter.

March 2. 1635.

MY LORD,

IN a time when men for reading of Papers concerning State are challenged, it must be a great hazard to write them, and a greater to send them from home, and the most to send them to one so near the Helm as is your Lordship, who the next day (perhaps) may put in the Princes hands what is sent him. And then, though what is set down may be free of great faults, yet must it pass and be understood as it pleaseth the Prince to construe it. But what *Marius Geminus* said to *Julius Caesar*, may be said to King *Charles*; *Caesar, qui apud te audent dicere, magnitudinem tuam ignorant; qui non audent, humanitatem.* And writing to your Lordship I know to whom I write. Thus the way of glory lying neer the Gates of danger, I have adventured this sheet of Paper of which I beseech your Lordship to be both Judge and Patron.

What

What a noise hath been raised in this Countrey by prosecuting a piece of writing, supposed to be derogatory to the Honour of the Kings Majesty! No times have been without such men. Wise men keep their thoughts locked up in the Cabinets of their Breasts, and suffer the faults of times patiently; Fools rail, cry out, but amend nothing. What ever advise hath been given for the putting of Libellers to the extremity of Law, I would say (withall humble respect to grave Statesmen) that in a matter of a Calumnie and reproach with Subjects, a Prince can do nothing more fitting his own fame and reputation, than to slight and contemn them, as belonging nothing to him; and that twere better to neglect, than be too curious in searching after the Authors. So *Theodosius*, *Honorius Arcadius* were wont to say, if any Man speak ill of the Emperour, if he do it of lightness, it is to contemned; if of madness, to be pittied; if of injury, to be remitted. And *Alexander the Great* used to say, *Regium est benefacere & male audire*; or as *Plutarch* reporteth it, *Regium est a quibus male audias, magis esse iis beneficium*. *Nero* (otherwise a terrible Prince) when that *Pasquil* was given out against him?

*Quis neget Aeneæ magna de stirpe Neronem?
Sustulit hic Matrem, sustulit ille Patrem.*

Or as *DION* citeth it,

Νερω, Ορεστη, Αλκμαον, Μιτροκτυον.
Nero, Orestes, Alcmaon, Matricida.

He took no notice of it, followed not the Writers with any punishment, sought them not, as ye find in *Suetonius*, *Et quosdam ad Judicem delatos ad Senatum, affici graviore poena prohibuit*. Writings which we scorn and make none account, of themselves vanish and turn into nought. If we chafe and fret, it would appear that we have been therein touched, and vively see in them our own faults and misdemeanor taxed and laid open.

If these Papers for the Kings honour were not to be seen and read, or if they did derogate to the fame of the Nobles, why were they not suppressed and hidden? but is this the way to suppress and hide them? to imprison, arraign, banish, execute the persons near whom they are found? or is it not rather to turn them a piece of the Story of the Time to make such a noise about them, and by seeking to avoid the smoak to fall into the fire? what we would most evite and shun, to be the Authors to bring upon our own heads?

What

What gained Queen *Elizabeth* the twenty three of her Reign, by cutting off the hands of *Stubbes* and *Page* on a Scaffold for writing that Book against her marriage with the Duke of *Anjou*, save that out of horror of that new and unpractised punishment, the people acknowledged her to be the right and not uncertain daughter of King *Henry* the eight, and she began to be feared, where before she was beloved of her Subjects; whom a people fear they hate, and whom they hate they wish taken away. A Prince should be more violent in revenging other mens quarrels than his own. That unfortunate Duke of *Buckingham* in the time of *Richard* the third, could make good use, against the Succession of the Race of *Edward* the fourth, in his Speech to the Commons of *London*, by remembring them of the strange proceedings of King *Edward* against a Merchant named *Burdet*: who dwelling at the sign of the Crown, and having said to his Son, that after his death he would make him Heiritor of the Crown, meaning his own house, was for this Tale in four hours after quartered, which blot is eternally fixed to that Prince.

In the Reign of King *Richard* the third, who had ever known that Pasquil against three of his Courtiers, *Lonell*, *Ratcliff*, and *Catsby*,

*The Rat, the Cat, and Lonel that Dog,
Rule all England under the Hog.*

If his tyranny had not been mightily extended against that poor Gentleman *Collingburn* the Maker of it? Ye will say, it is in a Princes power to suppress such Papers by Authority; That is the only way to make all men seek them, and being found highly prize them. *Tacitus* telleth us of certain verses of *Fabricius Veiento* against Church-men and Senatours, which were condemned to be burnt; as long as the reading and finding of them was dangerous, they were much sought for, and with danger read: but being afterwards licentiate to be read, and the liberty of having them obtained, they were forgotten and no man cared for them.

No Prince, how great soever, can obliſh Pens, nor will the Memorials of ages be extinguished by present power; the posterity rendering to every one, his due honour and blame. It is true that great men should direct their great care to Fame and hold nothing more dear unto them; and he who contemneth it, neglecteth those actions by which it is acquired: But it is pittie men should be more careful and studious of fame for times to come, in which they are not, than of honesty in the present times in which they live.

Some-

Sometimes it is great wisdom in a Prince not to reject and disdain them who freely tell him his duty, and open to him his misdemeanours to the Common-wealth, and the surmises and umbrages of his people and Council for the amending disorders, and bettering the form of his Government. As if a man should tell King *Charles*, That there is none in all his Kingdoms here can reckon himself Lord of his own goods amongst so many taxes and tailages, so much pilling and polling. So that substance is dayly plucked and pilled from honest men to be lashed out amongst unthrifts, that as *Thucydides* writes of the great plague in his time at *Athens*, Men seeing no hope of safety spent all they had in one night: So the uncertainty of enjoying and holding what they have for the present drawes the thrifty and unthrifty to one end, for no man being sure of Lands, less of moneyes, every man is turned in a desperate carelesness of his estate.

As to tell him also about this Subject who is the subject of this Letter, the People say, Kings seeking Treason shall find Land, and seeking Land shall find Treason. The denial of a Princes desire was the destruction of an innocent *Naboth*; the voice of the people should not be kept up from the ears of a Prince.

As to unfold to a King, if Usury be not lawful at all (for it is against Nature that money should beget money, and not tolerate by the Mosaical Law, and in *Ezekiel*, cap. 18. v. 13. it is reckoned amongst the roaring sins, such as are Adulterie and bloodshed) it being a sin in the persons of subjects, it is a greater sin in the person of a Prince; for any sin is greater in the person of a Prince, then in the persons of subjects: As sin was worse and greater in Angels than men. Nothing is profitable to a Prince which is not joined with honor; and the State of Kings unless it stand in purenes and fidelity, it cannot subsist in power.

As to tell King *Charles*, what a strange thing it is to swear a man for the true value of his own Substance. Since the valuing of Subjects Lands and Rents, Rents were never less, nor the Lands worse; a secret scourge of God having followed it, the Countrey scarce affording bread to the Labourers of it.

Remember *Dauids* numbring the people. In the times of King *Henry* the eight, *Regnante Cardin. Volseio*, this was held uncouth, strange and terrible; and no wonder if men scare and start at it now, under a Prince of so meek a Spirit, so innocently good: who preferreth peace before war, rest before business, honesty before profit. None of all his kingdom, no, not one being more holy, more chaste, nor a better man; in whom raigneth shamefastness and modesty and

Patience, taking all worldly crosses in good part: never gaping for glory, nor thirsting after riches: but only studying the health of his soul, peace of his Kingdoms, and how to advance the holy Church, and restore her to her first Rents and integrity. But God knoweth what he hath predestinated and ordained for the Scourge of this Country, against whose Ordinance prevaileth no counsel.

A Prince should be advertised that the hatred and distast of mens present estates and fortunes setteth them on work and maketh them exceeding earnest to seek novations; for finding themselves plunged in the beggarie of a miserable estate, as many do believe, it turneth not them base, nor keepeth them under, but raiseth in them a mad desire to change their fortune; and this hath been the ensign of Male-content to attempt and enterprize dangerous matters; for it hath often been found that nothing hath sooner armed a people than poverty, and poverty hath never so often been brought upon a Nation by the unfruitfulness of the Earth, by dilasters of Seas, and other human accidents, as by the Avarice of the Officers and Favourites of Princes; who are brought foolishly to believe that by tearing of the skins of of the flock they shall turn the Shepherd rich. It is no property of a good Shepherd to shear often his flock, and ever to milk them. Nor is it of a Prince to gall and perpetually afflict a people by a terrible Exchequer. *Brutorum se Regem facit qui premit suos.* Now in such Theams it were not evil for a Prince to read *Jan Marianai* and *George Buchanans* piece *de jure Regni apud Scotos*, for his own private and the publick good.

Princes have in their actions this disadvantage, that in matters of wrong and injuries concerning their Subjects, though they sometimes suffer, by reason of their power, being thought stronger, they are ever esteemed to do the wrong, which should move them to abstain from all violent courses, and think really their Subjects losses are their own.

Ye will then say, the case of Princes is pittiful if Writers of infamous Libels be not rigorously punished; without all question the Law is just and necessary against them. But in some cases good Princes never follow the rigour and extremity of punishment set down by their Laws, no, not against the naughtiest Subjects, and especially when the case concerneth their own particulars. There is much to be considered in the convoy of such Libels: If they contain Truths there is small wrong in such papers, as to call *Mary Magdalen* a Sinner, *Matthew* a Publican, *Thomas* a Misbeliever, *Paul* a Persecutor, *Peter* a Denyer of his Master, and the rest fugitives from him, and these are to be slighted and past over.

If they contain mixed truths and apparences, they may be neglected; If they admit no interpretation, but true and flat railing, then is a Princes patience to be tryed, and the Libel to be scorned. If they propound novelty and causes of sedition upon apparent grounds, they are to be answered, and by good reason to be overthrown. If they be presented by way of Supplications for redressing of errors in the State, it is a question whether they be Libels or not. That Supplication of *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester* to *King Henry the sixth of England* against the Cardinal of *Winchester* Archbishop of *York* may have place amongst Libels; for the King is taxed there of notable dotage. As that by the counsel of the Cardinal, he had set at Liberty the King of *Scots*, suffered his Jewels and household-stuff to be sold, granted the Cardinal a Charter of Pardon for taking up his Rents, which were sufficient to have maintained the wars in *France* many years. The setting of the Duke of *Orleanse* at liberty, against the Duke of *Burgundy* the great friend of the *English*, and many other points. Yet this being done by way of Supplication, for redress of wrongs in the State, he was not threatned for (perhaps) verity, but remitted to the Council, and what for fear, and what for favor (saith the *English* History) the whole matter was winked at touching the Duke, and nothing said against the Cardinal. *Miseria summa ubi de injuria conqueri pro delicto habetur.*

These who set their Prince on work to follow and persue such an idle piece of Paper, if they had fair Judges, and powerful enemies neer the Court, may themselves be brought within compass of that same punishment, which they would have laid upon others; as *Perillus* was brought to take an Essay of his own brazen Bull: for no better are they which relate, divulgate and are occasioners to have infamous Libels published, than they which write them. And these men have done what in them lay to make that Paper publike, and have recorded in the *Annals* of this Kingdom to all ages, what should have been smothered in the darkest pits of Oblivion. They have often assembled the Kings Majesties Subject; to the great charges and vain attendance of many Noblemen and Barons to see their passions put forward. They have busied the Prince to condemn others by power (a Minister of their attempts) and not purge himself to posterity; for such a Paper should have been answered by a Pen, not by an Ax. There is no Prince living, no, nor dead, but Subjects have and do both write and speak of after their fantasies. *Augustus* in a Letter to *Tiberius*, *Noli in hac re indagare et nimium indignari quemquam esse qui de me loquatur male; satis est enim se hoc habemus ne quis malefacere possit.* And

Tiberius in the beginning of his reign (though after he killed *Cremutius Codrus* for words) was wont to say, *in Civitate libera linguam quoque liberam esse debere.* Wise Princes have never troubled themselves much about talkers; weak spirits cannot suffer the liberty of judgements, nor the indiscretion of tongues. To strive to restrain them, is the work of busie Bodies, who would fain have somewhat to do, but know not what, nor how to help *Domitian* to kill gnats with his Dagger; having won points and conclusions heretofore in the State beyond their hopes, they begin to foster great and shameful hopes beyond the reach of all obtaining. A Prince should be such towards his Subjects as he would have God eternal towards him, who full of mercy spareth peopled Cities, and darteth his Thunders amongst the vast and wilde Mountains.

To ARABELLA Countess of Lothian.

Madam,

AS those Antients who when they had given over with credit any facultie wherein they excelled, were wont to offer the Tools and Instruments of their Art to the Shrine of some Deity: My Musical recreations giving place to more laborious, serious, (my Lute these many daies (like my mind) lying out of tune, keeping no harmony in perfect discord) I offer these airs and tabulature to your Ladiships harmonious Virtues; and to whom could they more deservedly appertain, than unto her whose goodness of nature, and eminent known virtues of mind, may justly intitle the onely Grace and Muse of our Northern Climate. Though the Gift be not much worth, I hope your Ladiship will daign to accept it as if it were a greater and more precious from a Giver brought already in admiration of your Ladiships worth, and who desireth nothing more than to remain

Your Ladiships to command.

W. DRUMMOND.

To Isabella Countess of Perth.

Madam,

YOUR Courtesie hath prevented me, it being mine to offer you thanks, both for esteeming me worthy so honourable a Task, and for measuring those lines according

ding to affection, and not their worth; for if they had any, it was all (as the Moon hath her light) borrowed from the Rayes of your Ladiships own invention. But this quality becometh well your sweet disposition, and the generosity of that Noble Stem of which you have your birth; as doth the erecting of that notable Monument to your all-worthy Lord; by the which ye have not onely obliged all his kindred now living, but in ages to come the unborn posterity to render you immortal Thanks. Your Desert and good opinion of me have by a gracious violence (if I can be so happy as to do you service) won me to remain, your Ladiships

Ever to Command,

W. DRUMMOND.

To the Right Honourable JOHN Earl of
P E A R T H.

My Noble LORD,

THough as *Glaurus* saies to *Diomed* in *Homer*,
Like the Race of Leaves, the Race of Man is,

that deserves no question: nor receives his being any other breath; the Wind in *Autumn* strowes the Earth with old leaves, then the Spring the Woods with new indews; yet I have ever thought the knowledge of kinred, and the Genealogies of the antient families of a Countrey, a matter so far from contempt, that it deserveth highest praise. Herein consisteth a part of the knowledge of a mans own self. It is a great spur to virtue to look back on the worth of our line. In this is the memory of the dead preserved with the living: being more firm and honourable than any Epitaph. The living know that band which tyeth them to others. By this man is distinguished from the reasonless, and the noble of Men from the baser sort. For it often falleth out, though we cannot tell how, for the most part that generosity followeth good Birth and Parentage. This moved me to essay this Table of your Lordships house, which is not inferiour to the best in this Isle and greatest. It is but roughly (I confesse) hewen, nakedly limmed, and after better informations to be amended. In Pieces of this kind, who
doth

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the happy event of your late danger? but yet the apprehension of what might have fallen forth (if Providence had not otherwise disposed) doth still with a pensive fear possess their minds. It was too much hazarded in a point of Honour; why should true Valour have answered fierce Barbarity, Nobleness Arrogancy, Religion Impiety, Innocency Malice? The disparagement being so vast. Was it for knowing this when ye left us, that ye graved with your *Diamond* in a Window;

*Frail Glass thou bearest this name as well as I,
And none doth know in which it first shall dye.*

And had ye then to venter to the hazard of a Combate the exemplary of virtue, and the Muses Sanctuary? the lives of twenty such as his who hath fallen, in Honours Ballance would not counterpoise your one. Ye are too good for these times, in which, as in a time of Plague, men must once be sick, and that deadly, ere they can be assured of any safety. Would I could perswade you in your sweet walks at home to take the prospect of Court Shipwracks; forgive mine importunity; your many courtesies in my behalf, and the World, which is a Witness of them, force me to bear a part in all your Fortunes, and ever, whilst I remain myself to be,

To serve you,

February 10.

1620.

W. Drummond.

To the Right Honourable Earl of L.

My Noble Lord,

OF that duty I ow to your Lordship, and love to your Honourable Father, I have adventured to bear a part in his Obsequies, a work I must confess profuse; no verses of mine, nor any others, having power to add any thing to his noble Memory, being so strongly upholden by your Lordship, and his other excellent children, that it is like to be contemporary with the World. For whatsoever hath now failed of the honour I intended, I beseech your Lordship to accept my serviceable and infallible love for all supplement. If your Lordship esteem these among the Scutcheons, Colours, and other day-lasting Ornaments of the Funeral pomp, I shall hold them sufficiently

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To the Learned and Worthy Gentle-woman.

Worthy M.

I should be too ambitious, I will not say arrogant, if I thought that honour, which you give me in your delicate Verses to be due to the honoured, and not rather to the honourer. They reflect and turn back unto your self (as to a more renowned wonder) that praise by desert, which ye bestow upon me of your meer courtesie. Alas my Muses are of no such value to deserve the blazon of so pregnant and rare a wit. Perhaps ye raised them to show the highness of your spirit, which ever transcendeth mean measures or to make known how excellently ye can praise any thing that you please. But howsoever (praise being the reward of virtue, and proceeding from so sound a judgement, and one so praise-worthy) I will think hereafter my Muses worthy praise, because ye held them such, or if they were such before, that they were such because they were ordained to be praised and loved of you. I can but admire your ingine and thank your courtesie, and wish that time and fortune may prove so gracious, accomplishing my desires, to make me know how to acquite them, till which occasion as ever you have me,

Your most

To his Worthy Friend, S. G. K.

SIR,

When out of curiosity this last week I had entred these large and spacious Galleries, in which the Fair of St. German is kept, and had viewed the diverse Merchandize and Wares of the many nations at that Mart, above the rest I was much taken with the daintiness of the many Pourtraicts there to be seen. The devices, Posies, Ideas, Shapes, Draughts, of the Artificers were various, nice, and pleasant. Scarce could the wandring thought light upon any Storie, Fable, Gayetie, which was not here represented to the view. If *Cebes* the *Theban* Philosopher made a Table hung in the Temple of *Saturn*, the Argument of his rare *Moralities*, and *Jovius* and *Marini*, the Pourtraicts in their Galleries and Libraries the subject of some books; I was

K k

brought

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On a Table there was a horse tumbling on his back with his four feet towards the Heaven, which was thought to be *Sejanus* so fatal to his Masters, being so proportionable and to the life painted, a *German* offered Gold for him, but he accused the Painter that he had not painted him running: which the Painter easily amended by turning up of the other side of the Table: so small a distance is between the extremities of mortall things. So with little pains a countenance laughing is made to weep, and one weeping to laugh. Whose thoughts are so sad and fixed to the cares of this World, which could not have been sequestered for a time from them, and delighted with the aspect of the countenances of the Ladies of the differing Climates of the Globe of this Earth, represented unto us as the blazing asterisms of Heaven? The *Spanish* seeming proud and disdainful, but that her eye spoke somewhat else, and her pale colour approaching to ashes, did show she harboured languishing perturbations. The *French* looking Courteous and toward, but such courtesie and towardness seemed not to entertain base imaginations: The *English* mild and humble with such eyes as *Venus* used to smile with in the daies of *Homer*. The *Venetian* Lady appeared the Noblest Lover, for she neither thundered despair nor promised hope, yet did she lend her ear to the soul-charming sounds of a Lute. The *Roman* was almost naked from the waste upwards, discovering the Sistering Apples of her *Breast*, and what might be, without a blush, seen, which would have rowled old *Nestor*. The *Græcian* resembled *Our English*, but that her face was more Round; She wore on her head a *Garland*, which made her looks more grave than the *Others*. The *Turkish* differed little from the *Roman*, only She somewhat appeared more *Thais* like. The *Moorish* had her eyes black, rolling and wanton, and her face was as black as her eyes. Where (who could think it, save he who did see it?) by the comely proportion of her face, her shining hair enriched with Jewels, and her ears beautified with Gemms, she was near as pleasant (beauty mustering it self in blackness and a comely behaviour) as those others of *Europe*. I had almost forgotten the *Belgick* and these neighbour Countreys, in whom the pure natural colours of beauty appeared. The first to show the lightness of her sex, was all in Feathers, the others differed not much from her but was further off from *Art*, and looked more Countrey-like.

Not far from those was *Cassandra*, her haire so covering her face that *Lycophron* might well have known her. The *Sybel*s by her sighed out their Prophecies.

To these was joined the Picture of a yongg Ladie, whose

hair drew neer the colour of *Amber*, but with such a bright lustre that it was above *Gold* or *Amber*, her eyes were somewhat green, her face round, where the *Roses* strove to surpass the *Lillies* of her Cheecks, and such an one she was limmed as *Apelles* would have made choise of for the beauty of *Greece*. She was said to be the *Astrea* of the *Marquesse D'Ursee*.

Many famous battails of the antients were represented, some of the later times, above all others the Crafts-men had striven to shew to the life the Battel of *Le Panto*, the flying *Turks* and following *Christians*. Some *Gallias* made a sport to the winds, others all in flames in the midst of the Seas; the divers postures of fighting and perishing Souldiers with the scattered Oars, Planks and Ensigns, might have made some dream they were amidst these though in quietness, and one the Seas whilst they were safe on ground. Many Towns were here to be travailed thorough at an easie rate, *Rome*, *Naples*, *Florence*, *Constantinople*, *Vienne*, and without passing the Seas, *London* and *Venice*.

Here were many double Pictures, the first view shew old men and young Misers gathering carefully, the second view shew young men and prodigals spending riotously, with *stultitiam patiuntur opes*. Churchmen and grave Senatours consulting and seriously deliberating the one face of the Picture represented, the other Fools dancing, Souldiers dicing and fighting. A Lady weeping over her dead Husband, accompanied with many Mourners, the first view, the second represented her second Nuptials, Nymphs and Gallants revelling naked, and going to Bed.

Now when I had considered all (for these Galleries were a little All, if ye please) casting mine eyes aside I beheld on a fair Table the Pourtraicts of two which drew my thoughts to more seriousness than all the other. The first clad in a Sky-coloured Mantle bordered with some red, was laughing, and held out his finger by way of demonstration in scorn to another in a sable Mantle, who held his arms a cross, declined his head pittifully and seemed to shed tears. The shewed that he was *Democritus*, the other that he was *Heraclitus*. And truly considering all our actions except those which the Service and Adoration of God Almighty, they are either to be lamented or laughed at, and man is alwaies a Fool, except in Misery, which is a Whit-Stone of Judgment.

PARIS,
Febr. 12.

To

To S. W. A.

SIR,

THe promise given by me to a dying friend, shall at this time I hope excuse mine importunity. He requested me to remember his love to you, and that desire he ever had to do you service. And though dying so lively expressed this affection that who would set it in Paper had need of his own eloquence. This remembrance he left, made me to be in this his Executor in delivering this Legacie. Some Papers he left also concerning some of your affairs, which because death prevented his delivering of them to me, I think are loosed in the Stuff of his Cabinet. Your absence increased greatly that Melancholy which bereft us of him. If any thing more pretious had been left to my Trust, ye might have been assured it had been delivered to you by your

W. DRUMMOND.

To the truly Noble S. R. K. Gentleman of the Kings Bed Chamber.

SIR,

HOW ever fortune turn her Wheel I find you still your self, and so ballasted with your own worth, that ye may out-dare any Storm. This is that Jewel which neither change of Court, nor Climates, can rob you of; of what is yours, ye have lost nothing. By this Quadran I have ever measured your height; neither here could the vapours of Court make me err.

Long since I learned not to esteem of any golden Butterflies there, but as of Counters, whose Places give them onley worth. Ye are born to act brave parts on this Theatre of the World, as your Prince is wise, so I am assured he is well read in Man, and knows ye are not one to be lost. What know ye to what end that Sovereign Wisdom, who hath hitherto been so strong a Defence unto you, hath removed you from your Countrey? By this means ye may return more welcome, more beloved, and with greater honor than when you left her. How oft hath plaintful means brought men to that happiness, which in their prosperity they never could reach in their thoughts nor expect? Now since
your

your departure I verily think all our life to be but a Dream, and that God hath placed our happiness elsewhere. He is onely miserable and wretched who holdeth himself such: as that man onely blessed who is content with a little. Happiness consisteth neither in honour nor riches, but in an equality and moderation of Desires. Forgive my free writing, I have not had leisure to vail my thoughts, your Brothers departing being so unexpected.

W. DRUMMOND.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Perth.

My Noble Lord,

After a long inquiry about the Arms of your Lordships Antient House, and the turning of sundry Books of Impresaes and Herauldry, I found your UNDES famous and very honourable.

In our neighbour Countrey of England they are born, but inversed upside down, and diversified. Torquato Tasso in his *Rinaldo* maketh mention of a Knight who had a Rock placed in the Waves with the Word *Rompe ch' il percote*. And other hath the Seas waves with a Syren rising out of them, the word *Bella Maria*, which is the name of some Courtezan. Antonio Perenotto, Cardinal Gravella had for an Impresa the Sea, a Ship in it, the word *Durate* out of the first of the *Aeneades*, *Durate et vosmet rebus servate secundis*. Tomaso de Marini Duca di terra nova had for his Impresa the Waves with a Sun over them, the Word *Nunquam siccabitur astu*. The Prince of Orange used for his Impresa the Waves with an Halcyon in the midst of them, the word, *Mediis tranquillis in undis*, which is rather an Embleme than Impresa because the figure is in the word. By reason of your Lordships name and the long continuance in your House to none they appertain more rightly than to your Lordship. Drum is in the old Celtique and British Language an Height, and Onde in all the Countreys almost of Europe a Wave; which word is said to have bin given a in Storm by Margarine Queen of Scotland to a Gentleman who accompanied her, the first of your Lordships House. But to make an Inquiry in surnames were now too long.

W. Drummond.

To the truly Noble S. R. K.

Contentments are never so really Contentments as when they come after some calamity.

----- Afflictions meet

And mingling with our Joyes make them more sweet.

After your late danger and long absence by your kindly returning to your Countrey and Recovery of losse of favours, this hath doubled it self: We erre often by deeming those things hurtful, which are but changes for our greater Good; Crosses serve for many uses, and more than Magistracies decipher the Man. Brave minds like lamps are discerned when they are canopyed with the night of affliction: and like Rubies give the fairest lustre when they are rubbed. The sight of so many stately Towns and differing manners of Men, the conquest of such friends abroad, and tryall of the seat home, the leaving of your Remembrance so honourable to after times, have made you more happy in your distress, than if, like another *Endymion*, ye had slept away that swift course of daies in the embracements of your Mistress the Court. Forgive my Comparison, for if Courts be changing Moons; why should not favorites be *Endymions*? I write often unto you, for that in way of friendship I had rather be charged for super-abundancy than defect: from him who is no more his own than by respect and affection yours.

W. Drummond.

To his much honoured friend M. A. J. Physitian to the
K I N G.

It is more praise-worthy in Noble and excellent things to know something, though little, than in mean and ignoble matters to have a perfect knowledg. Amongst all those rare Ornaments of the mind of Man, *Poesie* hath had a most eminent place, and been in high esteem, not only at one time, and in one Climate, but during all times and through those parts of the world where any ray of humanity and civility hath shined. So that she hath not unworthily deserved the name of the Mistress of humane life, the height of Eloquence, the quintessence of knowledge, the loud Trumpet of Fame, the language of the Gods. There is not any thing

thing endureth longer: *Homers Troy* hath outlived many *Republikes*, and both the *Roman* and *Gracian* Monarchies; she subsisteth by her self; and after one demeaner and continuance her beauty appeareth to all ages. In vain have some men of late (Transformers of every thing) consulted upon her Reformation, and endeavoured to abstract her to *Metaphysical Ideas*; and *Scolastical Quiddities*, denuding her of her own habits, and those Ornaments with which she hath amused the world some thousand years. *Poesie* is not a thing that is yet in the finding and search, or which may be otherwise found out, being already condescended upon by all Nations, and as it were established *jure Gentium*, amongst *Greeks*, *Romans*, *Italians*, *French*, *Spaniards*. Neither do I think that a good Piece of *Poesie*, which *Homer*, *Virgil*, *Ovid*, *Petrarch*, *Bartas*, *Ronsard*, *Boscan*, *Garcilasso* (if they were alive) and had that language, could not understand, and reach the sense of the writer. Suppose these men could find out some other new *Idea* like *Poesie*, it should be held as if Nature should bring forth some new *Animal*, neither Man, Horse, Lyon, Dog, but which had some Members of all, if they had been proportionably and by right Symetry set together. What is not like the Antients and conform to those Rules which hath been agreed unto by all times, may (indeed) be something like unto *Poesie*, but is no more *Poesie* than a Monster is a man. Monsters breed admiration at the first, but have ever some strange loathsomness in them at last. I deny not but a *Mulet* is more profitable than some Horses, yet is it neither Horse nor Ass, and yet it is but a Mulet. There is a Taile told of a poor miserable Fellow accused of Bestiality; and he at his *Arraignment* confessed, That it was not out of any evil intention he had done it, but onely to procreat a Monster, with which (having nothing to sustain his life) he might win his bread going about the Countrey. For the like cause it may be thought these men found out their new *Poesie* differing from the Matters, Manners, Rules of former ages; either they did not see the way of *Poesie* or were affraid to enter it. The verses of *Camillus Quernus* as they are imitated by *Strada* seem very plausible and to admiration to some, but how far they are off right *Poesie* children may guess. These mens new conceptions approach nearer his, than to the Majesty and Statelinefs of the great Poets. The contempt and undervaluing of verses hath made men spare their travel in adorning them; but *Poesie*, as it hath overcome ignorance, at last will overcome envy and contempt. This I have been bold to write unto you, not to give you any instruction, but to manifest mine obedience to your request.

W. D.

To

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Sterlin.

WHEN the pittiful news came of so dear Funerals, though I had an intention to have written to your Lordship, I restrained my self, both because your wound was flagrant, and that I had not an argument of comfort, which was not your own. Nothing is now left me but to manifest that the sense of this loss could not but perplex him grievously who never made any difference between your fortunes and his own. I hold my self Copartner of all your Grievs as I have been of your prosperities. I know your Fatherly affliction, I know too your constancy, which being seasoned with piety, will not suffer you to repine at that which is the determinate will of God. Your erudition and experience instruct you, that such accidents should be taken in a good part, and chearfully, which are not incident to us alone, and which by our sighs, tears, complaints, we may not evite and put far from us; ye must not attend till time mitigate your languor, for this do the vulgar sort of men, with *sola dies poterit tantum lenire dolorem*. A wise man should prevent and anticipate time, over-run newborn Grief, which is an ungrateful Guest, thrusting out and ransacking the Masters of their Inn. I who am conscious to your patience and wisdom, am assured ye have performed all this already, upon which confidence I will leave off to trouble you further, or lay a heavier burthen and needless task upon my self.

W.Drummond.

To-----

SHOULD ye think to escape this Enemy of Virtue, *Fortune*, when she never spareth the most Worthy? who hath ever yet in many excellencies been eminent, whom she hath not either after one fashion or other, it not trampled yet tossed? and make not a long search in the old ages of the world, and through the Mists of *Antiquity*, but look upon our own Times, and our Fathers. Ye have *Sidney* cropped in the vigour of his Youth by a murdering Bullet; *Rawleigh* brought to a fatal Scaffold; *la Nove*, with the Marquess D' *Ursee* complaining in miserable Prisons; *Tasso* famishing in the like Thraldom; the two Counts of *Mirandula* Spectacles

cles of Pitty and Cruelty, the one by too soon a Death (if death can be too soon) the other by being assassinated by his neerhst kinsmen. As if Excellencies were the only Object of Disasters, and some secret influence laboured to make the bravest of men and the basest equal. Or that the superiour powers thought Glory to belong only to them, and no praise-worthy Actions should befall poor Mortals. Yet should they not envy silly men a dusty honour, which in some small moments of time vanisheth, and reacheth no further than the narrow bounds of some few Climates of this small Globe of the Earth. We may doubt whether Excellencies and Heroical Virtues were to be desired with so many dangers and miseries lacking them, or a homebred, untaught, rude *Plebeian* life.

W. DRUMMOND.

To S. W. A.

SIR,

MY silence this time past proceeded no waies of any forgetfulness of you, but from my many new cares, and sorrows. The loss of so many friends this season hath estranged me from my self, and turned my mirth into mourning; what civil arms and discord have performed in other kingdoms of *Europe*, a still mortality hath done in this. So many Funerals these many years have not been seen as in this one. There are few bands of kinred, societies, acquaintances, friendship, which by death are not broken here, without respect of Age, vigour, ranck, quality; and justly this mortality might claim the name of Pestilence, if the Dead were deprived of customary burial. Well have some Astrological Divines guessed that this year should be the great Judgement: What is recorded of the years 100. and 120. that Church-yards were not ample enough to contain the dead bodies, but that new ground was digged up, is true in this; and what of the year 1348. that the third of mankind was swept from the Earth: we may say that though this Countrey hath not lost the third, yet that the Almighty providence hath taken away the tenth part of the People. This is (perhaps) a part of that Judgement which the late blazing lights of Heaven did signifie unto us, the defects of the Sun, besides the malignant influences of other *Celestial* Bodies. This one year is enought to make men hereafter if not altogether believe, yet fear *Astrological* Predictions, which

which though they fail in particulars, yet strangely hold true in some generals. Heavens I hope shall preserve you *ad molliora et meliora tempora*; to be a witness and Recorder of their Just Proceedings on this Globe of the Earth, for the Good of your self, your Friends, and all that love you.

1623.

W. Drummond.

The Oath of a KNIGHT.

I shall fortifie and defend the true holy Catholique and Christian Religion presently possessed at all my Power.

I shall be loyal and true to my Sovereign Lord the King his Majesty, and do honour and reverence to all Orders of Chivalrie and to the noble office of Arms.

I shall fortifie and defend Justice to the uttermost of my power, but feed or favour.

I shall never flie from the Kings Majesty my Lord and Master, or his Lieutenant in time of battel or medly with dishonour.

I shall defend my native Countrey from all aliens and strangers at all my power.

I shall maintain and defend the honest Adoers and Quarrels of all Ladies of Honour, Widows, Orphans, and Maids of good Fame.

I shall do diligence, wherever I hear tell there is any Traytours, Murderers, Rovers, and Masterfull Theeves and Outlaws, that suppress the Poor, to bring them to the Law at all my Power.

I shall maintain and defend the Noble and gallant State of Chevalrie with Horfes, Harnesses, and other Knightly Apparel to my Power.

I shall be diligent to enquire and seek to have the knowledge of all Articles and points touching or concerning my duty contained in the Book of Chevalrie.

All and sundry the Premisses I oblige me to keep and fulfil, so help me God by my one hand, and by God himself.

To

L 12

To his loving Cousin-----

IF wishes could have place or prevail, I wish ye could be moved to separate your self from the frequent conversation and company of that envious Gentleman, otherwise keep your self so close and secret in your demeanour, that of your chief and most Sovereign actions he be altogether ignorant. All other evils may be remedied, envy excepted; which, though they have the worst that are affected with it, yet as a plague it doth hurt to all who approach it. Give me an ambitious man, though he were of a more transcendent conceit than Pride her self, if I render him imagined honour, praise him, use him with all due respects, I shall in a little time turn him my friend. Place me with a *Damouret*, if I cope not with him, if I praise him in the presence of his Mistress, he will be ready to perform like duties to me. If I shall converse with an avaritious, a little gain will win him to me: onely the envious with nothing is satisfied nor appeased, no drug can cure that plague, if thou wouldest amend it, it must be with thine own life. There remaineth no way to make him thine, save by turning miserable, that thus he may pitty thee. The envious doth not mark and observe any good in another, but sitteth onely imperfections, and setting a part conditions and qualities, which are praise-worthy in person, turneth his eyes to those few blemishes which may be reprehended and amended. Each other Vice seemeth humane: Envy the Vice and Sin of Devils. A strange gangren of a perverse mind, that others happiness should turn it miserable.

What I have else to advertise you of, expect in my next.

W. Drummond.

December 6.

1623.

To S. M. D.

IT is much argued amongst those men, who will have a reason of every thing, why good men ordinarily are deserted of Fortune, and many evils arise to preferments. The first answer is, that lewd, bold men have strong fantasies, and attempt upon many divers matters, which good men by their bashfulnesse and towardnesse never essay to reach. The next answer is, That lewd men suffer themselves

selves to be guided by nature, or the starry influences, or rather (being Fools) give themselves over (like Beasts) to be carried by their appetites, and the virtuous are led by reason which often contrachecketh it self, and by long meditation and advise what to do, leaveth off all doing: and suffereth others in the interim to carry the Garland; ye have spent now many years at Court, and yet that Clock which hath strook ten to others, is still pointing at one or two to you. Have you not yet taken a distasting and Society of that old Mistress of yours the Court? her long delay in preferring you tells you are too honest. Me thinks ye should have a desire to recreate your self at last in your native Countrie with the remembrances of passed Contentments at Court, as your Kinsmen here have a longing after so long a time to see you, and unanimously now salute you.

May 12.

1630.

W. Drummond.

To his loving Friend A. Cunningham L.
of Barnes.

THIS is no small Miserie of us Islanders that, as exiled, we can not take a view of Gods fair and spacious Earth without crossing the stormy, braking and deceitful Seas; And it is no less a miserie here in this part of our Island, that can hardly repair unto you *demi-Islanders* without dancing and tossing on your arm of Sea; of all pastimes and exercises I like sailing worst, and had rather attend the Hunters and Faulkoners many daies, ere I sailed one half day: It it is a part of *Noahs* Judgement: If it shall be my good fortune to arrive in your Island, prepare no Games of strength for our recreation, and after a society of discourse and reading, let us not trouble our selves with any sedentary pastimes; the Dies are for the end of a Drum amongst Souldiers, the Tables for Goutish and apoplectick persons to make them move their joints; the Cards for women to observe their discretion. But if we shall have a desire of change of thoughts, let us not refuse the Chesse, the onely Princely Game (next Government) in the World, yea the true Image and Pourtraict of it, and training of Kings. Here is a King defended, by a Lady, two Bishops, two Knights, at the end of the Lists, with two Rocks, Fortref-
ses,

les or Castles. Before those to prepare and make plain the passages, march eight Pawns, *Enfantes perdues* exposed to all desperate Services, every one standing for their *Monarch*. The Deviser of this would represent unto us a game of State. First for the Bishops; that nearest to Kings should be Ecclesiastical grave Men, who by oblique, traverse and mystical wayes (such is their passage) should effectuate their Masters designs and safety. Though the Knights be not alwaies nearest to the Kings, it falleth forth that even as the Knights at Game of Chesse by their leap, giving an Escheke to their Kings, the Kings are constrained to change places, from which by covering and overshadowing themselves with some other piece, in any other escheques they may escape free and exempted. So there is no danger in the State a King should so much fear as the revolt of his Nobles. For the Towers or Castles named Rooks, these are the walled Towns, which serve for a Refuge for the conservation of the Kingdom. Here is a King resembled who marcheth but one pace, whilst all the other Pieces of the Chesse boord put themselves now on the offensive, then on the defensive, for his safety. To teach Kings that it is not for them upon whose life the peace and happiness of the whole subjects rely, to expose themselves every shock and hazard of battel, as a Captain. Sith for the safety of the King, he may make an extraordinary leap from his own station to the station of the Rook or Tower, as to a Fortesse holdable and impregnable against the greatest assaults of his Enemies. The privilege of the Lady is considerable, she may sometimes progresse on the waies of the Bishops, then on those of the Rooks or Towers, only she is hindred and inhibited from the leap skip bound of the Knights, as a thing undecent: Though *Plato* in his Republick permitteth women to fight. The Game is concluded with the Mate of the King, that is a fool or madman in the *Italian*. If the other pieces keep not themselves, they may, as dead, be taken and removed off the Chesse-boord, but the King by loss of men loseth not the victory, he may by a hazard carry it with the meanest of his pieces, as his Army is wisely and warily conducted. The King receiveth not that disgrace in imagination as that they dream of his taking, but is enough that they bring upon him such confusion and disarray, that blocked up and denuded of all support he cannot march to any Hold or Station. Which brought to pass, we tell he is mated, that is, either madman or fool. To signifie what disaster so ever befall a King we should not attempt on his person. Moreover, even in the midst and throng of all his best pieces the mating of the King is the conclusion of the Game; which shows

shews us that on the preservation or overthrow of our King the overthrow or preservation of our State dependeth. The recompence of the Pawns is not be forgotten. When they can win and ascend the furthest part of the Chesse-board on the Sunney side, as the first which mount a breach, in this case they are surrogated in those void Rooms of the pieces of honour, which because they suffered themselves to be taken, were removed off the Boord, which in effect is to represent the punishment and guerdon due in a Commonwealth to good or evil actions. The Game ended, Kings, Queens, Bishops, Knights, Pawns, pesselled are confusedly thrown in the box, the conclusion of all earthly actions and greatness. If *Hieronymus Vida* can be found with *Baptista Marini* his *Adone*, we shall not spare some houres of the night and day at their Chesse, for I affect that above the other; and here have we played without a Chesse-board on paper for a preamble to our meeting.

W. Drummond.

To his worthy Friend Master Benjamin
Johnson.

SIR,

THE uncertainty of your abode was a cause of my silence this time past, I have adventured this packet upon hopes that a man so famous cannot be in any place either of the City or Court where he shall not be found out. In my last I sent you a description of *Lough Lomond* with a map of *Inch-merinock*, which may by your Book be made most famous with the form of the Government of *Edenburgh*, and the Method of the Colleges of *Scotland*; for all inscriptions I have been curious to find out for you, the *Impressaes* and Emblemes on a Bed of State wrought and embroidered all with gold and silk by the late Queen *Mary* mother to our sacred Sovereign, which will embellish greatly some pages of your Book, and is worthy your remembrance; the first is the Loadstone turning towards the pole, the word her Majesties name turned in an Anagram, *Maria Stuart, sa vertu m' attire*, which is not much inferiour to *Veritas armata*. This hath referenceto a Crucifix, before which with all her Royall Ornaments she is humbled on her knees most lively, with the word *undique*; an *Impressa* of *Mary* of *Lorrain* her Mother, a *Phenix* in flames, the word *en ma fin git mon commencement*

mencement. The *Impressa* of an Apple Tree growing in a
 Thorn, the word *Per vincula crescit*. The *Impressa* of Henry
 the second the French King, a Cressant, the word, *Donec to-
 tum impleat orbem*. The *Impressa* of King Francis the first,
 a Salamander crowned in the midst of Flames, the word, *Nu-
 trisco et extingo*. The *Impressa* of Godfrey of Bullogne, an
 row passing throw three Birds, the word, *Dederit ne viam
 Casusve Deusve*. That of *Mercurius* charming Argos with his
 hundred eyes, expressed by his *Caduceus*, two Flutes, and a
 Peacock, the word, *Eloquium tot lumina clausit*. Two Wo-
 men upon the Wheels of Fortune, the one holding a Lance,
 the other a *Cornucopia*; which *Impressa* seemeth to glaunce
 at Queen Elizabeth and her self, the word *Fortuna Comites*.
 The *Impressa* of the Cardinal of Lorrain her Uncle, a Pyra-
 mide overgrown with Ivy, the vulgar word, *Te stante virebo*;
 a Ship with her Mast broken and fallen in the Sea, the word,
Nunquam nisi rectum. This is for her self and her Son, a Big
 Lyon and a young Whelp beside her, the word, *unum quidem,
 sed Leonem*. An embleme of a Lyon taken in a Net, and
 Hares wantonly passing over him, the word, *Et lepores de-
 victo insultant Leone*. Cammomel in a garden, the word,
Fructus calcata dat amplos. A Palm Tree, the word, *Ponde-
 ribus virtus innata resistit*. A Bird in a Cage, and a Hawk fly-
 ing above, with the word *il mal me preme et me spaventa Peggio*.
 A Triangle with a Sun in the middle of a Circle, the word,
Trino non convenit orbis. A Porcupine amongst Sea Rocks,
 the word, *ne volutetur*. The *Impressa* of King Henry the eight
 a Portcullis, the word *altera securitas*. The *Impressa* of the
 Duke of Savoy, the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, the
 word *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*. He had kept the Isle
 of Rhodes, Flourishes of Arms, as Helms, Launces, Corsets,
 Pikes, Muskets, Canons and the word, *Dabit
 Deus his quoque finem*. A Tree planted in a Church-yard en-
 vironed with dead mens bones, the word, *Pietas revocabit
 ab orco*. Eclipses of the Sun and the Moon, the word, *Ip-
 sa sibi lumen quod invidet aufert*; glauncing, as may appear at
 Queen Elizabeth. Brennos Ballances a sword cast in to weigh
 Gold, the word, *Quid nisi Victis dolor?* A Vine tree watred
 with Wine, which instead to make it spring and grow, ma-
 keth it fade, the word, *Mea sic mihi profunt*. A wheel rol-
 led from a Mountain in the Sea, *Piena di dolor voda de Speren-
 za*. Which appeareth to be her own, and it should be *Pre-
 cipitio senza speranza*. A heap of Wings and Feathers dis-
 persed, the word, *Magnatum Vicinitas*. A Trophie upon a
 Tree, with Mytres, Crowns, Hats, Masks, Swords, Books,
 and a Woman with a Vail about her eyes or muffled, point-
 ing to some about her, with this word, *Ut casus dederit*.

Three

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But all those events which *Astrologers* aver to come are fortuitous and casual contingents, then they cannot be learned or known by any precepts of Art. How can a *Caldean* by that short minute, instant, moment of time in which a man is born, set down the diverse changes, mutations, accidents of his life? if we were to consider of those things, it would appear we should not be solicitous so much, and take notice how the air is affected at the infants coming in this world, as we should observe and respect the matter and disposition of the whole body, in which a greater virtue is infused, or of the time of the conception. Then how unlikely is it, and without any semblance of truth, that the many almost numberles conjunction of Stars, which occur and present themselves in the progress of a Mans life, should match and countervail that one *Horoscope* or *Conjunction* which is found at his birth? Moreover to find out and know the actions of the free will of a man of what importance should we hold nourishment, education, age, the place, his conversation, every one of which after their own manner contributing to the constitution and complexion of the person, how great effects must all these together produce? If that moment of the time of birth be of such moment, whence proceeded the great differences of the constitutions of Twins, which though together born, have strange, divers and contrary Fortunes in the progress of their lives? all that knowledge (if there be any such) of things contingent to which we attain by the aspects of Stars, is uncertain frivolous and changeable. This the Devils themselves confessed, when upon consultations of things to come for the most part they gave doubtful and ambiguous answers. The Stars are not malignant, mischeivous, spitefull, nor by their aspects malicious, if they were such, that should be either by election or nature. They are not by Election, for then they should have senses and souls, and as Animals be troubled with perturbations, and tossed like unto us, which followeth election. They are not malicious by nature, sith God created them, and God is not a Creator of what is evil: nor is the framer of what is not good; the Heavens are all good and in every degree and figure the divine bounty shineth. Why do not *Astrologers* at their pleasure procreate Kings, for they have no great labour but to choose out *opportunam horam*, and ask counsel of the fatal Stars? Had *Giges*, who of a servant became a King, a kingly aspect, or *Servius Tullus* or that *Tartar Tamerlane* royal Images and figures? Vain should all Laws be, all sentences and doom of Judges, vain the Rewards of virtue and good men; vain the punishments of vices and evils, if the great beginnings and Originals of them were compelled, driven and forced, and if what is just

or

or wrong were not in a man himself. The Thief should not be a Thief, the Murtherer a Murtherer, wicked and unjust they should not be, the one being necessitated to steel, the other to shed blood by the Stars. Trust in the first cause God Almighty, and scorn vain Predictions. That infinit eternal essence, though the Stars should incline, yea necessitate, and be averse, can countermand and turn them propitious: All things turn unto the best unto such as rely on his Eternal goodness:

W. Drummond.

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at every generation in a family. The first thing we
see is that the Minister, a Minister, wicked and unjust
they should not be the only one who is to be
that to be a good man, I am in the first place, God
Almighty, and I am a Minister. I am a Minister
because, though the State should be, yet necessary
and be good, can command and then the opinion
A thing into the hands, such as to his
as good.

W. Drummond

M. A.



A
CYPRESSE
GROVE.



Hough it hath bin doubted if there be in the soul such imperious and super-excellent power, as that it can by the vehement and earnest working of it, deliver knowledge to another without bodily Organs and by the onely conceptions and Ideas of it produce real Effects; yet it hath bin ever and of all held as infallible and most certain, that

it often (either by outward inspiration, or some secret motion in it self) is augure of its own misfortunes, and hath shadows of approaching dangers presented unto it before they fall forth. Hence so many strange apparitions and signs, true visions, uncouth heaviness, and causeless uncomfortable languishings, of which to seek a reason, unless from the sparkling of God in the Soul, or from the God-like sparkles of the Soul, were to make unreasonable by reasoning of things transcending her reach.

Having

Having often and diverse times, when I had given my self to rest in the quiet solitariness of the Night, found my imagination troubled with a confused fear, no, sorrow or horror, which interrupting sleep did astonish my senses, and rowse me all appalled, and transported in a suddain agony and amazedness; of such an unaccustomed perturbation, not knowing, nor being able to dive into any apparent cause, carried away with the stream of my then doubting thoughts, I began to ascribe it to that secret fore-knowledge and presaging power of the prophetick mind, and to interpret such an Agony to be to the Spirit as a faintness and universal weariness useth to be to the body, a sign of following sickness, or as winter Lightnings or Earth-quakes are to Common-wealths and great Cities, Harbingers of more wretched events.

Hereupon not thinking it strange if whatsoever is human should befall me, knowing how providence overcomes grief, and discountenances Crosses; and that as we should not despair of evils which may happen to us, we should not be too confident, nor lean much to those Goods we enjoy; I began to turn over in my remembrance all that could afflict miserable Mortality, and to fore-cast every thing that with a Mask of horror could shew it self to humane eyes: till in the end, as by unities and points, Mathematicians are brought to great numbers, and huge greatness; after many fantastical glances of the woes of mankind, and those incumbrances which follow upon life, I was brought to think, and with amazement, on the last of humane terrors, or (as one termed it) the last of all dreadful and terrible Evils, Death.

For to easie censure it would appear, that the Soul, if it fore-see that divorcement which it is to have from the body, should not without great reason be thus over-grieved, and plunged in inconsolable and unaccustom'd sorrow: considering their near union, long familiarity and love, with the great change, pain, ugliness, which are apprehended to be the inseparable attendants of Death,

They had their being together, parts they are of one reasonable Creature, the harming of the one, is the weakning of the working of the other; what sweet contentments doth the soul enjoy by the senses? They are the Gates and Windows of its knowledge, the Organs of its Delight. If it be tedious to an excellent player on the Lute, to abide but a few Moneths the want of one, how much more the being without such noble Tools and Engines be painful to the Soul? And if two Pilgrims which have wandred some few miles together, have a hearts-grief when they are neer to part, what must the sorrow be at the parting of two so loving Friends

Friends and never-loathing Lovers, as are the Body and Soul?

Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance, the eternal Divorcer of Mariage, the Ravisher of the children from the Parents, the Stealer of Parents from their children, the interter of Fame, the sole cause of forgetfulness, by which the living talk of those gone away as of so many Shadows or age-worn Stories: all strength by it is enfeebled, Beauty ruined into deformity and rottenness, honour in contempt, Glory into baseness. It is the reasonless breaker off of all Actions, by which we enjoy no more the sweet pleasures of Earth, nor gaze upon the stately revolutions of the Heavens, Sunne perpetually setteth, Stars never rise unto us, It in one moment robbeth us of what with so great toyl and care in many years we have heaped together: By this are Successions of Linages cut short, kingdomes left heirless, and greatest States orphaned: it is not overcome by Pride, smothered by Flattery, diverted by time, Wisdome save this can prevent and help every thing. By death we are exiled from this fair City of the World, it is no more a World unto us, nor we no more a people unto it. The ruines of Phanes, Palaces, and other magnificent Frames, yield a sad prospect to the soul, and how should it without horror view the wrack of such a wondrous Master-piece as is the body?

That death naturally is terrible and to be abhorred, it can not well and altogether be denied; it being a privation of life, and a not-being, and every privation being abhorred of nature, and evil in it self, the fear of it too being ingenerate universally in all Creatures; yet I have often thought that even naturally to a mind by onely nature resolved and prepared, it is more terrible in conceit than in verity, and at the first Glance, than when well pryed into, and that rather by the weakness of our fantasie, than by what is in it, and that the marble colours, of Obsequies, Weeping, and funeral pomp (which we our selves cast over) did add much more ghastliness unto it than otherwaies it hath. To aver which conclusion, when I had gathered my wandring thoughts I began thus with my self.

If on the great Theatre of this Earth amongst the numberless number of men, *To dy* were onely proper to thee and thine, then undoubtedly thou hadst reason to repine at so severe and partial a Law? but since it is a necessity, from the which never an age by-past hath been exempted, and unto which they which be, and so many as are to come, are thrallled (no consequent of life being more common and familiar) why shouldst thou with unprofitable and nought availing
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stubbornness, oppose to so unevitable and necessary a Condition? this is the high-way of Mortality, our general home, behold what millions have trode it before thee, what multitudes shall after thee, with them which at that same instant run. In so universal a calamity (if Death be one) private complaints cannot be heard, with so many Royal Palaces, it is no loss to see thy poor Cabin burn. Shall the heavens stay their ever-rolling wheels (for what is the motion of them but the motion of a swift and ever whirling wheel, which twineeth forth, and again uprolleth our life?) and hold still time, to prolong thy miserable daies, as if the highest of their working were to do homage unto thee? thy death is a peice of the Order of this *All*, a part of the Life of this world, for while the World is the World, some Creatures must dy, and others take life. Eternal things are raised far above this Sphere of Generation and Corruption, where the first Matter, like an ever-flowing and ebbing Sea, with divers waves, but the same water, keepeth a restless and never tiring current; what is below, in the universality of the kind, not in it self doth abide, *Man* a long line of years hath continued, *This Man* every hundred is swept away. This Globe environed with air, is the sole Region of death, the Grave where every thing that taketh life must rot, the Stage of Fortune and Change, onely glorious in the unconstancy and varying alterations of it, which though many seem yet to abide one, and being a certain entire one, are ever many. The never agreeing bodies of the Elemental Brethren turn one in another, the Earth changeth her countenance with the seasons, sometimes looking cold, and naked, other times hot and flowry: Nay, I cannot tell how, but even the lowest of those Celestial bodies, that mother of moneths, and Empress of Seas and moisture, as if she were a Mirrour of our constant mutability appeareth (by her too great nearness unto us) to participate of our changes, never seeing us twice with that same face, now looking black, then pale and wan, sometimes again in the perfection and fulnesse of her beauty shining over us. Death no lesse than life doth here act a part, the taking away of what is old, being the making away for what is young. They which forewent us did leave a Room for us, and should we grieve to do the same to those which should come after us? who being suffered to see the exquisite rarities of an Antiquaries Cabinet is grieved that the curtain be drawn and to give place to new pilgrims? and when the Lord of this Universe hath shewed us the amazing wonders of his various frame, should we take it to heart, when he thinketh time, to dislodge? this is his unalterable and unevitable Decree, as

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we had no part of our will in our entrance into this life, we should not presume of any in our leaving it, but soberly learn to will that which he wills, whose very will giveth being to all that it wills, and reverencing the Orderer, not repine at the Order and Laws, which al-where and all-waies are so perfectly established, that who would essay to correct and amend any of them, should either make them worse, or desire things beyond the level of possibility.

If thou doest complain that there shall be a time in the which thou shalt not be, why dost thou not too grieve that there was a time in the which thou wast not? and so that thou art not as old as that enlivening Planet of time? for not to have been a thousand years before this moment, is as much to be deplored as not to live a thousand after it, the effect of them both being one: that will be after us which long long before we were, was. Ous Childrens children have that same reason to murmur that they were not young men in our daies, which we have to complain that we shall not be old in theirs. The Violets have their time, though they impurple not the Winter, and the Roses keep their season though they disclose not their beauty in the Spring.

Empires, States, Kingdomes, have by the doom of the Supreme Providence their fatal Periods, great Cities ly sadly buried in their dust, Arts and Sciences have not only their Eccipses, but their wainings and deaths, the ghastly wonders of the world, raised by the ambition of ages are overthrown and trampled, some Lights above, not idly intituled Stars, are loosed and never more seen of us: The excellent Fabrick of this Universe it self shall one day suffer ruin, or a change like a ruin, and poor Earthlings thus to be handled complain.

But is this Life so great a good, that the loss of it should be so dear unto Man? if it be? the meanest Creatures of Nature thus be happy, for they live no lesse than he: If it be so great a felicity, how is it esteemed of Man himself at so small a rate, that for so poor gains, nay, one disgraceful word, he will not stand to loose it? what excellency is there in it, for the which he should desire it perpetual, and repine to be at rest, and return to his old Grand-mother Dust? of what moment are the labours and actions of it, that the interruption and leaving off of them should be to him distastful, and with such grudging lamentations receive?

Is not the entering into Life weaknesse? the continuing sorrow? in the one here is exposed to all the injuries of the Elements, and like a condemned trespasser (as if it were a

fault to come to the light) no sooner born than mancl'd and bound; in the other he is restlessly like a Ball tossed in the Tennis Court of this World, when he is in the brightest Meridian of his glory, there misstereth nothing to destroy him, but to let him fall his own height, a reflex of the Sun, a blast of wind, nay, the glance of an eye, is sufficient to undo him: How can that be any great matter, which so small instruments and slender actions are Masters of?

His body is but a mass of discording humors boiled together by the conspiring influences of Superior lights, which though agreeing for a trace of time, y^t can never be made uniform, and kept in a just proportion. To what sickness is it subject unto, beyond those of the other creatures; no part of it being which is not particularly infected and afflicted by some one, nay, every part with many; so that the life of divers of the meanest creatures of nature hath with great reason, by the most wise, been preferred to the natural life of man: And we should rather wonder how so fragil a matter should so long endure, than how so soon decay.

Are the actions of the most part of men, much differing from the exercise of the Spider; that pitcheth toyls and is tapist, to pray on the smaller Creatures, and for the weaving of a scornful web eviscerateth it self many daies, which when with much industry finished, a tempestuous puffe of wind carrieth away both the work and the worker? or are they not like the plaies of Children? or (to hold them at their highest rate) as is a May-Game, or what is more earnest, some study at Chess, every day we rise and lie down, apparel and disapparel our selves, weary our bodies and refresh them, which is a circle of idle Travels, and labours (like *Penelopes* task) unprofitably renewed. Some time we are in a chase after a fading Beauty, now we seek to enlarge our bounds, increase our treasure, feeding poorly, to purchase what we must leave to those we never saw, or (happily) to a Fool, or a Prodigal heire: raised with the wind of Ambition, we Court that idle name of Honour, not considering how they mounted aloft in the highest ascendant of Earthly Glory, are but like tortured Ghosts wandring with golden fetters in glistering Prisons, having fear and danger their unseperable executioners, in the midst of multitudes rather garded than regarded; they whom opaque imaginations and inward melancholy have made weary of the world, though they have withdrawn themselves from the course of vulgar affairs, by vain contemplations, curious searches, are more disquieted, and live a life worse than others, their wit being too sharp to give them a taste of their present infelicity, and

and to increase their wotes; while they of a more shallow and simple conceit, have want of knowledge and ignorance of themselves, for a remedy and antidote against all the calamities of life.

What *Camelion*, what *Enripe*, what *Moon* doth change so often as man? he seemeth not the same person, in one and the same day, what pleaseth him in the morning is in the evening unto him distastful. Young he scorns his childish conceits, and wading deeper in years (for years are a Sea, into which he wadeth until he drown) he esteemeth his Youth Unconstancy, Rashnesse, Folly; Old he begins to pitty himselfe, plaining, because he is changed that the world is changed, like those in a Ship, which when they launch from the shore, are brought to think the shore doth flye from them. When he is freed of evil in his own estate, he grudges and vexes himself at the happiness and fortunes of others, he is pressed with care for what is present, with sorrow for what is past, with fear for what is to come, nay, for what will never come, as in the eye one tear forceth out another, so makes he one sorrow follow upon a former, and every day lay up stuff of grief for the next.

The Air, the Sea, the Fire, the Beasts, be cruel executioners of man, yet Beasts, Fire, Sea and Aire, are pittiful to man in comparison of man, for more men are destroyed by men, than by them all. What scornes, wrongs, contumelys, imprisonments, torments, poysons, receiveth man of man? What engynes and new workes of death are dayly found forth by man against man? What Laws to thrall his liberty? fantasies and scarbugs, to inveigle his reason? Amongst the Beastes is there any that hath so servile a lot in anothers behalf as Man? yet neither is content, nor he who raigne h nor he who serveth.

The halt of our life is spent in Sleepe, which hath such a resemblance to death, that often it seperats as it were the Soule from the body, and teacheth it a sort of being above it, making it soare beyond the Speare of sensuall delights, and attaine Knowledge unto which while the body did awake it could scarce aspire. And who would not, rather than abide chained in his loathsom galey of the world sleep ever, (that is dye) having all thinges at one Stay be free from those vexations, misadventers, contempts, indignitys, and many many anguishes, unto which, this life is invasseled and subdued? and when looking unto our greatest contentment and happiness heere, seemeth rather to consist in the being released from misery, than in the enjoying of any great good.

What have the most eminent of mortals to glory in? Is it Greatness? Who can be great on so small a round as is this Earth, and bounded with so short a course of time? How like is that to Castles or imaginary Cities raised in the Sky by Chance-meeting Clouds? Or to Gyants modelled (for a sport) of Snow, which at the hotter looks of the Sun melt away, and ly drowned in their own moisture? such an impetuous vicissitude towseth the estates of this World. Is it knowledge? But we have not yet attained to a perfect understanding of the smallest Flower, and why the Grass should rather be green than read. The Element of Fire is quite put out, the Air is but water rarified, the Earth moveth, and is no more the Center of the Universe, is turned into a Magnes; Stars are not fixed, but swim in the Etherial spaces, Comets are mounted above the Planets, some affirm there is another world of men and creatures, with Cities and Towers in the Moon, the Sun is lost, for it is but a cleft in the lower heavens, through which the light, of the highest shines. Thus Sciences by the diverse motions of this Globe of the brain of man are become opinions. What is all we know, compared with what we know not? We have not yet agreed about the chief good and felicity. It is (perhaps) Artificial Cunning, how many curiosities be framed by the least Creatures of Nature, unto which the industry of the most curious Artizanes doth not attain? Is it Riches? what are they but the casting out of Friends, the Snares of liberty, bands to such as have them, possessing rather, than possesse, metals which nature hath hid (fore-seeing the great harm they should occasion) and the onely opinion of man hath brought in estimation? like Thornes which laid on an open hand, may be blown away, and on a closing and hard gripping, wound it, Prodigals mispend them, wretches miskeep them: when we have gathered the greatest abundance, we our selves can enjoy no more thereof, than so much as belongs to one man: what great and rich men do by others, the meaner sort do themselves. Will some talk of our pleasures? it is not (though in the fables) told out of purpose, that pleasure in hast being called up to Heaven, did here forget her apparel, which Sorrow thereafter finding (to deceive the world) attired her self with: And if we would say the truth of most of our Joies, we must confesse that they are but disguised sorrows; the drams of their Honey are sowerd in pounds of Gall, remorse ever enfeweth them, nay in some they have no effect at all if some wakening grief hath not preceded and forewent them. Will some Ladies vaunt of their beauty? that is but skin-deep, of two senses

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the breaking of those strait bands which keep the Soul and body together; which, sith not without great struggling and motion, seemes to prove it self vehement and most extreme. The senses are the only cause of pain, but before the last Trances of Death, they are so brought under that they have no (or very little) strength, and their strength lessening, the strength of pain too must be lessened. How should we doubt, but the weakness of sense lesseneth pain, sith we know that weakened and maimed parts which receive not nourishment, are a great deal less sensible, than the other parts of the body; And see that old decrepit persons leave this world almost without pain, as in a sleep? If bodies of the most sound and wholesome constitution be these which most vehemently feel pain? it must then follow, that they of a distemperate and craisie constitution, have least feeling of pain, and by this reason all weak and sick bodies should not much feel pain, for if they were not distempered and evil complexioned, they would not be sick. That the sight, Hearing, Taste, Smelling leave us without pain, and unawares, we are undoubtedly assured, and why should we not think the same of the Feeling? That which is capable of feeling, are the vital Spirits, which in a man in a perfect health are spread and extended through the whole body, and hence is it that the whole Body is capable of pain; but in dying bodies we see that by pauses and degrees the parts which are furthest removed from the heart, become cold, and being deprived of natural heat, all the pain which they feel, is that they do feel no pain. Now, even as before the sick are aware, the vital spirits have withdrawn themselves from the whole extension of the body, to succour the heart (like distressed Citizens which finding their walls battered down, fly to the defence of their Cittadel) so do they abandon the heart without any sensible touch: As the flame, the oyl failing, leaveth the wick, or as light the Air, which it doth invest. As to the shrinking motions, and convulsions of sinews and members, which appear to witness great pain, let one represent to himself the strings of an high tuned Lute, which breaking, retire to their natural windings, or a piece of Ice, that without any outward violence cracketh at a Thaw: No otherwise do the sinews of the body; finding themselves slack and unbended from the brain, and their wonted labours and motions cease, struggle, and seem to stir themselves, but without either pain or sense. Swoning is a true Pourtrait of Death, or rather it is the same, being a cessation from all action, and function of sense and life: but in Swoning there is no pain, but a silent rest, and so deep
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and sound a sleep, that the natural is nothing in comparison of it; what great pain then can there be in death, which is but a continued Swowning, and a never again returning to the works and dolorous felicity of life?

Now although Death were an extream pain, sith it is in an instant, what can it be? why should we fear it? for while we are, it commeth not, and it being come we are no more. Nay, though it were most painful, long continuing, and terrible, ugly why should we fear it? Sith fear is a foolish passion but where it may preserve; but it cannot preserve us from Death, yea rather the fear of it, banishing the comforts of present contentments, makes death to advance and approach the more near unto us. That is ever terrible which is unknown, so do little children fear to go in the dark, and their fear is increased with tales.

But that perhaps which anguisheth thee most, is to have this glorious pageant of the World, removed from thee, in the Spring and most delicious season of thy life, for though to dy be usual, to dy young may appear extraordinary. If the present fruition of these things be unprofitable and vain, what can a long continuance of them bee? Stranger and new Halcyon, why would thou longer nestle amidst these unconstant and stormy Waves? Hast thou not already suffered enough of this world, but thou must yet endure more? To live long, is it not to be long troubled? But number thy years which are now and thou shalt find, that whereas ten have overlived thee, thousands have not attained this age. One year is sufficient to behold all the magnificence of Nature, nay, even one day and night for more is but the same brought again. This Sun, that Moon, these Stars, the varying dance of the Spring, Summer, Autumn, winter, is that very same which the golden age did see. They which have the longest time lent them to live in, have almost no part of it at all, measuring it either by the space of time which is past, when they were not, or by that which is to come: why shouldst thou then care, whether thy daies be many or few, which when prolonged to the uttermost, prove, paralel'd with eternity, as a Tear is to the Ocean? To dy young, is to do that soon, and in some fewer daies, which once thou must do; it is the giving over of a Game that after never so many hazards, must be lost. VVhen thou hast lived to that age thou desirest, or one of *Plato's* years, so soon as the last of thy daies riseth above thy Horizon, thou wilt then as now, demand longer respite, and expect more to come. It is Hope of long life, that maketh life seem short. VVho will behold, and with the eye of advice behold the many changes attending on

on humane affairs, with the after-claps of Fortune, shall never lament to dy young. Who knows what alterations and sudden disasters, in outward estate or inward contentments, in this wilderness of the world, might have befallen him who dyeth young, if he had lived to be old? Heaven fore-knowing imminent harms, taketh those which it loves to it self before they fall forth. Pure and (if we may so say) Virgin Souls, carry their bodies with no smal agonys, and delight not to remain long in the dregs of humane corruption, stil burning with a desire to turn back to the place of their rest, for this world is their Inn, and not their Home. That which may fall forth every hour, cannot fal out of time. Life is a Journey in a dusty way, the furthest Rest is Death, in this some go more heavily burdened than others: swift and active Pilgrims come to the end of it in the morning or at Noon, which Tortoise-paced Wretches, clogged with the fragmentary rubbidge of this world, scarce with great travel crawl unto at Midnight. Daies are not to be esteemed after the number of them, but after the goodness: more compasse maketh not a Sphear more compleat, but as round is a little as a large Ring; nor is that Musitian most praise-worthy who hath longest played, but he in measured accents who hath made sweetest melody, to live long hath often been a let to live well. Muse not how many years thou mightest have enjoyed life, but how sooner thou mightst have lost it, neither grudge so much that it is no better, as comfort thy self that it hath been no worse: let it suffice that thou hast lived till this day, and (after the course of this world) not for nought, thou hast had some smiles of fortune, favors of the worthiest, some friends and thou hast never been disfavoured of the Heaven.

Though not for Life it self, yet that to after-worlds thou mightst leave some monument that once thou wast, happy in the clear light of Reason, it would appear that life were earnestly to be desired: for sith it is denyed us to live ever (said one) let us leave some worthy Remembrance of our once here being, and draw out this Spanne of life to the greatest length, and so far as is possible. O poor ambition? to what I pray thee maiest thou concreded it? Arches and stately Temples, which one age doth raise, doth not another raze, Tombs and adopted Pillars, ly buried with those which were in them buried: Hath not Avarice defaced, what Religion did make glorious? all that the hand of man can uprear, is either overturned by the hand of man, or at length by standing and continuing consumed, as if there were a secret opposition in fate, the unavoidable decree of the Eternal, to controul our industry, and con-

ter-check all our devices and proposing. Possessions are not enduring, Children loose their names, Families glorying (like Marigolds in the Sunne) on the highest top of Wealth and Honour (no better than they which are not yet born) leaving off to be; so doth Heaven confound what we endeavour by labour and art to distinguish. That renown by Papers, which is thought to make men immortal, and which nearest doth approach the life of these eternal bodies above, how slender it is, the very word of paper doth import, and what is it when obtained, but a multitude of words, which coming Times may scorn. How many millions never hear the names of the most famous Writers, and amongst them to whom they are known, how few turn over their pages, and of such as do, how many sport at their conceits, taking the verity for a fable, and oft a fable for verity, or (as we do pleasants) use all for recreation? Then the arising of more famous, doth darken, and turn ignoble the glory of the former, being held as garments worn out of fashion. Now, when thou hast attained what praise thou couldst desire, and thy fame is emblazon'd in many Stories, it is but an *Eccho*, a meer Sound, a Glow-worm, which seen afar, casteth some cold beams, but approached is found nothing, an imaginary happiness, whose good depends on the opinion of others: Desert and Virtue for the most part want Monuments and memory, seldome are recorded in the Volumes of admiration, while Statues and Trophies, are erected to those, whose names should have been buried in their dust, and folded up in the darke clouds of oblivion: So do the rank Weeds in this Garden of the World choak and over-run the sweetest Flowers. Applause whilst thou livest, serveth but to make thee that fair mark against which Envy and Malice direct their Arrows, at best is like that Syracusians Sphear of Chrystal, as frail as fair: and born after thy death, it may as well be ascribed, to some of those were in the Trojan Horse, or to such as are yet to be born an hundred years hereafter, as to thee, who nothing knowes, and is of all unknown. What can it avail thee to be talked of, whilst thou art not? Consider in what bounds our fame is confined, how narrow the lists are of humane Glory, and the furthest she can stretch her wings. This Globe of the Earth which seemeth huge to us, in respect of the Universe, and compared with that wide wide pavilion of Heaven, is less than little, of no sensible quantity, and but as a point: for the Horizon which boundeth our sight, divideth the heaven as in two halves, having alwaies six of the *Zodiack* signs above, and as many under it, which if the Earth had any quantity compared to it,

it could not do. More, if the Earth were not as a point, the Stars could not still in all parts of it appear to us of a like greatnesse; for where the Earth raised it self in Mountains, we being more near to Heaven, they would appear to us of a greater quantity; and where it is humbled in Vallies, we being further distant they would seem unto us lesse; But the starres in all parts of the Earth appearing of a like greatnesse, and to every part of it the Heaven imparting to our sight the half of its inside, we must avouch it to be but as a point. Well did one compare it to an Ant-hill, and men (the Inhabitants) to so many Pismires and Grasshoppers, in the toil and variety of their diversified studies. Now of this small indivisible thing, thus compared, how much is covered with Waters? how much not at all discovered? how much uninhabited and desert? and how many millions of millions are they, which share the remnant amongst them, in languages, customes, divine rites differing, and all almost to others unknown? But let it be granted that glory and Fame are some great matter, and can reach Heaven it self, sith they are oft buried with the honoured, and passe away in so fleet a revolution of time, what great good can they have in them? How is not glory Temporal, if it increase with years and depend on time? Then imagine me (for what cannot imagination reach unto?) one could be famous in all times to come, and over the whole World present, yet shall he ever be obscure and ignoble to those mighty Ones, which were onely heretofore esteemed famous amongst the Assyrians, Persians, Romans. Again the vain affectation of man is so suppressed, that though his Works abide some space, the Worker is unknown: the huge *Egyptian* Pyramides, and that Grot in *Pausilipo*, though they have wrestled with time, and worn upon the wast of Daies, yet are their Authors no more known, than it is known by what strange Earth-quakes, and deluges, Isles were divided from the Continent; or Hills bursted forth of the Valleys. Dayes, Moneths, and Years are swallowed up in the great Gulf of time (which puts out the eyes of all their glory) and onely a fatal oblivion remains; of so many ages past, we may well figure to our selves likely apparences, but can affirm little certainty.

But (my soul) what ailes thee to be thus backward and astonished at the remembrance of Death, sith it doth not reach thee, more than darknesse doth those far-shining Lamps above? Rowse thy self for shame; why shouldst thou fear to be without a body, sith thy maker and the spiritual and super-celestial Inhabitants have no bodies?

Hast

Halt thou ever seen any Prisoner, who when the Jail Gares were broken up, and he enfranchised and set loole, would rather plain and sit still on his Fetters, than seek his freedom? or any Mariner, who in the midst of Storms arriving near the Shore, would launch forth again unto the Main, rather than strike Sail and joyfully enter the leas of a safe Harbour? If thou rightly know thy self, thou hast but small cause of anguish; for if there be any resemblance, of that which is infinite, in what is finite (which yet by an infinite imperfection is from it distant) if thou be not an Image, thou art a shadow of that unsearchable Trinity, in thy three essential Powers, Understanding, Will, Memory; which though three, are in thee but one, and abiding one, are distinctly three: But in nothing more comest thou near that Sovereign Good, than by thy perpetuity, which who strive to improve, by that same do it prove: Like those that by arguing themselves to be without reason, by the very arguing, shew how they have some. For, how can what is wholly mortal, more know what is immortal, than the eye can know sounds, or the ear question about colours; if one had eyes, who would ever descant of light or Sorrow? To thee nothing in this visible World is comparable; thou art so wondrous a beauty and so beautiful a wonder, that if but once thou couldst be gazed upon by bodily eyes, every heart would be inflamed with thy love, and ravished from all servile baseness and earthly desires. Thy being depends not on matter, hence by thine understanding, doest thou dive into the being of every other thing; and therein art so pregnant, that nothing by place, similitude, subject, time, is so conjoined, which thou canst not separate; as what neither is, nor any waies can exist, thou canst fain, and give an abstract being unto. Thou seemest a World in thy self, containing Heaven, Starres, Seas, Earth, Floods, Mountains, Forrests, and all that liveth: yet rests thou not satiate with what is in thy self, nor with all in the wide Universe, untill thou raise thy self, to the contemplation of that first illuminating Intelligence, far above time, and even reaching Eternity it self, into which thou art transformed, for by receiving thou (beyond all other things) art made that which thou receivest. The more thou knowest, the more apt thou art to know, not being amated with any object that excelleth in predominance, as sense by objects sensible. Thy Will is uncompellable, resisting force, daunting Necessity, despising Danger, triumphing over affliction, unmoved by pitty, and not constrained by all the toyls and disasters of life. What the Arts-master of this

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Why shouldst thou be fear-stricken, and discomforted, for thy parting from this mortal Bride thy body, sith it is but for a time, and such a time, as shee shall not care for, nor feel any thing in, nor thou have much need of her? Nay, sith thou shalt receive her again, more goodly and beautiful, than when in her fullest perfection thou enjoined her; being by her absence made like unto that Indian Chrystal, which after some revolutions of ages, is turned into purest Diamond. If the Soul be thee Form of the Body, and the form separated from the Matter of it, cannot ever so continue, but is inclined and disposed to be reunited thereinto: What can let and hinder this desire, but that some time it be accomplished, and obtaining the expected end, rejoin it self again unto the Body? The Soul separate hath a desire, because it hath a will, and knowes it shall by this re-union receive perfection: too as the matter is disposed, and inclineth to its form when it is without it, so would it seem that the Form should be towards its matter in the absence of it. How, is not the Soul the form of the body, sith by it, it is, and is the beginning and cause of all the actions and functions of it: For, though in excellency it passe every other form, yet doth not that excellency take from it the nature of a form? If the abiding of the Soul from the body be violent, then can it not be everlasting, but have a regrefs: How is not such an estate of being and abiding not violent to the Soul, if it be natural to it, to be in matter, and (separate) after a strange manner, many of the powers and faculties, of it (which never leave it) are not duly exercised? This Union seemeth not above the Horizon of natural Reason, far less impossible to be done by God, and though Reason cannot evidently here demonstrate, yet hath she a misty and groping notice. If the body shall not arise, how can the onely and Sovereign Good, be perfectly and infinitely good? For, how shall he be just, nay, have so much justice as Man, if he suffer the evil and vicious, to have a more prosperous and happy life, than the followers of Religion and Virtue; which ordinarily useth to fall forth in this life? For, he most wicked are Lords and Gods of this Earth, sleeping in the lee port of honour, as if the spacious habitation of the World had been made onely for them; and the virtuous and good, are but forlorn cast-awaies, floting in the surges of distress, seeming here either of the eye of providence not pittied, or not regarded: being subject to all dishonors, wrongs, wracks, in their best estate, passing away their daies (like the *Dazies* in the field) in silence and contempt. Sith then he is most good, most just, of necessity there
must

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fixed it above. Look how some Prince or great King on the Earth, when he hath raised any Stately City, the work being atchieved, is wont to set his Image in the midst of it, to be admired and gazed upon: No otherwise did the Sovereign of this All, the Fabrick of it perfected, place man (a great Miracle) formed to his own pattern, in the midst of this spacious and admirable City. God containeth all in him as the beginning of all; man containeth all in him as the midst of all; inferiour things be in man more noble than they exist; superiour things more meanly; Celestial things favour him, earthly things are vassalled unto him, he is the band of both; neither is it possible but that both of them have peace with him, who made the Covenant between them and him? He was made that he might in the Glasse of the world behold the infinite Goodness, Power and glory of his Maker, and beholding know and knowing Love, and loving enjoy, and to hold the Earth of him as of his Lord Paramount; never ceasing to remember and praise Him. It exceedeth the compasse of conceit, to think that that wisdom which made every thing so orderly in the parts, should make a confusion in the whole, and the chief Master-piece; how bringing forth so many excellencies for man, it should bring forth man for baseness and miserie. And no less strange were it, that so long life should be given to Trees, Beasts, and the Birds of the Air, Creatures inferiour to Man, which have less use of it, and which cannot judge of this goodly Fabrick, and that it should not be denied to Man: unless there were another manner of living prepared for him, in a place more noble and excellent.

But alas! (said I) had it not been better that for the good of his native Countrey a () endued with so many peerlesse gifts, had yet lived? How long will yee (replied hee) like the Ants, think there are no fairer Palaces, than their Hills; or like to purblind Moles, no greater light, than that little which they shun? As if the Master of a Camp, knew when to remove a Sentinel, and he who placeth Man on the Earth, knew not how long he had need of him? Every one commeth there to act his part of this Tragi-Comedie, called life, which done, the Courtain is drawn, and he removing is said to dy. That Providence which prescribeth Causes to every event hath not onely determined a definite and certain number of daies, but of actions to all men, which they cannot go beyond.

Most () then answered I, Death is not such an evil and pain, as it is of the Vulgar esteemed? Death said he

he) nor painful is, nor evil (except in contemplation of the cause) being of it self as indifferent as birth: yet can it not be denied, and amidst those dreams of earthly pleasures, the uncouthnesse of it, with the wrong apprehension of what is unknown in it, are noysom. But the Soul sustained by its Maker, resolved, and calmly retired in it self, doth find that death (sith it is in a moment of Time) is but a short, nay, sweet sigh; and is not worthy the remembrance compared with the smallest dram of the infinite Felicity of this Place. Here is the Palace Royal of the Almighty King, in which the uncomprehensible comprehensibly manifesteth Himself; in place highest, in substance not subject to any corruption or change, for it is above all motion, and solid turneth not; in quantity greatest, for, if one Starre, one Sphere be so vast, how large, how huge in exceeding demensions, must those bounds be, which do them all contain? In quality most pure and orient, Heaven here is all but a Sunne, or the Sunne all but a Heaven. If to Earthlings the Foot-stool of God, and that Stage which he raised for a small course of Time, seemeth so glorious and magnificent; What estimation would they make, if they could see, of his eternal Habitation and Throne? and if these be so wonderful, what is the sight of him, for whom and by whom all was created; of whose Glory to behold the thousand thousand part, the most pure Intelligencies are fully satiate, and with wonder and delight rest amazed, for the beauty of his light, and the light of His beauty are uncomprehensible? Here doth that earnest appetite of the understanding content it self, not seeking to know any more; For it seeth before it, in the vision of the Divine essence (a Miroir in the which not Images or shadows, but the true and perfect essence of every thing created, is more clear and conspicuous, than in it self) all that may be known or understood. Here doth the Will pause it self, as in the center of its Eternal rest, glowing with a fiery affection of that infinite and al-sufficient good; which being fully known, cannot for the infinite motives and causes of love which are in him) but be fully and perfectly loved: As he is onely the true and essential Bounty, so is he the onely essential and true beauty, deserving alone all Love and Admiration, by which the Creatures are onely in so much fair and excellent, as they partake of his Beauty and excelling Excellencies. Here is a blessed Company, every one joying as much in anothers Felicity, as in that which is proper, because each seeth another equally loved of God; thus their distinct joyes are no fewer, than the copartners of the Joy. And as the

Assembly is in number answerable to the large capacity of the place, so are the joyes answerable to the numberlesse number of the Assembly. No poor and pittiful mortal, confined on the Globe of Earth, who hath never seen but sorrow, or interchangeably some painted superficial pleasures, can rightly think on, or be sufficient to conceive the termlesse delights of this place. So many Feathers move not on Birds, so many Birds dint not the Air, so many leavestremble not on Trees, so many Trees grow not in the solitary Forests, so many waves turn not in the Ocean, and so many grains of Sand limit not those Waves: as this triumphant Court hath variety of delights, and Joies exempted from all comparison. Happiness at once here is fully known and fully enjoyed, and as infinite in continuance as extent. Here is flourishing and never-fading youth without Age, Strength without Weaknesse, Beauty never blasting, Knowledge without Learning, Abundance without Loathing, Peace without Disturbance, Participation without Envy, Rest without Labour, Light without rising or setting Sunne, Perpetuity without moments, for Time (which is the measure of Endurance) did never enter in this shining Eternity. Ambition, Disdain, Malice, Difference of Opinions, cannot approach this place, and resembling those foggy Mists, which cover those Lists of Sublunary things. All pleasure paragon'd with what is here is pain, all Mirth mourning, all Beauty deformity. Here one daies abiding, is above the continuing in the most fortunate estate on the Earth many years, and sufficient to countervail the extreamest torments of Life. But, although this blis of *Souls* be great, and their joies many, yet shal they admit Addition, and bee more full and perfect, at that long wished and general meeting with their bodies.

Amongst all the wonders of the great Creator, not one appeareth to be more wondrous (replied I) than that our Bodies should arise, having suffered so many changes, and nature denying a return from privation to a Habit.

Such power (said he) being above all that the Understanding of Man can conceive, may well work such wonders; For if Mans Understanding could comprehend all the secrets and counsels of that Eternal Majesty, it must of necessity be equal unto it. The Author of Nature is not thrall'd to the Lawes of Nature, but worketh with them or contrary to them, as it pleaseth him: What he hath a will to do, he hath a power to perform. To that power which brought all this *All* from nought, to bring again in one instant any substance which ever was into it,

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To the Memory of the
most Excellent Lady, JANE
Countess of PERTH.

THis Beauty which Pale death in dust did turn,
And clos'd so soon within a Coffin sad,
Did, passe like Lightning, like to Thunder burn,
So little Life, so much of Worth it Had.

Heavens but to shew their Might here made it shine,
And when admir'd, then in the Worlds disdain
(O Tears, O Grief!) did call it back again,
Lest Earth should vaunt she kept what was Divine.

What can we hope for more? What more enjoy?
Sith fairest Things thus soonest have their End,
And, as on Bodies Shadows do attend,
Sith all our blisse is follow'd with Annoy?

Yet She's not dead, She lives where She did love,
Her Memory on Earth, Her soul above.

To S. W. A.

Though I have twice been at the Doors of Death,
And twice found shut those Gates which ever mourn,
This but a lightning is, Truce tane to Breath,
For late-born Sorrows angurre fleet return.
Amidst thy sacred Cares, and Courtly toils,
Alexis, when thou shalt hear wandring Fame
Tell, Death hath triumph'd o're my mortal spoils,
And that on Earth I am but a sad Name;
If thou e're held me dear, by all our Love,
By all that Blisse, those Ioyes Heaven here us gave,
I conjure thee, and by the Maids of Jove,
To grave this short Remembrance on my Grave,
Here Damon lies, whose Songs did somtime grace
The murmuring Esk, may Roses shade the place.

On



On the Report of the Death of the Author.

IF that were true which whispered is by Fame,
That Damons light no more on Earth doth burn,
His Patron Phœbus physick would disclaim,
And cloth'd in clouds as erst for Phaeton mourn.

Yea, Fame by this had got so deep a wound,
That scarce She could have power to tell his death,
Her Wings cut short; who could her Trumpet sound,
Whose blaze of late was nurs'd but by his Breath.

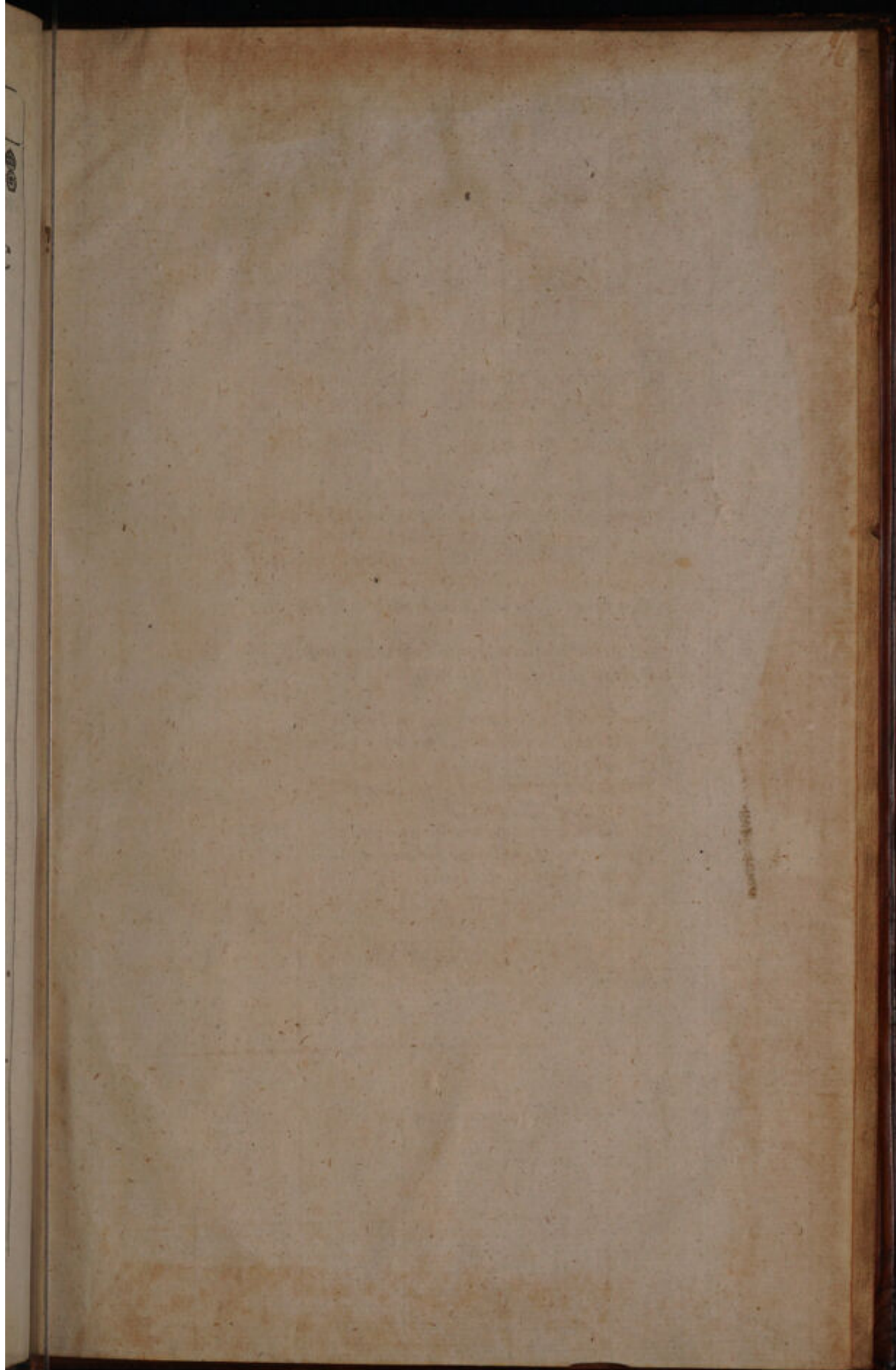
That Spirit of his which most with mine was free,
By mutual traffick enterchanging store,
If chac'd from him it would have come to me,
Where it so oft familiar was before.

Some secret Grief distempring first my Mind,
Mad (though not knowing) made me feel this losse;
A Sympathy had so our Souls combin'd,
That such a parting both at once would losse.

Though such Reports to others terror give,
Thy Heavenly Virtues who did never spy,
I know thou, that canst make the dead to live,
Immortal art, and needs not fear to dye.

Sir WILL. ALEXANDER.

FINIS.



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