Num. 27.

A Perfect Account

OF

The daily Inteligence from the Armies in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, the Navy at Sea, and other tranſactions of, and in relation to this Common-wealth.

P.P. Sanders
K.

Publiſhed according to Order.

London, Printed by *Bernard Alſop* 1651.

From *Wedneſday* July 9. to *Wedneſday* July, the 16. 1651.

Beginning Wedneſday July, 9.



E had certain Letters from Scotland dated at the Head-Quarters at Lithgo the fourth of July which gave the relation of the affairs there, *viz.* Major *Scot* commanded a party towards Falkirk, to find out a party of the enemies horſe, which were gone that way, but no ſooner did the enemy get the Allarum, but they drew away to their main body near Torwood. My Lord Generall marcheth with theſe forces following.

Fourteen Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons.

The Generals.
Major Generals.
Lievtenant Generals.
Commiſſary Generals.
Collonel *Thomlinſons.*
Collonel *Twiſletons.*
Collonel *Hackers.*
Collonel *Okeys.*
Collonel *Lidcots.*
Collonel *Berries.*
Collonel *Gravenors.*
Collonel *Alureds.*
Collonel *Lilburns.*
Major *Huſbands.*

Twelve Regiments of Foot, *viz.*

The Generals.
Major General *Lambert's*.
Major General *Deans*.
Colonel *Fairfax*.
Colonel *P ·ds*.
Colonel *Goffe*.
Colonel *Weſts*.
Colonel *Coopers*.
Colonel *Aſhfields*.
Colonel *Daniels*.
Lievtenant General *Monks*.
Colonel *Reads*.

A party of ours having ſome bickering with a party of the enemies, we took divers of them priſoners, amongſt whom was one *Croſſe* (a Trooper under Major Gen. *Maſſey*) an old Cavalier, and yeſterday *Maſſey* ſent a Trumpet with a Letter to the Generall about his Exchange for a Trooper of ours, in which Letter he ſaith that *Croſſe* was taken in the ſervice of his *Majeſty*, of great *Britain* my *King* and *Maſter*, &c. and concludes in theſe words. *This* Sir is expected by him that is reſolved to be juſt to all men, and that dares not diſſemble by writing himſelf,

Your ſervant
Edward Maſſey.

A Petition was preſented to the Parliament in behalf of Mr. *Love* in theſe words.

To the Supream Authority, the Parliament of the Common-wealth of *England*: The humble Petition of many Cordial Friends to this Parliament, inhabiting the City of *London*, and places adjacent, in behalf of Mr. *Chriſtopher Love*, Priſoner in the Tower.

Humbly ſheweth,

THat having with extream grief obſerved how the manifold miſeries which have long infeſted this Nation, have ariſen very much from the Diviſions and miſ-underſtandings amongſt ſuch as in the beginning of our unhappy troubles, were all conjoyned againſt the Enemy: It hath been

our

our earneſt deſires and prayers to God, that before our breaches were rendred paſt making up, ſome effectual means of reconcilement might be attained: And although Mr Love, *formerly an active friend for the Parliament, hath been tranſported to do ſuch things as are not more evidently deſtructive to the Commonwealth, then to his own Relations, and hath brought himſelf into the woſull condition wherein he is, now daily expecting a moſt heavy puniſhment, whereby all hopes of reconcilement ſeemeth to be taken away; yet the ways of God ſeriouſly in a cauſe of ſo weighty concernment, may poſſibly ſhew unto your wiſdoms, how out of ſo great an evil, you might produce the greateſt and moſt deſirable good.*

And if not for his own ſake, or any ſervice he hath formerly done, he ſhould be conceived worthy of any favour; yet if in regard unto his own Relations, many whereof (no doubt) are pious wel-meaning people, full of grief for his ſad condition, and the reproach following thereupon, it ſhould appear, that mercy unto him will be upon them, a firm obligation of faithfull adherence unto your Authority, work a true remorſe in him, and cauſe both him and them, for the future, to place their ſafety and happineſſe in the proſperity of this Commonwealth; we humbly conceive it would be a moſt happy effect of this moſt unhappy occaſion, and an aſſured bond of a bleſſed reconcilement.

And if upon ſerious conſideration, it ſhall ſo appear to your wiſdoms (as we truſt it may) we then make it our humble Petition, That you will be merciſull, as our Heavenly Father is merciful: overcom his evil with your good: & for his Relations ſake, remit his puniſhmẽt, that ſo through the bleſſing of God, we may ſee thoſe that have been diſjoyned once more, and for ever firmly united, and live together as becommeth Brethren. And as in duty bound, we ſhall Pray, &c.

From this we may rather wonder at the boldneſſe of the Petitioners then expect an anſwer of that which they might have been aſhamed to preſent.

Thurſday, July 10.

Came a Letter from Clonmel in Ireland, from Major *Dix*, of a late date, an Extract whereof take as followeth, My preſent urgent occaſions will not permit to be ſo large in news as I could wiſh; I ſhall briefly tell tell you ſomewhat, the reſt you will find and be ſharer of, to all our comforts that are inhabitants. The Lord hath ſtruck ſuch an amazement and terror into the Camp of the enemy, that of their field Army ſo much boaſted of, there is not a thouſand men in a body to oppoſe us, not in any County in Ireland: their deſpair and hopes are ſo confuſed, that they would freely go for Spain, if the Spaniſh Agent (Reſident with them) could furniſh them all with money; but he hath agreed to take about 4000. with him, their General Caſtlehaven, in whom was all their airy confidence, is gone over as the report goes, to ſhelter himſelf with the Duke of Lorrain; however, be he where he will, he is skipt away from hence. The Lord Clanrickard is alſo a ſharer in his misfortune, and ſo in his ſufferings, and is gone after to tell tales with him. Galloway is cloſely beſieged by Sir *Charls Coot*. The ſtrong Caſtle in Limrick, that ſtands on the bridge of Tulmol ſide, is taken by Col. *Tottel*, upon promiſe of quarter to the Rebels; but ſuch was his perfidiouſneſſe, that after poſſeſſion he put to the ſword, for which my Lord General hath caſhiered him at the head of the Army; for had he been faithfull in keeping Articles, Limrick had been ours ere this: but the Parley continues, and we hope that work will ſoon be accompliſhed. Wheat in the Town is worth 7*l*. a barrel. I hope within this moneth you ſhall hear of the ſurrender of the three remaining Gariſons of the Enemy, *viz.* Limrick, Galloway, and Athlone, and then our Armies will have nothing to do but go a Toty-hunting, whereby this Country will be eſtabliſhed in peace for Travellers to paſſe, and have a free Trade betwixt England and us, which the Lord grant, and ſhall be the earneſt deſire of

Yours, *&c.* *Martin Dix.*

The Parliament paſt a Vote, That the Court of the Knight Marſhall in Southwark, (commonly called the Marſhalls Court) be from and after the firſt of Auguſt next, abſolutely diſſolved and taken away, and no further ſuit, action or proceeding, whatſoever be had in that Court.

The Parliament have alſo voted *William Skinner*, *William Robinſon*, *Sampſon Sheffield* *Samuel Gookine*, *Henry Seely*, *William Liſle*, and *Arthur Samuel*, to be Truſtees in the Bill for the ſale of Delinquents

quents eſtates, *Ralph Darnel* Eſquire is Regiſter, *Robert Manwaring*; Regiſter Accomptant, *Randoll Manwaring* Comptroler, and *John Barber* Surveyor Generall.

Fryday, July, 11.

Came further from the Head-Quarters in Scotland, by a Letter dated the 5 inſtant thus.

On Wedneſday the 2 of this inſtant July. His Excellency with the army marched from Linlithgow and the parts adjacent towards the enemy, whoſe horſe quartered before at Falkirk five miles from thence, but upon our approach they drew to their whole body which were quartered upon a hill about Lievtenant General *Bayleys* houſe in and near Torwood, the greateſt part of the day was ſpent in pickering between ſeverall parties of ours and theirs, we took about 12 priſoners and killed divers, they took none of ours, we had one killed with whoſe death they were not ſatisfied, but every man as he went by him either piſtolled him, cut him or prickt him with their Rapiers after a moſt barbarous manner, we took (amongſt other priſoners) one *Croſſe* whoſe mother keeps the Crown Inne at Ware, who is one of Lievt. Gen. *Maſſeys* troop, he was cut in the head and had quarter given him promiſing a hundred pound for his life to a Trooer, he is a very ſturdy and abſolute Cavalier, having been formerly in the Kings army in England. The King was in the field to encourage them, they being ſo much diſturbed at the firſt Alarm of our coming, that they were ready to pack up their geer and be gone: onely the firſt ranck of their Troops are armed compleat, Lievt. Gen. *Maſſey* hath 7 Troops of horſe, but moſt of them not 60 in a Troop, they give out the number of their army to be 29000, but our beſt intelligence ſpeaks them not 20000, they have made a Trench about their foot in Torwood, ſome of them are in a Park walled in, and planted ſeverall guns in Lievt. Gen. *Baylies* houſe, and other places, being reſolved not to fight us, but upon the greateſt advantages, ſo that when we fall upon them, we muſt go in as much hazard as to ſtorm a Gariſon; ſo great are their advantages.

In the afternoon a party of ours which pickeered without order, were endangered by the enemy, but relieved by Col. *Okey*, who led up a forlorn of his Regiment for that purpoſe, and beat off the enemy from an hill which they held for a place of advantage: this done both Armies drew to quarters about a mile from each other, his Excellencies Head-Quartets at Moorcar a poor inconſiderable town, thoſe in Cal-

lendar houſe ſhot a Trooper this day as the Army paſſed by. That afternoon one of the Trumpeters to the Kings Life guard came to his Excellencie: the enemy had their Handkerchiefs or ſome white cloath in their Hats, or upon their Arms for a ſign.

Thurſday in the morning (about 3 of the clock), the enemy (having in the night drawn 4 or 6 great Guns to a Hill where ſome of ours and theirs were engaged the day before) played hard with their Cannon upon our Army, and gave us at leaſt fourty ſhot, but killed onely two or three of our men, and wounded two: about an hour after, we had planted two pieces of Ordnance, with which we played againſt their body, and did ſome execution. All this while the enemy drew down the hill within the command of their Cannon, and ſent out onely ſmall parties to pickeer in ſtead of engaging with us, as we expected they would: About ten that morning, a Councel of War was held in the field, at which it was reſolved, that in regard of the want of horſe meat, and ſeeing we could not engage the enemy to come from their advantages (which were the Hills, Bogs. and a Brook which was fordable, but in ſo few places, that no conſiderable parties could get over to them) to draw off as far as Calendar, to the end they might come down from their hills, but comming as far as Calendar, where the Army was drawn up upon a convenient ground, after three hours ſtay in ſight of the enemy, and they not ſo much as ſending any party to fall upon our Rear: His Excellency marched to Lithgo, near which place the Army quartered but no enemy appeared.

Satturday, July, 12.

By Letters from Ireland it is advertized, that the Rebels field Armies is diſperced, *Clanrickard* and *Caſtlehaven*, are ſaid to be gone to ſea for ſome remote Iſland: My Lord Deputy with his field Officers are proſecuting a way to ſuppreſſe the Tories, and drive them out of their places of Faſtneſſe, he hath taken in Limrick Caſtle, Athlone, and many other places of ſtrength lately, Galloway is now the onely place of ſtrength, which is under the power of the enemy, which we have good cauſe of hopes will alſo be ours ſhortly.

From parts more remote it was likewiſe advertized, that 4 Engliſh Marchants ſhips having diſcryed three

French

French men of War making towards them, and ſailed away with all the ſpeed they could. One of theſe Frigots was a ſhip, in which *Vantrump* heretofore ſailed, and ſold it to the French, ſhe was a ſwift Veſſel, and came up to our Merchants ſhips before the other, thinking to hold them in play untill the other two came up,; but they ſhot at her, and being four to one followed their advantage with ſuch promptneſſe and reſolution, that they killed above threeſcore of her men, and forced her to go further off to ſea, being extreamly torn and ſhattered, the other Frigots not daring to come up and help her.

Munday July 14.

I told you in my laſt, that Vice-Admiral *Pen* underſtanding where Prince *Rupert* was on the Midland ſeas, with about ſix or eight ſhips, did make up towards him with all the ſpeed he could being reſolved to encounter him. The Letters from *Marſilles* do advertiſe, that a Galley belonging to Florence, meeting with Prince *Rupert*, and the Maſter thereof being feaſted by him, he did advertiſe him, that he ſaw that morning a gallant ſquadron of Engliſh ſhips, all men of war, who he conceived were on thoſe Seas in the queſt of him. The Galley had no ſooner taken his leave of the Prince, and got out of ſight; but there was heard the thundering diſputation of many great Guns, which moſt violently continued for certain hours; it is believed that the Parliaments ſhips and Prince *Rupert* were then in fight. What the truth hereof is, I hope will ſhortly with triumph be imparted unto you.

The Q. of Bohemia is gone from the Hague to her own houſe at Rheate, and *Vantrump* is come unto it. The D. of York is in France, and hath the penſion of the Cap. of the Scots guard, which always heretofore was the place of the Maqueſs of Huntley, or of one of his Sons, or of one whom they had Deputed to exerciſe it for them.

Tueſday,

This day was great preparations on Tower-Hill for the execution of Mr. *Love* (according to his ſentence.) The Scaffold was made up, and many other Scaffolds round about the hill filled with ſpectators, there was alſo a guard of five Companies of foot and many Troops of horſe, and as great a multitude of people, as hath been ſeen to meet together on ſuch an occaſion, a great number whereof were ſo deſirous to behold that which they came to ſee, that they gave ſome 12 *d.* 2 *s.* &c. a peece for their ſtanding.

In the mean while great intereceſſion was made for him, and the ſad condition of his Wife (big with child) which wrought ſo much upon the mercifull diſpoſition of thoſe that are in power, that between eleven and twelve of the Clock, his brother in law came through Bridge in a Boat with four Oars, and brought him the glad tidings of a Reprieve for a time, which was ſoon noiſed about amongſt all the people on the hill, yet as if they were unſatisfied therewith, a great multitude ſtayed unrill they did ſee all the ſouldiery, both horſe and foot drawn away, and then by degrees they did all very peaceable depart.

The laſt Letters from Scotland advertiſe, That my Lord Gen. with his Army is gone up again againſt the enemy, for while he continued at Lithgo they would not come up to him: the place they have is of great advantage, but they are not able to hold it long. While my Lord Gen. was now at Lithgo, we heard not of above one party of theirs that came on this ſide the river, and a party of ours met with ſome of their Scouts, and took two of them, but as ſoon as their whole body had gotten the Allarum, they made all the ſpeed they could to the ſoarding place. After the laſt bickering (of which you have an exact account in the former Letter from the Head-quarters) it is reported the Scots King was ſent for in all haſt to Sterling, but ſpeedily expected again with his army.

It is thought their deſign ſtill holds to break into England, if they can poſſibly find an opportunity, but I truſt that God by the means of his unworthy inſtruments, will ſtop their dwelling rage, and prevent their wicked purpoſes. Thus have you an Account of.

Mr. Love's *Reprieve for a time, and the cauſe thereof. Lieu General* Maſſey's *Letter to my Lo. Gen.* Cromwel, *and what followed thereupon. The ſeveral bickerings with the Scots, and their King ſent for to* Sterling. *The Lord Generals further preparations and advance to fight the enemy, with the mannur how they do plant their Ordnance, and ſtrengthen themſelves, and the relation of taking many Scots priſoners. The proſperous proceedings of the Parliaments forces in* Ireland. *The taking ſome ſhips at ſea. With other news from* Holland, France, *and* Denmark. FINIS.

Num. 28. 13

A Perfect Account

OF

The daily Intelligence from the Armies in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, the Navy at Sea, and other tranſactions of, and in relation to this Common-wealth.

Publiſhed according to Order.

London, Printed by *Bernard Alſop* 1651.

From *Wedneſday* July 16. to *Wedneſday* July, the 23. 1651.

Beginning Wedneſday July, 16.

THe Parliament ordered, that the Fair called St. *Iames's* Fair, holden at *Iames* tide near Weſtminſter, ſhall be forborn, and not obſerved this preſent year, and that all perſons forbear to reſort thither upon that occaſion.

The Aſſizes in Buckingham-ſhire and other adjacent Counties were kept this week at Alisbury: there was but one hanged, and he was a Horſe-ſtealer. In ſome places the Pſalms in Engliſh were deſired by ſome priſoners that were within the compaſſe of Clergy, but that could not be granted. The moſt conſiderable tryal we have yet heard of, was at Oxford, where was one *Ward* condemned, and deſervedly executed, upon the new Acts of Treaſon, for ſpeaking words againſt the Parliament, ſaying, That he hoped to ſheath his ſword in their bowels, *&c.*

The Act for ſale of Delinquents Eſtates was almoſt made ready for the Preſſe. The names of the Delinquents whoſe eſtates are to be ſold for Treaſon by vertue of the ſaid Act are theſe.

Sir John Stowel, late of Cudderſtone in the County of Somerſet,

Knight of the Bath. George Duke of Buckingham. John Earl of Briſtol. George Lord Digby. William Earl of Newcaſtle. Sir William Widdrington, late of Widdrington Caſtle in the County of Northumberland, Knight. Sir Philip Muſgrave of Cudwel in the County of Cumberland, Baronet. Sir Marmaduke Langdale late of Northallerton in the county of York, Knight. Sir Richard Greenvile late of Stow in the county of Cornwal, Knight. Sir Francis Doddington late of Barrow in the county of Somerſet, Kt. Sir John Culpepper late of Hollingborn in the county of Kent, Kt. Sir John Byron late of Newſted Abbey in the county of Nottingham, Kt. Edw. Earl of Worceſter. Sir John Winter late of Lidney in the county of Glocester, Kt. Matthew Boynton late of Scarborough in the county of York, Eſq. Sir Lewis Dives late of Bromham in the county of Bedford, Kt. Tho. Leviſon late of Wolverhampton in the County of Stafford Eſq. Iames Earl of Derby. Iohn Marqueſſe of Winchester. Sir Ralph Hopton late of Witham in the County of Somerſet Knight of the Bath. Sir George Ratcliffe late of Colton in the county of the City of York, Kt. Francis Lord Cottington. Sir Edward Herbert late of Parſons Green in the Pariſh of Fulham in the County of Middleſex, Kt. Edw. Hide late of Purton in the County of Wilts, Eſq; otherwiſe called Sir Edw. Hide. Rich. Lane late of Kings-thorp in the county of Northampton Eſq; deceaſed, otherwiſe called Sir Ric. Lane. Robert Long late of the City of Weſtminſter, Eſq. Rob. Tilſley late of Myerſcow in the county of Lancaſter, Eſq. Iames Earl of Caſtlehaven. Philip Carteret Eſq; ſon and heir of ſir Philip Carteret deceaſed. Iohn Bodvil Eſq. Peter Pudſey of S. Hutton in the county of York, Gentleman. Iames Bunce late Alderman of the City of London. Sir Marmaduke Royden late of London deceaſed, ſometimes called Sir Marmaduke Royden. Tho. Earl of Cleveland. Tho. Lord Wentworth eldeſt ſon of the ſaid Earl of Cleveland. Charls Townley late of Mockton in the county of Lincoln, Eſq. Sir Piercy Herbert ſon of the Lord Powis. George Benion late of Muſſelhill in the County of Middleſex, Eſq; otherwiſe called Sir Geo. Benion. Sir Hen. Slingsby of Redhouſe in the County of York, Baronet. Wil. Rains of Roodipole in the County of Dorſet, Eſq. Sir Francis Howard late of Nayward in the County of Cumberland, Kt. Thomas Haggerſton, late of Haggerſton. Andrew Coggan late of Greenwich in the County of Kent Merchant, commonly called ſir Andrew Coggan. Iohn Robinſon late of Gwerſcy in the County of Denby, Gent. Sir Ric. Tempeſt late of Stella in the County of Durham,

Baronet.

Baronet, Sir Tho. Riddle late of Newcaſtle upon Tine, Kt. Sir John Marlow of Newcaſtle upon Tine, Kt. Edw. Gray late of Chillingham in the county of Northumberland, Eſq. David Linkingſen late of Cowbridge in the county of Glamorgan, Eſq Henry Lord Wilmot. Philip Earl of Chesterfield. John Denham late of Egham in the county of Surry, Eſq; ſon and heir to Sir John Denham, Kt. deceaſed, late one of the Barons of the court of Exchequer. Sir Rob. Harron late of Bennifield Lawn in the county of Northampton, Kt. Sir Tho. Riddle the younger, late of the town and county of Newcaſtle upon Tine. Sir John Somerſet late of Ragland in the county of Monmouth Kt. Roger Bodenham of Rotheras in the county of Hereford Eſq. Sir Henry Beddingfield of the county of Norfolk, Kt. Tho. Beckwith of Beverly in the county of York, Gent. Henry Percy Eſq. Chriſtopher Leukenor late of the middle Temple, Eſq. Rowland Atre of Haſſop in the county of Derby, Eſq. John Gefford of Wolverhampton in the county of Stafford, Eſq. James late Earl of Cambridge, commonly called Duke Hambleton. W. Hambleton brother of James late Earl of Cambridge. John Earl of Lodderdale in Scotland. Sir Arthur Aſton late of the city of Oxford in the county of Oxford, Kt: and Cuthbert Morley late of Seymore in the county of York, Eſq. All whoſe eſtates have been and are declared and adjudged to be juſtly forfeited by them for their ſeveral Treaſons againſt the Parliament and People of England, and therefore ordered to be put to ſale for the publique uſe, as by the Act it ſelf ſee more largely.

Thurſday, July 17.

I ſhall this day give you the moſt full and certain relation of ſeveral days proceedings of the Armies in Scotland, as it came from a known hand, in this enſuing Letter.

On Saturday July the 6. The army marched from Linlithgoe to Pickham (12 miles) drawing forth on the South-ſide of the Town to prevent the enemies notice of our intentions, which were to march Weſtward for Glaſco, Col. *Daniels* Regiment was ordered to march to Lieth for the ſtrengthening of that Gariſon, and Col. *Silers* three Companies now there ordred for Linlithgo. Sunday the 7. The army marched from Pickham to Debath another little village, three miles from Glaſco, we had notice, that the enemy were the night before in Glaſco, but having notice of our approach they fled away in haſte with moſt of the inhabitants, who they perſwaded that we would put all to the ſword both men, women, and children, which ſome of them

beleeved, though they had enough experience of the civility of our dealing, having been two or three times before in that Town, in ſo much, that many of them ran out of their Churches, where Mr. *Patrick Gilleſpy* and others were preaching, in great confuſion; upon information, that ſome of the ſouldiers were cut off by the enemy by ſtragling in their march; his Excellency ſet forth a Proclamation which was this day read at the head of every Regiment of horſe, and foot, declaring that if any ſouldier ſhould be found ſtragling from his colours, or 12 ſcore from the Camp, committing outrages or doing violence, or plundering the people by taking their horſes and cattel or other goods, he or they ſo taken ſhould be puniſhed with death; alſo if any ſhould ſtraggle above Muſquet ſhot from his colors upon the march, he ſhould be puniſhed according to the diſcipline of war. A Drummer came from the enemy about exchange of priſoners. He ſaith they were reſolved to fight us, as ſoon as the Marqueſſe *Huntly* was come up, who was to bring them 6000 men. They were to have a Randezvouz at Glaſco within few days of their additional levies, which were to be 5000 in theſe Weſtern parts; but I hope they are now prevented. The King was to have been here this week, and the Lord *Minto's* houſe provided for him. If *Huntley's* recruits come to be no better then theſe, they will not much augment their army, nor are their two armies one to fight us, and another for England.

Munday his Excellency marched from Debath to Glaſco, and the army removed to quarters round about the town, there were ſeverall colours and arms taken in the Town, beſides thoſe ſecured by Col. *Lilburn* who commanded the Forlorn the day before, and ſent out parties who brought in ſome few priſoners, there were found in the Town-hall, Alms-houſes, and other places of the Town, great ſtore of Muſquets, Piſtols, ſeverall colours, a Tent and other materials for war. Our parties that were ſent out this day, brought intelligence that the Scotch King had been the day before at Kelſith.

Tueſday July 8. His Excellency ſtaid in Glaſco: a party of horſe and foot were ſent out to diſcovet the enemy. commanded by Major General *Lambert*, conſiſting of three Regiments, *viz.* his own, Col. *Lilburns*, and Col. *Alureds*. They went over into Fife at Newbridge to diſcern the country, and returned July 9. in the morning, having taken a Lairds houſe in Kithern pariſh (which refuſed to yeeld upon ſummons) with the Miniſter and ſome other priſoners. who kept the houſe againſt them, divers arms, and a foot Colours. A party of horſe

and

and dragoons were alſo left at Dunglaſſe near Dunbarton caſtle, and an Engineer and a party of foot ſent this day to fortifie it. Marqueſſe Huntly was about ten miles from Newbridge raiſing forces, but the enemy lying ſtill in Torwood, and the paſſe to be kept with 100 foot againſt a great Brigade of horſe, it was not held ſafe to adventure further. Maj. General *Maſſey* was the laſt night as far as Leviſton houſe, within ten miles of Edenburgh, and in his return took twelve of our horſe at Lithgo, and killed eight men. A party of 40 horſe of ours going from Leith, met with 60 of theirs, killed two of them, and put the reſt to the run. This day the Army marches from hence.

Fryday July 18.

From *Leith* 12 *July*. We at Leith are in a very good poſture, our Governor Col. *Fenwick* a very active diſcreet Gentleman. Our works go forward apace, and will ſhortly be ſo finiſhed, that we ſhall not much fear all the power of Scotland, if they ſhould come againſt us. Col. *Edm. Syler* is alſo here with his Regiment. We have a very great Fleet arrived here, near 120 ſail of ſhips with all ſorts of proviſions. The Speaker is alſo arrived with powder, and other Ammunition from Hull. Here are three Dutch ſhips laden with French wine arrived this week, the Hollanders have a great trade here, but the worſt is, they carry away our Engliſh mony with them into Holland. I beleeve they have received here for commodities, and carried it away ſince our coming here near 70000*l.* ſterling.

Our Army is ſtill at Glaſco, but we expect it at Lithgo to morrow, and Major Gen. *Harriſon* with his forces are to joyn with them there: which being joyned, ſpeedy action may be expected.

From the Head-quarters further *July* 11. thus: The Poſt ſtaying a day longer then was expected, take this as an addition to the reſt: Yeſterday the Army drew forth of Glaſco toward Kelſith, where the enemy have pitched their tents, but in ſuch boggie and mountainous places, as they are not acceſſible: though we lay all night open to them within ſix miles, and they environed with their advantages, yet they gave us nor the leaſt alarm. Dunglaſs was conceived not tenable againſt a great force, and therefore Newark caſtle being yeſterday viewed, was thought fit to be kept, and a party of horſe, and 60 commanded foot, under Cap. *Badger* of Col. *Reads* Regiment ordered to ſecure and fortifie it & thoſe of Cap. *Crooks* men, who were at Dunglaſs drawn out. Newark caſtle is a place of great conſequence, being ſeated upon Dunbrittoun frith, and hath as much comand of ſhips and veſſels that paſs as Dunbarton caſtle.

Saturday, July 19.

From *Maidſtone* in Kent it is certified that at the Aſſizes there, an indictment was preferred againſt *Joſeph Welch*, *William Welch*, and *Robert Thompſon* for violently aſſaulting the perſon of Mrs. *Jane Puckering* (now the Lady *Ball*,) in Greenwich Park, and feloniouſly carrying her to Erith, and compelling her againſt her will to ſpeak words importing marriage, of which fact they were found guilty by the grand Jury.

From *Plymouth* they write that the Major Gen. hath been lately at Exceſter and parts adjacent, in proſecution of ſome late inſtructions from the Councell of State. A ſhip came lately to Appledore from Ireland, and thoſe in her report Limrick to be taken, ſome ſhips belonging to Jerſey have counterfeited the States arms of England, we have taken one of them, and having diſcovered their plot, ſhall be able to know them under that diſguiſe and prevent the miſchief they intended to do.

Yeſterday Mr. *Potter* was tried before the high Court of Juſtice (for the ſame buſineſſe with Mr. *Love*) after his charge was read, he was asked what he would plead guilty or not guilty, and he pleaded guilty, and craved the mercy of the Court.

Munday, July 21.

The Parliament paſſed an Additional Act for ſale of the Goods of the late King, Queen, and Prince, *viz.*

BE it Enacted and declared by this preſent Parliament, and by the authority thereof, That the words (*Goods and Perſonal eſtate*) mentioned in an Act, entituled, *An Act for ſale of the Goods of the late King, Queen and Prince*, ſhall be conſtrued, deemed, and taken, to extend onely unto all Jewels, Plate, Furrs, Hangings, Meddals, Pictures, Wardrobe ſtuff, and all other Houſhold ſtuff, and Utenſils whatſoever

whatſoever, and to all Libraries (the Library of *James Houſes*, with all Meddals, Rings, Globes and Mathematicall Inſtruments in the ſaid Library onely excepted.) And the Truſtees in the ſaid recited Act named, are hereby required to forbear to expoſe to ſale any other Goods or perſonal Eſtate belonging to the ſaid King, Queen, or Prince, other then by this Act as is aforeſaid appointed and declared. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that if any perſon or perſons have knowingly in his or their cuſtody, or have fraudulently conveyed away any of the Goods belonging to the late King, Queen, or Prince, not formerly made known to the ſaid Truſtees, and ſhall not before the firſt day of October, 1651. make known the ſame to the ſaid Truſtees, or to ſome of them; that then every ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall forfeit double the value of the ſaid goods by him or her ſo concealed, being convicted upon the oath of two or more credible witneſſes; which oath the ſaid Truſtees are impowered to adminiſter; the which value of the ſaid goods and forfeitures, ſhall be levied upon the Offender or Offenders, by way of diſtreis and ſale of their goods, rendring the overplus thereof to the offender: and if no ſufficient diſtreſſe can be found, then the party or parties ſo offending, ſhall be impriſoned in ſome common Goal, by warrant under the hands and ſeals of the ſaid Truſtees or any four or more of them, until the ſaid party or parties ſo offending, ſhall pay the ſaid forfeiture, or until the Parliament ſhall otherwiſe appoint. And if any diſcovery be made of any of the aforeſaid goods ſo concealed by any Creditor or Creditors, qualified according to the intent and meaning of the ſaid recited Act; then he or they ſhall have one full moyety thereof towards ſatisfaction of his or their ſaid debts after they ſtated and are allowed by the ſaid Truſtees, or any four or more of them. *&c.*

Tueſday,

Tuesday, July 22.

We have not any Letters from Scotland of a later date then what you have before, the Armies marching may be a ſufficient reaſon that the Poſt cometh not ſo inſtantly, as before; onely from the North of England they write, that they hear whileſt our army marched Weſtward. Lievtenant Generall *Maſſey* with a party of about ſix hundred horſe came Southward towards Edenburgh, and in his return killed 7 or 8o four men near Lithgo, ſcouting abroad, and took their horſes; but not far from the ſame place not many days before, a ſmall party of ours encountered with a troop of the enemy, took about twenty of them, killed ſome, and put all the reſt to flight, they dayly expect to hear of other action more conſiderable, for although the enemy ſhould continue to avoid fighting, yet ſhall we meet with ſome of their horſe in parties, and not be wanting to attempt ſome other enterprize.

To morrow, being Wedneſday, one Mr. *Gibbons* (heretofore ſervant to Mr. *Denzil Hollis*) comes to his tryal before the High Court of Juſtice; his charge was read on Friday laſt, to which he pleaded *Not Guilty*.

From *Cheſter* they write, that ſuch as come out of Ireland, ſay The Rebels at Galloway hearing that Limrick was upon treaty with my L. Deputy about a ſurrender, ſent a Meſſage to his Lordſhip declaring that they were ready to ſurrender that City alſo upon ſuch Terms as ſhould be agreed on concerning Limrick: they hear not of any likelihood, that the Duke of Lorrain ſhould perform any of his promiſes to them. Some of the chiefeſt amongſt them are gott en to ſea, and it is probable others will endeavour to make their peace. As for the forces they had, they are divided up and down the Countries and live meerly upon plundering and ſtealing like theſe that were formerly called wild Iriſh; but if we had all the gariſons once, we need not fear but there will be a ſudden courſe taken to ſuppreſſe ſuch a degenerate deſtructive people.

Thus have you an Account of

Many Priſoners, Arms, Muſquets, Piſtols, and Colours, taken by my L. G. Cromwel at Gleſco, *and near* Lithgo. *Lievt. Gen.* Maſſeys *advance Southward and his return again to the Scots army. A party of the Engliſh going over into* Fife. *And a Proclamation read in the head of every Regiment in the Army. Plenty of Proviſions and Ammunition come to* Lieth. *The Scots army removed from* Torwood, *and have pitcht their Tents at* Kelſith, *and their King in the head of him. Some ſhips taken at ſea. The laſt news from* Ireland. *And a meſſage to the Lord Deputy concerning* Galloway *and* Limrick.

FINIS.

At the Coperas houſe at Deptford 4 miles from London are made Pan-tiles to cover houſes better then ever any came from Holland. And are there to be ſold ten in the hundred cheaper then ever any came from Holland. And there ſhall ever be a ſufficient quantity ready to ſerve the whole Nation.

Num. 29. 8

A Perfect Account

OF

The daily Intelligence from the Armies in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, the Navy at Sea, and other transactions of, and in relation to this Common-wealth.

London, Printed by *Bernard Alsop* 1651.

From *Wednesday* July 23. to *Wednesday* July, the 30. 1651.

Beginning Wednesday July, 23.

FRom Scotland by Letters dated the 17 instant, came as followeth. On Thursday last our great guns plaid upon Calender house, and Faggots and Ladders and other preparations made for a storm. Then my Lord Generall sent a message to Lievt. *Gebath*, the Governour to let him know that if he would surrender the place presently they should have all quarter for their lives; but if they neglected this offer, they were not to expect any mercy, but the Governour made light hereof, and said, that if he were not relieved before the next morning, he might hearken thereto; but in the mean time he would defend it; upon the return of this answer our Ordnance played a fresh against the house, and the Musqueteers came down to the side of the Mote, threw in their Faggots and entered at a breach begun with our Canon, so that we were not half an hour getting full possession of the house, none that we found resisting had any quarter, 62 were slain, and 13 souldiers, and 17 Country men and women were preserved, alledging that they came thither

for ſhelter onely. This was done within ſight of the enemies whole Camp, yet they did not ſo much as give us one allarum all that day.

Yeſterday at noon a ſtrong party of theirs beat up our out-guards; but were ſoon forced back, and in their retreat we took and killed 6, & wounded divers, within few hours after we fell upon a party of theirs, purſued them near to their whole body, killing ſome, and taking others. About this time Col. *Daniels* and ſome other Foot, and 4 Troops of Horſe which came from Lieth, went over by boats from Queens-Ferry into Fife, under the conduct of Col. *Overton*, and got poſſeſſion of Northfort, and ſome other Forts on that ſide the water, and 17 peeces of Ordnance, we alſo took 4 ſhips laden with ſalt and other things, which lay in the Harbour.

This day came into the River of Thames 6 Eaſt-India ſhips valued worth above ſix hundred thouſand pounds ſterling.

Thurſday July, 24.

Came Letters out of Ireland ſignifiing that my Lord Deputy hath lately taken Portumney and Black Caſtle, two of the enemies Gariſons, he hath alſo taken Bellenestow and Loghreah; my Lord hath alſo gariſoned almoſt all Galloway and Roſcommon, we hope by the next to ſend you news of the taking of Limbrick.

To the Right Honourable the Commiſſioners of the Parliament of the Common-wealth of England, for the affairs of Ireland.

The humble Deſires and Requeſts of the Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of the City of Dublin.

Shewing,

THat by reaſon of the late viſitation of the Plague in this City, and the late effects which the war hath produced, this City is for the preſent diſ-furniſhed of Manufacture and Tradeſmen, which your ſuppliants

deſire

deſire may be invited to come and inhabit here out of England; for effecting whereof they deſire your Honours would be inſtrumentall: We therefore humbly deſire your Honours would indeavour to procure to come to inhabit in this City, ſuch number of Manufacture or Handicrafts men, as will repleniſh this City, that are Engliſh Proteſtants, and men of honeſt lives and converſations: and for their encouragement your ſuppliants do hereby engage themſelves, that as many ſuch men, as ſhall (on your Honours invitation) come hither to inhabit, and uſe their calling, within the ſpace of three years after the date hereof, ſhall be admitted freemen of this City, ſo as they deſire the ſame on their coming hither, paying as others that have ſerved their Apprentiſhips, with Freemen that have purchaſed their Freedoms, which is twenty ſhillings to be paid within a year (by five ſhillings a quarter.) This our deſire we have authorized Maſter Major and Sheriffs to preſent unto your Honours in our names, and to ſubſcribe it with their names by Act of Aſſembly, Dated the 27 of *Iune*, 1651.

Raphael Hunt Major of Dublin, *Richard Cock*, *George Gilbert* Sheriffs.

By the Commiſſioners of the Parliament of the Common-wealth of England, for the affairs of Ireland.

UPon conſideration had of a Paper, conteining. *The humble deſires of the Major and Citizens of the City of* Dublin, preſented this day; thereby deſiring that Trades men and Handicrafts men (being Engliſh Proteſtants of honeſt lives and converſation) may be invited to come from England to inhabite in the ſaid City, promiſing that for their encouragement, they ſhall be made free of the ſaid City; upon the ſame terms that other perſons, who ſerve their full time as Apprentices, are made free, which is a fine of 20 ſh. to be payed within a year, by 5 ſh. a quarter: The ſaid Commiſſioners do Order

declare, That the terms and encouragement in the ſaid paper promiſed by the ſaid Major and Citizens ſhall be effectually kept, and performed to all ſuch perſons, as aforeſaid, who ſhall tranſport themſelves and come to inhabit in this City, at any time before the 27 of September, 1652. Within which time it is hoped, that the Houſes and Shops in the ſaid City will be Tenanted.

And it is further Ordered that the ſaid paper, together with this Order, be forthwith Printed and publiſhed. Dated at Dublin the firſt day of July, 1651.

Miles Corbet, Io. Iones, Io. Weaver.

Fryday, July 18.

Mr. *Potter* and Mr. *Gibbons* appeared again before the high Court of Juſtice and the Court proceeded to cenſure. Their ſentence was that they ſhould both ſuffer death by having their heads ſevered from their bodies.

This day came a Letter from the Lord Gen. *Cromwel* of a moſt ſeaſonable victory, I ſhall give you it as followeth.

AFter our waiting upon the Lord, and not knowing what courſe to take, for indeed we know nothing but what God pleaſeth to teach us of his great mercy, we were directed to ſend a party to get us a landing by our Boats, whileſt we marched towards Glaſco. On Thurſday morning laſt, Col. *Overton* with about 1400 foot, and ſome Horſe and Dragoons, landed at the North Ferry in Fife: we with the Army lying near to the enemy (a ſmall River parted us and them) and we having conſultations to attempt the enemy within his Fortifications; but the Lord was not pleaſed to give way to that Counſel, propoſing a better way for us. The Major Gen. marched on Thurſday night with two Regiments of horſe and two Regiments of foot, for better ſecuring the place, and to attempt upon the enemy as occaſion ſhall ſerve: He getting over and finding a conſiderable body of the enemy there (who would probably have beaten our men from the place, if he had not come) drew out and fought them; he being about two Regiments of Horſe, and about 400 of Horſe and Dragoons more, and three Regiments of Foot; the Enemy 5 Regiments of Foot, and about 4 or 5 of Horſe, they came to a cloſe charge, and in the end totally routed the enemy, have taken about 40 or 50 colours, killed near 2000, ſome ſay more, have taken Sir *John Brown* (their Major General who Commanded in chief) and other Colonels and conſiderable Officers killed and taken, and about 5 or 600 priſoners. The Enemy is remo-

ved

ved from their ground with their whole Army, but whether, we certainly know no:.

This is an unſpeakable mercy, I truſt the Lord will follow it until he hath perfected peace and truth; we can truly ſay, we were gone as far as we could in our Councel and Action, and we did ſay one to another, We knew not what to do. Wherefore it is ſealed upon our hearts, that this as all the reſt is from the Lords goodneſſe, and not from man. I hope it becommeth me to pray, that we may walk humbly and ſelf denyingly before the Lord, and believingly alſo, that you whom we ſerve (as the Authority over us) may do the work committed to you, with uprightneſſe and faithfulneſſe, and throughly as to the Lord, that you may not ſuffer any thing to remain, that offends the eys of his jealouſie, that common wealth may more and more be ſought, and juſtice done impartially; for the eys of the Lord run too and fro, and as he finds out his Enemies here, to be avenged on them, ſo will he not ſpare them for whom he hath done good, if by his loving kindneſſe they become not good. I ſhall take the humble boldneſſe to repreſent this Engagement of *Davids*, in the 119 Pſal. ver. 134. *Deliver me from the Oppreſſion of Man, ſo will I keep thy precepts.* I take leave, and reſt

Sir,

Lithgo, July 21; 1651.

Your moſt humble Servant
O. CROMWEL.

The Parliament upon this Letter of the Lord Generals have Ordered this next Lords day, the Miniſters in all the Congregations, within the City of London, and late lines of Communication, and weekly Bils of Mortality, do render thanks to Almighty God for his wonderfull Mercy in the great ſucceſſe given to the Parliaments forces in Scotland, againſt the enemy there, the laſt Lords day, being the 20th day of July inſtant, and implore the continuance of Gods bleſſing upon the proceedings of the forces of this Common-wealth there, and the perfecting of his own work to his praiſe.

A Letter from Lieth *of the particulers of the fight in* Fife, *and the whole Armies advancing thither.*

SIr *Iohn Brown* of the enemies party commanding about five or ſix thouſand Horſe and foot, approached our Camp on Fife ſide, where we had three Regiments of Foot, and two of Horſe and Dragoons. Their army began to face ours, whileſt the Major Generall had drawn forth a party of thirty horſe to diſcover them, and their ground, and ſpying their numbers, immediately cauſed that party though ſmall

to charge their forlorn of ſixty ſetled horſe; hereupon another ſmall party of ours coming up by the Major Generals command, ſeconded the firſt, and made good the ground, till all our Horſe and Foot were in a readineſſe to engage.

The enemy intended at firſt onely to have faced us til the reſt of their Army had come up, which was then marching towards them, whileſt onely a party that made a Front fac'd our army on that ſide Sterling; but it pleaſed the Lord of Hoſts ſo to ſtrengthen the hearts of our Commanders and private ſouldiers, that they indeavoured forcibly to engage, though with ſome diſadvantage; our word was *Providence*, theirs *Scotland*, their left wing of horſe was weak, our right wing ſtrong, routed that, and after a ſhowr of ſmall ſhot upon the foot, they all fled, and fell like ſheep before our men. The foot had no quarter given as I hear: they were the chieſeſt men, all ſtout men, Highlanders, and of Marquis *Huntley*'s army: there were ſlain about two thouſand on the place, and one thouſand taken priſoners, with Sir *John Brown*, and divers other eminent Commanders, Col. *Scot* was ſlain, and now their whole army is drawn that way, and ours thus to moat over to them, my Lord being reſolved to proſecute the war with all poſſible vigor.

Leith July, 20. 1651.

Saturday, July 19.

From Selby in Yorkſhire they write that there lately happened a difference between ſome men of that town and the receivers of Exciſe; the iſſue was, that an Exciſeman (as its ſaid) knockt one of the Townſmen upon the head with the but-end of his Piſtol, and wounded him ſo ſore that it coſt him his life, the Exciſeman is bound over to anſwer it the next Aſſizes.

From *Holland* the Letters ratifie the intelligence we had in the former, that they have made choice of old *Joa-*

had

chimi, & two more, to come Embaſſadors for England. It is likely this news from Scotland will haſten them away.

By Letters out of the Weſt it was certified that a Frigot of ours hath lately taken a French ſhip richly laden with Fur, we have alſo taken a Jerſey Pyrat, in which were three Captains. they were ſet a ſhore in Cornwal, and have made an eſcape, but its likely ſuch notorious perſons will not be long hid.

Munday, July 21.

Letters from Scotland, do advertiſe that at the retaking of Newark Caſtle by Maj. Gen. *Maſſey*, the Scots loſt 6 Captains beſides many private ſouldiers; the few Engliſh that were there did violently defend themſelves, and got conditions after they had beat off the enemy. Had not the weather and ſeas proved foul, they had been ſeaſonably ſupplied with ſome guns to ſecure that place.

It was certified that (much about that time) at a Councel of War the Scots King deſired to know of his Officers, whether they would give or take quarter or no? Anſwer was made that it was agreeable to the law of Arms and the practiſe even of the moſt barbarous Nations; beſides, that the Engliſh had already many eminent men of the Scots priſoners. To which the King replyed, that for their part they might do what they would, but for his part he would give no quarter, for he was ſure he ſhould himſelf have none.

Our forces do now command from Sea to Sea, and have drawn a Line for that purpoſe, to ſecure it againſt the main body of the Scots Army, who though they are extraordinarily ſtartled at the entrance of our forces into Fife, yet they labour to their uttermoſt to decline a battel; but for want of Forrage for their Horſe, and Proviſion for themſelves, they muſt now be inforced either to flie to St. *Johnſtons*, and ſo up the Highlands, or to try again their fortunes in a ſudden battel, which (it pleaſing the Almighty ſo manifeſtly to protect and to own our Army) I doubt not but I ſhall give you a good account of in my next.

Iniſgarvie and ſeveral other Forts, and in them many pieces of Ordnance are taken.

Tueſday,

Tueſday, July, 23.

We peruſed Letters from Scotland, which confirmed the intelligence before largely recited, and further it is advertized that in the forts we took in Fife, were in all 20 pieces of Ordnance, and ſome ſtore of Ammunition, one of the ſhips alſo taken from the Scots was a man of War, which may be very ſerviceable to us: Since that victory before related, the Lord Generall hath paſſed 6 or 7000 more horſe and foot over into Fife, immediately after this defeat the enemies whole body retreated back, and marched over Sterling-bridge, there is a rumor that when they came on the other ſide, they bended towards our forces in Fife, as if they intended to face them; but this is certain, that a great part of the enemies foot do run away, 5 or 600 together, ſo that it hath been a great work for the horſe to fetch them back & keep the reſt together: they fired their Beacons, and have ſet guards at St. Johnſtons, and other places upon that river to examine all paſſengers, and make ſtay of ſuch as they ſuſpect to be ſouldiers running from their colours; It is thought by this time my Lord Gen. hath paſt the greateſt part of his army over the water, and this is certain, that ſince the laſt, a party of ours have engaged with another of theirs, and after a ſharp incounter worſted them, killed many on the place, and took above forty priſoners, whether the enemy will now make a generall engagement, we yet hear not; but ſome are of opinion that they will retreat to St. Johnſtons and rather fortifie themſelves on the other ſide of that river (as they did at Sterling) then hazard all upon a battel, if they can poſſibly avoid it.

By Letters from Nordenburgh in Germany, we have a report, that Prince *Rupert* being conſtrained to ſtrike into a Port in Portugal, is there detained: Others ſay, that General *Blake* hath fought him, and taken moſt of his ſhipping. I know not how to reconcile this intelligence, therefore I leave it till the next, as I find it: By which time we ſhall likewiſe be able to give you ſatisfaction touching ſome Miniſters in the Tower which are to be tryed this week before the High Court of Juſtice. Thus have you an Account of,

Another Fight in Scotland, *the taking of 20 pieces of Ordnance by the Lo. Gen.* Cromwel, *with the late motion of the Scots Army ſince the Engliſh went over into* Fife, *and the Scots retreating over* Sterling-*Bridge. The firing of their Beacons, and ſetting ſtrong Guards at* St. Johnſtons *to prevent their men from running away. The high expreſſion of the K. of Scots, upon the News that his forces were beaten. The further reſolution of the Engliſh Army under my L. G.* Cromwel. *Several Gariſons taken in* Ireland. *And the report of P.* Ruperts *being ſeiſed or fled, & ſome of his ſhips taken.* Finis

Num. 30. 16

A Perfect Account

OF

The daily Intelligence from the Armies in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, the Navy at Sea, and other transactions of, and in relation to this Common wealth.

London, Printed by *Bernard Alsop* 1651.

From *Wednesday* July 30. to *Wednesday* August the 6. 1651.

Beginning Wednesday July, 30.

EVery day produceth variety of Letters (one way or other from Scotland) one to our hands this day, saith that since Major Gen. *Lambert* came into Fife, he hath endeavoured to refresh the souldiery, yet goeth he oftentimes forth by parties many miles into the Countrey, the souldiers do use the Country people very civilly, though many of the inhabitants fled; for fear of finding other carriage from them. The 32 of *July* Inneſgarvy Castle, scituate in an Island, and inaccessible by the assent of the Rock, was surrendred upon a Treaty, they had conditions to march away with their swords onely, we found in the Castle 16 pieces of Ordnance and some Ammunition, Gen. *Dean* had the care of transporting men over into Fife. By this time we have there, about twelve thousand horse and foot. The enemies main army is now about Sterling, if they appear on Fife side we make no doubt through the blessing of God to be able to fight them. My L. Gen. for more conveniency of quarters is returned to Lieth with that part of the army which are on this side the water, we shall attend the

enemies motion whether it be in Fife, or (as they talk) the proſecuti-on of their deſign for England, we have taken a Dutch Veſſel prize, which was coming to the enemy, ſince our forces coming into Fife, ſome Miniſters and other perſons of eminency are come in unto us.

Our news from France hath been very ſlow, for ſome weeks paſt, but it coming in this day indifferent full, and proſpicuous, take it as followeth.

From France thus. The French army being countermanded came back from Flanders, and ſince are quartered about Arras, where they lie ſtill, the field Marſhal General of the Spaniſh army hath lately got ſome advantage upon the French, having lately defeated three Regi-ments, where many were ſlain, and ſome taken priſoners, and loſſe of their whole baggage, the Governour of St. Omer doth continue his old trade of plundering, in ſending out parties dayly to ranſack in Pickar-dy; The Marſhall *d' Amont* having ſent his order to the Regiments of Condi, Conti, and Longuaville, that are quartered in and about Merſe, they have flatly denied to obey his command, returning their anſwer to this effect; that without a ſpeciall command from the Duke of Orleance or the Prince of Condi they would not ſtir; the Cardinall is not yet come to Sedan or Dunkirk as was expected; the Duke of Mercoeur is returned from thence and come to Paris, where he thinking to find the Duke of Vendoſme his father; and the Duke of Beaufort his brother, he was ſhort of his expectation, for that ſome days before they were removed to Anet a houſe of theirs in Normandy, on purpoſe as it is ſaid, becauſe they would not ſee the ſaid Duke of Mercoeur, who deny utterly to be married with the Cardinals Neeces, or to have had any ſuch reall intent; they write from Paris that they hear from a very good hand, that the Cardinal hath ſo wrought with the Pope as to be reconciled with him, and that he ſhall be imployed by him as his Le-gate into France againſt the Kings Coronation in September next. The place where the general Eſtates ſhall be held, remaineth yet doubtfull, by reaſon that the Queen and her faction would have them to be at Tours, but the Duke of Orleance and his party are quite againſt it, and will have them at Paris, in the meantime, the affairs are very doubtful: the Kings Declaration is expected dayly againſt the Cardinall, and thoſe three expelled from the Court, who hoping ſhortly to return, are therefore lurking ſtill about Paris, thereby to be better informed of the tranſactions of things; the Dutcheſſe of Cheuruſe and the Dutcheſſe of Eguillon are ſtill very great at Court, and are great ſticklers for the

Cardinal

Cardinal and his party, inſomuch that the Prince of Condi is reſolved not to come to Court untill thoſe two Jewels are removed from thence and ſo hath declared openly.

Thurſday, July 31.

From Scotland this day by Letters July 26, thus. I ommitted to acquaint you in my laſt, that in the late defeat in Fife, Col. *Auguſtine*, formerly a great Moſſe trooper, loſt both his troop, and commanded party of 200, being two out of each troop, pickt men, and thoſe that were beſt armed of all the Kings Army, and himſelf narrowly eſcaped: the enemy left two barrels of Powder, two of bullet, and a cart-load of Hand-granadoes. Upon the drawing up of our Army on Munday laſt towards Sterling, they left divers ſick men in their Trenches, who were not able to get away, ready to ſtarve. His Excellency commanded they ſhould have ſome proviſion given them, and no injury done them; we found alſo divers dead in their Trenches unburied.

On Wedneſday laſt his excellency marched to Lithgo, next to the Laird of Dundees houſe, near Queens-ferry, where he ſtayed in order to the ſhipping of our men and train into Fife, which is now done, and four Regiments of Horſe and four of Foot remain to ſecure thoſe parts, and to wait the enemies motion.

Thurſday morning the Iſle of Inogarney was yeelded up, which lieth between Queens ferry and the paſſe to Fife, which before much annoyed us: they had terms to march away with their ſwords onely, leaving all arms and ammunition behind them. We had 16 pieces of Ordnance in the Iſle and Caſtle, which now is poſſeſſed by Sea-men, and the States colours ſet up in ſtead of S. *Andrews* Croſſe.

This evening his Excellency returned to Lieth, where I ſuppoſe he will ſtay a while til ſomething more be known of the enemies courage, who now are removed into Fife as far as Dunferlin, and are within four miles of our Army. Many of the people in Sterling carry their goods into the Caſtle: they yet talk of comming for England, having a deſperate game to play, and nothing elſe of encouragement to perſwade their men to keep together. The King hath ſent his Warrants into Tividale for proviſions for his Camp, and we have ſome troops ſent after them to prevent them,

This day we underſtand that the enemy are come on Fife ſide, within four miles of our forces: it is probable we may have an engagement there in ſhort time; about 100 of our priſoners taken in Newark caſtle are returned in exchange, we have ſent many of the Scots priſoners this day by ſea to Newcaſtle.

Further from Leith July 27. thus. Since the writing of the former, I have received intelligence from the other ſide, that the General Aſſembly is removed from S. Andrews to Dundee: before their adjourning, M. *Guthery*, *Galeſpy*, *Menzis*, and 11 more proteſted againſt the Gen. Aſſembly, becauſe of their owning and abetting the Kings deſign, and are gone off, (M. *Rutherford* is one) tis ſuppoſed the General Aſſembly will proceed againſt them, one Miniſter, and two Students are come to us from Angus for protection, as not being able to endure the proſecution of many in thoſe parts: it is ſuppoſed they are good men; one of them is already excommunicated for anſwered theſe two queſtions. 1. Whether the Presbyterian Government as it is eſtabliſhed in Scotland, be in all things conformable to the will of God. 2. Whether *Cromwel* be Antichriſtian. Another of theſe is to be excommunicated for praying with perſons of divers Families in private; the third for the like things. By all which we may diſcern the ignorance and obſtinacy of the Scots Presbytery. Our Army in Fife yeſterday received ten days proviſion, and will be for ſpeedy action.

Another Letter from Scotland.

SIR,

THe news from hence is that 1300 priſoners that were taken at the late rout, are come to Lieth, and are ſhipping away for Newcaſtle, our men that were taken at Newark are returned ſtript, and have clothes delivered to them, we are upon a deſign upon Brunt Iſland by the next I hope to give you a good account of it; our forces in Fife increaſe dayly, and are not onely able to make good what they have in that County; but to ingage the whole body of the enemy, if they dare to fight them, they ſeem to draw their forces this way, yet its thought they will wave ingagement as long as they can. The civillity of our ſouldiers doth gain upon the affections of ſuch of the people as are ſenſible thereof, the reſt we doubt not will have time to take notice of it, we hope ſome recruits will come timely to us, not for that we want men of valour and courage to fight the enemy if he wil ſtand, but rather to prevent their deſign for England, if they ſhould in the deſperate condition they are in, hold that reſolution, or to make good ſuch places as we have already gained, and may gain, whileſt the body of the army advance, for putting a period to this great work; Innegarvy Iſle and Caſtle is ſurrendred to us, it is a very conſiderable place, the enemy had conditions to march away with their ſwords onely we found in it ſixteen pieces of Ordnance and ſome Ammunition.

Lieth July 26. 1651.

Friday,

Fryday, Auguſt 1.

Whereas Warrants were ſigned by the High Court of Juſtice and ſent to the Sheriffs of London and the Lievtenant of the Tower for the executing of M. *Potter* and Mr. *Gibbons* on Tueſday next according to their ſentence; the Parliament hath granted them a reprieve until the next week at which time M. *Love* his reprieve is alſo expired.

From *Limrick* came this Letter dated July 5. We have been this moneth on this ſide Shanon, and before this place, taken all the Caſtles from Carigoly the utmoſt point, & from Athlone upwards, wherein Sir *Charls* found 30 barrels of powder, eight guns, match and bullet proportionable, with three moneths proviſion for our Gariſon there, giving but ordinary conditions, except ſome maters of complement to the Governour *Dillon*: He is down before Galloway that pruend populous well ſtored City, with 2500 foot, and above 1000 horſe, and an additional force yeſterday ſent from hence, of 1000 foot and 400 horſe under Commiſ. Gen. *Reynolds*, who ſtay to reduce Clare Caſtle by the way. Much diſcourſe hath paſſed betwixt my Lord and the Governor *O Neal* (of *Clonmel*) who deſiring a treaty a fortnight ſince trifled away three days, and now is earneſt to come again. The interniſſion grew thus, June 23 we attempted the Iſle with boats, Maj. *Walker*, Col. *Graves*, and Col. *Whiting*, with about 80 men landing before their ſeconds could come up, were drowned or ſlain, we ſuppoſe after quarte, given or at leaſt deſired: we demanded ſatisfaction, they deſired to come off fairly, and by taking and ſending examinations for diſcovering (though we think it was for more cunning plauſible concealing) truth, and by other fair carriage drew us from our reſolution of no further treaty. We have ſtrong Forts and Sconces raiſed on this ſide, and unleſs they come down preſently to low conditions, can ſpare time and force to ſtarve them out. Collonel *Hewſon* is burning Wicklow, demoliſhing Tecroghan, fortifying Athy and Monaſter-Even: The Commiſ. of Parliament are at Dublin. The Tories are buſie in Kelk and Tipperary, our forces being now drawn thence: Some ſickneſſe at Waterford. Our Officers and old Souldiers are healthy, Colonel *Tothil* is cashiered (much againſt the hair) for breach of quarter upon miſtake; *Wheeler*, Lievtenant Colonel to *Phaier Lowrence*, hath *Ewers* Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel *Lieth* hath *Slades*, *Lehunt* hath *Tothils*.

Saturday, Auguſt, 2.

From Ireland came other Letters, and perticularly one from my Lord Deputy *Ireton* to this effect.

About the beginning of *July*. The enemy which was in Ware Caſtle near Limbrick quitted the ſame, upon the firſt ſhot of two great guns, which were planted againſt it, one of the which killed three men within, which was ſuch a terrour to the reſt that immediately they all fled out with their Cots, and being commanded from each ſide of the river by our men, part of the enemy came running to Collonel *Tuthill* for quarter, and the other part to Colonel *Ingoldsby*; they that craved mercy of Collonel *Ingoldsby* had the happineſſe to find it, but ſuch whoſe lot it was to fall into the hand of the forces under Col. *Tuthill*, were by his order knocked every man on the head, notwithſtanding quarter promiſed; for this, Collonel *Tuthill* was tried by a Councel of war, and caſhiered the army.

About the ſame time my Lord Deputy on the other ſide of the water ſtormed the Draw-bridge, and got poſſeſſion of one of the Arches. After this our forces went by boats to poſſeſſe the Iſland which the enemy have incompaſſed with a Line by the water ſide and a great Fort in the middeſt of it which if we had poſſeſt we might have ſuddenly been Maſters of the Town, but (to uſe my Lord Deputies own words) herein it pleaſed the Lord not to favour us.

We had 11 Boats and two Cots (beſides the great Float) in the five Boats firſt lanched (which were the leaſt) there went over my Major *Walker*, (who was to command the whole party, with Capt. *Graves* of Col. *Stubbers* Regiment, Cap. *Whiting* of Col. *Axtels* and my own Enſign, and about 90 Souldiers, and non-Commiſſioned Officers, moſt of my Regiment and Col. *Stubbers*. Four of theſe boats landed their men, and came off again to fetch more.

The men ran up to the enemies line, beat off their Guard, and ſome of them purſued that Guard over the line towards the fort in the middle of the Iſland: but a freſh body of the enemy from the fort, and other guards of the line (being betwixt 2 and 300, and not more as we could diſcern. or can ſince learn) came ſuddenly upon thoſe of ours that were purſuing beyond the line, beat them back to the reſt on this ſide the line, and ſudenly forced the whole party (being in confuſion, and no Officer having any intire party of his own as yet got over to make a body) from the line unto the River again, where preſſing into the 5th boat that was but then landing, and half ſunk before with

ſhot

ſhot from the Enemy, they ſunk her and ſo all the Officers and Souldiers that went in thoſe 5 boats (being preſt upon by the Enemies Pikes, and ſhot, and forced further into the River) were all drowned or killed before the reſt of the boats (which were comming) and the Float could get over to ſecond or relieve them, excpt about ſix or ſeven ſouldiers that by ſwimming to thoſe other boats that were comming, got off alive and one ſouldier that had quarter from the Enemy.

The reſt of the boats being(before this)lanched and filled as faſt as could be, and the four that came back being filled again were got moſt of them to the middle of the river; by that time our firſt parties were forced into the water and drowned, and divers of them went on to the further ſhore offering to land. But beyond their expectation,finding not any of our party left on the ſhore, but ſuch a body of the enemy ready to receive them, they turned head again, and ſo the reſt came back to us without attempting further.

And by this time the morning was grown too light, and the enemies too numerous, peuring on their ſhot ſo plentifully upon our naked ſhore as it was too late to ſet on more men (though we had more then enough in reſerve) or to renew the attempt, and beſides our men too much diſcouraged by the ſaid loſſe fallen upon our firſt parties: we find miſſing of the party 86 or 87 men, beſides the four Commiſſioned Officers aforementioned and not more, what ever may be reported.

Munday Auguſt, 4.

Some of Col. *Barkſteads* Regiment and other forces to the number of about 4000 horſe and foot are deſigned Northward, Col. *Barkſteads* march on Wedneſday next.

By other Letters from Scotland, we received the joyfull news of the ſurrender of Brunt Iſland in theſe words.

BRunt Iſland, a galiant Haven, with about 50 pieces of Ordnance, and 10 ſail of ſhips was this day ſurrendred to his Excellency the Lord Generall *Cromwel*, Major Gen. *Leſley*, was Governour thereof, who is now marched with his men to St. *Johnſtons*; and indeed is ſo conſiderable and ſtrong, that we doubt not but to keep it againſt all the power and force of Scotland, had we no other hold in the Nation, they had but indifferent conditions to march away with colours, *&c.* It is the main key into all Fife, by which advantage we can ſupply our men in that county with eaſe, Col. *Weſt* I think will be Governour now for the Common-wealth, a man of an approved courage and knowledge in milliary affairs, by the next, I ſhal ſend you

the

the articles upon which they ſurrendred. We doubt not by Gods aſſiſtance to his poor people but to make all Scotland ours before Chriſtide next.

Brunt Iſland, July 29. 1651.

Tueſday. Auguſt, 5.

Day unto day produceth freſh intelligecce from Scotland, as wonderfull as certain, that which brings up the rear of this ſheet is moſt admirable, for (ſay ſome Letters) ſince our forces came into Fife and about the time that Brunt Iſland was ſurrendred to my Lord Gen. *Cromwel*, the main body of the Scots army horſe and foot came up and faced our army for ſome hours, and formed themſelves in ſuch order as if they were reſolved to give us battel; for which we prepated, and put our ſelves in Battalia ſending out ſome parties before to give earneſt for the ſhip, wherein they ſeemed to be imbarqued, which put the enemy in ſuch amazement, that he rather reſolved to float his veſſell for a time, then to ſtay the *teſt*. Therefore on a ſudden moſt of their horſe faced about, and by a ſpeedy march hatted towards S. *Johnſtons*, and their foot run back again into Sterling, leaving ſome of their arms behind them, and many priſoners were taken by us; beſides other booty in the purſuit, their King was gone before to St. *Johnſtons* and Lievt. Gen. *Maſſey* (by report) went with him to advice about fortifying St. *Johnſtons* and other places on the other ſide that river; my Lord Generall and the major part of the army are now in Fife, we are cleering the Country as we go, my Lord hath placed a Garriſon in Brunt Iſland, and made Col. *Weſt* Governour thereof. We are with the Army advancing forwards. I beleeve by the next you will hear that ſome of our forces do at the leaſt Alarum the Enemy at St. *Johnſtons*.

Theſe things hath God done for his poor deſpiſed and unworthy ſervants; for in his hand is there power and might: therefore let the fear of the Lord be upon all Countries, when they hear of his works abroad in the world Fifteen eminent Miniſters are newly come in to us.

Thus have you an Account of,

The King of Scots flying to St. Johnſtons *before the Lord General* Cromwel, *and the diſperſing of a great part of his main Army, both Horſe and Foot. A further Relation concerning the taking of* Brunt Iſland, *and divers ſtrong Holds on the other ſide of the Water; And fifteen Miniſters come in together to my Lord Ge. Some ſad news from* Ireland, *certified in a letter from my Lo. Deputy* Ireton. *The ſtorming of* Wear *Caſtle, and the loſſe of many precious Men.*

FINIS.