EDINBURGH.

'KIN-TED
BY
JAMES
BALLANTYNE AND CO.

THE HISTORY OF THE

LORDS OF THE SESSIONS.

AT THE YEAR END OF THE FIRST YEAR.

MDCCLXII.

EDINBURGH

PRINTED BY JAMES BALLANTYNE AND CO.
HISTORIE AND LIFE

OF

KING JAMES THE SEXT:

BEING

AN ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIRS OF SCOTLAND,

FROM THE YEAR 1566, TO THE YEAR 1596;

WITH A SHORT CONTINUATION

TO THE YEAR 1617.

[Colville, John]

PRINTED AT EDINBURGH,

MDCCCXXV.
At a Meeting of the Committee of Management of the Bannatyne Club, held at Edinburgh in the house of the President, on the 4th day of July, 1823;

Resolved, That "the Historie and Life of King James the Sext: being an Account of the Affairs of Scotland from the Year MDLXVI. to the Year MDXCVI. with a short Continuation to the Year MDXVII.," be printed for the use of the Members, from a Manuscript in the Library of the Marquess of Lothian at Newbattle Abbey, collated with other Manuscripts of the same Work; under the superintendence of the Vice President.

David Laing, Secretary.
THE BANNATYNE CLUB,

MDCCCXXV.

SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM ADAM, LORD CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE JURY COURT.

SIR WILLIAM ARBUTHNOT, BART.

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GILBERT LAING MEASON, ESQ.
THE EARL OF MINTO.
JOHN ARCHIBALD MURRAY, ESQ.
ROBERT PITCAIRN, ESQ.
The Right Honourable Sir Samuel Shepherd, Lord Chief Baron of Scotland.
ANDREW SKENE, ESQ.
JAMES SKENE, ESQ.
GEORGE SMYTHE, ESQ.
THOMAS THOMSON, ESQ. Vice-President.
PATRICK FRASER TYTTLER, ESQ.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

The narrative which is here given under the title of The History of King James the Sixth, is the composition of an unknown author, if it is not rather the work of several hands, successively continuing the thread of the story, or whose separate compositions were subsequently thrown together by some other compiler;—a conjecture which is countenanced by certain diversities of feeling and opinion which may be traced in different parts of the book. Be that as it may, it seems apparent from the general tenor of the narrative, that it was written within the period of which it treats; and the fact is still more certainly indicated by various notes of time which occur incidentally in the course of the story.

Thus, in detailing the circumstances relative to the detention of the Scottish Queen by Elizabeth in 1568, Sir Robert Melvill is described as “now Treasurer of Scotland,” (P. 28.)—alluding
to the office of treasurer-depute which he held from August 1582, till March 1597. Laying aside the hypothesis of subsequent interpolation, it may be hence inferred that the commencement of the work was not much earlier in date than 1582, and could not have been later than 1597. In another passage, under the year 1575, the author mentions (P. 155.) "the Earl of Mortoun that now is:"—meaning, unquestionably, Sir William Douglas of Lochleven, who did not succeed to the earldom of Mortoun till the year 1588. Holding this also as a part of the original composition, it must be inferred, that the work was written, in great part at least, during the period between 1588 and 1597.

In the formation of the text, as now printed, several manuscripts have been employed or consulted, of which it is fit here to give some account.

The most valuable and apparently the most ancient, belongs to the library of the Marquis of Lothian at Newbattle Abbey. It is a thin volume in folio, of 116 leaves, written probably soon after the year 1596, with which it closes; and although the orthography is often singularly vitious, yet on account of its greater fulness, and its accuracy in other respects, it has been adopted almost implicitly in the following pages, unless where some palpable defect or obscurity has been supplied or diminished by the readings of the other manuscripts.
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Unluckily, however, the first seven leaves of the Newbattle MS. are wanting; and for this portion of the history, which occupies the first twenty-three pages of the following work, recourse has been had chiefly to a manuscript in the possession of Sir George Naylor, Garter King-at-Arms. It is a volume in small quarto, of 228 leaves; and must have been written at least as late as the year 1617, down to which period it has recorded some events, though in a broken and desultory manner. It is, on the whole, less accurate and full than the Newbattle MS., yet its general orthography might perhaps have been adopted with advantage; and besides the additional matter at the close, it has furnished some useful corrections of the text.

A third manuscript, in the possession of the Rev. Dr John Lee, has also been consulted, and partially collated. It is a volume in small quarto, of 137 leaves, and stops short in the year 1594. It may have been written in the earlier part of the seventeenth century; but in general accuracy it seems to be inferior to the Newbattle and Naylor MSS. Its authority, however, has been occasionally preferred, and it has furnished some of the various readings in the Appendix.

Another copy of the earlier part of this History, of nearly the same age with the MS. of Dr Lee, makes part of a very valuable collection of papers, (in two volumes in folio) relative chiefly to
the reign of King James VI., which formerly belonged to Sir Alexander Dick, and is now in the possession of Sir George Warrender.* In so far as can be collected from a slight examination of this copy, it does not appear to possess any superior excellence; and for no obvious reason, it stops short abruptly, in the year 1582.

In the Advocates' Library, and in the possession of Lord Belhaven, are two MSS., (both in small quarto,) neither of which appears to be of earlier date than the end of the seventeenth century. In every respect they coincide so closely as to leave little doubt of their being derived from some common source; and as they both stop short abruptly at the same point with the more ancient MS. in Sir George Warrender's possession, it may be conjectured, notwithstanding some changes in orthography, that this was the original of the two MSS. in question. From their comparatively recent date, these copies are of very inferior authority to the others that have been mentioned; but they have not been

* These volumes were communicated by Sir Alexander Dick to Dr Robertson, and have furnished some valuable papers for the Appendix to his History of Scotland: But the narrative referred to above does not appear to have attracted his notice; an oversight unaccountable in a person of so much acuteness and industry. Dr Robertson has observed that many of the papers are marked with the hand of Archbishop Spottiswood, and appear from several passages in his Ecclesiastical History to have been perused by him with great attention. The collection appears to have been formerly examined by Dr P. Forbes: and it is earnestly hoped that its contents will not be withheld from the public.
without their use; and are here particularly deserving of notice in consequence of their connexion with some memorable circumstances in the literary history of Scotland.

In the year 1706, a work was published, under the following title:—"Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland, containing a full and impartial account of the Revolution in that Kingdom, begun in 1567. Faithfully published from an authentic MS. By Her Majesty's Historiographer for the Kingdom of Scotland."—(London, 1706, 8vo.)

The editor of this Work was Mr David Crawfurd of Drumsoy; and the avowed purpose of the publication was to furnish an antidote to what he regarded as the pernicious tendency of Buchanan's Scottish History, the popularity of which among his countrymen, the royal historiographer very heavily deplores.

In his preface, after labouring to establish the gross partiality and falsehood of Buchanan in his history of the reign of Queen Mary, Mr Crawfurd proceeds to give an account of his own work, which it may be fit here to quote at length.

"... Having thus far upon just grounds, and an impartial regard to truth, exposed Mr Buchanan's sincerity, who being used as a classic author in most of our schools, is commonly looked upon as infallible, because the first impressions are always the strongest, I presume it will be expected I should say something else in behalf
of the following Memoirs, and indeed I shall be as plain and as brief as possible. I had all the substance of these sheets from an ancient MS. presented me by my very good friend Sir James Baird of Saughton-Hall, who purchased it by mere accident from the necessitous widow of an Episcopal Clergyman. As for the author's fortunes or particular character, I am wholly in the dark; however, thus much may be easily gathered from his works, that he was a man of sense, and one that made not a very mean figure in the world, as appears by the justness and solidity of his reflections, and his more exact and particular account of the various transactions and turns of state in his time, than is to be met with from any one author upon the same subject. The only probable reason why he did not publish these Memoirs, seems to be this. The wounds were yet fresh, the parties concerned were then alive, and having writ impartially, and delivered things as they really were, and not as they were said to be, he dreaded the resentment of those whom he justly exposed, and who had the power in their hands, of stamping upon falsehoods the face of authority to make them pass current for sterling truths, and by the sanction of the civil sword, could (like Romish priests) transubstantiate rebellion into loyalty. For 'tis plain from his own words, he was living when King James the Sixth was married, where he says, (speaking of Queen Mary's flight into England,) 'albeit the Queen of
Scotland was entered in the realm of England by the Queen's own permission, and great promise of friendship to follow thereupon, by the taking of the diamond ring carried by Sir Robert Melvil, now made Treasurer Depute of Scotland, &c. And we all know Sir Robert got that post a very few months before the King's marriage. But because it might be objected that his being alive at that time, though 'tis bona causa Scientiae, yet is not at all a proof of his honesty, and his evidence may be of no effect, unless I can purge him of malice and partial counsel, as the lawyers express it, I have therefore (and because I know this to be one of the knottiest pieces in our Scottish History) compared him carefully with Spotswood, Melvil, and Cambden, who are generally allowed to have given the best accounts of the revolutions of that time, and for the reader's satisfaction, in matters of importance (if not already insisted upon in this long Preface), instructed him in the margin (during Murray's regency), to find out with ease, how far he agrees with most of these authors.

"I declare solemnly, I have not (that I know of) wrested any of his words, to add to one man's credit or impair the honesty of another, and having no manner of dependence upon any party (for though the persons are dead, the parties, for ought I know, may be alive still), I have neither heightened nor diminished any particular character or action, but kept as close as possible to his
meaning and sense. If I had delivered things in his own style, it would have proved tedious and heavy to the nice reader, and by many in our neighbouring nation could hardly have been understood without a dictionary. In the language as in trade, the English have always kept the start of us, and about a hundred and fifty years ago we scarcely spoke beyond their CHAUCER who flourished in the fourteenth century, though I confess we have improved faster since. The common and commendable practice of our neighbours, in making new translations of innumerable books written in old English before their language was polished and improved, as it is since the restoration of King Charles II., shields me from any just censure, for putting this important piece of history in a more modern dress than that in which its author left it. I must acquaint my reader too, that he had not fully digested his matter into form and method, having marked down things (as it seems) just when they happened, or when they came first within the reach of his knowledge. As to the method and style in which he now appears, I know that

Vincit opus famam, nec sermo suppetit actis.

I was sensible enough too of my own weakness. But since nobody had undertaken it, I thought the task fell properly to my lot now, virtute officii. I hope my labour will afford the candid reader the more benefit and pleasure, since the only inducements
I had to undertake it, were to do justice to oppressed truth and right, to do service in my humble station to the Crown and to my country; and if possible, to disabuse those who have hitherto, for the life of Queen Mary, and an account of the troubles during her reign, unhappily consulted an History which ought no more to be credited than the life and death of the royal martyr Charles the First, if written by Cook, Ireton, or Bradshaw.” Pref. p. xxxvi.

In his dedication of the work to his patron, David Earl of Glasgow, Mr Crawfurd makes this further statement:—“In my preface having given the best accounts I could of these Memoirs, I have only this to add, that the writer seems faithfully to have remembered Cicero’s character of a good historian, *Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.* As to the last part of the character, people will be very easily determined; and for the first, there is not one material passage in all his sheets, which I cannot justify from authentick papers, histories, and records. And I hope you do me the honour, my Lord, to believe, I would neither present your Lordship nor my country, with any thing for which I could not produce undeniable vouchers.” Dedicat. p. 10.

On the faith of these asseverations, the “Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland,” were received by the public as the genuine composition of a contemporary writer; modified somewhat in style, and in the arrangement of some of its parts, in order to
suit the prevailing taste of the age, but in the matter and colour of the narrative, adhering strictly to its supposed original. The appearance of such a work could not fail to be hailed by the partizans of the Queen, as a precious acquisition for the truth of history; and in spite of some studied ambiguities, and ill-disguised equivocations, in the statements of the editor, as well as of some suspicious circumstances in the general texture, and even in the more minute details of the work, it retained its place as a book of authority, and was appealed to by subsequent historians, and political disputants, as one of the least impure sources of authentic information.

The real character of the work, however, did not altogether escape observation and detection. In Bishop Keith's "History of the Affairs of the Church and State of Scotland," published in 1734, there occurs the following significant note on a passage of his narrative, relating to the murder of Secretary Riccio, as given by Knox, Buchanan, and Melvil. "Another contemporary historian, the author of the Memoirs which go under the name of Crawfurd, has this short touch of the matter, &c.—Now, my readers will be pleased to know, that as often as I shall have occasion to quote these Memoirs, I take my quotations from a manuscript copy, which was taken from the very manuscript made use of by Mr Crawfurd, before he caused it to be printed."
There are considerable variations between the manuscript and the print."—P. 330. Instead of giving to his criticism the air of a fastidious and overstrained nicety, it would have been more becoming the candour of Bishop Keith, had he plainly denounced the historical infidelity of Mr Crawfurd, in the broad and unqualified terms which he must have known it to have merited.

Had Mr Matthew Crawfurd, the contemporary Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Edinburgh, lived to publish his projected work on the History of Queen Mary, his exposure of these Memoirs would have been made in a very different tone from that of Bishop Keith. That industrious person appears to have had access to one of the MSS. of the Life of James the Sixth; and in a copy of the printed Memoirs still preserved, he has pointed out a great many interpolations and falsifications, though by no means the whole, in terms of unequivocal reprobation; and it may be now regarded as matter of surprise, that the extent of this author’s "variations," from his alleged original, as Bishop Keith has courteously characterized them, should not sooner have deprived the work of every pretension to credit.

The fact certainly is, that Crawfurd’s Memoirs continued, for nearly a century, to maintain the character of a genuine contemporary narrative. As such, it was unsuspectingly quoted by Mr Hume and Dr Robertson; and as such it was relied on by Mr
XII

Goodall, Mr Tytler, and Mr Whitaker, and characterised by the latter as the "respectable testimony of a living eye-witness of some of the most critical and disputed facts in the history of the period to which it relates." This blindness is the more remarkable, that even in his awkward attempts to uphold the credit of these Memoirs, Mr Goodall had admitted enough of light on the plan of their composition, to have awakened the attention and suspicions of the distinguished authors who have been referred to. Under his superintendence a new edition (the third) of the Memoirs, had been prepared and published in 1767, with an additional Preface, in the name of the bookseller, which is here deserving of perusal, in contrast with the passages that have been already quoted from that of the original author of the work.

"These memoirs, compiled by David Crawford of Drumsoy, Queen Anne's historiographer for the kingdom of Scotland, were first published at London in the year MDCCVI. He himself informs us, that he had the substance of them wholly, or rather chiefly, from an ancient manuscript of an anonymous author, who lived in the very times of which he wrote. What is now become of that very manuscript I have not been able to discover. Some have taken the liberty to affirm, that our author himself committed it to the flames: but how unwarrantable and injurious that allegiance is, I have been informed by Mr Thomas Ruddiman, who
having requested Mr Crawfurd to lodge the MS. in the Advocates' Library, was answered, that it did not belong to him, but to Sir James Baird of Saughtonhall, to whom he had returned it; which being signified by Mr Ruddiman to Mr Robert Bennet, the then Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, he applied to Sir James himself for having the book brought into their library, but was told that it was not then in his possession, for he had lent it to William Hamilton of Wishaw, out of whose hands it could never be recovered. However, there is now in the same library at Edinburgh, a written book of memoirs of these very times, and another in the possession of Bishop Robert Keith, that are generally thought to be copies of it; and as such, are here sometimes cited in the notes; though, because these are only late transcripts, I have heard the transcriber's fidelity called in question by some people, who nevertheless could give no satisfactory reason for such an allegation.

"Mr Crawfurd having compared his MS. carefully with Archbishop Spotiswood's History, Melvil's Memoirs, and Camden's Annals of Q. Elizabeth, he put the whole of it into a more modern dress, excepting some singular papers, which, he tells us, he thought fit to give in their original style; and for the reader's better information he inserted here and there some material papers at good length, of which his principal author had given very
short abridgments, and others that he had quite overlooked.—Thus he rendered the story not only more agreeable to his readers, but also more complete and certain. And truly the history of these times is given with so much contrariety and contradiction among the different writers, that whoever will publish anything of that kind, must find it requisite and necessary to support the same by authentic deeds or papers; for these are the only sufficient vouchers.

"But it is not easy to please all men; for some have found fault with our Author on this very account, as they sometimes pretend, though the true ground of their quarrel is rather because, in his Preface, he exposes the inconsistencies in one of their favourite authors. But the true cause, it seems, must not be told, and unable to give another sufficient reason why they find fault, they lay hold on a very frivolous one, which is this: The bookseller at London, according to a custom which is well known to obtain there, thinking to draw in customers, had put these words in the title-page, faithfully published from an authentick MS., which (although in a certain sense it might have been said) was done plainly contrary to the declared intention of the author, if it was meant thereby to represent his book as a bare transcript of the old MS. memoirs; for he himself acquaints us, 'that he has changed both method and style; that otherwise it would have proved tedious and heavy to the nice reader, and by many in our neighbouring nation could
'hardly have been understood without a dictionary; that he compared this his principal author with Spotiswood, Melvil, and Camden; from whom also, on proper occasions, he has supplied what was defective in the other, where, for the most part, he fails not to cite them on the margin. He tells us, that in his preface, he writes some things in his own defence: What defences could he have stood in need of, for barely and servilely publishing another man's book above a hundred years after he was dead? He acquaints us, p. 214, that he always begins the year with January. This is what the author of his MS. would not have done; for in his time the year, throughout all Britain, commenced with the 25th of March; yea, he cites these very memoirs after the same manner as he would have done any other voucher, p. 280, which had been very incongruous in a man who pretended to give a bare copy of them, and nothing else. Thus he doth justice both to his authors and readers, when he frankly acknowledges whence he had the substance of what he delivers. A man who writes of ages past, must be beholden to some one or other for materials, though every author has not the candour to acknowledge always whence he gets them; or if he borrows not somewhere, what does he but imposes the Fictions of his own brain upon us for true history? which indeed, I must own, is too frequently done.

"By these means Mr Crawfurd was enabled to render his per-
formance so complete, that, as is allowed by all good judges, there has not hitherto appeared any account of the transactions of the four Regents during that busy time of the minority of K. James VI. worthy to be compared with it for variety and correctness, many particulars being here narrated which have been wholly overlooked by our common Historians." Bookseller's Pref. p. lxv.

Such is the apologetical explanation of Mr Goodall; between which and the original statements of Mr Crawfurd, the inconsistencies are abundantly manifest. But even that explanation fell far short of the truth; nor was the real character of Crawfurd's work completely disclosed till the publication, in 1804, of an Historical Dissertation on the Murder of Darnley, by the late Mr Malcolm Laing. "It is necessary to observe," says Mr Laing, "that Crawfurd's Memoirs are a downright forgery, which has introduced much error into the present controversy. Having found a MS. history of the times, he expunged every passage unfavourable to Mary, inserted every fact or assertion which he found in Camden, Spottiswood, or Melvil, whom he quotes on the margin as collateral authorities; and after compiling Memoirs of his own, protests, that without wresting the words, he has adhered to the sense and meaning of the original.—From Goodall's advertisement to the second edition, it appears that the MS. was transferred to Mr Hamilton of Wishay. On making proper inquiry,
I had the good fortune to find it among the papers of his descendant, the present Lord Belhaven. From the same advertisement it appears, that Goodall collated Crawfurd's Memoirs, not only with Keith's copy, but with another copy of the same MS. in the Advocates' Library;—nor had Goodall the honesty to explain the forgery which he must have perceived, or to state, in a single instance, the discrepancy between the MS. and the printed Memoirs."—Vol. I. p. 15, Note.

In consequence of the criticisms which these severe remarks very naturally provoked, Mr Laing was induced, soon afterwards, to publish "The Historie and Life of King James the Sext," as contained in the Belhaven MS.,—the avowed prototype of Crawfurd's Memoirs: and in doing so, he regarded it not merely as a vindication of himself, but as an instructive exposure of one of the grossest literary forgeries that have been employed to pervert the genuine history of Scotland.

One of the immediate results of this publication was the discovery of the Newbattle MS., by the late Noble Marquess of Lothian; who, with that liberality of spirit which in him was native and indelible, did not lose a moment in communicating his discovery to Mr Laing; and in 1806, Mr Laing, with his characteristic promptitude and zeal, had made preparations for printing the continuation of the work which this MS. had put into his possession,
together with the corrections on his previous publication which it had enabled him to make. From this object, however, he was afterwards diverted by other more important pursuits; and it is now only, for the first time, that the entire "History and Life of King James the Sixth" has been given to the public.

On the intrinsic value of the work it may be sufficient to observe, that it is only to be regarded as forming a portion of the rude materials of Scottish history; that like the narrative of every contemporaneous chronicler, it is visibly tinged with the colours of passion and party spirit; that apparently it is not the composition of a person actually concerned in the great events which he commemorates, or even very closely allied to the great actors in this eventful period of our annals; and that it is only by a patient collation with the accounts of other writers, and above all, with the original documents and records of the same period, that such works as the present can be made available to their true and only legitimate ends.

November, 1825.
P. S.—In the Appendix to his Vindication of Mary Queen of Scots, (Vol. III. p. 395,) Mr Whitaker has introduced some observations “concerning Crawfurd’s Memoirs,” which are deserving of notice, as forming one of the steps that led to the complete detection of Crawfurd’s forgery. “This very valuable work,” says Mr Whitaker, “has been repeatedly used by me, in the body of the Vindication preceding. It is replete with useful and pointed intelligence; but it has been published in such a manner, as throws a shade of suspectability over it. And to notice the circumstance, I think an act of justice to the History and the reader.”

After offering some conjectures as to the probable date of the original work, and as to the original writer, whom, upon very slight, fanciful, and fallacious grounds, derived chiefly from Crawfurd’s interpolations, he supposes to have been Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, Mr Whitaker makes some severe strictures on the conduct of Crawfurd as an editor, in not merely re-modelling the original narrative according to his own notions of method and style, that the book might prove less “tedious and heavy to the nice reader,” but in actually falsifying the text, both by interpolation and suppression. This censure he has founded on the ge-
General assertion of Bishop Keith, as to the "considerable variations" he had discovered between his own copy of the MS. and the printed work; and has justified by a detailed comparison of the passages quoted by Keith, from which only Mr Whitaker possessed the means of detecting and exposing the infidelity of Crawfurd.

"To these," says Mr W. in conclusion, "I might annex many other instances; but these are sufficient to show the wild liberties which Crawfurd has taken with the MS. in printing it. Yet, to wind up the whole completely, I shall just mention three very striking instances more, and all three different from each other, and from all the preceding. In his Preface, he expressly refers to a passage in the Memoirs, which speaks of Sir Robert Melvill as 'now made treasurer-depute in Scotland'; and yet most amazingly omits it in his copy. [Pref. xxxvii; Keith, 483; and Memoirs, 70, 71.] Speaking also of some merchants being seized and imprisoned by Morton, they had no Habeas Corpus; he says, 'to regain their freedom; and to make up that defect in our constitution, were forced to purchase the free air at a very dear rate.' [Memoirs, 312.] This interpolation betrays itself by its broad glare, to every eye. But Mr Crawfurd takes a bolder step than this, in interpolation; engraving a formal bond of association actually made by the Royalists, upon the original stock of the Memoirs, and coolly giving it as a part of the MS. [Keith,
436; Memoirs, 60, 61.] And thus, in the rash dexterity of a
coxcomb, he appears to have corrected a language that was equal
to his own; to have reformed a method which was better than his
own; and, under pretence of doing both, to have luxuriated in
alterations, to have suppressed notices, to have inserted circum-
stances, and to have unwittingly encroached upon the very con-
fines of imposition and forgery.

"All serves to hurt the reputation of these Memoirs. Amidst
so many evidences of corruption, we hardly know where to find
the text in its original integrity. Our references to it at present,
therefore, except where we have the original preserved by Keith,
must be made with a dubiousness of confidence; and I notice the
necessity for this, in order to be faithful to the truth; and in
hopes of inducing some gentleman of Edinburgh, to procure either
Crawfurd's MS. or Keith's copy of it, and to give it unsophistica-
ted to the world."

With these impressions on his mind, it cannot but be matter of
surprise that Mr Whitaker, in the course of his elaborate Vindi-
cation, should have ventured to rely so frequently on the evidence
of a work, which, however anxious he might be to regard it as the
testimony of a contemporaneous writer, his acuteness had suffi-
ciently enabled him to expose as the corrupted and unfaithful
composition of a modern partizan. But in this respect, his acuten-
ness and his prudence were over-matched by his ardent and chi-
valorous zeal; and it cannot be thought wonderful that the passages in the Memoirs, which have been quoted by Mr Whitaker as the most valuable and interesting, are some of those in which the compiler had indulged in the utmost licence of deviation from his pretended original.

March, 1826.
THE HISTORIE AND LIFE

OF

KING JAMES THE SEXT.
THE

HISTORIE AND LIFE

OF

KING JAMES THE SEXT.

KING JAMES the Sext was borne of his mother Marie Queyne of Scotland and Queyne Douager of France in the Castell of Edinburgh the 19 day of Junij 1566; whose lyfe I purpose at lenth to declare.

Howsone the Queyne convalescit eftter hir birth, she according to the common forme of Scotland addrest hirself to the south partis of the realme, to hald Justice Courtis to puneish malefac-tours; And for this effect directed furth James Erle Bothuell Lord of Liddisdaill to that province, to compell certen unbrydHit insolent thevis to shaw their obedience unto hir; bot they according to ther unrewlie costume dispysit him and his commissioun, in sik sort as they invaydit him fearcelie and hurt him in dyverse
paitis of his bodie and heid, that hardlie he escapit with saiftie of his lyfe; and this act was done be the handis of Johne Elliot of the Park, whome the said Erle slew at that conflict.

The Queyne being then at Jedburgh, and understanding the certentie of this accident, was so heighlie commovit for the same, as she tuik na repose in bodie till she saw him; and therefore with all expeditioun addrest hirself to the castell of Liddisdaill callit Armetage, wher the said Erle then lay for curing of his woundis: And when she considerit his estait of bodie to be in daynger, she immediatlie that same nycht returnit to Jedburgh; wher what for wearines of that suddayne and far travell and gret distres of hir mynd, she becam seik of a burning corruptit fever, that occupyit hir in sa heigh degre that hir sensis for the tua pairt of the first day war diminischit: Bot thereafter she convalescit a littill, whilk continewit not lang; for immediatlie her seikness tending to the death, as she thoght, she causit send adverteisment to all the kirkis nixt adjacent to pray for hir; and in the meyne tyme was resolvit to rander her spreit to God, and gave charge that hir bodie sould be bureit amang her predecessouris. She desyrit God of his mercie to pardoun hir synnis, to grant hir a penitent and contreit hart for hir bygayne offensis, and that he wald deall with hir according to mercie in respect of hir weaknes, and remit a litill of his jugement, altho she had deservit the samyn as a miserable offender, and thankit his Majestie wha had gevin hir so large a tyme of repentance. Praying effectuoulsie to grant hir constancie and per-
severance in that Catholik undoubted trew fayth and religioun unto the end, wherof she in presence of the noblis and gentil-men ther convenit maid confessioun, saying in Lateyne, *Credo in Deum*, &c.

Nixt she recommendit unto them unitie of myndis peax and quyetnes; for be discord all maters ar dissolvit, and be concord they remayne in thair awin integritie. She recommendit unto them the protectioun of hir young sone the Prince, that he sould be brocht up in the fear of God, in honest and honorable societie and perfectioun of maners, and to preserve him from corrupted people as may ather seduce him from his bundin dewtie towart God or the warld; to the end he mycht live as a godlie and righteous Prince above his people. She forgave all these wha had offendit hir, and cheiflie these ungrait people who she had promovit to heigh honors, and in particular her awin husband King Henrie, as alsua the baneist nobilmen who had heigh-lie greivit hir; requyring that in caice they sould be broght in the realme efter hir deecis, that thay sould at leist be debarrit from acces to the young Prince for hir request: And that they wald procure sum ease in conscience to these that do profes the catholicque fayth; becaus that during hir regiment she constray-nit nane of hir subjects to exercise utherwayis in religioun then as thair awin conscience indytit them. She did recommend unto them all hir Frensh servandis to be weill recompancit for thair service, and naymelie ane Arnoldus Columbus. She recommendit hir amitie to the King of France be his ambassador then resi-
dent in Scotland callit Monsieur de la Croco; and the protectioun of hir sone to his Majestic and to the Queyne Mother of France; and that he sould interceid at his returne to crave hir pardon in hir nayme of sik offences as she had actuallie done or mycht be supposit to have done aganis hir; and that it sould pleas the King to graunt the revenew of a year of hir dowarie efter hir deceas, for payment of hir debtis and servandis feyis.

During this seiknes King Henrie hir husband was in companie of Matho Erle of Lennox his father in the wast part of Scotland: And howsone he understude of this sudden visitatioun, he addressit himself with expeditioun towart hir, altho he was not welcome as appertenit; wharefore he addrest his journey back to Sterling, whare he remaynit till the Prince was baptesit.

The caus wherfore he was thus evill handlit was, that Queyne Marie being servit be one David Riccio Italien as Secretarie, and this office of his being prejudiciall to Secretarie Maitland of Lethingtoun, he addrest himself (being a man of subtile brayne) to a factioun, direct repugnant to the Queyne in all respectis; and in the meyne tyme informit the King to consave in mynd that this Italien Secretar was a necromanciar, and had carnall copulaţioun with the Queyne; and that to the end he might induce sum of the nobilitie to trouble the estate, as it fell out therefter. For King Henrie being a young Prince nawayis experimentit in maters of state, was easilie seducit, not weying the caus or the end aright what sould ensew of that actioun; for thay
maid him beleive that they sould caus him be absolutlie crownit King of Scotland. He introducit Patrick Lord Ruthven and his eldest sone with sum uther conspiratouris, throw his awin chalmer, into the Queynis chalmer, upoun the nynt day of Merche 1565; and ther without ather reverence or respect had to hir Ma- jestie, not onlie injurit hir in wordis, as she then was at supper, bot also layed violent hands upoun hir and upoun hir Italien Secretar, and harlit him unmercifullie to another chalmer and ther murdreist him cruellie to the death. This fact made sik impressioun in the Queynis hart, becaus the King assisted therunto, and she being then great with chyld, that the fruitis therof maid ane tragicall end.

In the moneth of December, the Prince was baptesit in the Castell of Sterling on the catholicque maner, be Johne Archebishop of Sanctandrois, in a font of gold, weyand thre hundreth threttie thrie unces, sent be Elizabeth Queyne of Ingland. Ther assisted to this baptisme, for the King of France, the Count of Bryen; for the Queyne of Ingland, the Erle of Bedforde; for the Duke of Savoy, Monsieur La Croco. He was then baptesit be the naymis of Charles James and James Charles, be thryse repetitioun of the voyce of heraldis and sound of trumpettis. And notwithstanding of this great triumpe, with all the bancatting, sport and pastyme, that was ther amang sa noble personagis, nather did King Henrie cum ther, albeit he was in Sterling all that tyme, nather was he requyrit or permitted to cum oppinlie; and therefore he addrest himself to Glasgow, wher he becam extreyme seik, so as
his haill bodie brak out in evill favourit pustullis, be the force of yong eage that potentlie expellit the poyson whilk was supposit to have bene gevin him, to end his trublit dayis: Sa that the Queyne, whether it was for pitie or utherwayis, I will not dispute, tuik jornay towart him to Glasgow, and remaynit by him be the space of ten dayis; and causit him be transported to Edinburgh, wher he was placit in a desert lodgeing neir the toun wall and fauxbourg therof, callit the Kirk of Feild, preparit for a perversit intent whilk the malicious actors performit with ther pestilent handis; who persaving that the poyson whilk they had gevin him did tak no effect, devysit this uther purpose, to lay traynis of gun poulder without and within the wallis of the hous in great quantitie. Bot first they came in be slight of fals keyis quyetlie to the Kingis chalmer wher he was reposing in bed, and his servand sleaping nar by; first thay stranglit the King sleaping in bed, and nixt his servand; they caist ther deid bodeis out in a desert yaird, be a bak dur whilk they had preparit before fit for the purpose; and then kendlit thair trayne of gun poulder, whilk inflammit the haill timber of the hous and trublit the wallis therof, in sik sort that great staynis of the lenth of ten fut, and of breadth of four futtis, war fiundin blawin from that hous a far way. This was devysit to desave the people, to mak them beleve that the hous and bodeis war destroyit and brint be the chance of sudden fyre and na utherwayis. Bot Bothuell and dyverse of his men war fundin and sene nar by, to the end ther wicked purpose sould not faill to tak effect, as be the progres of this historie sall
the better be knawin. This tragicall murther was committit the
nynt day of Februar; and upoun the fyft day therefter his bodie
was bureit in the tombe of the Kings at Halyruidhous, quyetlie
in the night, without any kynd of solemnitie or murnyng hard
amang all the persounis at court. For within tua dayis therefter
the Queyne past in progres to Seytoun, wher she remaynit a few
dayis, till the Parliament approchit whilk was proclamit afore.
He was a cumlie Prince of a fayre and large stature of bodie,
pleasant in countenance, affable to all men, and devote, weill ex-
ercisesit in martiall pastymis upoun horsback as ony Prince of that
eage, but was sa facile as he could concele no secreit altho it mycht
tend to his awin weill.

In the moneth of Merche in this year, James Erle Bothuell 1567.
finding himself havelie sclandrit for the murther of King Henrie,
and diverse preachers devulgat the same oppinlie in ther kirkis
to the people, to the prejudice of his honour and honestie in
that actioun; he thoght expedient, be advyce of the Queyne,
as the end declarit, to commit himself to the cognitioun of a Jure
oppinlie, as geve na person durst compeir in his contrarie; and it
was proclamit to the 28 day of that moneth. But when he was
comperit, my Lord Justice prorogat the day to the tuelft of Aprile
ensewing; And before that day, James Erle of Murray demandit
licence of the Queyne to reteir from Scotland be the space of
fyve yearis, whilk was granted; and he immediatlie departed to-
wart Ingland, and yit returned sooner for advancement of his awin honor.

And as the tuelft day drew neir, the Erle of Lennox addressit himself to the toun of Edinburgh, to accuse the Erle Bothuell for the murther of his sone; and the Queyne persaving that, sent adverteisment to him to enter the toun in a privat maner, accunpaneit with his houshald servandis onlie, whilk he refusit to do; so that the parciall Jurè proceidit to Bothuellis great contentment, bot in no securitie from sclander, and ther acqquit him of all suspicioun of actioun of murther of the King, becaus nather was it provin be witnessis, nather notefeit be probabill accusatioun. Notwithstanding, to the effect that no thing in this mater salbe obscurit, bot all parteis may be knawin in thair awin culloris, it is requisite that the naymis of this honorabill Jurè be playnlie notefiet. Ther naymis are these as followis: The Erle of Cassills, Erle of Caitnes, Erle Rothes, Lord Arbroth, Lord Oliphant, Lord Hereis, Lord Ros, Lord Semple, Lord Boyd, Lord Forbes, Barron Lochinvar, Barnbowgall, Boyn, Langtoun, Cambusnethane.

In Aprile the Parliament held, and Bothuell was promovit to beir the sceptor from the Queynis Palice to the Parliament-hous; and the Erle of Lennox persaving all maters to go astray in Scotland, thoght it unsure for him to remayne anie langer to behauld sik unpuneist barbaritie. He therfore reteirit to Ingland be the wast sea, wher he remaynit peaceablie till he was callit back
be the nobilitie of Scotland, to mak his tragicall end also, as in the awin place ye sall heir.

Then Bothuell, thinking thair was na contrarietie aganis him in Scotland, convenit the number of fyte hundreth horsemen; and as the Queyne was cumand from the Castell of Sterling to have returnit to Edinburgh, he met hir in the hie way, and convoyit hir parforce (as apperit) to the Castell of Dumbar, to the end he might enjoy hir as his laughfull wyff; and in the meynetyme causit devorcement to be libellat betuix him and his awin laughfull mareit Ladie, the Ladie Jeane Gordoun, then sister to George Erle of Huntlie. The freyndlie loove was sa heighlie contracted be this great Princes towart hir enorme subject, as ther was no end therof; for it was constantlie estemit be all men that ather of them loovit uther carnallie, so as she patientlie sufferit hirself to be led wher the loover list; for all the way nather she, nor nayne in her nayme, maid obstacle impediment clamor or resistance, as in sik accidents usis to be done, and as she might have done be hir princelie auctoritie, being accumpanceit with the noble Erle of Huntlie and Secretarie Maitland of Lethingtoun. They had scantlie remaynit be the space of ten dayis in the Castell of Dumbar, and no great distance being betuix the Queynis chalmer and Bothuellis, when they thought expedient to cum to Edinburgh Castell, and be the way to shaw hirself to the people, that Bothuell was readie to put hir to libertie agayne, according to the dewtie of ane obedient subject: Bot at the strait entrie
that leiddis towart the Castell, he maid appearance to leid hir brydle; and the people thoght so to: Bot thay interpreit the same as thoght he convoyit hir as his captive, to a castell wherein a substitut of his was capten, callit Sir James Balfoure.

Immediatelic theerfter they war proclamit in severall kirkis to be mareit, and a certen day prefixit for that purpose: And to the effect she sould not seime to embrace an husband that war not in the rank of a Prince, he was creat Dnc of Orknay and Zetland, with great magnificence; and upoun the fyfteint of Maij they war mareit togither. And that same day this pamphlet was affixt upon the palice port.

\textit{Mense malas Maio nubere vulgus ait.}

Certen of the nobilitie mislyking of this marriage, and being out of countenance afore, delt secretlie with uthers of the best sort to make a faction, pretending therby to set the Queyne at libertie, and to put Bothuell to a tryall of the suspectit murther; altho ther intentioun was rather to seik ther awin libertie be uprore and rebellioun, and to be exalted, as in the awin place ye sall heir. For the cheif of this factioun was James Erle of Mortoun, the Erle of Marr, Lord Sempill, Lord Lyndsay, Secretarie Lethingtoun, the Barron of Tullybarden and Graynge. And as the Queyne was in peaceable maner reposing with her new mareit husband in the Castell of Borthwik, they thocht to have layd violent handis on them baith, bot wer deseavit; for the Queyne was premoneist therof, and escapit suddenlie to the Cas-
tell of Dumbar, and therby laisser was offerit to convocat thair forces on both sydis.

So the Lords being frustrat of that interpryse, addrest them touart Edinburgh, intending to fortifie themselfis ther. Bot it was supponit, that nather the capten of the Castell sould have sufferit them approche to the toun, nather sould the provost of the toun have permitted them to enter; bot when the hairtis of peopill ar alienat from the laughfull Prince, rebellious persons have liber-tie to do what they list without contradictioun, as became of this purpose. For the great part of the inhabitants of the toun wer subornit be ther pastors to mak na resistance; and the capten of the Castell was so delt withall, that the mater came to talking, wherby he was suddenlie corrupted with money, and randrit the Castell in ther handis, to the prejudice of the Prince and his maister, Bothuell, who placit him ther: So that howsone the toun and castell war in ther possessioun, they divulgat ther pre-tence to the people, that they war convenit for na uther intent there bot to searche these wha had murtherit the lait King Hen-rie; and becaus they understude that sum of thame were quyetlie keapit in Edinburgh, they wald searche thame and sie thame pu-neist; wherunto the maist pairt of the people war then inclynit. And within twa dayis therefter, the Erle of Athoill, be persua-sioun of Secretarie Lethingtoun, came to this factioun; bot ther-efter wer sa far different in myndis and bodeis, as we sall heir the issue of rebellioun, to our better instruction, be the progres of the historie.
And the Queyne understanding crediblie of sik convocation tending to rebellion, she on the uther pairt assemblit samonie as she could obteyne in sa short tyme, and desperatlie came from Dumbar to Seytoun; and efter she had stayit bot a nycht, was resolvit be the unwyse advyce of these that war with hir at that tyme, to cum fordwart with that small cumpanie, to invayd hir adversaris before a competent armie war assemblit, and came to a place callit Carbarrie hill. The Lordis sortit from Edinburgh be placis of advantage, and to have the sone on the bakkis, for that day was exceding hott, whilk was the fourteint day of Junii and a Sonday. The Queyne causit hir proclamatiounis to be maid to animat the people on hir syde; so as geve anie man soould happin to slay an Erle of the adverse partie, soould have for his reward a fourtie pund land; for slaughter of a Lord, a twentie pund land; and for slaughter of a Barroun, a ten pund land. Bot the mater was componit without straikis; for the factioun of the Lordis was mekle stronger nor the Queynis, and manie people of Edinburgh wer cum furth to assist them. Besydis all this, they wer supported with store of drink, whilk was a great releif aganis drowth in sik exceding heat of the year: so as when the Queynis partie saw sik a multitude, and sa curagiouslie approach aganis thayne to feght, the Duc of Orknay was counsellit be the Queyne to reteir bak to the Castell of Dumbar with expeditioun, and ther to saif himself, as he did. Monsieur La Croco, Ambassadour for the King of France, maid great travell betuix the partes for agreement, bot it could not be obtenit: And the Queyne
persaving that, desyrit to speak with the Laird of Graynge; and in the meyne tyme these of hir syde decessit still; so when as he came, they usit sum small spechis: For she being credulous, to be frie and saif from daynger, randrit hirself willinglie to the Lordis; who unreverentlie broght hir in to Edinburgh about sevin houris at evin, and keapit hir straitlie within the Provostis lodgeing in the cheif streit; and on the morn fixit a whyt baner in hir sight, wherin was payntit the effigie of King Henrie hir husband, lyand deid at the root of a grein growand trie, and the picture of the young Prince sittand on his kneyis with his hands and countenance touart heavin, with this inscription,

*Judge and Revenge my caus O Lord!*

This sight greivit hir greatumlie, and therfore she burst furth exceiding tearis, with exclamatioun aganis these Lordis wha held hir in captivitie, crying to the people for Christis caus to releive hir from the handis of these tyrans. The people of the toun convenit unto hir in great nomber, and persaving hir so afflicted in mynd, had pitie and compassioun of hir estait. The Lords persaving that, came unto hir with dissimulat countenance, with reverence and faire speachis, and said that ther intentioun was nawayis to thrall hir; and therfore immediatlie wald repone hir with freedome to hir awin Palace of Halyruidhous, to do as she list; wherby she was so pacifeit as the people willinglie depairtit;
And on the nixt evening, to cullour ther pretencis, convoyit hir to the palice, and then assemblit thamselfis in counsell to advyse what sould be thoght best to be done: And it was decernit, that immediatlie she sould be transported to the fortalice of Lochlevin, and ther to be deteinit in captivitie during hir lyfe, and con-straynit to transfer the auctoritie of hir Croun from hir person to the young Prince her sone; to the end that they might reull as they list, without anie controlment of laughfull auctoritie; whilk continewit for manie yearis.

Thair was on the Queynis pairt that day, the Lordis Seytoun, Yester, & Borthuik, with thair forcis; the Barrounis of Wauchtoun, Basse, Ornestoun, Wedderburne, Blacader and Langtoun. On the pairt of the Lordis were, the Erles of Mortoun, Marr and Glencairne; the Lordis Lindesay, Ruthven, Home, Sempill, Sanquhair; the Barrounis of Tullybarden, Drumlanrig, Grange, and all thair forcis of horsemen and futemen.

In this meyne tyme came ane ambassador from France, callit Monsieur de Vilroy, to knaw the estait of the Queyne and cuntrie, with letteris patents to hir in cais she war at libertie; utherwayis not to divulgat them, but to dispose upoun them as he list: And becaus he fand sic a trublit estait, without the majestic of a Prince, he depairted the cuntrie patientlie throw Ingland.

The Lords thus triumphing, having the Queyne in sure captivitie, inclosit with watter at all pairtis of hir preason, distant ane half myle at least from anie land, and keapit be the hand of a
Douglas Barron of Lochleven, wha was thought maist convenient for this purpose, baith becaus Douglas then Erle of Mortoun was prince of this factioun, and the uther Douglas had the maist sure hald, and was brother to James Erle of Murray, wha efter was the first Regent of Scotland in the Prencis minoritie, and therby pretendit to be King; she was ther committit for all respectis. Bot the gentilman was sa weill advysit be his freyndis, that he wald not ressave her within his hous of strenth without a speciall warrand of these rebellious Lordis; and that in cais it sould be imputed to him another day, ather be hir Majestie then present, or be anie of hir successors, that thay sould be band and obligation stand as warrand betuix him the Prince and his airis, aganis all perrill and daynger that might ensew therupon; whilk they promeist and band themselfis to performe; and not onlie this, bot also promeist to convocat a Parliament of ther factioun of all estaitis, and the same sould be ratifeit be all ther voitis; whilk was also done.

That same verie nycht of hir transporting, tua men were tayne as suspect of the Kings murther: The ane was callit Sebastion de Villour, a Frenchman of nation; the uther was Capten William Blakater. This capten shortlie efter was put to the knawledge of a Juré and was convict, bot at his death wald nowayis confess himselg gilte of the Kingis murther: The uther escapit.

Notwithstanding of this, the Lords finding ther factioun not sa strang as nead requyrit, having potent adversaris aganis them, of
whilk nomber the Erle of Argyll was ane, they thoght expedient to send the Erle of Glencairn, ather to persuade him directlie to be of ther factioun, or ellis that he wald sa absteyne that he sould not seme to be ther enemie: wherby he grew sa corrupted that altho he shew himself in outwart behaviour as a gude subject to the Queyne, yit in effect behavit himself hir enemie, as be consequent salbe sufficientlie provin.

Thus thay went so quicklie to wark, as they divulgat ther proclamatiounis in sik sort to the people, declaring the Erle Bothuell to be actuallie culpable of the murther of the lait King Henrie, and therfore willit all men to be diligent to searche him to be broght in to justice, and that he sould have for his reward a pecuniall sowme, availling ane thowsand pundis money of this realme: As also thay spairit not to put violent handis upoun hir Majesties copburd, weyand saxtene stane weght, and meltit the same, and convertit all in coyne, wherby they forgeit a staff to brek hir heid with hir awin geir.

In the meyne tyme was an ambassador sent from Ingland, callit Sir Nicolas Throgmortoun; and immediatlie therefter, becaus the Lords wald not seme to accept the governement of the cuntrie upon themselfis, thay thoght gude to estableis a Prence of blood reall, under the shaddow of whose wyngis, during his minoritie, they sould convoy all things to ther awin purpose: And therfore they summonit all the Noblis of the Realme to compeir at Sterling, to assist and approove the Coronatioun of the yong Prence to be a King for ther intent. And to the effect it
sould seme to haif the better succes, and that the subjectis of all
degreis sould mak na obstacle in the contrar, they directed ther
messinger to ther captive Princes, desyring hir to allow of that
ther purpose: whilk she (being in that cace) nather durst nor
could refuse; for the messinger was commandit, in cace of hir
refusall, to denonce puneisment and death unto hir, for the mur-
ther of hir laughfull husband King Henrie. She therfore con-
siddering with hirself, that hir refusall could avail no thing, deli-
berat to yeald to ther hoisting intent, and subscryvit hir assent
therunto, and that not of anie frie will, bot onlie as I have said.
And so to put that purpose to a finall end, they convenit at Ster-
ling, and in the paroche kirk therof the Prince was annoynted King
be Adam Bischip of Orknay, and crownit King be Lord Johne
Erle of Atholl, be the expres words of the Queynis commissioun.
At the whilk conventioun, passing from the paroche kirk to the
castell agayne, the Erle of Atholl bure the Croun of honor, the
Erle of Mortoun the scepter, and Erle of Glencairne the sworde;
and the Erle of Mar careit the new inaugurat King in his
armes to his awin chahner in the castell; and this was done up-
on the tuentie nynt day of Julij a thousand fynve hundreth thre-
score sevin yeairis.

In the nixt moneth James Erle of Murray, a man of this fac-
tioun, returnit from France in Scotland, who immediatlie ob-
tenit eisie acces to the Queyne; and he was before persuadit be
these who wer hir deteners and uthers of that factioun, desyring
him to tak the gouvernemnt of the cuntrie upoun him; to the
whilk he was easilie persuadit; and that without great delay of
tyme, be coacted consent of the captive Queyne, the bent mynd
of the factioners, and his awin gude will therunto, he was pub-
liklie proclamit in Edinburgh upon the 22 day of that moneth,
onlie and laughfull Regent to James be the grace of God King
of Scottis, his Majesteis Realme and Liegis. Therefter he talkit
with the Capten of the Castell of Edinburgh, callit Sir James
Balfour, who was also ane of these who wer suspected of the
Kings murther, to th'effect he might obtene the hous from
him. The conditions that the Capten cravit war auctoreist
unto him; as first, a remissioun as airt and pairt of the Kings
murther; nixt, a gift and donatioun of the priorie of Pittin-
weyme; thridlie, a pensioun of victuall to his eldest sone out of
the priorie of St Androis to remayne with him heretablie; and
last of all, a great pecuniall sowme to himself in hand: And thus
the Regent tuik possessioun of the hous, and logeit himself therin
the first nycht.

The Queyne understanding of this parciall dealing, tending
grettie to hir prejudice, she subornit a factioun within the prea-
son, and uthers of the freyndship of Hamiltonis abrod, and dy-
verse uthers in whom she confidit, that the Regentrie of the
Realme, geve anie sould be estemit laughfull, uncoacted or compellit,
but be hir awin frie motive will, it sould rather be gevin to James
Duc of Chattellarault Erle of Arran and Lord Hamiltoun, then
to anie uther: And for this caus, she maid and subseryvit a frie
commissioun of hir awin inventioun, to Archebald Erle of Argyll,
[Robert] Lord Boyd, Williame Lord Levingstoun, and Gawin commendatar of Kilwynning, to talk with the new elected Regent of this purpose, and for hir libertie from captivitie: Bot all ther talking turnit to this effect, that becaus Duc Hamiltoun was then furth of the cuntrie, it was not thocht expedient that the state, then confirmit as said is, sould be cassin lowse, bot sould rather remayne in that same forme that then it was of, unto the tyme of the returne of the said Duc in the cuntrie. And therupoun the Queynis commissioners thoght expedient to direct the commendatar of Kilwynning to France, for the speedie returne of the said Prince.

In the meyne tyme the Regent directed certen men and shippis to the sea, to prosecute Bothuell, who could not be fundin in his Ducrie of Orknay, althoght it was supponit he maid his residence ther. Certen of his men war tayne, and put to the death for the foirsaid odious cryme; and he escaping ther invasioun, addressit himself to the coast of Noroway, and being accumpaneit with certen fyne schips, as Admirall of Scotland, and conducted be gude captens, they chancit to espy a fair ship of Turkie, then lying at ancor upoun that coast, within the dominions of the King of Denmark; whilk ship he seasit upoun and maid a pray therof. Bot the capten of the narrest toun seing that ship takin away, whilk anis had maid obedience within the seas of his Prince, directit owt twa great ships to releve hir fra the handis of hir ennemeis; and the invasioun being great for the pairt of Noroway; Bothuell was compellit to geve over, and so was led prea-
soner, his captens and mareners havilie tormented, and himself committit to siker preason, wherfra he was never fered to the death.

The Regent understanding of this accident, directed certen commissionaris to the King of Denmark, desyring to rander him back in Scotland to be puneist for the murther of the lait King Henrie, wherof he was giltie; bot it was refusit be the King, becaus he wald not acknaulege that auctoritie.

The Castell of Edinburgh being in the Regentis possessioun, as I have said, he thoght also expedient to have the Castell of Dunbar; and therfore summonit the Barron of Whytlaw, capten therof, to rander the same under the payne of treasoun; whilk at the first was sa constantlie refusit, that the Regent was constraynit to belay the hous about with soldiers, and to bring sum cannons from the Castell of Edinburgh for batterie of the hous. The capten persaving this, and knawing of na uther gude refuge or succor competent, randrit the hous to the Regent upon certen easie conditions. All the cannons and gunnis therin contenit wer careit to the Castell of Edinburgh; and the Kingis hous of strenth, whilk was a necessar ornament to the cuntrie, was decernit to be demoleist to the ground; whilk within few moneths therefter was done.

During the finishing of that purpose, all the noble and gentilmen of East Lothien that were suspected to be favourers of the Queyne, or freyndis to the Duc of Orknay, war chargeit under hiest payne to subscryve obedience to the new elected Regent, and to geve ther ayd for prosecuting of the lait Kings
murther. Certayne of them, for ease of ther bodeis, to th'effect they sould not be spulyeit of ther rents, consented heirunto albeit aganis thair hartis; uthers disobeyers wer denuncit re- bellis, and ther guds confiscat to the!Regentis use. And to th'-effect that the Castell of Edinburgh, whilk was anis reallie in the Regentis possessioun, sould serve him for a sure retrait when he list, he bestowit the keiping therof to Sr William Kirkaldie of Graynge knycht, who keipit it als sure for him and his factioun. as the preceeding capten therof did for him that placit him ther. as is alreddy declarit: and as for the fact of this Capten it salbe shawin successivelie in the awin place, as occasion fell out on his part.

Heirefter a Parliament was proclamit to be haldin in Edinburgh agayne the saxtene day of December, and the Noblis convenit that day denoncit the Duc of Orknay a traitour, and so to be reput be all the Kingis liegis, for murther of the lait King Henrie.

Nixt, proclamation was maid desyring the Kingis subjects to accompanie the Regent, for suppressing of the disorderit thevis of the south bordors; and in the meyne tyme, held Justice courtis in Glasgow for puneisment of vyces. And this is the particular soume of all things done in that yeir, 1567.

At the beginning of this year ther was exceding derth of 1568. cornis, in respect of the penurie therof in the land, and that be- fore hand a great quantitie therof was transported to uther king- domes: For remeid wherof, inhibitions were maid sa far out of
season, that na victuall sould be transportit furth of the cuntrie under the payne of confiscatioun; evin then when ther was no more left ather to satisfie the indigent people, or to plenishe the ordinar mercats of the cuntrie as appertenit.

The King of France having a perpetuall cair of the Queyne of Scottis, his sister in law, and sister in dignitie of office, directit ane ambassador of his, callit Monsieur Beaumont, in Scotland, to the Regent, requyring him to satisfie that his promeis maid to the King of France at his departure, whilk was to releive the Queyne from preasoun, and to set hir at libertie: And now he being consti-tut governour of the Realm, and accepting the same upon him, mycht the mair sufficientlie now performe this his promeis be him-self, without anie tumult or daynger that might ensew; having the King of France, his Maister, for his warrand, with sik a factioun as they tua mycht devyse in Scotland and abrod.

Bot he crafelie excusit the mater, saying that nather could he then geve competent ansuer therunto, nather yit could performe the same without consent of the thrie estaits of the Realm to be convenit in Parliament. And becaus ther had bene a Parliament sa laitlie concludit before his arryvall in Scotland, he could not ther-fore gudlie convocat a new assemblie so suddenlie without ther grudge; and thus shiftinglie postponit the Ambassador, to his great greif.

Bot the Queyne in the meine tyme was vigilant and diligent for hir awin releif be hir subtile inventioun; so as before manie dayis wer spent, the ambassador was fullie resolvit of that doubt:
For his entrie in Scotland was upoun the 22 day of Aprile, and the 27 day therof he gat audience of the Regent; and upoun the fyft day therefter, whilk was the second day of Maij, upon a Sunday at evin, the Queyne escaped furth of preason from the fortalice of Lochlevin.

Bot as for the maist part Princes ar sudden and wilfull in ther opinions of doing, and will not forsie to prosecute ther gude chancis aright, even so became of this Princes: For albeit she had that gude and rare luck, besyd the expectatioun of the greatest nomber of her weill willeris in Scotland, that hir subtil devyce was sa lang and weill conceit evin to the finall end; yet the succes of this was als evill as the first. She had indeid subornit a gentilman, wha appearantlie sould have bene a more constant freynd to the capten of the hous, then to hir; and that was George Douglas, brother-german to this Baroun of Lochlevin, wha had the cheif charge and governement of the hous under his brother. Bot as the excceeding hunger of gold had before tymis intoxicat the hartis of dyverse valiant men, so this George was verie loth to want the benefite therof; a fatall famine appeirantlie in that clan: For altho the eldest brother obtenit na benefite of this libertie, brocht to pas besyde his knawledge, yet within short tyme therefter, he recompansit that loss with the selling of the noble Erle of Northumberland to the scamblis, and the Erle of Mortoun and he devydit the pelf amang them; so as it is hard to tell who of thir thrie had ather the greatest honour or profit in sik doings: And as to the profit, it is thoght that none of them
had just occasioun to playnt; bot as concerning the honour, I refer it to the censure of the indifferent reader.

The rest of the part of the Queynis libertie was performit be a gentilman callit Johne Beatoun, wha past of tymis betuix Loch-levin, Hamiltoun and Seytoun, with intelligence. Sa when all things war perfytlie and previlie aggreit upoun within the hous, thair was a certayne day prefixt to George Lord Seytoun, James Hamiltoun of Ruchbank, ather of thir haveing severall cumpaneis, to attend upoun hir owtcuming; and geve she sould happin to be within the bote, she sould geve a signe unto thayme for thair assurance, whilk was perfytlie performit. And when she was cum to the land, they horsit hir immediatlie, with glaidnes on all sydis as ye may suppose; bot how lang it indurit ye sall heir.

The Queyne was first conveyit to Nodrie my Lord Seytounis hous that nycht and within thrie houres therefter she was transportit to Hamiltoun, whare Johne Archebischop of Sanctandrois, my Lord Hereis, my Lord Levingston, and my Lord Flemyng, with all thair forces, war convenit to the number of thrie thousand horsemen. This number thocht first expedient to send a message to the Regent, wha was then making his residence at Glasgow for the caus aforetauld, desyring him to auctoreis the Queynis Majestie and to repone hir in hir awin place againe as appertenit to gude reasoun: Bot he efter consultationoun had with sik noblis as war then present whilk war bot few in nomber, he refusit simpliciter; so as the Queyne was compellit to prosecute hir just rycht perforce, and the Regent to defend his election be
the lyke. Proclamations war maid on bayth sydis; for the Regent in Glasgow, for the Queyne at Hammilton, Lanrik, and sum uther capitall burrowis: And becaus the Ambassador of France was directit to the Regent, and this suddan chance was fallin out in the meyne tyme, he desyrit the Regents licence to pas and speik the Queyne, saying he wald intreat for peax: And in the meyne tyme Johne Betoun ressavit his directions to pas first in Ingland, and then to France, to geve notice of hir libertie; and he was dispatched with diligence. The Ambassadors procuring for peax avail-lit nothing; and before that Johne Beatoun could arryve in France with his message, behald all this joyfull libertie was suddanlie convertit to a tragical captivitie, as it in the awin place salbe declarit.

It was deliberat in the Queynis counsell, that hir Majestie sould first be peaceablie reponit in the Castell of Dumbartan, thair to remayne till all the Noblis, and uther gentilmen of the land sould convene in Dumbartan at a Parliament, and to advyse of all general causis of the Commonweill, and in particular for the Queyne, and the young King. Thay sortit from Hammilton upon the 13 day of Maij to pas towart Dumbartan. The Regent understanding of this, he cawsit his cumpany to sort in arrayit battell, to stop the Queynis passage; and came furth to a village callit the Langsyde, whare thay stude be the advantage of the grund. The gentilmen of the surname of Hammilton war on the Queynis vantgarde, and my Lord Hereis with certayne horsemen on thair wyng. On the Regents vantgarde stude James Erle of Mortoun, and Alexander Lord Home. The Queynis fore cumpany was sa-
evill conductit, that thay war led amang certayne ditches, and war sarelie stressit be shot of hagbute from the Regents syde; and in respect of this incommoditie, being sa evill secondit be my Lord Hereis, and having sustenit great loss, war constraynit to geve baks. Thais gentilmen war the most tryit of all the Queynis syde. The arrere-garde, persaving thayme to be defait, did the lyke. The Erle of Argyle being Lieutenant of the Queynis camp, shew na-ther curage nor vassalage at this conflict. The Queyne fled with speid out of the feild to Galloway, on the west borders of Scotland foment Ingland. The slaughter was not great on bayth sydis, for it excedit not the nomber of tua hundreth. The Regents folkis followit upon the chace a long way; dyverse of the Queynis part war takin preasoners; and the maist remarkable war George Lord Seytoun, the Shereff of Aire, Sir James Hammilton of Crawfurde-Johne knycht, Alexander Hammilton of Innerwick, Sir William Scot of Balwerie Knycht, James Heriot of Trabroun, James and John Hammilton of Garren, James Hammilton of Kinkavill, James Hammilton of Bothwellhauch, Alexander Baillie of Littilgill, and the Laird of Lachop, with sundrie uther substancious gentilmen. Thair was hurt on the Regents syde, [be the hand of the Lord Hereis,] my Lord Ochiltrie, with dyvers uthers.

The Noblemen that came to the feild with the Queyne war these; Archibald Erle of Argyle Lieutenant, Hew Erle of Eglington, Archibald Erle of Cassils, Andro Erle of Rothes, my Lord Claud Hammiltoun, George Lord Seytoun, Johne Lord Hereis, Hew Lord Somervell, Johne Lord Fleyming, Robert Lord Boyd,
my Lord Ross, the Sheriff of Aire, and Sir James Hamilton of Crawfurde-John Seynt, to the number of sax thousand men or thairby.

The Nobles and Gentilmen of the Regents part war these; James Erle of Mortoun, Alexander Erle of Glencairne, Alexander Lord Home, Johne Lord Lyndesay, Robert Lord Semple, William Lord Ruthven, Johne Lord Grayme, and Secretarie Lethingtoun, to the number of thrie thousand or sum more.

The Regent having obtenit this victorie, returnit to Edinburgh; whare he selectit certayne of the preasoners foirsaidis, and put thayme to the cognitioun of a Jure in the tolbuyth of Edinburgh; to wit, Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick, James Hamilton yongar of Kincavill, James Hamilton of Bothuelhauch and uther foure in nomber. The first day, na bodie comperit to accuse thayme; on the nixt day, thay war brocht to the bar agayne, and thair convict be an assyse, and thair hands bundin to have sufferit death. Bot it pleasit the Regent to tak a new advysement, and commandit that binding to be relaxit; and the preasoners war committit to waird agayne within the Castell of Edinburgh. And so to prosecute his victorie, he commandit all the Kings liegis to meit him in the toun of Bigger with diligence, in wearilyk maner, to persew the Queyne. And she during her remanying at Dundri- nan, sent a messinger to the Queyne of Ingland, desyring hir pas- port, to pas throw that cuntrie in France, whilk immediatlie was grantit: And the Queyne of Ingland thairwithall sent to the Queyne of Scotland a fayre dyamont ring, in a takin of freyndship, as the use of that cuntrie is; bot it was convertit to falset or all was done.
For althocht she maid hir beleve, before she came from Scotland, even in the myds of hir distressis, that she wald supplie hir, yit it was never done be the least evill countenance that could be persavit aganis her enemeis. For in the beginnyng of hir trublis, she resset and harbareit, within her realme, the maist capitall enemeis that ever she had; the ane was William Lord Ruthven, wha deit in the toun of Newcastle in Ingland; the uther was James Erle of Mortoun, wha efter became Regent of Scotland, and made a violent end for a filthie caus. Besydis all this, althocht the Queyne of Scotland was entrit in Ingland be the Queynis awin permission, and great promise of freyndship to follow thairupoun, be the takin of the ryng, careit be Sir Robert Melvill, now Treasurer of Scotland, [she] was committit first to the toun of Carlill, and nixt to the custodie of my Lord Scroope, whare she was sa circumspectlie attendit upoun, that for a lang tyme she was debarrit from all access to uthers, and all uthers debarrit from access to hir. And when she desyrit to have frie passage throw the cuntrie, according to the first condition of the passport, it was ansuerit, that sum Commissioners sould be sent to talk with hir at York, wha sould resolve hir of all thingis.

Bot to the effect I may return to my purpose, the Nobles of Scotland wha war convenit with hir at Dundranan, understanding hir bent mynd to pas in Ingland, thay withstude hir for many reasons; allegeing that the Queyne and Counsell of Ingland ment na mair uprychtlie to hir at that tyme, nor they had done to dyverse of hir predecessors afore tyme; and that was, to
keap hir sure within thair kingdome, never to cum lowse agayne, and to rewll be thair usurpit supposts in Scotland, as they had done before in the dayis of King Robert Bruce and many uthers, to hald this realme perpetuallie at under; with many uther rea-
sons dissuading hir from that purpose. Bot all was in vayne, hir will behuvit to be accomplie; thair was sa great beleif gevin to the pasport, and to the ryng on hir part, that she gat never credence to requyt thayme with thanks; and thus she past in Ingland upon hoip of forder curtasie. The Regent understanding of this, was uncertayne what to consave in mynd; and in the meyne tyme had exponit sum soldiors toward Clyddisdaill, and thay entring in the Castell and Palice of Hamilton, obtenit great spulyie; whilk thay brocht to Edinburgh to the Regent in coffers as it was gottin, and he commandit the same to be sent to the Castell, under the custodie of Sir William Kircaldie of Graynge knycht: And then he wairnit all the Queynis parttakers at this last conflict to compeir before the secreit counsall, to ansuer for thayme selfis; and thais that disobeyit, he causit thair chief howsis to be cassin doun, and thair guidis to be confiscat to his use, sik was the gredenes of that tyme: And he thinking this not to be sufficient, did proclayme a Parliament to be haldin in the moneth of Julij; agayne the whilk tyme all of the surnayme of Hamilton, and uthers parttakers with the Queyne, or favorers of hir factioun in any wayis, war summonit to compeir; the disobeyers war maid pro-
script and forefaltit, to the end he mycht be also anoyntit with the fatnes of thair lands and rents; for the whilk severe handling he gat sik a recompance as efter sall appeir.
Whill he rewlis thus in Scotland, to the greaf and hurt of many of the Queynis trew subjectis, notwithstanding of hir absence, tua famous Lords of Scotland departit the cuntrie towart London in Ingland, to Queyne Elizabeth and hir counsell, be commissioun of the rest of the Lords of hir factioun; to desyre that thay wald be sa gude as to send the Queyne of Scotland triumphantlie hayme agayne, with a competent number of valiant men to suppres hir rebellis; bot the intention of Ingland was never bent that way, as the progres and end declarit. During this season the Lords of Scotland of the Queynis factioun maid an uprore in the south-west part thorof, be instigatioun of Archibald Erle of Argyle, calling himself Lieutenant for the Queyne in thais partis; and be the Erle of Huntlie, calling himself Lieutenant for the Queyne in the north partis, be commissioun whilk was publiklie proclamit in Aberdene. Thay war deliberat to assaylie the Regent on all hands, and while he is at Sterling, his death was conspyrit be tua men; the ane was William Stewart, Lyon King of Armes, the uther was Patrik Hepburn Person of Kynnowll: And howsone the intelligence heirof was devulgat unto him, he causit inquyre for the men. The Lyon escapit at that tyme, and the Person was committit to preason and tharefter puneist. Bot the Erle of Argyle and certayne of his complecis came to Glasgow, and assailyeit the castell thorof. Thir newis war careit in Ingland, bayth to Queyne Elizabeth and Queyne Marie: and sum Inglishmen war directit to Queyne Marie culloratlie, as thoght thay had bene hir freyndis; declaring unto hir, that she wald be thocht an unwelcome ghaist in Ingland, to suscitat rebellioun in hir awin cuntrie; she being thair under the
clemencie of thair Princes; and therefore geve she wald wish to be weill lykit of thair, she sould be a peax maker, rather then a breaker of peax: And this was done to mak hir partie daylie waiker, to the end that geve thay sould anis be separatit agayne, the Regent mycht the better be revengit on thayme. Wharupon she was persuadit, being then in my Lord Scroopis mentenance at Boltoun, to wryte to thais Lords, desyring thayme to stay for that tyme, and to separat thayme selfis unto the tyme that she war better advysit; whilk thay obeyit. And to the end thay sould have occasioun to dryve tyme with the Queyne, wha daylie suittit to have the benefite of hir pasport to be accompliist; and Ingland be the contrar never meaning nor understanding that; thay ansuerit, that the Regent of Scotland had desyrit that hir Majestie sould not be sent bak agayne, as a person not worthie to beir rewll in a Commonweill, for many respectis, whilk he wald willinglie declare before the Counsall of Ingland, geve so it sould pleas the Queyne to hear bayth the parteis. This overture was thoght verie acceptable to the Counsall of Ingland, wha still desyrit na uther thing bot protracting of tyme, to put hir first grunds out of memorie. The Queyne of Scotland was urgit heirunto for hir part, at the whilk she stormit a litill: Bot it was replyit be the Queyne of Inglands messinger, that his Maistres was verie willing to pleasure the Queyne in all maner of way, provyding she might be resolvit of some doubtis newlie objectit aganis hir, the veritie wharof war verie necessar for hir to knaw. And becaus the Queyne was then cum in Ingland to crave sik reasonable help as may be sparit, and
tharewithall had accusit hir adverser ennemeis; and they being accusit be the Queyne of Ingland for sik enormities as the Queyne had gevin in bill; thay said, that thay war contentit to anser before hir Majestie in Ingland in these maters, and for thair part wald refer the censement tharof unto hir; and tharefore mekle mair sould the Queyne of Scots do the lyke, wha was cum to crave help upoun lefull maner, as thay doubtit not. Upoun this fayre persuasioun she consentit in lykemaner to be hard; bot this forme of doing bayth tendit to hir turpitude and skayth: For immediatlie Commissioners war directit from the Court of Londoun towart the citie of York, to meit thair upoun the 4 of October, as thay did: And tharefore to assist the Queynis part, Duc Hammiltoun and the Abbot of Kilwynning landit in Ingland from France the last day of September.

Thair came from Scotland aganis the Queyne, the Regent Murray, James Erle of Mortoun, Patrik Lord Lyndesay, Secretarie Lethingtoun, my Lord of Orknay, the Abbot of Dumfermeling, Mr James Makgill, Mr Henrie Balnavis, and Mr George Buquhannan: The Commissioners of Scotland for the Queyne war these; the Bishop of Ross, the Abbot of Kilwynning, the Lord Hereis, the Lord Levistoun, the Lord Boyd, the Laird of Lochinvar, the Laird of Skirling, the Laird of Rosling, and the Laird of Garnetullie. The Commissioners for the Queyne of Ingland, to heir thair complayntis of uthers, war these; the Duc of Northfolk, the Erle of Sussix, and Sir Raph Saidler knycht.
The Queyne of Scotland compleynit to the Commissioners of Ingland, that she was evill handlit be hir subjects many wayis; and naymlie be thais thair present, to wit, the Erle of Murray Regent, and the Erle of Mortoun; first be committing of murther in her awin chalmer; secondlie be conspyring aganis hir at the Castell of Borthwick; and last of all be cuming tuyse in the feyld in weare-fayre aganis hir, whareby she was constraynit to flie out of the cuntrie. For thir causis she desyrit peceablie to be reponit to hir awin place agayne, to rewll as a lauchfull Princes; and that thais and all uthers hir subjects sould be compellit to recognosce hir as thair lauchfull Princes. This complaynt was subscryvit as followis; Joannes Rossen. Levingstoun,Boyd,Hereis,Kilwynning,Flemyng.

The Regent and his cumpany answerrit on this maner: It is notoriuslie knawin, that umquhile the Kingis grace was slayne; that the Queyne had mareit Jamis Erle Bothwell the principall actor tharof: And tharefore to put the Queyne to fredome and furth of bondage, and to preserve thair native Prince furth of the hands of him that murtherit his father; for that caus they tuik armes, and offrit tua sindrie tymes to try the mater in singular battell, according to the law of armes; whilk was alluterlie refusit be him. Bot the Queyne foreseeing the daynger, cawsit him to be convoyit away; and thereafter she came willinglie to Edinburgh with us; and thare we requyrit hir, geve she wald be contentit to see the murtherers of hir husband to be puneist; and she gave us na answuer, but sayd she sould be avengit on us, and wald avoyd the realme; and we heiring hir in these extremiteis, war compellit to
sequestrat hir for a seasoun in preasoun, wharin she became sa
unable, that willinglie she demittit that office of governement to
me, James Erle of Murray, being then absent furth of the realme.
It is therefore requyrit on the Kingis behalif, that he, and his Re-
gent, may peceablie injoy and governe his realmes according to
Gods calling, and that his disobedient subjects may be cawsit re-
cognosce thair dewtefull obedience, and that justice may ressave
full execution: and they subscryvit thus: James Regent, Morton,
Orchaden, Dumfermeling, Patrik Lord Lyndesay.

The Commissioners for the Queyne of Scotland replyit thus:
Whereas our adversaries do afferme, that King Henrie was mur-
dreist, trew it is, and hir Majestic and we do havelie lament that
tragedie, and war willing to have rigorouslie puneist the same, geve
she had not bene unlaughfullie molestit: And whare thay allege
the Erle Bothuell being the principall actor of that murthor, causit
thame tak occasioun to put thayme selfis in armes, this cannot
excuse thair disobedient fact contrair our Soverayne: For gif he
was principall murtherar, it was never knawin to hir Grace;
Bot the contrar did weill appeare; for he was put to the cogni-
tioun of a Juré at the bar for that cryme, and was acquit thairof
be his pearis; whilk is also ratefeit in parliament, be the best and
greatest nomber of the Nobilitie in Scotland; wha also solistit our
Soverayne Lady to accomplenis hir mariage with him, as the maist
faithfull and worthie man of all the realme of Scotland: Whare-
withall never falt was fund, in till they had first practesit with the
kepar of the Csatell of Edinburgh, and obtenit promeis of a great
nomber in the towne of Edinburgh to be thair assisters; and dyvers uther haynous crymes of lesemajestie. It is tharefore requyrit in hir hienes behalf, that hir Majestie may be supportit and forte-feit be the Queynis hienes of Ingland, peaceablie to enjoy and go-veerne hir realme and lieges thairof, according to it that God has callit hir Grace unto; and thair usurpit auctoritie to be estemit null fra the begining, with all that may follow thairupoun.

Thais reasons hard and sene be the Commissioners, and they ha-ving always respect to delay, tuik thayme to be advysit with the Queyne of Ingland and hir Counsell; and tharefore said, they sould tak jurney with all possible diligence. And when they war cum thi-ther, and had exponit in writ the complaynt, answer, and reply, and the Counsell seming to find sum poynts thairof sa mistie, de-syrit, that twa Commissioners sould be sent to Londoun for the Queyne, with full power, and uthers from the Regent. For the Queyne war sent the Bishop of Ross and the Lord Hereis; and for the Regent war sent Secretarie Lethingtoun, Mr James Mag-gill, and Mr Henrie Balnavis.

During this remayning in Ingland, the Lords of the Queynis factioun war stirring, and dang out the imposit kepers from cer-tayne houssis of streth in Scotland; as namelie, the Castell of Draffan and Rosling. And in the moneth of Februar, the Regent came hayme; within few dayes efter, Duc Hammiltoun, my Lord Hereis and Lord Boyd returnit in Scotland: And albeit my Lord Duc had remanit all this whyle in Ingland, he was not permittit to have access to the Queyne. And to confirme the delay that
they ment alwayis to the Queyne, they pat the Bishop of Ross hir commissionar in preasoun, within the Tour of London, and daylie maid hir pairty waiker, that the Regents partie mycht be strang-ar. He tharefore addrest himself towart Hammiltoun, with a reasonable cunpany of inarmit men, to rander all men under his obedience in the Kings nayme: And being then in Glasgow, to have cum fordwart, Duc Hammiltoun and the Bishop of Sanct-androis persaving the delaying, shiftis, and falset of Ingland to-wart the Queyne, and thaymeselfis without a heid, unable to do any thing, deliberat to compone with the Regent. Thay sent thair message afore hand unto him, to desyre commoning, whilk he grantit; and efter lang talking familiarlie ane to another, they set doun these articlis following:—

It is desyrit upon the part of my Lord Regent, that my Lord Duc and his adherents sail recognosce the King and his auctoritie, and acknauledge thayme selfis to be his subjects, and proneis unto him service, obedience and fidelitie in all tyme cuming, as unto thair Soverayne.

It is requyrit on the part of the Duc his grace and his adherents, that everie nobleman be admittit to have his place in coun-sall, as thair predecessors has bene in all tymes of uther Princes of this realme. And my Lord Regent, berand the Kingis auctoritie, salbe sworne solemnitly, fra that tyme fordwart, to behave himself uprightlie and indifferentlie to thayme, as to the remanent noblemen of this realme, in all thair honest and just causis, with-
out particularitie or rememberance of any offence consavit amang thayme, during the tyme of thir controverseis.

Item, that all thais wha salbe content in tyme cuming, to be-have thaymeselfis as faithfull subjects to the King, and acknowledge thair obedience to him, salbe restorit to thair landis, bounds, heretages and possessions, notwithstanding the dome of forfaltor led aganis thayme: Provyding alwayis that this benefite sall not be extendit to thame that hes bene forfaltit for airt and part of the slaughter of umquhill the Kings father.

Item, that my Lord Regent, and remanent noblemen joynit with him, sall condiscend to sik heiddis and articles as may redound to the Queynis honor, advancement and commoditie, and may best serve hir turne: Provyding that the same be not prejudiciall to the King nor his soveranitie, whairupoun dependis the securitie of all noblemen, and uthers professing thaymselfis to be his subjects.

And becaus my Lord Regent and uthers on his part are alsweill content to yeald to thir reasonable desyris foirsaidis, as to crave the performance of his desyre towart the Kings obedience at thair handis, and will weill that all cum in at a tyme togither, becaus now publik laser can not serve to compleit thais things that ar necessar to be done to the Queyne; It is thocht convenient, that on the tent day of Aprile nixt to cum, salbe assemblit and convenit togither in Edinburgh in quyet and peceable maner, thir persons following: Thais ar to say, my Lord Regent, my Lord Duc, the Erle of Huntlie, Erle of Argyll, Erle of Atholl, Erle of Mortoun, Erle of Mar, Erle of Glencarne, and my Lord Hereis; and
in case of absence of any of thir nyne persons, be seiknes or uther
lauchfull impediment, another nobleman of that pairtie salbe cho-
sen to supplie his place; and thair, in freyndlie maner, to treat,
conclude, and aggrie upoun sik headis as salbe performit to the
Queyne; and what the saidis persons sall find to redound to hir
honour (without prejudice to the King,) the haill noblemen on
baith sydis sall condiscend thareto. And for securitie of the cu-
ming of the Nobilitie foirsaid, my Lord Regent promeissis, on his
honor, that thay salbe skaythless, and without daynger in thair
cuming, remayning, and returnyng.

Item, it is aggret, that my Lord Duc of Chattellarault, nor his
adherents, sall not challenge, use, nor execute any auctoritie of
Lientenantrie, be any commissiou of the Queyne; or that any im-
pediment be maid be thayme aganis the Kings auctoritie in the
meyne tyme; and ordanis forces of fensible men to be dissolvit on
all syddis, that na injure be done to any subject be way of deid.

The Regent promeissis upon his honor to performe sa far as
concernis his part; and tharefore, willis the Duc his Grace, the Erle
of Cassills, and the Lord Hereis, to enter sufficient pledges present-
lie for performance of thair partis, to wit, ane of my Lord Duc his
sonnes, the Erle of Cassills, or his brother, and my Lord Hereis,
his eldest sone.

Thir articles being concludit and endit, thay past togither to
Stirling to vissite the yong King; whare the Duc his Grace and
the Bishop of Sanctandrois war maid welcome. And as concern-
ing the entring of the pledges, becaus nayne of my Lord Duc his
sonnes wald enter, the Bishop entrít for that part. The Erle of Cassils and my Lord Hereis remanit still of thair awin accord, and sent for thair pledges to cum and releve thayme. Thaerfter the Regent came to Edinburgh; and for his first arryvell, to geve a testimonie how willing he was of peax and tranquillitie, he relaxit all the preasoners before tauld, condamnit persons and uthers from captivitie for a tyne, upoun condiţioun that thay sould enter agayne when thay sould be requyrit; and for the performance heirof, thay fand caution.

The Erle of Huntlie in the north of Scotland, was exercesaand his office of Lieutenentrie, with all rigor, aganis thais that had de-clynit from the Queynis auctoritie in any sort; and had assemblit a sufficient armie to have subdewit the provinces of Mernis, Angus, and Fyff; bot being adverteist of this foirsaid appoynt-ment, thoght meat to cease.

The Regent also, for his part, to pacefie tumults and oppres-siouns in the south, past in Liddisdaill, and thair demoleist the housses of Mayngertoun and Whythauch, for the unlauchfull behaviour of thair maisters.

And as the day appoyntit to treat and conclude of the purposes concerning the Queyne and uthers of hir syde approchit, all parteis for the Queyne, upon hoip of the assurance foirsaid, grantit unto thayme, convenit in Edinburgh the tent day of Aprile: And when, as all parteis war set down, and begun to reasoun of the mater, it was proponit for the Regents part, to Duc Hamiltoun, and thais Lords of the Queynis part, whither thay wald not absolutlie sub-
scryve thair obedience to the Kings auctoritie or not? It was an-
suerit, that articlis war red and concludit conditionallie, and that
thay war na mair debtfull to shaw thair obedience to the King,
then the Regent was to performe certayne conditions for the
Queynis honor, as the commoning was before: And therefore,
thay sould not be sa straittit or trappit, at the first, unto the
tyme that the questioun for the Queyne sould have equall place
with that of thairs: And therefore, geve he wald deall trewlie
and faythfullie with thayme, according to the trew meaning of the
articlis, thay war not only thair present, in persoun, for perform-
ance thairof, bot alswa thair pledges war in my Lord Regents
keaping. In respect of this anwer, the assurance was brokin
aganis bayth honor and promeis: For, first, my Lord Duc was
detenit in my Lord Regents chaumer, from his awin logeing, for
the space of aucth dayis; and tharefter, without any further
commoning, was committit to preasoun within the Castell of
Edinburgh; and the verie first nycht, the Lord Hereis, lait at
evin, was compellit to lodge in that castell also.

In the moneth of Maij, the Regent maid progres first to Ster-
ling, whare four preistis of Dumblayne war condemnit to the
death, for saying of mes aganis the act of Parliament; bot he re-
mittit thair lyvis, and causit thayme be bund to the mercat croce,
with thair vestments and chalices in derisioun, whare the people
caiast eggis and uther villanie at thair faces, be the space of ane
hour, and thairefter, thair vestments and chalices war brynt to
ashes. From that he past to Sanctandrois, whare a notable sorce-
res callit Nic Neville, was condemnit to the death and brynt, and
a Frenshman callit Paris, wha was ane of the devysers of the Kings death, was hangit in Sanctandrois, and with him William Stewart, Lyoun King of Armes, for dyvers poyns of witchecraft and necromancie.

In the moneth of Junii, Robert Lord Boyd came from Ingland, in message to the Regent, from the captive Queyne, desyiring that the proces of partitioun betuix hir and the Erle Bothuell, sould be deducit before the Commissers of Edinburgh, to the end she mycht the mair frelie adjone hirself in mariage with the Duc of Northfolk; secondlie, that she mycht have the Regents consent, with the haill nobilitie of Scotland, to this purpose; and last of all, that she mycht be repossest peceablie to hir awin kingdome. The Regent convocat his counsall, and introducit the ambassador to declare his petitions; and when he had exponit thayme, as I have heir set thayme doun, he was immediatlie removit for a verie small tyme, and thareftir callit in agayne; to whome thay gave a compendious answyer, that nather wald thay deal in any case for hir in this cuntrie, nather wald thay consent to hir pretence of mariage, nor restore hir to hir kingdome. Tharefter thay sent advertiseisment of thir petitions, and thair answerys therunto to the Queyne of Ingland, wha was als glaid tharof as thaymeselfis: For fra heir furth, the Queyne of Scotland was daylie keapit straiter in Ingland; and the Duc of Northfolk put in sik disgrayce with his Prince, that he gat never repose in this warld, till he had lost his heid, for this pretence onlie; and the Lordis of the Queynis fac-tioun in Scotland put to sik straits, that it was not thoght suffi-
cient to be plagit be their ennemesis at hayme, unless the Queyne and Counsell of Ingland had performit the extremiteis tharof, as salbe sufficientlie declarit: Sa that the redar sall have ample testimonies and examples in nombo to juge, whither from the begynning to the end thay did not, under cullor of freyndship, annoy the Queyne and hir freyndis, or did promove hir ennemies; and sa let writ and work beir witnes.

The Lords foirsaidis being thus unhonestlie incarcerat, the Erle of Huntlie finding himself destitute of his freynds in the sowth, entrit himself to the Regent, upon certayne conditions: Bot none of thayme was kepit; for immediatlie tharefter, the Regent past to Abirdene, and thair cawsit ilk man that assistit the Erle of Huntlie, to compone for sik unreasonable sowmes of money, whareby the greatest part war beggerit, from the best to the meynest, to the end thay sould be the mair unable to mak insurrectioun agayne: And in the end of this yeir the Erle of Argyle maid also his obedience.

In the moneth of August, as the Queyne of Scotland was preparit to have returnit hayme, with assistance of the Duc of Northfolk, the Queyne of Ingland not only sent adverteisment tharof to the Regent, bot dischargeit the Duc of that his purpose; whareby it fell out, that the Regent being put in a doubt, wrait to the nobilitie to repair to Stirling in haist. The Erles of Athol and Crawfuird war cuming to the Conventioun, and be the way hapnit to be hunting about Dumblayne; and Secretarie Lethingtoun being in thair cumpany, the Regent suspectit that thay war practesing
sumwhat for the Queynis returne, whilk he dreidit. Always, when the Lords war all convenit in the counsal hous, thair was a gentilman callit Thomas Crawfuirid, servand to the Erle of Lennox, intromittit, and he in presens of the Regent and the Lordis, accusit Secretarie Lethingtoun of the Kings murther. The Secretarie presentlie offerit him to find cautioun to be answerable to the lawis for that cryme, howsone he sould be requyrit thareto. Crawfuirid replyit, that becaus he was accusit of treasoun, he sould not be permittit to find cautioun, bot sould be compellit to remayne in preasoun, till he sould be tryit ather cleyne or gilie; and the Lords voittit, that he sould be empresonit. The Erle of Atholl was heirat havelie commovit, and departit from Stirling immedi-atlie. This accusatioun was devysit be the Regent and the Erle of Mortoun; and that same verie nycht, he directit sum gentilmen to Monymaill in Fyff, to apprehend Sir James Balfour and a bro-ther of his, who war also empreasonit at Stirling.

The Secretarie was convoyit to Edinburgh Castell, and Sir James Balfour was fred, to return upoun cautioun when he sould be requyrit, and that never befell, for sum secret causis amang thame. The Lord Seytoun was commandit to enter himself preasoner in Edinburgh, whilk he obeyit; bot shortlie tharefter he was com-mandit to preason in Sanctandros.

At the day when Secretarie Maitland sould have bene broght furth to the cognitioun of a Jurc, the capten of the Castell of Edinburgh comperit in presens of the Regent, and sayd, that he was reddie to produce him in jugement, geve any body war pre-
sent to accuse him. And thereafter the Secretaries brother compeirit in judgement before the Judge criminall, and protested that his brother could not be haldin to answear any further in that mater, becaus ther was no person ther present to accuse him. The Lord Home was commandit to reteir himself furth of the toun of Edinburgh, to mak place to Mortoun his ennemie.

The Regent was daylie bissie, to have had the Castell of Dumbarton in his hands, and had directit my Lord Grayme sindrie tymes for that effect, bot came na speid. Thairefore he directit furth sum soldiers to camp about the hous, that na victuals could be permittit to enter; and in the meyne tyme he causit forfalt the Lord Fleyming and his brother, kepers thairof. Bot or it was lang, evin in the short tyme of wynter, thair came twa French ships laiddit with wynis, saltit beif and porc, with store of mony, that procurit an intestine wear, and unlaiddit thaymeselfis at that castell, whilk the capten thankfullie ressavit.

At this tyme, what kynd of uprore fell in Ingland, I refer it to the writters of that cuntrie; bot alwayis becaus thair is a mater of thairs incident to this purpose, it sould not be left unspokin. The mater was this: The Erle of Northumberland fled in Scotland for releif, and wald fayne have been convoyit to the Castell of Dumbarten; bot the Regent being then upon the borders, be expres directioun of the Queyne of Ingland, to attend upoun Inglishmen, geve any sould happen to cum in Scotland, for she had preparit an armie at hayme to assaile thayme thair, and the Regents horsemen espying sum strayngeris to cum in amang the clan
of the Ellots, they layd about the hous. The Ellots defendit stoutlie, and slew a gentleman of the Regents, callit Capten Borthuik; bot in end thair partie grew walker, whareby the Erle was tayne preas- soner, and led to the Regent, and he broght him to Edinburgh; bot without lang proces causit him to be convoyit to Lochleevin, thair to be straitlie keapit, till he payit an odious ransome, to the great ignominie of the cuntrie: Bot wha begynnis with treasoun, thinkis na syn to end with falset. Within few dayis tharefter, the Queyne of Ingland sent in hir ambassador to the Regent, de- syring the Erle of Northumberland to be sent bak in Ingland; bot before the Regent could have sufficient laser to geve him an- suer in that mater, he was slayne, as ye sall heir.

I maid mentioun afore of the unhonest dealing to the Duc of Chattellarault, and the Lords of the Queynis factioun, wharat and for another particular caus he was sa deidlie haittit, that his death was conspyrit be a particular man callit James Hammiltoun of Bothuellhauch: And althoght the Regent was sufficientlie forewarn- it, bayth of the man, and of the place of his interpryse, yit he re- gairdit sa sleuthfullie that mater, that it turnit to his paynis. This James Hammiltoun, amang many uthers curagious gentil- men of that clan, hapnit to be at the feyld of Langsyde with the Queyne, and being tayne preasoner thair, he was condemnit to the death, and was lettin lowse agayne, as ye have hard; yit ac- cording to the unreasonable law of Scotland, not onlie his proper landis war confiscat to the King, bot also the landis of Woddislie, perteyning heretablie to his wyff, was also confiscat, whareby thay
war bayth put to shift: And the saikles gentilwoman, not thinking to be puneist for hir husbands fact, sat doun in hir awin hous, whare she intendit simplie, and bona fide, to have remaynit, but was uncourteslie and unmearcifullie put thairfra, all hir gudis tayne from hir, and she left stark naikit. The gentilwoman, what for greif of mynd, and exceiding cauld that she had then contractit, consavit sik madnes of spreit as was almaist incre-dible. Hir husband having ressavit these thrie incommoditeis, was deliberat to put his lyfe to fortune, and avowit in dyvers oppin cumpaneis, to be avengeit on the bastard Regent, (for thais war his ordinar words;) and thus desperatlie, upoun the 23 day of Januar, he came to Lithgow, whare the Regent was then remanyng, and addrest himself to a tymber gallerie, on the hie streit of that toun, whare he knew weill that the Regent was deliberat to pas at his outcuming; and thair, upoun the pavement of the said gallerie, he layd a fether bed, and upoun the wyndo thairof, he affixt blak clothis, that his shaddow sould not be sene, nor his feit hard, when he went to or fro, and cuttit a small hole of the blak cloth that coverit the traleis, whareby he might vissie with his hagbute, to be the mair certane of his interpryse. At his in-cuming to the logeing, be a back passage, he espyit how commodiouslie he myght mak his retrait upoun horsbak; and finding the lyntell stane of the bak yett to be sumwhat laigh, he cawsit his man to lift it af, and lay it at a syd of the way. His hors stude in the stable, brydlit all that nyght of his entrie, and the best part of the nixt day, till his consavit interpryse of revenge was
performit. The Regent being on horsbak, to reteir furth of the
toun, his passage fell directlie forment and under the gallerie,
whare the said James Hamiltoun was attending upon his desti-
nat purpose, whareenant be chance he was constraynit to stay
a litle, becaus the people on horsbak war sa many before him,
that for the narrownes of that passage, thay could ryde bot at
laiser, and few in nomber; so that his opportunitie was sa
fyne, and he not willing to lose any tyme, went sa quicklie to
wark, that incontinent he shot his hagbute directlie aganis the
Regents belt, whare thair entrith a bullet of steill temperit, that
efter it had persit him throw the bodie, it persit also a horse
nar by, to the death. Incontinent tharefter, he ran to the stable,
and lap on horsbak, and furth be the bak way he went. Dyvers
gentilmen followit him fearcelie; bot he being upoun a fyne spedie
hors, overran thame all, and escapit the imminent dayngers that
war preparit aganis him.

The Regent thus endit his triumphant warldlie dayis in sic sud-
dantie, and tragicallie, as ye have hard. He was the sone of a va-
liant King, James of Scotland, the Fyft of that nayme, wha as he
was sumwhat luxurious in his youth, and weil belovit of gentilwe-
men for his courtes affabilitie, sa war thay also belovit of him,
whareby it fell out, that he begat many childer befor his laughfull
mariage, with famous ladeyis, of whais nomber this Regent James
was the first; who in maners was verie courtes and affable, of a
fyne proportioun of bodie, of a gude and amiable vesage, weill
learnt in humayne sciences, devote after the fassioun ressavit in
that eage, bot was sa credulous, that he forgat his promeis, and consequentlie his wit and honestie. His body was bereit in the Collegiall Kirk of [St Geills at] Edinburgh, in a speciall tombe preparit for that effect.

Geve devisions, and tumults war great in this Regents tyme, thay war na less efter his deceis, bot rather greater, and of a mair difficultie to be pacefeit; for be his suddan slaughter the ambassador of Ingland returnit without answier. George Lord Seytoun past out of preasoun, the Erle of Westmureland entrit in Scotland, fugitive from his awin cuntrie, as Northumberland was, and addrest himself to twa famous borderers, to wit, Balcleuch and Ferneherst. Thay at his procurement, convocat numbers of horse-men, and past daylie in Ingland, burnand, destroyand, and slay-and the Queynis and thair enemeis, tennents and lands; whareby she thoght expedient to send in a new ambassador, desyring the subjects of Scotland to be pacefeit and puneist, and hir rebellious subjects reterit in Scotland to be sent hayme, to ressave sik a recompanse as thay deserve: And withall he gave money to the Lords of the Regents factioun, to conduce soldiors for mentenance of thair caus, aganis the Queyne of Scots and hir favorers.

The Erle of Mortoun, being destitute of a fyne favorer of his former actions, and he being in estimation above the rest of the Lords of that factioun, he sent his letters to dyvers of the Nobilitie, and cheifie to sik, as he knew haittit the Queyne and hir caus, to convenye in Edinburgh, agayne the 12 day of Februar
nixt to cum, thair to consult, upoun the electioun of a new Regent, that ather he myght be electit himself, or at the least, sik a ane as he myght command at all peces.

The Queynis factioun was als bissie on the uther part, and convenit in Hamiltoun, with Archebald Erle of Argyll, the Lord Flemynng, the Lord Livingstoun, and the haill gentillmen of the Hamiltouns. Thay directit a letter to the Nobilitie, then convenit in Edinburgh, desyring thayme in the Queynis nayme, to conclude na thing at that Conventioun, unto the tyme that the rest of the Nobilitie and thay sould concur with thayme; that all, or at the least the moneast voittis, sould serve for all the rest, and the best reasoun sould cary all with it. Utherwaysis geve thay sould seme to contem, and not allow of this requeast, thay certifeit thayme, be that letter, that thay wald cum upoun thayme, as ene-meis to the commoun peax of the cuntrie, and traitors to thair awin undoubtit Soverayne Prince, Queyne Marie, and that with fyre and sworde, and for this effect wald geve God the cans. The Lords red this letter, bot estemit the samiin not worthie of an answer; bot immediatlie tharefter publeist a Proclamatioun to the people, wharin was contenit, That becaus a Hamiltoun had slayne the Regent, and was reterit to Hamiltoun efter that fact, whare he was ressavit, and allowit, thay commandit all the Kings trew subjects, to shaw thaymeselfis profest enemeis to thayme, utherwaysis thay sould be reput as doars of that deid ilkane of thayme.

Then the Secretar finding his tyme commodious, delt sa with the Lords convenit in Edinburgh, be intercession of the capten
of the castell, that he obtenit of thayme what he wald; sa that thay all in a voce, voittit, declarit and testefeit, that as thay nor nayne of thayme, knew the said Secretarie to be culpable of the said murther, nor wald not accuse him of the same, sa thay estemit him innocentlie to be calumniat in tyme bygane in the said matter, tending to the prejudice of the Kings estait, and his trew subjects, and therefore acknowlegeis and recognoscis him, as an honnest man, innocent of the saidis maters, wharof he was heirtofore saikleslie calumniat; accepting and ressaving him, in his awin place agayne, lykas they acknowlege him to have bene a gude and profitable instrument in this Commonweill, in dyvers and great causis, for the furthsetting of Gods glorie, and the repose and quyetnes of his native cuntie. Subscryvit, Athol, Mortoun, Lyndesay, Cathcart, Cassils, Mar, Glencairne, Montrois, Buchan, Ruthven, Glanis, Lovat, Vchiltrie, Methven, Adamus Orchaden, Dunfermling, Cambuskynneth, Dryburgh, Balmerinoche, Pittinwyme, Tullibardin Comptroller, Justice Clerk.

This done, he was delyverit from preasoun, and with him my Lord Seytoun; and the Lords past that day afternone to the Castell of Edinburgh, and thair inquyrit of the Duc of Chattellarault, geve he knew any thing of the slaughter of the Regent; wha gave his aythe, that he knew na thing of that purpose, till it was tauld him that it was done.

In the moneth of Marche the Lords of bayth factions comperit in Edinburgh; the Queynis factioun logeit thaymeselis nar the Castell, and war callit be the uther partie in derisoun, the Lords
of the Meill mercat; for the Secretarie also h brute thair, and of his nature, as I tauld you afore, was subtile, and was sufficientlie studeit in the preceptis of Nicolas Machiavel. And heir it is to be notit, that what be the empresonement of the Lord Seytoun, Secretarie Lethingtoun, and my Lord Duc of Chattellarault, the capten of the Castell of Edinburgh was dissuadit from his former opinioun. When thir parteis war convenit in counsall, thais of the Queynis part proponit, That thair Soverayne sould ather be restorit be the pluralitie of voittis thair present, or uthers ma to be convenit, before thay sould dissolve, or els that be thair generall consentis, sum worthie Lieutenent, or Viceroy sould be electit to rewll in hir place, for whais mentenance, ather propertie or casualitie, appertening to the croun, sould be designit, and the rest to the Queyne for supplie of hir unlaughfull detentioun. The uther partie, hering that, thair was na mentioun maid of the King to regne be a tutor in soveraintie, bot that the Queyne sould be preferrit, could not, nor wald not, understand thayme, nor geve ansuer in that grund without advysement; and therefore sent adverteisement to the Queyne of Ingland, desyring hir advyce in this purpose, as in uthers afore tending to this fyne; and withall, directit thair letters to Matthó Erle of Lennox, grandfather to the young King, desyring him to cum in Scotland, and they wald prefer him to be Regent to the King, and defend him tharin, becaus the place then vaikit be deceis of the former Regent, whairof also thay maid the Queyne of Ingland then previe.

The King of France directit also his letters in Scotland, be his
ambassador Monsieur Verac, to everie nobleman in particular that favorit the Queyne; and after his arryvall, hir enemeis in Scotland wrait to the Queyne of Ingland for hir sure detentioun. Heir the mater began at sik stryff, that the haill realme of Scotland was sa devydit in factions, that it was hard for any peaceable man, as he rayd out the hie way, to profes himself oppinlie, ather to be a favorer of the King or Queyne. All the people were cassin sa lowse, and war becum of sik dissolute myndis and actions, that nayne was in accompt, bot he that could ather kill or reve his nychtbour. All gude policie and law, justice and equitie was bu-reit; as it becumis for the maist part of all commonwealthis, yea evin of privat families, that when ather of thayme ar destitut of thair laughfull and ordinar heid or governor, ilk privat person rewlis as he list, or may perforce, for his awin preferment and commoditie, without regaird to ryght and reasoun.

And as concerning Matthó Erle of Lennox, wha was desyrit be thir Lords foirsaidis to returne in Scotland, wha had sene sa mckle of the unstable miserie tharof afore, and had sufficientlie sufferit in his awin persoun, first be baneisment, and nixt be sorrow and distress of mynd, as any father myght have had for the death of sik a princelie sone, could not tak hald of any of thais motions to contene himself in Ingland, whare he levit in honor, wealth, and ease: Bot as warldlie men ar for the maist part addictit to temporall pomp and glorie, and hes na respect to the in-stabilitie of estais, sa was he; as the progres of his lyfe was never in rest, fra his entrance to this office, whilk he efterwart obtenit,
that evin the verie day and hour of his death was sa tragicall, that he endit not without sorrow and extreme payne, as salbe declariit heirefter.

The Queyne of Scotland sent also the Laird of Garnetullie from Ingland, with letters to the Erle of Mar, desyring him to keap hir sone the Prince from the hands of hir enemies, and to be a meyne to restore hir to hir place agayne, as his dewtie was; utherwayis to assure hir enemeis, that geve thay wald not spe-delie be content and procure hir returne, that the King of France wald with all rigor be avengit on thayme. He broght uther wryttings to the rest of the noblemen of hir pairt. Thay, in the moneth of March 1570, first assemblit in great number at Noodrie Seytoun, and thair deliberat to meit in Lithgow, the 8 day of Aprile nixt to cum. The Lords of the uther factioun, dreading sum tumult to ensew, for thay understude their adversers to be greavit, for the lang detentioun of the Duc of Chattellarault in preasoun, thay not onlie relaxit him, bot also the Lord Hereis, furth of the Castell of Edinburgh.

Thair convenit in Lithgow at the appoyntit day, the ambassador of France, my Lord Duc, the Erles of Argyll, Huntlie, Atholl, Crawfurde, and Cassillis, the Lords Home, Fleyming, Boyd, Seytoun, Yester, Somervell, Olyphant, Ogilvie, Borthuik, and Hereis, my Lord Secretarie Lethington, and Sir James Balfoure, the twa baneist Lords of Ingland, the Erle of Westmureland and the Lord Dacres; and thair, efter thay had advysit of a secret answuer, to be sent in France for depesh of the ambassador, thay thoght not
the town of Lithgow a sure place for thair remaning togethier, and
geve thay sould dissolve, thay ferit that thair enemeis, be assailye-
ing thame in particular, sould sone mak thair pairtie waiker; and
therefore thay directitJames Heriot of Trabroun to the magistrats
of the town of Edinburgh, desyring that thay might be ressavit
thair; whilk was grantit upon this condirioun, that nayne of the
fugitive Lords of Ingland sould be broght with thayme, and thus
war ressavit; alwaies the Lords war sa myndfull of the saiftie
of the noblemen of Ingland, that the Lord Home tuik exceeding
great care on thayme, and convoyit thayme whare thay list; and
in end maid provisioun for a ship, whilk with expeditioun and
gude luck, convoyit thayme baith saiflie to Flanders.

The Queyne of Ingland was commovit at this stark conventioun
of the Lords of Scotland; and fearing least this gude treatment of
hir rebels sould suscitat sum new seditioun in Ingland, and that
the King of France, be sending of his frequent ambassadors to
the Queynis factioun, sould also make a strangar partie, she di-
rectit the Erle of Sussex in Scotland, for twa cheif causis. The ane
was, for the saif convoy of Matthó Erle of Lennox in Scotland, to
fortefie, estableis and hald him in that regement that was offerit
to him in Scotland, assuring hisself, that he, wha was sa lang no-
rishit within her commonweill, wald attempt nathing in Scotland,
bot ather she sould be maid previe to it, or hir consent thairunto
sould be cravit; whilk indeid was effectuallie accompliest. The
uther caus was, to be reallie revengit upoun thais of the Queynis
faction in Scotland, wha had resset hir rebels, and invadit hir
cuntrie aganis the common peax. The Lords of the Queynis part, wrait unto him, desyring that he sould not cum in Scotland, for thay sould repayre him of any injurie that he wald playnt of justlie, bot he refusit.

It was aggreit be bayth the factions to put thair mater in arbitrie. The men, place and tyme appoyntit for the Queynis part, war the Erle of Atholl, the Prior of Coldinghayme, brother to the Secretarie, and my Lord Boyd. For the uther part was James Erle of Mortoun, and Robert Commendator of Dunfermel. When thay war convenit in Dalkeyth, ilk ane of the parteis war sa wilfull, and contrarious of thair grunds, the ane contending the soveranitie of the King, the uther the laughfull soveranitie of the Queyne, unlaughfullie deposit and empreasonit, that thay never condiscendit upon a myds, whilk of nayne of the parties was wyse-lie considderit, in respect of the great desolatioun that the comonweill was redactit unto; sa that this great purpose was left als debaitable as it was afore. Wharupoun it followit, that ilk partie drew to fensible weapons, and the ambassador of France was diirectit to his jurnay, and went to the Castell of Dumbarten with the Lord Fleyming. The Erle of Sussex entrit with his armie on the south border of Scotland, wher he first brint and caist doun the hous of Ferneherst, and the hous of Branxholme; he brint also the toun of Hawick, and did great outrage in the Merse, and upoun the lands and tounes pertenyng to my Lord Home.

My Lord Duc of Chattellarault, was at this foirsaid conventioun relevit from preasoun, out of the Castell of Edinburgh; and
the Erle of Mortoun hering of sik innovations, and many people
to be convenit in Edinburgh, was advysit to cum with a number
of inarmit men to that toun, to compell the Duc, the Erle of Hunt-
lie, and the rest of that factioun, to reteir thairfra perforce; and
the capten of the Castell as I said to you afore, was alreddie be-
cum thair great freynd. And he understanding of this prepa-
rationoun, set watches to espy the tyme of his approching to the
toun; and as he was nar, the capten causit delashe a pece of
great ordonance amang his cumpany, that pat him in sik a fray,
that nather he nor any uther of that factioun, presumit for a lang
tyme to approche to Edinburgh.

The armie of Ingland assailyeit also the Castell of Home,
whilk immediatlie was randrit, and spulyeit. The magistrats of
Edinburgh, crediblie informit that the Erle of Mortoun was past
unto thayme, and apperantlie wald solist thayme to cum fordwart,
the magistrats desyrit the Lords, whome thay had harbareit of
cortasie, to reteir to sum uther part, for feare of the daynger that
myght follow unto the toun be thair presence, whilk wald not
happin in thair absence. The Lords, becaus they war first wil-
inglie ressavit thair, thoght gude to pleasure thame in that cace,
and so departit with a number of soldiors that thay had prevelie
conduct, within a short space, for thair defence. And in thair
way passing to Lithgow, as the Erle of Mar was cuming to Edin-
burgh, the Duc with his cumpany placit thair men in battayle,
of purpose to have fochin. Bot Mar being unprovydit, reterit out
of the way, and wald shaw na defence at thair tyme.
The Lords of the uther factioun hearing of this, maid proclamations, that nayne sould assist sik tumultuous persons, under the payne of death; with command to magistrats of burrowis, geve thay sal happin to cum within thair bounds, to tak and apprehend thayme. On the uther part, proclamations war maid in Lithgow, chargeing all subjects in the Queynis name to accompany the Duc of Chattellarault, the Erles of Huntlie and Argyll, as hir chosin Lieutennents, under the payne of death.

The capten of Edinburgh castell, behaundling these extremeteis, and dreading that be the incuming of Inglishmen, he sould be trappit sum way, was deliberat to fortefie the castell with all necessars, as he did with expeditioun. The Queynis enemeis directit the Abbot of Dumfermeling to London, requyring the support of inarmit men for defence of the Kings caus, and for suppressing of thais wha favorit the Queene, and in the meyne tyme to send hayme Matthó Erle of Lennox. Thir petitions war quicklie grantit unto, upoun condiition that thay sould geve in sum noblemen and gentillmen as pledges in Ingland to remaine thair till hir soldiors sould saiflie cum bak agayne. This was willinglie performit; for the Erle of Moirtoun was sent Dowglas of Kilspindie, James Erskine for the Erle of Marr, my Lord Ochiltrie for himself, James Lindesay of Pyatstoun for my Lord Lyndesay, Cunynghame of Waterstoun for the Erle of Glencairne, Allaster Ruthven for my Lord Ruthven. Thir pledges being entrit in Berwick upoun the tent day of Maij, Sir Williame Drowrie, governor of Berwick, accumpaneit Matthó Erle of Lennox in Scot-
land, upoun the 11 day of Maij 1570, with the number of a thousand futenen, and of light horsemen and demylances to the number of thrie hundreth, with foure peces of ordonance, and came to Edinburgh the 13 day of Maij; and upoun the 20 day of that same moneth the Queynis adversaries and the Inglish armie convenit at Hamiltoun, and in thair progres demoleist the housis, and waistit the cornes of all Hamiltons, without any mearcie. Finallie, with force of gunshot, efter that the castell of Hamiltoun was randrit unto thayme, thay brynt the same, with the palice and the haill toun of Hamiltoun. Then thay returnit bak, and brynt and destroyit all the bounds pertenyng to my Lord Fleyming and the Lord Livingstoun. Then thay came to Lithgoshire, whare first they brynt my Lord Duc Hamiltons logeing in the toun of Lithgow. Nixt they brint the palice of Kynneill, the houssis of Pardoven, Bynnie, Kyncavill, and the peill of Levestoune. This done, thay returnit to Berwick, and the Scottish pledges war sent bak agayne. The Abbot of Dumfermling returnit from England, and with him Mr Randoll, ambassador for the Queene of Ingland. Then the Erle of Mortoun, with sum uther few Lords and this ambassador past to Stirling, whare they constitute Matthó Erle of Lennox Lieutenant for the King, till the Queyne of Ingland sould be forther pleasit.

In the moneth of Julij, Matthó Erle of Lennox was electit Regent to King James the 6 his realme and lieges, to enjoy that office unto the tyme that the king sould be fund able to governe the realme himself; and that be speciall command, consent
and assent of the Queyne of Ingland. This electioun was publeist to the people, and that in sa mony capitol burrowis whare officiers mycht have access, as also be ministers and preachers in every parochin; and about the end of that moneth, as he was bent to repair to Lithgow, and the Hamiltons gettand sure knawlege thair-of, addrest a number of horsemen and futenen in the Callendar-wode of purpose to have trappit or killit him; Bot he came not that way till he understude of the wearines of thair lang remain-ynge, and war reterit, and then he addrest him to his voyage. Whill he is in Lithgow, it is reportit unto him that the Erle of Huntlie is besegeing Arbrothe, and hes alreddie inclusit George Dowglas, callit George the Postulat, thairin: Wharefore he directit the Erle of Mortoun, with a competent number of chosin men, to releve him; and as he is cum to Perth, he desyrit in the Regents nayme, the supplie of sum hagbutters, and that was grantit unto him. Then he addrest himself to Brichen, whare he understude that the Erle of Crawfurde and my Lord Ogilvy had forfeit, attending the cuming of Huntlie, and had placit certayne men of warre in the kirk. Bot thais Lords, understanding of his appruche, removit thaymeselfis, and left the soldiors behind thayme. And howsone Mortoun was cum to the toun, they shot at him, and slew and hurt dyvers of his men. The Regent hering of this, addrest himself to Brechin; and efter that he had remaynit a few dayis straitlie invayding the said kirk, it was at last randrit. Thair was within to the nomber a hundreth and fyftie men with twa captens, the ane callit Capten Cowttis, wha with his
haill suldarts war hangit; the uther Weymis, wha for payment of sowmes of money for himself and his men, war saif.

In the meyne tyme, the greatest part of the people of the cuntrie grugeit havilie at the promotion of this Regent, calling him a straynger, and a sworne Inglishman, and tharefore could na uther-wayis esteme of him then of that Nation, whilk is alwayis estemit the Capitall enemie to this cuntrie. At his returne from Brichen, he assailyiet the castell of Down in the province of Menteith, whilk was randrit at the first summoning, with this proviso, that the hous sould not be demoleist.

In the meyne tyme, the Erle of Sussex, Lieutennent for the Queyne of Ingland, to performe the rest of his Princesses revenge, and to mak waik all the partie that he mycht hurt favoring the Queyne of Scotland, he entrit the west border with foure thousands men. He first brynt the toune of Annan and demoleist the castell thairof; then he set fyre in the toun of Drumfreis; he spulyeit the houssis and the bellis of the kirk; he tuik many preasoners; he caist doun the Lord Maxwellis hous in Drumfreis, the castell of Hoddome, and the hous of Cowhill. The castell of Carlavrok pertening to the Lord Maxwell was demoleist, and destroyit with gunpoulder; Closburne, Tynnell, Bonshaw, and dyvers uther houssis; and careit away great spulyie.

The King of Spayne on the uther pairt, was not unmyndfull of the unlaughfull detentioun of the Queyne of Scotland; being day-lie sollicite be hir orator, Mr John Hamiltoun Persoun of Dumbar, sent commandement to his Viceroy of the Law Cuntreis, the
Duc of Alva, to send sik supplie as he sould think expedient in Scotland to the Queynis Lieutennent; and he immediatlie directit the said orator with twa gentilmen of credence be sea to the Erle of Huntlie the Queynis Lieutennent in the North, with sum gold for the wageing of soldiors, sax hundreth fyne hagbuttis, sax hundreth murrions, sax hundreth corslets, and thrie thousands pickis, togetither with sevin pece of ordonance, and a great quantitie of gun poulder: and howsone they had delyverit thais materials, thay retournit bak be sea agayne.

The Lords of Scotland of the Queynis factioun, to congratulat this gude will, directit George Lord Seytoun to the Duc of Alva, with thanks to the King and to him. And he not contentit of this negociatioun onlie, thoght gude to extend the same further, and maid the Duc of Alva previe tharunto, that he wald pas amang the Kings enemeis, and talk with the Scottish captens, bayth to knaw of thair interprysis, and to sollicite thame to chaynge from the rebellious service of the estaits to the King of Spayne. This was verie acceptable to the Duc, and therefore he gave him a reasonable viaticum for performance of this fact. When he was cum amang the captens, he usit sik extreme diligence amang thayme, be bancating and brybis, that he subornit the best half under promeis of great recompance: And withall had sent dyvers adverteisments to the Duc, whilk he sent all in Spayne, whairby this Lord obtenit great favor. He lauborit all to this intent that he myght have obtenit an armie of ten thousand men to haue landit in Scotland, to invayde Ingland. Bot when he had
exponit this purpose to the Duc, it was refusit, becaus the King could not obtene men anew to fortefie his awin caus in Flanders; yit he ansuerit forder, that geve he pleasit to accept of the Kings gude will in that mater, it sould be thoght reasonable; and that was, That the King wald willinglie, within the space of a moneth; provyde als mekle money to be transportit be his awin veshels in Scotland, as sould sustene ten thousand men for the space of sax monethis, and na further. But before he could ressave further adverteisment from the Duc, certen of his practesis wer discoverit; and being examinat, he stood to a constant denyall; bot provvis wer brocht in aganis him, and avowit sum purposis in his face. My Lord replyit saying, they wer bot unhonest and infamous vil-lains, and therfore could not be admittit witnessis aganis him who was a noble man; nather yit could sik rebellis aganis their laugh-full Prence, as they wer, be competent Judgis unto him, who was ambassador from sik a noble Princes as the Queyne of Scotland; but wald reclayme from them to the ordinar Judge, whilk they could not repell, and that was my Lord Conservator, who was equall, in consideration of that his place, to anie of the peeris in the Law Cuntries, whilk they could not deny. The Judgis of the toun wher my Lord Seytoun was captive went togither to consult upon this mater. Sum of them thoght gude to demit him, either to the Duc of Alva as he list, or to send him to the Conservator, to the effect he sould be transported with diligence in Scotland. Uthers thoght that this counsell was not gude: Bot first it sould be expedient to put him to the pruf of the torture without harme;
believing therby he wald freilie confes sum of his negociatioun, for feir of further to ensew, and that the sycht of this sould sum-
thing abait his stowt stomach: Bot altho he was layd upon the rack, and his bodie extendit theron, his courage was no les for all
that, and baid thame doe giff they durst.

The Scottis capitanes understanding of this appeirand severitie
to be usit, and alreddie in practise as they thoght, subbornit in-
continent thair souldiours to be at thair commands. Immediatlie
they past with a vote to the counsall, and desyrit that my Lord
should incontinent be set at libertie without onie skayth, uther-
wayes they wald all remove from thair service at that present
hour: Quhairupoun it fell out that my Lord was demittit to pas
quhair he list, and so escaipit that danger: Bot na forder pro-
ceedit in his negotiatioun for the King, nather could the King be
inducit againe to onie promeis of money to be sent in Scotland.
the service of his awin effairis grew so hot in Flanders.

The Regent, as he was returnit to Edinburgh, had directit a
servand of his callit Johune Mun, with letters to the Queyne of
Ingland. This Johne had prevat talking with dyvers gentilmen
of the Queyne of Scotlands factioun, wha had sent tua letters with
him to bир; the ane from the south of Scotland, the uther from the
north, written in cyphers, subscryvit be thrie score and fourtene
persons; and he was executit in Edinburgh the 14 day of August
1570.

And becaus Secretarie Lethingtoun had chayngeit his opinions
from the Kings factioun to the Queynis agayne, the Regent thoght
gude to depose him of that office, and disponit the same to Robert commendatar of Dunfermling.

Thir enormiteis in the cuntrie, as thay war aganis policie and reasoun, sa Sathan had also possest the myndis of tua men to com- mit the abominable syn of Sodomie within Edinburgh, for the whilk they war puneist on this maner: first, they were detenit in preasoun for the space of 8 dayis, upoun bread and watter; then thay were placit at the mercat place, with the inscriptioun of thair fault writtin on thair foreheid; efter that thay war placit in the kirk, to repent befoir the people thrie severall sondayis; fourthlie, thay were dowkit in a deap loch over the heid thrie severall tymes; and last of all bund to a staik and fyre kendlit about them wher their bodeis wer brint to ashis to the death.

The King of France on the uther part, remembrit his dewtie for the Queyne of Scotland, and sent in sum letters to the nobilitie of hir factioun, be sending bak agayne of Monsieur Verac to Dum- bartan be sea; and withall sent sum provisioun of bullats and gun poulder to the said castell, in the whilk the ambassador maid his residence for a lang tyme. And in the moneth of September, the Regent, to congratulat all things done be the Erle of Sussex, he sent the Justice Clerc and Mr Archebald Dowglas unto him, to talk of the stabilitie of the King and Regents auctoritie.

As afore I maid mentioun of the bissines of Sathan, sa now was he not unquyet; for he had sa intoxicat the mynd of a famous preacher, callit Mr Johnne Kello minister at Spot besyd Dumbar, that he sparit not to mурdreis his awin wyffe, a woman sa loving of him and of
his estait as any woman could have bene reportit to have favorit or obeyit hir husband in all respectis; for he stranglit hir in hir awin chalmer, and thereafter closit the ordinar dur that was within the hous for his awin passage, and sa fynelie semit to cullor that purpose eftter that he had done it, that immediatlie he past to the kirk, and in presence of the people maid sermon as thoght he had done na sik thing. And when he was returnit hayme, he broght sum nychtbours in to his hous to vissie his wyffè, and callit at the ordinar dur, but na ansuer was maid; then he past to another bak passage with the nychtbours, and that was fund oppin, and she hinging stranglit at the ruf of the hous. Then with admiratioun he cryit out as thoght he had knawin na thing of the purpose, and thay for pitie in lyke maner cryit out. Bot in end finding himself prickit with the jugements of God, of the greavous puneisment wharewith transgressors have bene plaigit in tyme bygayne, he thoght gude to communicat his fact to ane of his brether in office, wha then was scoolemaster at Dumbar, to whome he revelit the circumstance of a dreame whilk he had of a short tyme afore. The dreame was sa fullie interpret unto him, that thereby he ressavit sik satisfactioun in mynd, and resolutioun in spreit, that he differrit na langer tyme with counsall and convoy of this wyse godlie man, that he immediatlie came to Edinburgh, and thair delatit his turpitude to the Juge criminall, and to certayne uther preachers, and how willing he was to suffer puneishment tharefore. Breiflie, be his awin confessioun being clearlie convict, he was condemnit to be hangit, and his bodie to be cassin in the fyre, and
brynt to ashes, and so to dee without any buriall. And thus he departit this lyfe with an extreyme penitent and contreit hart, bayth for this, and all uther his offences in generall, to the great gude example and comfort of all the behalders, upoun the 4 day of October 1570.

Efter this the Duc of Chattellarault, the Abbot of Kilwynning, my Lord Secretaire Lethingtoun, with his twa brether, the Prior of Coldinghayme, and Mr Thomas Maitland, war denouncit rebellis to the King, for noncomperance before the Regent. Bot the Erle of Crawfurde, wha before had sa lang remanit at the Queynis fac-tioun, maid his obedience to the Regent in the Kings nayme, and the Erle of Mortoun was maid Sheriffe Principall of Edinburgh, and Constable of Hadingtoun, by the foirfauitor of the Duc of Orknay. And immediatelie it was appoyntit be advyce of the Queyne of England that na hostilitie sould be usit in Scotland be ather of the parteis aganis uther, directlie or indirectlie, to the xii day of November nixt to cum. Bot the Regent wroght directlie in the contrar, for first he directit his horsemen and futemen, to the nomber of thrie hundreth, to pas to Hamiltoun, and thair to mak pennie of the reddiest of the cornes, cattell, and uther gudis per-tenyng to my Lord Duc and uther gentilmen of his clan, to bring the same to him with diligence; and sic lyke to the landis per-tenyng to Secretarie Lethingtoun; and all war spulyeit for the utilitie of the said Regent. And the Queyne of Ingland sent hir letters to the Regent, desyring him, with certayne wyse men of Scotland, to repayre to London to talk with hir and hir counsall of all debait-
able matters concerning the Queyne of Scotland. And when he had convenit sik noblemen as he thoght expedient, thay electit the Abbot of Dounfermeling to pas thair as ambassador, to knaw of what poynitis sould be talkit on. And for the Queynis part warchosin and sent the Bishop of Galloway, the Lord Levingstoun and the Lord Boyd; and on the uther part war sent the Erle of Mortoun and the Lord Glammis; and a taxatioun maid upon the people to furneis thair expenssis, availling the sowme of twelf thowsand pundis money of this realme.

This forme of proceeding was still sa ambiguous and doubtsum, that nather could the King of France persave any trew dealing in Ingland for the Queyne, nather be hirfavorers in Scotland that he could persave. Therefore, to try all matters how they went in a part, he sent adverteisment to all his custumers of the sea costes of France, to arreist all and whatsumeuer ships of Scotland that war not fortifeit be the Queyne of Scotlandis nayme, armorcis and coquet, and to confiscat thair gudis. On the uther part, the Queyne of Scotland being frustrat of hir lang expectatioun, consavit sa great greif of mynd, that deidlie seiknes followit thairon. Bot learnt men, weil experimentit in phisic, war sent for out of France, who came unto hir; be whose travellis and Gods providence she convalescit at last; bot na libertie ensewit for all that.

Amyds all thir turnes, the capten of the castell of Edinburgh was growin sa insolent, that first he directit certayne of his domesttic servands to Leyth, of set purpose to kill ane Henrie Seytoun; whilk crueltie when they had accompliest, they bent to returne to
the castell; bot be the way ane of thame, callit James Fleayming, was takin be the Magistrats of Edinburgh and put in preasoun thair. Bot that same nycht at the hour of suppar, the capten directit furth of the castell a reasonable number of soldiars, with some gentilmen, all weill inarmit, wha came to the said preasoun, and violentlie brak up the same, and broght furth the preasoner with thayme, without ather resistance or impediment; and in the tyme of their furthbeing, he causit delash thre' gret peces of ordonance, to put the haill toun in terror. And within short dayis tharefter he waygeit a hundreth soldiars, under the conduct of Capten James Melvill, and logeit thayme near unto the castell; as also he cawsit mak fortificatioun within the hous, and great provisioun of wyne and other necessareis to be broght in; and siclyke he forfeit the steiple of the great kirk of the toun with men of war.

In this meyne tyne the Hamiltons had wonne the abbay of Paislay fra my Lord Semple and his men; and the Regent hering of this, he addrest himself to Glasgow, and thair assemblit a number of gentilmen and soldiars for recoverie of that hous; whilk within few dayis was randerit unto him and the men in his mearcie. Bot because he differrit lang tyme in declaring thairof, the Hamiltons dreadit sum evill to follow tharon; and therefore Lord Claud Hamiltoun ombeset the way with sumchosin men, and tuik sindrie preasoners that war cumand and going to and from the Regent, and pat thayme in custodie within the castell of Draffan, to the end that they myght have bene a releif for the uther captevis; notwithstanding wherof, thais of Paislay war broght to
Edinburgh, and thair upoun the common gallows without the toon war all hangit.

As thir temporall Lords war thus obstinat aganis the auctoritie 1571. of the Queyne, and thais hir Lieutennents foirsaidis in hir place; so was also the spiritualitie, wha almaist hailelie had conjonit thair opinions with hir adversers, in sik sort that thay war not onlie contentit prevelie to have bene hir enemeis, bot wald also devulgat thair mynds to the people. For first, Johne Knox, cheif preacher at Edinburgh, in the end of his sermons, being remarkit to have prayit for dyvers forayne prencis, and for the young King of Scotland, had omittit to pray for his ordinar Princes Queyne Marie; for the whilk he was rebukit be a wryting affixt upoun his dur. And he not willing to obscure ather his will or wit in that mater, answerit publiklie in the kirk the next convenient sermon day, that she nather was, is, or sould be his Soverayne, and therefore he was not addebtit to pray for hir. Tharefter the haill preachers convenit, and thair it was concludit, that at na tyme cuming she sould be prayit for, as unworthie of sik a benefite; whairin thay sa constantlie perseverit, that nather persuasioun or reasoun could induce thayme to the contrarie.

The Regent was also sa vigilant, that he pretermittit na occasiions of victorie; that as the Regent Murray was curious to have obtenit the castell of Dumbartan be compositioun or slight, sa was he; for he exposit twa craftie explorators with sum soldiers prevelie to sie how craftelie thay might intercept that hous, and efter
lang tyme spent, at last thay fand out a certayne man callit Robessoun, wha had sum tyme bene a watcheman within the hous, and knew perfytlie all the passages tharof, baith strenthie and waik. This man had also a son in law, na less experimentit within the hous then himself. To thais the Laird of Drumwhassill and Capten Crawfurde addressit thaymeselfis, and with promeis of great rewaird, and sumthing in hand, corruptit thayme at last to shaw thame perfytlie the best places of advantage; whare thay, with assistance of Capten Home and a hundreth of his soldiors, clam the rock of that castell with ledgers and raippis, till they came to the top of the wall. The first man that entrit was ane callit Ramsay, wha at the first was a litill repulsit be thrie watchemen, wha had na uther thing to defend thaymeselfis withall bot staynis; and he be drawing of his sword at the first, slew ane of thame, and immediatlie another of Ramsayis fellowis enterit the wall, and consequentlie the thrid, and so the rest, wha incontinent slew the other tua watchemen. The wall whilk thay clam was sumthing auld and ruinous, sa that be the frequent incuming of the soldiors it fell, and a fayre braid passage was maid to the rest. When thay war all convenit they soundit thair drum, and with loud voyces cryit, a Darnelie! a Darnelie! This great noyse of the drum perturbit the Lord Fleayming, capten of the castell, in sik sort from his mornynge sleap, that almaist half naikit he was compellit to ryn to a bote under the castell, and causit himself to be transportit far fra that daynger be the sea. Monsieur Verac, ambassador for the King of France, Johnne Archbishop of Sanctandrois, and Johnne
Fleayming of Boghall, war takin preasoners, and convoyit to the castell of Stirling. The Regent not being far af when the castell was wone, the newis war sent unto him with all possible haist; sa that for glaydnes he approchit and dynit tharin with great joy, that samé day, at ten houris in the morning. The Regent usit the Lady Fleayming verrie courteslie, and sufferit hir to depart with laiser, and the saif-conduct of all hir jowellis and cleathing: And this stratageme befell upoun the second day of Aprill 1571; and upoun the fyft day of that same moneth the Bishop of Sanct-androis was accusit of these foure poynits.

1. Imprimis, That he conspyrit aganis the Kings persoun, at the murther of the first Regent, intending to have surprysit the castell of Stirling, and to have bene maister thairof at his pleasure.

2. Item, That he knew or was participant of the murther of the lait King Henrie.

3. Item, That he knew or was participant of the murther of James Erle of Murray, lait Regent.

4. Item, That he lay in wayt at the wode of Callender for the slaughter of Matthó Erle of Lennox, now Regent.

As to the first, second, and last heads, he denyit thayme constantlie; bot to the thrid heid he answerit thus: That he not onlie knew thairof, and wald not stop it, bot rather furtherit the doing thairof, whilk he repentit, and askit God mearcie for the same. And as concerning the tryall of the second heid, thair was a certayne pruf broght in aganis him, and that was a priest callit Mr Thomas Robesoun, wha in his presence affirmit that ane Johnne Hamiltoun, alias
blak Johne, sumtyme servand to the Bishop, before his departure callit upon the said preist, to whome, amang uther articles, he confessit that he was present at the Kings murther be command of his maister, whairof he askit Gods mearcie, and desyrit the preist to pray for him. Bot the Bishop replyit, that the preist synnit deadlock to ley upoun him, wha knew nathing of that mater; as also, he synnit to revele any confessioun. Alwayis the Juge criminall gave suddan sentence aganis him, that he sould be hangit, whilk was quicklie put in pruf, and this verset following affixt upoun the gibbet, maid be a rediculous invyous poet in derisioun of the deid.

_Cresce diu fœlix arbor, semperque vireto_
_Frondibus, ut nobis talia poma feras._

And that same nycht this uther verset, as ane antidot to the first, was affixt upon the kirk dur, and dyvers uther remarkable partis of the toun.

_In fœlix pereas arbor, si forte virebis_
_Imprimis utinam carminis author eas._

This his death remaynit not lang unrengit, as ye sall heir. For first the Erle of Huntlie with diligence reparit to Edinburgh; efter him came Secretarie Lethingtoun, Monsieur Verac ambassa-dor from France, My Lord Claud Hamiltoun, My Lord Hereis, and many uthers.

I maid mention afore how earnest the Laird of Drumwhassill
was in the wynning of the castell of Dumbarton: Bot the reader will perfytlie understand heirefter, how bissie and earnest he was to have sauld it, (he being cheif capten and keaper therof him self,) and that to Elizabeth Queyne of Ingland, for certen great soumes of gold or money, and was chasteseit for the same be King James the Saxt, and therfore endit his dayis upon a trie in Edinburgh, as salbe deducit in the awin place.

During thir maters, the Commissioners for Queyne Marie, and the Commissioners for the Regent, came all out of Ingland, without any myds of peax and tranquillitie concludit amangis thayme. This movit the capten of the castell of Edinburgh to caus searche the common hous of the toun, whare he fand certayne pecis of ordinance, pickis, and uther sensible weapons, whilk he apprehendit, and cawsit the same to be transportit to the castell. The Commissioners for the Regent directit Capten Home and Capten Ramsay to Leyth, to convocat nombers of waigit men, and to convoy thayme to Dalkeyth. Thir tua captens had for thair convoy a hundreth and fourtie horsemen, and came out of Dalkeyth upoun a sonyday, at ellevin houris before none, be the east port of the toun, of a deliberat mynd to provocke pley and debait, and be the way thay shot in at the port, baith in thair passage and returne, and hurt dyvers of the townis folk. The capten of the castell persaving this, he sent out twa hundreth soldiors to persew thayme. Thair past furth at that tyme the Erle of Huntlie, the Lord Home, my Lord of Kilwynning and my Lord of Coldinghame, on horsbak, ilk ane of thir accompaneit with twa horsemen onlie. Thay
fearcelie invaydit the foirsaidis captens at a part of the Burrow mure callit the Powburne; bot being fewar in nomber, war dung back agayne with great regour to the port of the toun, callit the Kirk of Feyld. The futemen pressit to stop the retrait of the tua captens; bot dyvers of thayme war hurt, althoght that thay debait-tit valiantlie at a part of the borrow mure callit the Lowsie Law.

Heirefter the civile weares began at sik regour that ilk man drew to a factioun, sum for the King, and uthers for the Queyne; and thais that favorit the Queynis factioun abaid in Edinburgh, and thais for the Regent drew to Leyth, with sik fortification on both sydis as could be devysit. Thair sould ye have sene almaist the sone aganis the father, and brother aganis brother; sum for meare defence of laughfull powers; uthers for gayne, to espye what the aduerser was doing, to whome he maid himself sumwhat familiar; and the inhabiteres of the gude toun war sa far devydit in myndis, that thay sparit not to cum aganis uther in open hostilitie, as it had bene aganis a forayne and auld enemie.

The Queyne, for hir part, was not oblivious of hir auctoritie: for first she sent my Lord Boyd in Scotland, with commissioun to estableis a Lieutenant ane or twa in hir nayme; and efter him she sent the Laird of Garnetullie to confirme that same. The Erle of Mortoun persaving sik messages from France on the a part, and from Ingland for the Queyne of Scotland on the uther part, whareby he estemit his estait (as the original enemie to the Queyne) to be in daynger, he addressit himself to the Lord Boyd, whare thay met at Glencorce, for sum appoyntment to be concludit, tending
to an universall peax. And he, not willing to geve answer be himself in sa great a mater, without consent of uthers the Queynis favorers, he went to the castell of Edinburgh, and thair he communicat the Erle of Mortouns propositioun unto thayme. Thay gave him sum articlis whilk thay willit the Lords adversers to the Queyne to condescend unto, that war sa strict, that nather the a partie wald fawld to the uther; nather wald thay condescend to any myds, as the Romayns did in sik daynerous tymes, bot caist all sa lowse, as geve peax had never bene in pryce.

In the meyne tyme the Duc of Chattellarault reparit to Edinburgh, accumpaneit with thrie hundreth horsemen, and a hundreth hagbutters. Efter him came the Erle of Argyll, the Lord of Arbroathe, and the Lord Boyd: and at that same tyme arryvit furth of France Sir James Kirkcaldy with ten thowsand crownes of gold, sum murriers, corslets, hagbuts and wyne, whilk was saiflie convoyit from Leyth to the castell be the horsemen and soldiors of the toun. With this gold war conducit horsemen and futemen, in greater nombre then before. The portis, passages, and walls of the toun war reparit and fortefiet; captens with their gairesons appoyntit to statioun places; the clerkis and wrytters to the Lords of Sessioun war compellit to render the buikis of parliament unto thayme; and all men that favorit not the Queyne, commandit to reteir furth of the toun. Magistrats of the toun, sik as Provost and Bailleis, as favorit the caus warchosin. Johne Knox preacher fled from the toun, and reterit to Sanctandrois. In his place preachit Alexander Bishop of Galloway, uncle to George Erle of Huntlie,
and utters inferiors administrat the sacraments of baptisme and marriage. Bot as for the supper of the Lord, it was then out of seasoun, be reasoun that tranquillitie was baneist the land, and violent dealing was maister of all.

On the uther paire, the Regent came to Leyth, accompameit with James Erle of Mortoun. Tharefter thay concludit to hald a parliament in the Cannogait, within the fredome of Edinburgh, at a place callit St Johnis Croce; and fearing least the soldiers of the toun sould cum furth to perturbe thayme, thay forfeit tua places, the ane at the Dowey Crayg, the uther at a hous pertenying to ane Lawsoun in Leythwynd, and thair shot in violentlie at the east port, and slew sindrie soldiers and inhabiter of the toun; whilk lestit all the tyme of that parliament, whilk was callit the croping Parliament: Whareat war forfaltit Secretarie Lething-toun, Johne Commendatar of Coldinghayme his brother, and another brother callit Mr Thomas Maitland, Gawin commendatar of Kilwynning, and William Hamiltoun sone to the Bishop of Sanct-androis; and then departit to Leythe. Efter this, thais of the toun sortit, and brynt dyvers houssis nar the toun walls, whare thair enemeis resortit. And as the Regent and Erle of Mortoun had past out of Leyth towart Stirling, the trowps of horsemen drew towart Corstorphin, to have fochin with thayme; bot before thay could attene to that place, the Regent was departit; aud tharefore thay assailyeit Mortoun, wha still gave bak all that way till he came to Dalkeyth, and this was upoun the 20 day of Maij.

Then Mortoun for greif of this onset, cawsit his men ly in the
way to stop all victuals to be brought in to the toun, and reft sundrie carears, baith of horse and laiddis, without any restitutioun: And for revenge of this, the horsemen and footmen of Edinburgh sortit and marchit in order to Sheriffhall mure, intending to have assailyeit Mortoun in Dalkeyth, and to have brynt the toun. Bot Mortoun sortit with men and horsis, and assailyeit thayme sa fearcellie, that he gave thayme the repulse to the verie marches of the Burrow-mure; and Mortouns soldiors followit sa fast, that thay war hard upoun the baks of the horsemen of Edinburgh; and thay persaving advantage, turnit, hurt and slew many of thayme, and at last dang thayme bak upoun thair awin horsemen. At this conflict war tayne the young Laird of Carmichell, Andro Halyburton, and Robert Hepburne, with fiftie soldiors; and foure men slayne. Of the uther, part Capten James Hakkerstoun was preasoner; and uther thrie horsemen and a soldior slayne. This conflict had been greater and of mair losse to Mortoun, geve ather the weather had been fair, or the gun poulder have servit the soldats of Edinburgh, as was designit; for ane of the captens of Edinburgh callit James Melvill, as he was distributing the same to his men, ane of thayme be chance had a lowse lunt, whilk negligentlie fell out of his hand amang the great quantitie of poulder, and brynt him and dyvers uthers, to the great terror of the rest; and that was the caus of thair suddan sindering.

The Queyne of Ingland, wha all this tyme preceeding semit to shaw hiserlf indifferent, and to be a composer of maters, under cullor of detention of Queyne Marie, and that she wald seme to
favor hir caus better then the caus of hir rebellis; she was sa in-
structit be the Lords Commissioners for the Regent, without any
great impediment, that willinglie she thoght not fit to send hir
bak in the cuntrie agayne, for many respectis; and therefore oppin-
lie declarit hirself to be a profest enemie to hir actionis and fa-
vorers. And to conferme this, she sent in Sir William Drowrie,
Marshell of Berwick, to the Regent, and to the capten of the cas-
tell of Edinburgh, to knaw of him whither he held the castell on
the Queynis nayme, or on the King and Regents nayme. Geve
on the Queynis name, he wald assure him, that the Queyne of
Ingland wald be his extreme enemie, and that perforce; bot geve
utherwayis, she wald be his freynd. He answerit flatlie, that he
acknawlegeit the Queynis auctoritie to be onlie laughfull in Scot-
land. Then the Marshall declarit this answer to the Regent, and
he sent him bak agayne to the castell, desyring the hous to be
randrit to him in the Kings nayme, and he with all his consorts
sould be appardonit for bypast offences, restorit to thair rents and
possessions agayne, and sould have libertie to sort with bag and
baggage. This offer the capten refusit: In consideration wharof
the Marshall consultit with Mortoun, whilk turnit greatlie to the
prejudice of the capten and the Queynis caus, as salbe manifestit
shortlie.

Heirefter all the inhabitants of Edinburgh that profest inimitie
to the Queyne, left thair awin houssis and the toun, and past to
Leyth, and erectit an ansenyie of thair awin, to invayde the toun
wharin thay had frielie duelt, and was thair naturall birth place;
nather intending to spayre thair ordinar nychtbours or kyndlie kynnisfolks: As also the preachers of that toun sa haittit thair awin parochynnars, wha never declynit fra that estableist religioun, na less then thay had bene professit papeists, as in the awin place salbe shawin.

The Lords of the Queynis factioun assemblit in Edinburgh, for a Parliament to be haldin, in the moneth of Junii, to mak the Queynis auctoritie as manifest as her rebells maid it obscure and infamous. Thare was red a supplicatioun directit from the Queyne, makand mentiouen. That it was not unknawin to thayme how she was maid captive be a certayne of hir rebellious subjects, and im-preasonit be thayme in the castell of Lochlevin, wharin she was then constraynit, for feare of hir lyfe, to subscryve a commissioun for demitting of hir crown and auctoritie royall in favour of her sone and infant, the Prince of Scotland: And being adverteist be Sir Nicolas Throgmortoun, that geve she did not the same, she wald lose hir lyfe, and tharefore she, to eshew that rayge, accompliest thair desyre. In consideration of thais things she desyrit the Nobilitie thair present to considder, geve the subscryving of the said commission and the erecting of Matthó Erle of Lennox in hir place, was laughfull and ordourlie done, or not, according to the law of God, man, or nature; and geve the said Matthó Erle of Lennox was apt and able to governe the commonwealthe of Scotland, wha had sworne his obedience to another forayne Prince, and had not as then dischargeit himself frelie tharof.

Eftir the reiding of the said supplicatioun, the heiddis tharof
being reasonit and voittit, it was fundin be the estaitis foirsaidis, that the Queyne was compellit, for feare of hir lyfe, to subscriyve the said commissioun; and therefore decernit the same, with all that followit or may follow tharupoun, of na availl, force nor effect from the beginnyng, and to ceis heirefter; and ordanit an act of Parliament to be maid tharupoun, whilk was publiklie proclamit at the mercat croce of Edinburgh the 13 day of Junij: And also thay reestablishit hir auctoritie, that all letters, coyne, lawis and constitutions, and all matters of stait, salbe publeist in hir name; the religioun now estableist to have course, and to be reverencit be all men; the ministers to pray for the weifayre of the Queyne and the Prince hir sone, and for the haill nobilitie. Bot before this law was maid, the Ministers of Edinburgh not onlie desistit to pray for the Queyne, bot also had desistit ather to preche or pray at all thair, and abandonit the best part of thair flock.

The Regents faction was makand all the preparatiouns thay could to fortifie thair caus, and waigeing of men; for Mortoun had conducit ane Capten Michaell Weymes to bring him a hundreth soldiours from Dundee; and as he was cum in Fyff, the Lords of Edinburgh had sik perfyt intelligence tharof, that thay directit Sir James Kirkcaldy and Capten Cullayne to persew thame on the sea, and for thair fortificatioun gave them eight score sul_dats, a ship, and foure boittis. The Capten having shippit his hundreth men to have landit at Leyth, he was ombeset be thir fore-naymit; great persewing and defence on ather pairt: Ane of the Captens boittis was maid captive, the uther escapit. The preasoners
war broght to the Castell of Edinburgh sailie. Bot or thay could cum a land, Mortoun awaitit lang to have bene avengeit on thayme; bot he was weareit with lang attendance, and so went his wayis. The horsmen of the toun persaving Mortoun so long to attend, thay assaileit him forceblie, hurt sum of his cumpany, and chassit himself; tharefter he returnit to Leyth for a certayne dayis.

Mortoun was sa commovit at this, that he awaitit still how to be avengeit; and finding opportunitie, he mearchit furth of Leith, accumpaneit with all the Regents soldiers, with a great number of his awin freynds and kynismen, and the Laird of Drumlanrig: He came to a place at Lestalrig callit the Halkhill, and thair he pat his haill folks in array in sight of the castell, to provocke the men of Edinburgh to cum furth. Then the allarum was incontinent soundit throw all the toun; horsemen and fute men came all to the ports in array; thay ascendit a hill at the toun end, and came to a place callit the Quarry Hoillis, in sight of thair enemeis, with twa feilding peices of gunnis. There was in the cumpany of Edinburgh, the Erle of Huntlie, the Lord Home, the Lord Hereis, the Lord of Paislay, the Lord of Kilwynning, and the Lord of Coldinghayme. Sir Williame Drurie was in the feyld with Mortoun that day, and desyrit that he myght have libertie to pas and speik with the Lords of Edinburgh; and when he was cum unto thayme, he desyrit thayme to reteir hayme, and to talk of peax. Bot the pryde of thair myndis was sa great, that thay answerit, that they wald not depart from the grund till Mortoun sould first geve place, wha first came to the feyld to provocke the bargane. So when he was
returnit to Mortoun, to shaw the answer, and withall had espyit
the order of the Lords, and adverteist him of all, he immediatlie
brak at thayme with a great noyse and shouting, that before
he came at thayme, thay turnit bakis directlie upoun thair awin
futemen, and overran thayme all, for any resistance thay could
ather mak aganis them or thair enemeis. He persewit thayme
even to the east port of the Cannogait, and be the way dyvers war
strickin to the grund and slayne: Amang uther persons of re-
nnowne, my Lord of Kilwynning was ane, and to the nomber of
24 soldiors. Thair war takin preasoners the Lord Home, Capten
Cullayne, Alexander Bog ansenzie bearer to Capten David Mel-
vill, with his ansenzie and thrie score and ten soldiors, with sum
horsemen and the twa feilding peces. On Mortouns syde was
slayne his new cum Capten, Michaell Weymes, and à soldior onlie.
This conflict fell upoun the 26 day of Junij, on a Setterday, and
for the evill succesfully war tharof was callit be the people of Edinburgh
the Blak Setterday. The Lord Home was empreasonit in the
castell of Temptalloun. And as Drumlanrig was bouned hayme,
he was ombeset be a gentilman callit David Spens of Wormes-
toun, and broght perforce bak to Edinburgh, with 22 horsis, and
was kepit captive within the castell. Thair was with him at this
tyme, his sone and Apilgirth, and these tua war chaissit to Leyth;
bot upoun the 25 of Julij, thair was interchaynge of thir tua
preasoners maid with consent of all parties at the gallolie betuix
Edinburgh and Leyth; for thair the Lord Home was restorit to
the Lords of' Edinburgh, and Drumlangrig was restorit to Mor-
toun at Leyth. Tharefter Sir William Drowrie addrest him to the toun and castell of Edinburgh, to intreat the Lords for peax: Bot that proposition was na wayis then acceptable unto thayme, albeit thay remainit not lang of that opinion. The Regent and his Lords consultit and decernit, that the people of the cuntrie sould cum quarterlie, and attend upoun him in Leyth, to serve in the weares at all occasiouns offerit, notwithstanding of his wageit soldiours; and withall thay repairit the auld Frensh fortifications of that toun.

And as Ingland was bissie to encurage the à partie, sa was France for the uther; for in the moneth of Julij nixt, Monsieur Verac, ambassador for the King of France was sent in Scotland agayne with letters to the Lords of Edinburgh, and a letter to the Regent, desyring him to restore the guds apperteyning to the King his maister that was takin in the castell of Dumbarten. Thair was with him Johne Chisholme, wha was sent in France for supplie, whilk he obtenit. The Regent understanding of thair arryvall in the rever of Forth, he directit some boittis to man and assail the ship, to confiscat the guddis, and to bring the passingers preasoners to Leyth. Johne Chisholme before hand was landit with a great sowme of gold, and had delyverit the same to the Abbot of St Columbs Inche in keaping. The Lord Lyndesay was directit to searche him on the land syde, and he was quicklie apprehendit. The ambassador was seasit upoun, and careit perforce to Leyth, without ather respect or reverence, all his writtis tayne from him, and himsell empreasonit. Thair was fundin amang his writtis a minute of
the gold delyverit to Johne Chisholme; and the said Johne being examinat, and this minute shawin to confront him, he was boistit with torture unles he sould tell whare it was; sa that for feir he declarit, and thus was the gold quicklie gottin and deliverit to the Regent. In the ship was fundin twa hundreth hagbuttis, twa hundreth corslettis, twa hundreth murrians, fyve hundreth great bul-lats, and sum salt petir to mak gun poulder of. The ambassador was translatit to Sanctandrois to remayne as a frie captive thair; and immediatlie the Regent cawsit the graith gottin in the ship to be transportit be sea to the castell of Stirling; bot be the way the boit was assailyeit be Spens of Wormestoun, the persons be-ing tharin war takin, the graith seasit upoun and broght to land, sa mekle as gudlie myght be gottin transportit, and the rest was cassin in the sea grund.

The pryde of Mortoun was sa great, that he thoght the Regents mynd was sumthing alienat from him, and he suspectit the Laird of Drumwhassill to be the caus of this. This gentilman indeid was of a subtile spreit, and a cuntreman to the Regent, borne within the province of Lennox; and tharefore to promove himself, he was deliberat to remove that impediment be violence, and to kill him. The Regent hering of this, cawsit the gentilman to be closelie kepit for a certayne dayis; and Mortoun estemit that he was reservit in contempt of him; he decreittit tharefore to pas hayme, and to leve the Regents cumpany altogether. But the Regent finding him a man sa necessar for the caus, thoght expedient to talk with him in the purpose, and refer all that mater to
his awin censure; and he desyrit Drumwhassill to be dischargeit the court, that he sould not be fund nar the Regent be the space of ten mylis, under a great pecuniall sowme. What proffet ather of thir thrie obtenit of violence, the maner of thair ending sall declare heirefter, and that was violent. At this same tyme, Capten Cullayne was hangit in Leyth; and his death was haistit be Mortoun, to the end he might the mair frelie enjoy the favor of his fayre wyff; and a band of men of warre was placit in Halyrudsous, for stopping of the passage to the toun of Edinburgh, under the conduct of Capten Andro Mitchell.

In the moneth of August, thair was a Parliament fencit in Edinburgh, to have course for sik a space as sould be thoght expedient. And at that same verie season, another Parliament was also fencit be the Regent in Stirling, on that same maner. In this moneth great commoning was had of peax, bot nathing concludit: And the Regent finding equall forme of proceding be bayth the parteis in maters of common law, and the Queynis factioun still increasing in Scotland, and all of à mynd, and subsidie daylie arryving unto thayme, thoght expedient to corrupt the Erle of Argyle and my Lord Boyd with great promeisis, to alienat thair mynds from the Queyne: Sa as lucre is and has bene the temp-tar of many men, sa was she also the maistres of thir noble-mens affections, and withdrew them from thair wontit dewtie. And withall the Lords of the Regents part sa assistit Argyle, that he was pairtit from his laughfull wyff, and adjoynit himself in mariag with a doghter of this Robert Lord Boyd; and ilk ane of
thayme obtenit a fat kirk benefice in recompance of thair declyning.

And as concerning the effairis of Edinburgh and Leyth, the people musterit almaist ilk day, in contempt of uthers, with many invasions on ather syde. Capten Hew Lawder was chosin to be Serjand Major of the futebands in Edinburgh. The rest of the captens war these; Arthur Hamiltoun, James Bruce, David Melvill, and Gilbert Montgomerie. Thay had under thair charge the nomber of fyve hundreth men; and besides thir, thare was a hundrethd horsemen in wayges. The names of the captens of Leyth war, Thomas Crawfuird, David Home, Andro Lambie, Andro Mitchell, Johne Chisholme, Walter Aikman, and Adam Fowlartoun. Thais had under thair chayrge sevin hundreth futemen, and withall a hundreth light horsemen. In end thrie of thir captens war directit to the Cannogait with thair bands, to wit, Crawfuird, Home, and Lambie; whair thay plantit thair soldiers on ather syde of the streit, nar the eist port of the toun of Edinburgh callit the Netherbow, to attend thair quyetlie upoun adverteisment of the drun. Thir Captens devysit to caus bring in sum layddis of meill and lyme to the mercat, and the conductors of the horsis sould be sum craftie soldiers, that howsone thay war entrit the port, thay sould immediatlie cast the layddis af the horsis in the verie entrie, to close the passage, that the port sould not be gottin closit. Bot as all thing was reddie, thair hapnit a certayne man, callit Thomas Barrie, messinger, to be walking in the streit that morning, and he persaving ilk entrie of the laynis in Cannogait to
be stuffit with men of weare, he came up saftlie towart the port of the toun, dissembling all the way that he saw or persavit thayne, and adverteist the kepar of that port quyetlie; and he immediatlie without forder advysement closit the same, whereby the thre captens and thair soldiors war frustrat of that interpryse; and fearing least the lyk devyce had been inventit for the West port, he addrest him thair for the lyke fyne. And when this purpose was devulgat to the Lords, he was thankfullie rewardit as reason wald: Sa that for remeid aganis the lyk devyces to follow, thay devysit a counter port within the east port, verie strang, and the entres was maid be a circuit, and at the forefront tharof, that directlie luikit to the auld port, war twa gun-hollis, whareat war plantit twa great peices of ordonance. Tharefter David Spence of Wormestoun was directit to Sanctandrois, wher he spak with Monsieur Verac ambassador, whome he convoyit with diligence and saiftie to the castell of Edinburgh.

Then Parliaments war haldin on baith sydis; the Regents Parliament was haldin at Sterling, and the Queynis Parliament was haldin in Edinburgh. At the Parliament haldin in Sterling war forfaltit Duc Hamiltoun and all his sonnes, togethier with all gentilmen of reputatioun of that clan, wha favorit the Queyne and hir caus, the Erle of Huntlie and all his freyndis, with many uthers whais naymes war mair tedious nor proffitable to reherse. And for recompance of this, the Lords of Edinburgh proceidit pari passu; and in thair Parliament at that same seasoun they forfaltit Matthô Erle of Lennox, the Erle of Mortoun, and a nomber of uthers whais
naymes ar at lenth set down in uther places severallie before. In Sterling, the King being convoyit to the Parliament hous, and set at the burde, be fortune he espyit a hole in the burdecloth; so that as yung childer are alwayis unconstant and restles, he preissit to attene to the hole with his fingar, and askit of a Lord wha sat nar by him to know what hous that was; and he answerit that it was the Parliament hous. Then, said the King, this parliament hes a hole into it. Whither God inspyrit the babe then with prophecie at that tymne or not, I will not dispute: Bot in verie deid, the cheif leader of that Parliament was stoppit with sik a hole within fyve dayis efter this saying, that was the verie caus of his death. For, first, the Lords of Edinburgh sa fearcelie invadit the soldiors of Leyth, and faught with thayme for the space of a haill day almaist till the night came on, and then they enterit the toun of Leyth with sik furie and curage, that sindrie inhabiteris gentilmen and uthers, being wonderfullie terrifeit, thay withdrew thaymselfis to the shore, crying and shouting for boittis to ressave thayme into for saiftie of thair lyvis, with exclamatioun of promeissis of great buddis and offers to thais wha wald mak thayme any supplie, sum offring a hundreth pundis, sum fyftie pundis, sum fourtie, sum twentie pundis for a botte. In the meyne tymne, the haill futemen of Leyth war on the feildis, and war almaist approchit to Edinburgh, crying, under nyght, God and the King. The watches of the toun heiring that, ishit out on thayme with great force, and dang thayme bak; and the horsemen of Edinburgh, eftir this thick ryding throw Leyth, whare thay slew and hurt sindrie, war retering
bak to the toun, and be the way espyit the soldiors of Leyth in thair way dispersit and out of ordor, thay ran upoun thayme, over-rayd thayme, slew, hurt, and tuik a number of thayme preasoners. The coronell of the futemen, callit Mr James Halyburtoun, was takin and careit presonar to the castell of Edinburgh, and sould have bene hangit on the morne, geve the haill captens of the toun had not interceidit for him. Thair war takin with him to the number of fyftie à persons. Thair was slayne at this lang and double conflict twentie five persons onlie of thais of Leyth. Of the partie of Edinburgh war takin, Francis Tennent, sumtyme Provost of Edinburgh, and uthers burgessis and soldiors to the nomber of nyneteyne : thair was slayne the number of ten persons or thareby. At this tyme thair was great penurie in Edinburgh, and thairefore the Laird of Howmayns past owt to the landis of the Byris pertening to the Lord Lyndesay, and broght in thrie score ky and oxin to the toun.

The Lords of Edinburgh finding this succesfully sa prosperous, and having a gude opinioun of thair manhode, thoght gude to prose-cute the rest of thair fortune ; and becaus at thair Parliament the Regent and his factioun war forfaltit, thay war deliberat to assaill the toun of Stirling, to kill or lead away captive the Regent and sa mony uther noblemen as war thair, profest enemeis to the capItalic{italics}italics}itall toun of Edinburgh, and thair to put end to thayme according to the lawis, as the Regent had done with Bishop Johnne Hamiltoun of befoir ; and also to tak up the escheit guds of the saidis Lords, as presentlie ye sall heir.
Upon the thrid day of September, George Erle of Huntlie, Lord Claud Hamiltoun, the Laird of Balcleuche, and the Laird of Wormalstoun, with thré hundreth chosin horsemen, and fourscore chosin soldiers, past out of Edinburgh at 6 houris at evin, of purpose as it war to have past to Jedburgh, to compose maters thair for behuif of the Laird of Fernehirst. The leaders of the futemen war George Bell, and George Calder. This Bell was a borne man in Stirling, and knew all the secret passages thairof. The Lords with this convoy at first passit a lytill southwart, sa lang as thay war in sight of the townis folks, and whan thay war out of syght at the bak of a hill, thay addrest thair jurnay westwart. Thay wroght on this wayis for secrecie, that thair interpryse sould na-ther be devulgat in the toune nor outwith. So thay mearchit di-rectlie to Stirling, all the soldiors weill mounted behind the horse- men, and arryvit thair at thré hours in the morning, upoun the 4 day of September ; and Bell, for the first point of his office, designit to the Lords all the logeings in particular, and the stables. At the logeings chosin men war plantit to ding up durriss, and bring out preasoners : In the streits war plantit the futemen, wha shot indifferentlie at all thayme whom thay persavit to behauld thayme, and that came in thair way, and all thais shots war sa deidlie, that few or nayne escapit alyve that was sa hurt. Uthers war commandit to the stables, and thair thay spuilyeit the fynest horsis that was thair (as a pairt of the escheit gudis of the forfaltit Lordis,) and drew thayme all out at the eist port. Thrid- lie, as ilk cumpany had broken up durriss depute unto thayme,
and extractit sik preasoners as thay thoght convenient, and thais of the best, and war all drawin furth in the streits redde to be led away; thair war twa impedimentis that hinderit this purpose. The first was the strang hous that Mortoun was into, and his obstenacie to yeald; whareby thay war compellit to put fyre in the hous, and this requyrit certane space of laser and tint tyme. The uther impediment was greater; and that was be the societie of sum border men, whais myndis at na tyme are ather martiall or bellicous, bot onlie gevin to reif and spuilyie; and thay, not myndfull of honourable turnis, addressit thaymeselfis rather to marchands housis, whilk thay brak up and spulyeit; so as when the noblemen in Stirling, Regent, Mortoun, and all the rest war in hands, and almaist convoyit be thair leaders to the port, to have set thayme on horsbak; immediatlie the trumpet of retrait soundit, bot the Borderers could not be extractit from thair ordinar exercise; whareby it followit, that the gentilmen of the castell came furth in thair armure with Gunnis, and shot at thais robberis, and pat thayme to flight. The inhabitants of Stirling assemblit fast, and persewit the haill troup sa furiouslie, that they war compellit to quyt thair preasoners: and David Spens of Wormestoun having the Regent captive be the arme, promesing still to save him, at last Capten Calder approchit, and persaving the victorie to declyne fra thayme, he shot the Regent, and so dispashit him with a deidlie hurt; whairat Wormestoun was greavit, bot all too short. The Regents favorers followit fast, and persaving him to bleid, and he crying still that he was slayne, thay
killit Wormestoun out of hand; wharat the Regent was als greavit. Thair was in Stirling at this Parliament, convenit with the Regent and Mortoun, the Erle of Argyll, the Erle of Cassils, the Erle of Glencairne, the Erle of Eglintoun, the Erle of Montrose, and the Erle of Buchan, the Lordis Ruthven, Glamis, Sempill, Ochiltrie, Cathcart, and Methven, with uther barrons of renowne and thair freyndis, almaist to the number of fyve thousand men or thairby. In end thay war constraynit ather to quyt thair preasoners or els to dee thair presentlie; for the whilk caus thay commandit thair futemen to tak horse with expeditioun, and thay horsit thaymselfis tharefter, and past away at laiser without any great skayth. Thair was slayne of thair pairtie sax persons onlie, and twentie-sax persons takin preasoners, whom of Balcleuche, Bell, and Calder, war for the maist remarkit. On the uther syde was slayne the Regent, wha deit that same day within twelf houris efter his hurt, Alexander Stewart of Garlies, younger, George Ruthven, brother to my Lord Ruthven, and twenty four uther gentilmen; and to the number of threttie foure persons, wha war deidlie shot, and never convalescit agayne. And this was the succes of sik a hardie interpryse; whilk apperantlie wald have bene better geve the haill cunpany had bene of a magnanime martiall mynd, as sould have appertenit in this case; and is maist worthie of memorie, that sa few in number daylie bostit, invadit, and hurt in honor guids and fayme, as ye may reid, bayth be thair awin civill enemeis at hayme, and be foreners introducit in the cuntrie for thair exterminion, as is alreddie declarit; and salbe forder declarit heirefter, to have cum sa far' af from thair
ordinar camping place, and that on à night, but refectioun; and so in the myds of thair wearenes to haue invaydit sik a strenthie toun, furneist with nobles and gentilmens; and to have led thayme captives first; and nixt to have sa valiantlie debaittit thaymeselwis aganis the furious assault, slayne thair capitall enemie, the cheif Governor of the Realme, and to have returnit sa far af in honor and victorie, without any persewing that followit thair-upoun. So that for many injureis whilk thay had befoir ressavit at this Regents hands, thay estemit thayme all sufficientlie revengit be the slaughter of this à worthie persoun. And to conclude, this was that rackles worde of youthe prononcit be the young infant the King fulfillit, to the great detriment of that caus for that tyme; and tharefor that jurnay was worthelie callit be the vulgar people, The Blak Parliament.

Bot before the Regent departit this lyfe, for the small laiser he had to speak, in respect of the exceding payne he sustenit of his hurt, it is necessar to mak mentioun of the substance tharof, that he usit to the nobilitie, whom he cawsit immediatlie to be convenit in the castell for this effect, to the end the posteritie may ressave sum instructioun thareby.

It is not unknawin to your honors that my arryvell in Scotland was not of my awin accord or wishing, bot rather of yours, whome I supponit to favor the revenge of my sone the lait King his death and murther, the weillfare of your naturall Prince my nevoy, and the tranquillitie of the estait of this commonweill to be purgit from wicked malefactors and perturbers of the quyetnes tharof. Ye
know that in mentenance of this honest caus of the Kings, I have this day spent my blude, and am now at a poynt to finish this my last warldlie tragedie. Wharefore I desyre you all hartelie to pray for me, and that ye will continew in that your wontit benevolence to his Majestie, and in my place to chuse a man fearing God, wyse and circumspect, alsweill for the weilfayre of the King as for your awin standing, and that ye will be myndfull to recompane my trustie servands, wha as yit have ressavit na benefite at my hand. Forder I have not to say, bot prayis the Lord to be mearcifull to my saull, that I may ressave pardoun for all my synnis: and so I commit you all in God's eternall protectioun. Amen.

When he had thus endit, the Lords thair present thought maist expedient to chuse another Regent to succeed in his place befoir he was bureit; and tharefore electit Johne Erle of Mar upoun the fyft day of September. He first cawsit Bell and Cal-der to be publiklie puneist, brokin upoun the Rowe, and thus pynit to the death. And tharefter he came to Leyth, and thair he cawsit mak preparatioun for besieageing of the toun of Edin-burgh. He cawsit nyne pece of ordonance great and small be broght to the Cannogait, to have assailyeit the east port of the toun; bot that place was not thoght commodious, wharefore the gunnis war transportit to a fauxburg of the toun callit Plen-sands; and thairfra thay laid to thair batterie aganis the toun walls, whilk began the tent of September, and shot at a platfurme, whilk was erectit upon a hous heid pertening to Adame Fullar-toun. And persaving that laubor to do bot small profitt, he cawsit
shute at the toun wall upon the 17 day, whilk was all bestowit that way, to the number of fourtene score shot, and slappit the wall at tua partis. Bot the grund within was sa weill fortifeit with ramperis and deap fowsais, that thay durst not mak assault, althoghth thay lay at wait for that purpose thrie dayes; and being thus frustrat, the hail camp with thair gunnis reterit to Leyth. Alwayis, this attemptat sa terrifeit a great number of the inhabitnants of Edinburgh, that sum of thayme reterit to a part, and sum to another. And the Provest persaving this, becaus thair was Proclamatioun maid before, that all thais wha favorit the Regent sould remove furth of the toun, and wha wald assist the Queyne sould remayne, under the payne of confiscatioun of thair gudis; wharefore be this reasoun, he thought that he might laughfullie mak pray of thair gudis, as he did indeid. And on the uther part the Regent finding sum difficultie of the wynning of the toun be his small forces, with advyce of Mortoun he sent to Ingland, desyring support of gunnis and men to fortefie the caus, and to repres the Kings rebellis. And the toun walls of Edinburgh war reparit againe with diligence.

The Queynis Lieutennent Depute in the North, callit Sir Adam Gordoun of Auchindoun, knycht, was verie vigilant in his func-
tioun; for suppressing of whome, the Maister of Forbes was di-
rectit with the Regents commissioun. Bot the first encontre, whilk was upon the 9 day of October, Auchindoun obtenit sik victorie, that he slew of the Forbessis a hundreth and twentie persons, and lost verie few of his awin. His brother, George Erle of Huntlie,
sent him sum supplie of men, after this conflict, from Edinburgh, under the conduct of Sir James Kirkcaldie; wha alsone as he had exonerat himself of the soldiors to the Lieutennent, he saillit immediatlie fra Aberdene to Flanders, and past in France to adverteis the King and the Duc of Guyse of the plattis of Ingland and Scotland, devysit to suppres the Queynis trew subjects, and therefore to desyre sum new supplie: and what succes this jurnay had, remanis as yit to be declarit.

In consideration of this, the Regent directit Capten Chisolme with ane hundreth hagbutters to supplie the Forbessis; and the Forbessis thoght thaymeselis heirby sa weill fortefeit, that being assistit with another hundreth hagbutters afore, under the conduct of Capten Wedderburne, and sax hundreth horsemen, thay thoght it na difficultie to assaile the Lientennent agayne. And he being in Aberdene, understude perfytlie that thay war alreddie passit the bryg, as thoght thay sould have interceptit him within the toun at unawarris: bot he, lyke a valiant chiftayne, having alwayis his men in redenes, and perpetuall watches without to certefie the approche of the ennemie, assemblit his horsemen with frequentsound of trumpet, and his futemen with the sound of the drum at ane instant, and came furth in sik ordor and curage to a part callit the Crabstane; whare it was fochin furiously on bayth sydis for the space of an hour, till at last the victorie inclynit to the Lieutennent, and the Forbessis put to sik a flight, that the persute indurit four mylis of lenth. The Maister of Forbes was takin preasoner, with twa hundreth of his horsemen; and he lost be slaughter fyftene brave
able men of his clan, with Capten Chisholme, and his haill soldiers; and their perishit in generall at this conflict to the number of thrie hundreth persons. The Lieutennant lost of his folkis the number of threttie, and so this battell endit. Bot what glore and renowne he obtenit of thir twa victoreis, was all cassin doun be the infamie of his nixt attempt: for immediatelie efter this last conflict, he directit his soldiers to the castell of Towy, desyring the hous to be randrit to him in the Queynis nayme; whilk was obstinatlie refusit be the Lady, and she burst furth with certayne injurious words. And the soldiers being impatient, be command of thair leader, Capten Ker, fyre was put to the hous, wharin she, and the number of 27 persons, war cruellie brynt to the death.

The Laird of Parbrothe also, being a gentilman favorer of the Queyne, wroght be sik slight, that he wan the castell of Brughtie in the river of Tay, fra the hands of thais that held it for the Regent. And the soldiers of Edinburgh being hungerit for scant of meat and fyre in the beginynng of the cauld dayis aprooching, as thay war past furth towart the Borrowmure, the horsemen and futemen of Leyth war lying in await at the park of Halyruid-hous; and espying thame in the playne feyldis, thay set on thayme, and tuik Capten James Hakkerstoun preasoner, and the number of thrie scoir ten soldiers hurt and takin. On the uther syde, Capten Mitchell, as he was over fordwart, was evill hurt at the Kirk of Field Port, and takin preasoner. Tharefter the horsemen of Edinburgh came within the fensible bounds of Leyth, and tuik
preasoners, and slew thre obstinat persons at pastyme that wald not willinglie be takin.

At this tyme Johnne Lord Maxwell was contractit in marriage with a sister of Archibald Erle of Angus, and Mortoun had maid provision for a bancait to be maid in Dalkeyth, for feasting of sum nobles and gentilmen to that handfasting. And as the wyne was cartit in Leyth to be careit to Dalkeyth, with store of vennisoun and uther great provisioun, the same was sa notifeit to the people of Edinburgh, that thair horsemen sortit, apprehendit the same in the hie way, with sum silver veshell, and broght the same saifly to Edinburgh: and Mortoun having sustenit this lose, he directit sum armit men to the lands pertenyng to the capten of the castell of Edinburgh lying in the province of Fyffe, wha brynt all the cornes and his hous. Bot the toun of Dalkeyth that same nyght sustenit als mekle skaith for that interpryse be burning and slaughter; quhilk was upoun the 8 day of Februar.

And befoir that moneth was endit, the Lord Ruthven was directit to the south, to annoy the Laird of Ferneherst and his friends; and as he was in his way, he interceptit some soldiers of Edinburgh, wha war directit to Jedburgh for his supplie. Thair leaders war, Capten Olephant and Serjand Smyth. He maid thayme preasoners; bot upoun promis that thay sould enter agayne when thay sould be requyrit, he demittit thayme: And within few dayis tharefter, he destroyit the biggings of Ferneherst, the cornes, and all that he could be maister of; whilk was als sufficientlie revengit be the soldiers of Edinburgh, wha immediatlie efter the
report of thir newis, addrest thaymeselvis to certayne lands of the Lordship of Dalkeyth, and thare destroyit the corines and houssis be fyre; and in thair returne persavit fiftie sax horssis from Dalkeyth to Leyth passing laiddit with aill; thay brak the barrells and maid pray of the horssis, and broght into Edinburghe many ky and oxin furth of that Lordship for supplie of thair scant and hungar.

Be this tyme the Lord Seytoun was returnit out of Flanders and was cum to Edinburgh, and Mortoun fearing least sum subsidie sould have cum from that payrt to the Queynis favorers be his lang negotiatioun, he essayit be all meynis ather to get knowalde tharof, or els to destroy the messenger; and tharefore he intysit the Lord Lindesay to desyre talking with the said Lord Seytoun; and the adverteisment being sent be Lindesay unto him how willing he was to talk with him, he condescendit to sik tyme and place as sould best please to Lindesay. Bot as he was cum furth of Edinburgh simplie, not looking for any fraud to be usit, he was in the meyne tyme adverteist crediblie be the way, that thair was men layd in ambuscade to have trappit him; and tharefore he considerit suddanlie the daynger, and resolvit to reteir bak, and sa that fraudfull meeting was dissolvit.

The Queyne of Ingland sent in hir double ambassadors in Scotland; the ane Mr Randoll, to mak residence with the Regent; and the uthir Mr Carie Marishall of Berwick, to talk with the capten of the castell of Edinburgh, and to ingyre himself in favors as a
privat friend to that caus, that he might in the meyne tyme espy the fortificatiouns of the hous, gif it war possible; and for this caus he was frelie permittit to mak oft visitatioun, whilk the cap-ten efter repentit.

And as the horsemen of Edinburgh war still bissie, and await-ing upon chances of victorie and revenge, thay espyit the Lard of Coventon ryding to Leyth, and broght him bak preasoner. Thair was fundin with him a reasonable gude purse of money pertenyng to the Erle of Mortoun, wharewith he intendit to have payit his soldiours, bot was sumwhat preventit this way be men of greater mister nor he had for that tyme. Tharefter, the Parliament tyne of Leyth approaching, the horsemen and futemen war cum furth to provok weare aganis the Queynis factioun in Edinburgh. On the uther part thais of the toun marchit furth in order of battell, still keaping their ranks within the privileges thairof, on the south syde. Bot the horsemen of Leyth, to mak forder contempt, thoght meit to ryde about the toun and the castell to shaw thameselfis brave; and as they are rakleslie cum to a place callit Brochtoun, and assem-blit in a troup, a great cannon of the castell was delashit amangis thame, whare be chance that martiall nobleman, the Lord Meth-ven, with seavin uthir horsemen, was killit. Bot before thay went hayme they past towarth the toun myllis, and brak thame all doune, to the end theyould serve the inhabitants to na use, and to de-pryve thame of cornes, and withall pat in garrisons of soldiours in the college kirk of Corstorphin, Reidhall, Marchestoun, Craig-millar, and all uther fencibill places and houssis about the toun,
to impesh all kynd of meat, drink, fyre, and uther necessers to be broght in; and when any persons war apprehendit with any thing careing to Edinburgh, thay war broght to Leyth, and thair thay war ather condemnit to the gallous, or to be drownit, or to be brint on the cheik. On the uther part, the Lords of Edinburgh placeit garresons in the castell of Nedrie Seytoun, at the castell of Blacknes, and the Peill of Levestoun, and ishit out at divers tymes, and gat divers prayis of cornes and cattall, whilk thay sent to Edinburgh. Bot the Lords of Leyth howsone thay apprehendit any of the horsemen of Edinburgh, or soldiors that war takin in the feyld at fayre weares, thay war not ransomit or interchayngeit according to the law of armes, bot hangit without sentence or mearcie. In consideration whairof, the uther partie did the lyke with thair enemeis soldiros, evin in thair sight. And this severe form of doing continewit fra the saxtene day of Aprile, 1572, to the 8 day of Junij, that a law was maid be baith the parteis in the contrar.

The Duc of Alva at this tyme, be command of his Prince, had directit sum gold in Scotland be a Frenshman callit Seruie, quhilk was convoyit to the castell of Edinburgh in a frear of feggis, be the meyne of Mr Archibald Dowglas, Person of Dunglas, and his servand Thomas Byning, wha had conspyrit the death of the Erle of Mortoun; for he had commandit his servand to shute him with a pistol, bot as he was about the accomplisment of this fact, his gun maid na service; wharefore the Person was wairdit in the castell of Lochlevin, and the Marshall of Berwick maid procurement for the servand, and he was deliverit unto him.
And notwithstanding of the great governement and credeit that Mortoun had in court, it was not for all that but certayne points of invy in all estaits, and naymlie of the kirk, and continewit sa unto the end. For a certayne Minister hapnit to afferme that he defendit ane unjust caus, and that he sould repent for the same when tyme sould not permit. This Minister was apprehendit and committit to preason; and being demandit, be whais command, or at whais instigatioun or persuasioun he allegeit thais words; he ansuerit that it was be persuasioun of na mortall creature, but only be instigatioun of the halie spreit. Bot Mortoun not content with this anwer, causit put him to torture, whareby he grew sa waik, as he could not stirre from his bed; notwithstanding whar-of, he causit him be borne to the gallous, wharon he was hangit to the death.

Tharefter it pleasit the counsell of the Lords at Edinburgh to direct sum soldiers to the north, to Sir Adam Gordoun; and for thair saif passage, directit thayme to go to the castell of Blacknes, thair to be shipit; and the people of Leyth getting knawlege of this, directit sum horsemen to intercept thayme; and thay over-taiking the futemen, chairgeit upoun thayme; and the futemen persaving that they had na reskew nor advantage, war deliberat to rander. Bot the horsemen of Leyth, eftir thay had ressavit thayme as preasoners and ressavit all thair weapons, thay slew fyftene of the maist able and strang men of thayme; thay hurt serjand Smyth, and led away the Lieutennent; the remanent thay drawe to Leyth lyke sheip stobbing and dunting thayme with speares
whare thay war all hangit without forder proces: and this forme of dealing was callit the Douglas Wearis. And the soldiars tayne be thayme of Edinburgh war acquit be that same forme of law, in playne sight of thair enemeis, baith them that wer preasoners afore, and thais that wer tayne at a skirmish at the new brig besyd Edinburgh at the wast hand. And besyde all this, thais of Edinburgh, dischargeit the Commissers wha war reterit furth of the toun, and thay creat new Justiciers in thair rowmes; and becaus fyre was scant within the toun, thay caist doune fayre logeings pertenyng to thair enemeis wha had abandonit thair awin toun, the defence thairof, and the caus of the Prence, and pat the tymbre to the mercat to be sauld at the darrest pryce be the weght. And siclyke they ordanit an officiar, wha was callit be the vulgar people the Capten of the Chimnays, to pas to the housis of the fugetevis to bring thayme furth, to be sauld in the mercat-place, or els to ressave sik a compositioun as they sould be estemit worth. This extreme dealing of rigor on all hands bred sik terror in the heartis of sum neutrall people of Edinburgh, that sum of thayme, what for fear of the plague of famine and povertie, and what for feare of puneisment, thay withdrew thaymeselis to Leyth, thinking to mak a forme of obedience to the Regent: bot Mortoun cawsit a proclamatioun to be maid in thair contrare, that thay sould all reteir tharefra, under the payne of death, thinking that thay war onlie reteirit to be spyis.

Then the noblemen and gentlemen of Edinburgh drew thair forces towart Merchestoun, to wyn it; bot it was sa stranglie
keapit, that the soldiers of Edinburgh spulyeit the housis nar the great towre, and tharefter raisit fyre round about, that the smocke sould compell thayme to yeald. Bot all was in vayne; for the men of Leyth came furth, and scaillit that interpryse, and tharefter the men of Edinburgh raisit fyre at the Seynis in the Borrowmure.

The Queyne of Ingland pat the King of France and his courtiers in opinion, that geve unitie could be contractit betuix the subjects of Scotland, she wald put the Queyne at libertie, and repone hir to hir awin place agayne. Bot as hir thoght and intention was in this purpois, sa war the negociators electit; that is to say, as thay estemit baith littell of hir, of hir honor, of hir place, and of hir calling, sa for hir thay directit sik men as were nather of noble blude, noble rank, noble place, or noble calling. And althoght the King of France had directit his ambassador Monsieur La Croc to Ingland, first desyring that Queyne Marie sould be set at fredome, and that she sould direct an ambassador of hirs to Scotland conjunctlie with his ambassador, to intreat peax amang the subjects of Scotland; she electit na worthier man for this purpose nor Sir Williame Drowrie Marshall of Berwick, wha was the speciall instrument of the destructioun of the Queynis favorers, as was efter provit in effect. The Queyne of Ingland indeid consentit to the ane petitioun, to send a condigne ambassador to Scotland for contracting of peax, althoght she menit litill of that purpose in effect: Sa that Monsieur La Croc for France, and the Marshall of Berwick for Ingland, war sent hither in the moneth of Maij, and war ressavit be baith the pairties with great joy. Tharefter Monsieur


La Croc directit a trumpet to Edinburgh, desyring Monsieur Verac ambassador for France to cum and talk with him; whilk was permittit be bayth parteis; and thay then past to Lestalrig, whare the ambassador of Ingland remaynit; and thairefter all thre returnit to the castell of Edinburgh, whare thay conferrit lang with the Lordis upoun the xxj day of Maij for sum articles of peax, bot never concludit any myds: whareupon it followit, that the ambassadors all thrie returnit to Leyth that nycht.

Bot the soldiors of Leyth, evin as thair maisters, had na mynd of peax, bot travellit to corrupt the garresoun that lay at Nodrie Seytoun; and in effect had sa corruptit a perfyt man as thay thocht, that he condiscendit to let thayme have entres thair in the nycht, and a certane tyme was prefickt to this purpose. Bot he not willing to keap promeis unto thame, adverteist his capten, and willit him to invent sum remeid agayne that tyme; and the capten greatlie praysit his soldior wha thus had done, and rewardit him condignlie; so that agayne the destinat nycht, he pat that same soldior upon the watche, and the capten himself stude by him, with the haiil cumpany in thair armure; and when the men of Leyth, wha then lay at garresoun in Corstorphin, war cum furth from thair tents, luiking for na uther thing bot, with ease of the expectit falset, to have ledderit and wyn the hous, thay war this way preventit.

The capten at Nodrie causit prepare certayne lang havie peces of aykin tymber, and cawsit thayme to be measurit according to the squair of the towre heid at all partis; whilk war hungin a litill over the wall with rapes and cordis, that same nycht at evin, and
war reddelie preparit at all partis. And when the enemeis had put
to thair ledgers, and callit on the man wha maid the promeis, and
he mayd ansuer, thay montit with the better will. The capten sup-
pponing the ledgers to be full, cawsit immediatlie the cordes to be cut,
wharethrow the tymbre fell in sik weght upon the assailiants,
that seventene of thame war crushit all in peces, and lamit fyftene.
Tharefter the Capten ushit furth, and persewit the rest to Corstor-
phin; bot sa mony as war saif escapit with great speid of feit.

Then Mortoun, as he was still ather equall with the Regents, or els
above thayne in counsell and commandin, he cawsit prent a new
kind of leyit money in his castell of Dalkeyth, of the price of sax
shillings and eight penneis, to have course in the cuntrie be
the Regents proclamatioun. And at this same tyme was prentit,
in the castell of Edinburgh, certane especes of fyne sylver, availl-
ing threttie, twentie, and ten shillings the pece: these Mortoun
cawsit to be brokin doun, to mak up his new sophisticat coyne,
whilk tharefter had course for a lang tyme.

Tharefter Johne Lord Fleyming returnit from France with
gude store of gold, for payment of soldiors feysis, and he came
saiflie to Edinburgh upoun the 26 day of Junij. Bot upon the
fyft day of Julij, he was be accident hurt thair sa deidlie in the
kney by the shot of a hagbute, that brak sum staynes of the streat,
whilk reboundit aganis him, as he deit tharof upon the 6 day of
September nixt following.

In the moneth of Maij, the Erle of Northumberland was ran-
drit to the Queyne of Ingland, furth of the castell of Lochlevin,
be a certayne condition maid betuix hir and the Erle of Mortoun for gold; whilk was thankfullie payit to Mortoun before that the preasoner was entrit within Inglish grund, and he was beheadit at hayme lyke a traitor. And indeid this was unthankfullie remembrit; for when Mortoun was baneist from Scotland, he fand no sik kynd man to him in Ingland as this Erle was. Bot how God payit him for this unthankfulnes, sall be reportit heirefter.

At the begynning of the nixt moneth, the greatest number of the soldiors of Leyth, bayth horsemen and futenen, addrest thaymeselfis thesecond tyme to the wyning of NodrieSeytoun; and thais of Edinburgh, to withdraw thame from that purpose, went to assege the hous of Marchestoun with sum peces of ordonance, wharewith they persit the wallis thairof at sindrie tymes; and the horsemen of Edinburgh in the meyne tyme rayd over the south feyldis peceablie, and broght in many oxin. And the keepers of Marcheston persaving thameselfis so straitted, thay entrit in talking for composition; and in the meyne tyme thair came in thair sight a great cumpany of contrémen, wha marvellit mair at the noyse of the gunnis than for any intentioun thay had to impesh that purpose: Bot the soldiors of Edinburgh became so effrayit as immediatlie thay sent hayme the gunnis, and went be a quyet way towart Leyth, and came fordwart thair jurnay in the sight of Leyth. The Regent persaving this, ushit furth with sum small cumpany in thair faces, and withall had sum uther of his horsemen lying at a syde passage of that same way, covertlie; and thay spying thair ene-meis, thay chargeit upoun thayme sa furioslie, that thay compellit
thame to exoner thaymeselfis of their weapons, for lightnes to escape the daynger. At this chayce fyftene burges men of Edinburgh war takin preasoners, and led to Leyth, and twa of Marchestoun soldiirs broght to Edinburgh.

And for all this, the garreson of Nodrie Seyton had preparit for sum cornes to be sent in to Edinburgh, whilk thay saiflie convoy-it. Bot at thair bak cuming, the Laird of Co lentoun and the Laird of Curriehill lay in thair way, and ombeset the cariers, and broght thayme to Corstorphin, thair to remayne captevis. The Lord Seytoun hering of this, montit on horsbak with certayne chosin men, and came to Curriehills hous, broght him furth thairof perforce, and led him preasoner to Nodrie; and be the way he encon trit uther fourtie horsis pertening to the Laird of Lochnorcis, whilk nombuer he led all with him, and laiddit thayme with cornes to be careit till Edinburgh; and tharefter he demittit thayme frelie. At this tyme the famine being great within the toun, the soldiirs ishit out sindrie tymes to certayne grayngis and barn yardis weill provydit with cornes, and broght the same in for payment.

And becaus thay had sik store of gold in Edinburgh, and thoght thair partie sufficientlie strang aganis the Lords of Leyth, thay directit Capten Wauchop with his band be sea towart Aberdene, to Adame Gordoun, Lieutenant in the north for the Queyne, to supplie him in his adois. Bot the store of Edinburgh victuals being daylie scant, thay directit as afore sum horsemen to scurrie the feyldis for vivers; and as thay war bringing hayme sum oxin, and uther comestible guddis, the soldiirs of Merchistoun inter-
ceptit thair voyage; and sum horsemen of Leyth being abroad at that same tyme, came pricking towart the noyse of the hag-buttis: and in the meyne season, the horsemen of Edinburgh war lightit on fute, and had chargeit upoun thair enemeis in sik sort, that thay slew thair cheif leiders, ane of thame callit Patrik Home of Polwart, and the uther Home of the Hewch, with foure uther gentilmen, besydis many uthers hurt at that conflict, and dyvers preasoners takin. The great caus of this victorie was the suddan supplie sent from Edinburgh, wharby it fortunit that a only horsman of thairs was hurt, and a suldart slayne be a shot from the towre of Marchestoune; and this was done upon the penult day of Junij.

As thir materis fell prosperouslie furth in the south, sa war thay also in the north; for Adam Gordoun Lieutenant thair, efter that he had bessaigeit many houssis of strenth, and broght thair maisters under the Queynis obedience, ather be great compositioun of money, be soveriteis or perforce; at last, he was lying at the castell of Glenbervie in the Mernis, with a reasonable garreson of soldiars and a fyne trowpe of chosin horsemen, when adverteisment came unto him, that the Regent had directit sum noblemen and gentilmen to stop him of forder doing, and to relie the hous from assault. And he that nycht tuik deliberatioun with the Barrons in whome he trustit, wha thoght expedient, that rather he sould assailye thayme before thay cum fordwart, then to lye thair attending thair cuming. And to the effect he sould accomplis this with the greater secrecie, thay thoght maist
expedient that the haill futemen sould lye still about the hous, in thair trenschis, and thair horsemen sould pas with himself that same nyght, and thais to be devydit in twa cumpaneis. Then ilk gentilman was prevelie commandit to have his men in reddines montit but sound of trumpet, that na adverteisment sould be gevin to the hous of thair departure, nather yit any discouragement to the soldiours; for this purpso was communicat to thair captens secretlie; so as when thay war all convent on a fayre nyght, and in a fayre feild far from the campe, it pleasit the Lieutenant to declayre his purpose and intentioun unto thayme; and tharefter rayd on the heigh way towart Brechin, till thay came within tua mylis. Then he gave command to tua hundreth horsemen to pas the overway, and to cum in at the waster end of the toun be a previe furde; and he, with the rest of his cumpany, sould assaile at the bridge, and that way. Bot thais that war directit away, nather went to the appoyntit place; thay fulfillit na command; nor war ever sene agayne in that cumpany; and he thinking verelie that thay had fulfillit his command, maid him the mair stoutlie to assaile. Upon the north syd of Brechin, thair is a bridge, whareat the Regentis folk had placit sum watchemen; and thais feyring na evill or invasion, behavit thaymeselfis mair negligentlie then became thayme of thair functioun. So the Lieutenantts scurriors aproaching and finding thayme in sik sort, thay entrit upon thame saftlie, and presentlie slew thame; sa that before any adverteisment could be gevin to the Lords within Brechin, the Lieutenantts trumpets soundit with sa great noyse
at the port of that town, that before that within could ather be perfytilie walknit, or draw to their claythis or armure, they war for the maist pairt haillelie interceptit; threttie-nyne of their gentilmen slayne, dyvers hurt, and a great number of people tayne preasoners. Thair was Robert Dowglas Erle of Buchan, Lieutenent for the Regent, chaissit with thré hundredeth horsemen in his cunpany. Thair war takin preasoners nyne score and ten gentill-men or thereby, and a great number of fyne horssis was thair obtenit, besyde the spulyie of armure and fyne clothes of menis rayment. And this was done upon the fyft day of Julij, a litill efter midnycht. Then he cawsit all the preasoners be brocht befoir him, and spak unto thame on this maner.

"Gude cuntrémen, ye knaw that all victorie lyis in the hand of God, to whais haly nayme be all laud, praye and honor for ever. And albeit ye be now under the will of me your adverser, yit rather mearcie nor vengeance dois becum a Christien. For albeit ye have thir dayes bygane stubburnelie resistit to the Queynis Ma-jesteis laughfull auctoritie, and to me hir Lieutenent, I will use na severitie aganis you at this tyme, notwithstanding of the tyrannicall example of the Regent. Bot be the contrar, I will offer you all humanitie that I may, provyding that, fra this day furth, ye will behave yourselfis as dewtcfull subjects to the Queyne, and never cum in the contrar: whilk I beseik you to do, and promeis heir unto me, as ye will answer to God."

And thay, hering sik humanitie offerit unexpectit, all in à voyce and cheerful countenance, be halding up thair hands, promittitfaith-
fullie to performe, and ilk ane of thayme promittit faythfullie to be
gude for uthers, be thair subscriptions then maid: and so he demit-
tit thayme frelie. Tharefter he cum towart the toun of Montrose,
and pitched doun his camp in sight of the toun. And the Magis-
trats thareof feyring his invasion, sent out twa honest men to in-
quyre of him, what he ment be his approche nar thair toun in weir-
lyk maner; and geve he intendit to do thayme any skayth or not.
He ansuerit, that he desyrit simplie, that first thay sould acknau-
lege him as the Queynis Lieutenent be a letter patent whilk he
then shew unto thayme: Secondlie, that thay sould never oppone
thaymeselfis in word or deid aganis the Queynis auctoritie, bot
sould fortesie and assist hir and hir Lieutenent with all thair might:
Thridlie, that for observing and acknawlegeing of thir premissis,
thay sould geve in sum of thair burgessis unto him, to remane with
him as ostages: And last of all, becaus thay had offendit in tyme
bygayne, that they sould offer him a certayne pecuniall sowme
in recompance of a remissioun to be grantit unto thayme.

The tua men acceptit of the petitions as messingers, and desy-
rît a saif convoy from the camp to the toun, that thay might re-
port the same to the counsall, and tharefter to bring ansuer. And
when the Magistrats, with assistance of thair counsall, had red
and considerit the petitions, thay thoght gude, for eschewing of
the imminent present daynger, to allow of the Queynis auctoriti-
tie, to desyre the Lieutenent humblyie and earnestlie that he wald
not burdene thayme with ostages, seing it was a thing not usit
in the commonweill, and how difficill a thing it is for thayme to
performe; seing na man wald willinglie grant tharunto; and geve thay sould send thayme bund, it sould be thoght aganis all christien humanitie, whilk thay hoipit his hart did abhorre; and therefore, in respect of the povertie of the toun, that he wald nominat sum small sowme unto thayme, that mycht be collectit but harme of the pure. When thir answeris war with all humilitie and reverence presentit unto him, with many words of pitie and lamentatioun, he acceptit of thayme in that same forme, and tauld thayme what a sowme he requyrit, and this was quicklie brocht unto him: and so he departit with his camp towart Glenbervie agayne.

The novellis of thir proceedings war careit to the Regent; and he cuming northwart, maid his Proclamations, willing all men to follow him: and the people of thais partis being obleist to the Queynis Lieutennent bot sa laitlie of before, absentit thaymeselis at that tyme, whilk was the cheif caus of his suddan returne; so that the Lieutenent triumphit as he list without any impediment. As alswa in the southwest of Scotland, Lord Claud Hamiltoun being reft of his leving and rents be the Lord Semple, wha then possest the Abbay of Paislay be strang hand, as he was upoun the tent day of Julij passing furth to have reft sum pure tennents, Lord Claud set on him, chaissit him bak, slew fourtie tua of his soldiors, tuik fyftene of thayme as preasoneurs, and tharefter layd men about the hous sa lang, till a greter power was cum furth of another part to rescew the Lord Semple.

As maters of hostilitie ran thus on all partis, the Laird of Fer-
neherst also shew himself sum thing severe aganis the inhabitants of Jedburgh; for, in the moneth of Julij, he tuik ten of thair men and hangit thayme to the death, and besyd all this, the provision that thay had collected for the wynter cauld he cawsit all to be brint to ashes in the fare feild.

And in that same moneth as I have oft receitit afore, the King of France still willing that peax sould be concludit in Scotland, to the end that thereby the Queyne mycht the mair easelie be reponit in hir awin place agayne, he directit his ambassador, Monsieur La Croc, in Scotland, upon the twelft day of Julij. As in lyk maner, the Queyne of Ingland directit hir ambassador to talk of peax, bot not to that fyne that the uther did. Bayth thair petitions war gevin in to the Regent, and to the Lords of the castell of Edinburgh; and bayth the parteis gave ane uniforme ansuer, that as it sould seme best to the King of France, and to the Queyne of Ingland, to desyre thayme to do, thay sould with all thair hartis performe the same. Of this ansuer the ambassadors war verie glaid; and becaus the mater was of na small importance, and greater then thay thooght was efferand for thair persons, thay sent ather of thayme adverteisment heirof to thair awin prencis. And becaus it wald be a lang seasoun, in respect of the sea passage, to get intelligence or ansuer from France, bayth the ambassadors concurrit togither, and desyrit of the parteis to condiscend to an abstenence from all hostelitie and wearis, fra that day to the full accomplisment of tua monethis, and that all men sould frielie pas and repas betuix Edinburgh and Leith and els-
where throw all Scotland for that space; and in the meyne tyme, that na man sould be permittit to offend his nychtbour be way of deid or evill countenance, under the payne of death; whilk was willinglie grantit unto and obeyit be thayme bayth. The ambassadors also requyrit all great gunnis placit upoun steplis, blok-howssis, or uther partis, in or about the toun, for defence tharof, sould all be removit, in hoip of greater concorde to ensew. The lyke was desyrit at Leyth, and was presentlie performit on bayth sydis; and tharefore to the end that thair laubors sould not be obscurit, bot maid patent to all the subjects of Scotland, thay concludit in thais termes following.

**The Abstenance.**

"We, the Nobilitie and uthers, subjects of the realme of Scotland, at the instance and exhortatioun of the ambassadors of the maist Christien King of France, and of the Queyne of Ingland, maid unto us for our selfis, our assisters, partakers, and sik as dependis on us, be the tenor heirof promeissis an Abstenance and cessatioun from hostelitie betuix us and our intestine adversars that presentlie be in armes aganis us, thair assisters, partakers, and sik as dependis on thayme, to begyn this present day, and to indure whill tua moneths be fullelie outrun; during the whilkis we obleis ws, and promeissis, that with all securitie the said abstenance from wear, and cessation from hostelitie, sall continew: And geve it salhappin the Nobilitie and estaits of this realme to convene at any part, to advyse upoun generall peax and gude ordor to be tayne for the cun-
trie, that in that case, thay with thair full cumpaneyis salbe in full suretie in thair cuming to any place, remanyng, or returning tharefra, during the said space of tua moneths. And to the effect that sa gude and necessar a wark be not hindrit, We accord, that during thais present trewis and abstenence, tua, thre, foure, or fyve, ma or fewer, of ather of the parteis, may communicat togethir in all suretie, in sik place as salbe aggreit upoun, to oppin up the meynis for the mair facill attening to a gude peax. And geve it sall chance, (whilk God forbid) that at the assemblie of the said nobilitie and esteaits, the peax and reconciliatioun may not be concludit, We, be the tenor heirof, for our partis, referris the differencc betuix us and our adversaries to the arbitrement of the maist Christien King of France, and to the Queyne of Ingland; and pro-meeissis faythfullie on our honors to accept all conditions concernyng the peax, whilkis thair Majesteis sall propone unto us: Provying that the persons following salbe subject to the censure of law whensoever thay may be apprehendit, notwithstanding of this present abstenence, that is to say, James Erle Bothuell, Johne Ormestoun of that Ilk, Patrik Hepburne of Beinstoun, Patrik Wilsoun, James Hamiltoun of Bothuelhauch, Johne Hamiltoun his brother, with the haill thevis and brokin men, inhabiteres of the Borders and Hielands, disturbers of the publik peax betuix this realme and Ingland, and oppressors of the peccable subjects of this realme. And We promeiss on our honors, that we sall co-ver nayne of thair faultis, bot onlie sik as have bene directlie done in our quarrell. And geve, during the abstenence, thay sal hap-
pin to do wrang to any man, We all do consent, that thaybe puneist as appertenis, and sall seik na impunitie for thayme, for any attempt done aganis Ingland; bot understandis that thay salbe amsuerable for the same, conforme to the lawis of the borders. And to the effect that the haill subjects of this realme may assure thaymeselfis to be presentlie dischargeit of the burdene of weare, and may with the greater desyer embrace the peax when it sall pleas God to send it, We aggree, that, during the said abstenence, all the subjects of this realme, of whatsoever qualitie or conditioun thay be of, (except before exceptit) may frelie and liberallie resort and hant, speik and convene togethier, over all the partis of this realme untrublit, molestit, or impeshit, ather in body or gudes, be worde or deid, in the law or besyde the law, and takis our saidis intestine adversaries bering armes aganis ws, thair assisters and parttakers, and sik as dependis on thayme, mutuallie in our protectioun, consorting aane with another, faythfullie, without all murmour, that may be done be ather of us, or any that we promeis for, or be any of thayme that be ennemesis to peax. Mareover, We promit to use all meynis of peax, to have and use familiar communicatioun and conversatioun aane with another, to the effect that the hartis of the offenders and offendit persons may be mollefeit, and inducit to forget things that ar alreddie by past, and therefore to acknaulege that we are members of à bodie, of à countrie, and naturall Scottismen; na communicatioun or conversatioun salbe forbiddin be ather of us to uthers, but promits liber-tie over all places, townis, and bounds, whare ever it may be:
Providing, that the town of Edinburgh first of all be set at liberty, and be maid patent to everie intrant, sa that na place tharof salbe forfeit or withhaldin with garresons, saving the castell and fortres, that of auld and before thir trublis hes bene accustumat to be forfeit and gardit; that be this meyne all men and servands, without feare of soldiors or violence, may frelie resort, enter, and dwell in thair awin housis as thay pleas, induring the saidis trewis and abstenence. And becaus many persons within this realme during thais trublis ar seasit upoun uthers lands, and that the fructis tharof ar presentlie to be collectit in: Thairefore, to the effeect that na stop or impediment of peax may ensaw tharon, We accorde and aggree, that thay wha hes the saidis lands sall not up-lift the fructis and cornes thareof, bot sall leve the same stakkit in graynges, or upoun the feyldis, undisponit upoun any way whill the end of the said abstenence. And for observing and fulfiling of all thais articlis abone specifeit, We obleis us, upoun our fayth and honors, and be our solenmit aytthis, to keap for our selfis, and to caus and compell all our adherents and favorers to do the lyke. In witnes whareof We have subscryvit the same with our hands, At Edinburgh and Leyth, in presence of the ambassadors foir-saidis.'

This was proclamit first in Edinburgh, and then in Leyth, to the great joy of all peceable subjects, and to the great releif and confort of many pure people opprest with famine, scant, and thraldome. Bot althoght, be the articlis of this Pacificationoun, the
soldiers of ather partie war fullelie dischargeit, and that the go-
vernors and captens of Edinburgh had fulfullit thair partis, and
maid the toun patent; yit it pleisit the fugitevis from Edinburgh
to geve evill example to uthers; for upon the morne, thay marchit
from Leyth with displayit baner to Edinburgh, and plantit a
gardehous at the common scambles thair; and the soldiers of
Leyth came up in that same maner, and plantit another gardehous
at the kirk. Thay compellit the inhabiters of the toun to lay all
armure from thayme, althocht thayme selfis keapit thair swordis
all the day lang during the abstenence, and behavit thayme selfis
towart thair nychtbors rather lyke unto commanders and maisters
then ordinar citisens.

On the nixt day, viz. the first of August, the Regent and his
Lords came ryding to Edinburgh, and Duc Hamniltoun with the
Erle of Huntlie, Lieutenents for the Queyne, departit tharefra:
and in the meyne time sik tyrannie was usit aganis the inhabi-
tants of Edinburgh that favorit the Queyne, remaynit within the
town, and keipit thair awin howssis, that thay war sa opprest
aganis gude conscience and aganis the common peax, that not-
withstanding of the great straitnes, povertie, scant, hungar, famine
and cauld, that thay sustenit before the peax, the haill garreson of
the futemen of Leyth war placit in honest mennis howssis, to be fed
and harbareit upon thair expenssis, as a forder testimonie of thair
ordinar malice usit aganis the Queyne and the common repose of
the cuntrie in tyme bygayne: And for all this, a new abstenence
was concludit to continew till the first day of Januar; and thare-
fore, in hoip of compleit concord to continew, the ambassador of France, after that all things war sa weill begun, and sa few differences unconcludit, he, with favor of bayth parteis, returnit hayme. Tharefter the nobilitie convenit in Edinburgh, upon the 27 day of September, whare all debaittable maters war reasonit upoun. Bot as I tauld yow afore the nature and qualetieis of the Erle of Mortoun, that he wald not be a second unto the Regent, sa now his mynd from unitie and peax was sa declynit, as be the effectis upon his part salbe forder declarit.

For albeit the Lords of the Queynis factioun wha then remanit within the castell for thayme selfis, and the capten for him self, gave in thir articlis following, whareunto the Regent wald willingly have condiscendit; bot be the contrare, Mortoun, not only be him self refusit, bot intysit all the rest of the counsall to disassent thareunto; whareupon it followit, that the Regent (being a man of meik and humayne nature, inclynit to all kynd of quyetnes and modestie) consavit sik greif of mynd, that he decreittit na langar to remayne in Edinburgh, and tharefore departit to Sterling, whare for greif of mynd he deit the xvjij day of October, to the great displeasure of all the gude men of Scotland; and left the keaping of the Kings person and the castell of Sterling to his brother, Alexander Erskin, and to the Laird of Tullibardin. [Ef-ter him dyed Johnne Knox in that same moneth.] Bot Mortoun sa handlit the mater tharefter, that he buddit Tullibardin with the office of the Comptrollar, and thareby maid him to renonce his parte; and sa handlit Alexander Erskin, that he ment to debarre
him and all the hous of Mar fra that office, as is odious to rehearse; whilk salbe sufficientlie declarit in the awin place, to the whilk I remit you with patience.

The Articlis ar these.

"All the persons principals now remanyng within the castell, for thayme selfis, the captens wha have servit and now servis, thair soldiors and all uthers wha have tayne part with thayme, desyris, that be a declarator in Parliament, thay may be discharget of all crymes committit be thayme, or any of thayme, sen the begynning of the trublis; and that all actis, decreittis, sentences, or whatsumever proces led aganis thayme, ather in Parliament, in secret counsall, before the Justice Generall or his deputtis, and before any uther Jugeis, to be declarit null and of na effect, and all wryttingis maid thareanent to be cancellat and obliterat, and to be retreitit presentlie, that thay may be entrít to thair rowmes, heretages and possessions, and that na person or persons injure or sclander thayme for any caus or occasion bygayne, under the payne of death.

"Item, the Capten desyris to mak compt and restitutionoun of all the prencelie jewels and uther movable guds delyverit unto him at the acceptatioun of the hous, ather to the Queynis Lieutenents, or to sik uther person or persons, as the Nobilitie now assemblit sall decerne; and that he may have a sufficient discharge thareupoun be act of Parliament; as also a discharge of the gudis of
the people of Edinburgh put thair in custodie, provyding that thay crave restitutionoun within a moneth.

"Item, thay desyre that the castell of Blacknes, with sufficient munitioun, be gevin in keaping to sum condigne man of thair cumpany, be consent of bayth parteis, togither with the rent annexit tharunto.

"Item, that the airis of the Lord Fleyming, the lard of Wormestoun, and uthers that war slayne, and departit this lyf in the Queynis caus, may enter to thair heretages and rowmes, as thoght thay had never bene foresaltit.

"Item, that the castels of Home and Fastcastell, with the lands and mayns thareof, be restorit to my Lord Home, and the abbay of Coldinghayme, with houssis, graynges, maynis, and all uther pertinentis, be restorit to John Maitland prior thareof, and that the Queyne of Ingland sall promeis to menteyne and defend thayme tharin.

"Item, the capten desyris, in respect he hes contractit great debtis in these weares, that he may have the sowme of twentie thousand markis allowit to him for payment thareof.

"Item, the capten desyris, that my Lord of Mortoun sall resigne the superioritie of the landis of Graynge, and uthers landis annexit thareto in the King's hands, to be haldin of the Croun at all tyme to cum.

"Item, the capten desyris, that ane of his gentilmen may have licence to pas in Ingland to speik with the Queyne of Scotland.

"Item, the Lords within the castell desyris the hous to be con-
signit in the hands of the Erle of Rothes, with the haill furnessing and rents appertening thareto; and that licence and pasport may be grantit unto thayme to repayre to France, or to sik uther part from Scotland as thay sall think maist convenient, and that the Erle of Rothes may be sovertie for accomplisement of all thir premissis."

What the refusall of these articlis wroght, I have tauld yow in á part; and the uther was, that becaus amang all the factioun that resistit the Queyne, thair was na man fund sa abill for ambitiouiu and freyndship to double out the caus aganis hir, and for him self and for thayme wha war his ennemeis, as he wha was chosin to succeed in place of the last Regent. And as he mycht have bene the first, for his factious dealing, and his contenuance in guyding, commanding and counsalling all thayme wha war surrogat to be Regents before him, so was he also the last in order and nombwer. And what thankfull service he did to this yong King, nather for malice he bure to the mother, nor for any favor that he at any tyme utterit towart the sone, saving onlie that he wald have had his person alsmekle thrall to his affections within Scotland, as he had his mother thrall to the empresonement of Ingland, for the impunitie of his former trespassis; ye sall knaw how he was re-compancit be that same Prince, to whome he pretendit to have done best and maist thankfull service; yea evin for that same verie fault, that he him self accusit the Queyne of Scotland of in oppin audience at the counsall of Ingland; for that same fault, I say, King James the Saxt puneist him to the death. Alwayis at
the entrance to his office he became seik, and Secretarie Lethingtoun getting knawlege tharof, directit a letter unto him for freyndship; becaus when he was in great credence at court with the Queyne, he shew him self to be the Erle of Mortouns maist speciall freynd, and tharefore desyrit then to have a meating. The Regent ansuerit, that what gude he had schawin to him then, it was recompancit lang syne, bot to shaw him freyndship now he could not, becaus he fand him unworthy.

And the Queyne of Ingland for hir part sent in Mr Killegrave to Scotland, to requyre the Lords of the Queynis factioun for a further abstenence. And becaus Monsieur la Croc was before de-partit hayme, and the Lord Home, the capten of the castell of Edinburgh, with sum uthers, war withdrawin be Secretarie Lethingtoun from peax, beleving that the Erle of Mortoun was not able to annoy thayme, thair fell out in the meyne tyme, sik a de-visioun amang thayme, that albeit the noble Lords before nominat, wha reterit from Edinburgh, upon gude and humayne respectis, had requyrit and counsellit thayme for peax embracing, and persuadit thayme thareunto, thais of the castell wald naway condiscend, for any motioun that the ambassador could mak unto thayme, unles the foirsaidis articlis had bene grantit. The ambassador reportit this forme of ansuer first to the Regent, and consequentlie to this Queyne of Ingland; and the Regent wald naway condiscend to forder abstenence, without a simple demissioun of the castel of Edinburgh in his hands; and this was alluterlie refusit be the capten: Wharupon it followit that my Lord
Lyndesay, a suppost and favorar of the Regent, wha purposelie was creat Provost of Edinburgh, was movit to command that a forteres and bulwark sould be erectit before the face of the tolbuyth, that luikit to the castell, in the strait passage fornet the gold-smythis shops, to be as a defyance aganis all shots of the castell that way as could annoy the place of justice. And siclyk another was erectit in the strait passage fornet the north dur of the capitall kirk, for saiftie of thayme that sould ather enter to the kirk for devotioun, or to the tolbuyth for obteyning of rycht, or for the defence of wrang. So the abstenence being at this time outrun, and the capten persaving these defyances layd aganis him, and a garreson of men of weare layd at the wast port of Edinburgh, to stop all kind of viveris to cun to the hous, as also to stop thair ishe and entrie, he on the uther part declarit his defyance on the morne, be shutting of sum cannons doun in the toune, directlie aganis a new mercat place of fish; whareby a man was slayne, dyverse hurt, and the fishis blawin sa heich in the ayre, that thay war sene to fall upoun the tops of heich houssis, and sum of thayme to fall on the streits in great aboundance. Heirby the ambassador was movit to depart hayme, and Sir James Balfoure removit from the castell, to demand peax and pardoun; whilk was grantit be the Regent in sik sort, that he was presentlie restorit to his haill houssis and rents that he possest of before.

And the capten persaving this straitnes, maid a proclamation on the castell wall, commanding all the Queynis trew subjects to pas from the toun, or els to reteir thayme quyetlie in thair awin
habitations: Siclyk commanding hir rebellis to depart from the toun within thre dayis, under the payne of daynger that might ensew.

The Regent, on the uther part, persaving that the maist potent Lords of the Queynis factioun had peceablie subjectit thayme selfis to the King of France and the Queyne of Ingland's arbetrement, and that thay war na wayis willing to declyne from the commoun peax, he first commandit that na man sould injure another be worde or deid, for any occasioun that hes bene in thir tymes of trubles, sen the death of King Henrie to that present day, under the payne of death: Secondlie, he proclamit a Parliament, first for the benefite of all the Queynis favorers, that thay sould be restorit to the Kings peax, and remittit for all bygane offences that thay have committit be the Queynis service: As on the uther part, for puneishment and utter exterminion of thais wha wald not be participant of that peax; whareby succeidit sa great accidents, and sa contrarious in the self, that I think the lyk hes not bene writtin of thir mony yearis before; to the considera- tioun whareof, according to the event of the consequents I remit yow.

Bot before the articlis of peax war pennit, thair fell out a small accident worthie of memorie, that, geve the same had tayne gude event, I think the peax sould not sa suddanlie have bene contractit. For I tauld yow afore how Sir James Kirkaldie was directit to France, and he remaynit sa lang thair, that, be permissioun of the Queyne of Scotland, and favor of the King of France, he obtenit a haill yeiris profet of her drowrie; whilk he brocht
saiflie into the castell of Blaknes upoun the 26 day of Januar. Bot the capten gave up the hous in the hands of the Regent, and also all the gold that was brocht out of France, and Sir James was commandit to be empresonit thair. Yet howsone the capten was past furth of the hous, Sir James subornit the soldiers to posses the hous for him, and thay did the same upoun promis of rewarde; and thay layd hands first upoun the captens brother, and nixt upoun all the rest of the gentilmen, and band thayme all in irnes. Tharefter thay ishit out upoun the people of the cuntrie, and brocht in cornes and uther vivers for sustentatioun of man, thereby intending to have keapit the hous be strang hand. The Regent hering of this, devysit a subteltie in the contrare, and perswadit the knychtis awin wyf to betray him; as she did upoun the tent day of Februar nixt tharefter; for she, under culler to vissie him, and to congratulat his prosperous returne, remanit with him the best part of a haill day. Bot when she was willing to pas hayme in the evening, she could not be content unles he with his soldiers sould convoy hir a pece of the way from the hous, allegeing that Capten Lambie was lyand in the way to tak all from hir. And in the meyne tyme that capten was sa foresene of this devysit stratageme, that he knew weill that Sir James sould be traynit furth; and therefore he lay at the bak of a hill nar the castell behaulding the tyme, sa that howsone he espyit Sir James to be removit from the hous, he then immediatlie approchit with his soldiers, and plantit his men betuix him and the place of his retrait. And as Sir James was cum bak, thinking of na impedi-
ment, bot to have saiflie returnit to the castell, he fell in the hands of the said capten after a light scarmeshing, and was led preasoner perforce to the palice of Lithgow; wharin he remanit till it pleasit the Regent to caus him be transportit to Dalkeyth.

Within tua dayis efter, the capten of the castell of Edinburgh cawsit a great destruction to be executit in the toun; for in the nycht, at the houre of suppar, he exposit sum of his soldiors to sum houssis besyd the Wast Port, on a wyndie nycht, and pat thayme all on fyre, and this fyre sa incressit towart the east, that it extendit the self towart a chappell callit the Magdalen chappell; and in the meyne tyme, to the effect that na impediment sould be maid thareunto, he cawsit delash sum cannons in face of the fyre, to terrefie the people to approche. This cawseles crueltie wroght na gude effect in the end, for not onlie the people that favorit him afore, and thais wha war his perpetuall ennemeis, sa cryit owt with maledictions, that he was saif fra na mannis cursing.

The Regent ceissit not in the meyne tyme to travell with Duc Hammiltoun, the Erle of Huntlie, the Erle of Argyle, and uthers the Queynis favorers; and becaus Duc Hammiltoun was then growin auld, seiklie, waik and impotent to travell, he directit furth his sone, Lord Johne Hammiltoun, then Abbot of Arbrothe, with sum uther wyse men of the clan of Hammiltons of his familie, to consult with the rest of the Lords upon the articlis of peax. And when thay had all lang talkit of this godlie and gude purpose, be all thair consents, the toun of St Johnistoun was nominat to convene into. Thair came for the Regent certayne commissioners with
full powar to conclude in all maters of peax, and himself pro-
meist to be at Aberdoure to attend upon thair returne and perfyt con-
clusioun, as he did in effect; the sowme wharof to the benefite of the posteritie I have thought gude to insert.

Pacefication.

"At Perth, the xxij day of Februar, 1572. The noble and mightie Lords underwritten, thay ar to say, Archebald Erle of Argyle, Lord Chancellar and Justice Generall of this realme, Johne Erle of Montrose Lord Grayme, William Lord Ruthven, Treasorer to our Soverayne Lord, Robert Lord Boyd, Robert Commendatar of Dounfermeleng his Hienes Secretarie, and Sir Johne Bellenden of Achnowle knyght Justice Clerk, his Majes-
ties Commissioners for his Hienes to the effect underwrittin, spe-
ciallie constitute on the à part; and George Erle of Huntlie, Lord Gordoun and Badyenoch, for him self, his kyn, freynds and part-
takers now presentlie depending on him, and Lord Johne Hamil-
ton, Commendatar of the abbay of Arbrothe, for himself, and tak-
and the burding on him for Lord Clawd Hamiltoun his brother, and all uthers thair kin, freyndis, servands and parttakers, now depending properlie on the Duc of Chattellerault thair father and the hous of Hamiltoun; being convenit for treating and commoning of the common trublis and cevile wearis now presentlie mo-
lesting this realme, so long continewing tharin, to the displeasure of God, the decay and daynger of the religioun, the hurt and pre-
judice of our Soverayn Lords auctoritie royall, and to the confu-
sion of the lawis, policie and haill estait of this commonwealth; hav
ing heirto the earnist motioun and solistatioun of the Queynis
Majestie of Ingland, narrest Princes in the warld to his Hienes,
baith be blude and habitation, maid on her Hienes behalf be the
rycht worshipfull Mr Henrie Killegrave, hir Majesties ambassa-
dor, efter mature deliberatioun and avysement, to the pleasure of
Almychtie God (wha is the God of peax,) the religion of Jesus
Chrst, and of the royall person and auctoritie of our Soverayn
Lord, and common peax and quyetnes of this realme, ar convenit
concordit and agreit, as efter followis.

First, That all and whatsumever persons wha wald clayme the
benefite of this Pacefication, to be in our Soverayn Lords favor,
to have his pardon to be grantit unto thayme, sall acknowledge
and profes the religioun now publiklie preachit and professit
within this realme, estableist be lawis and actis of Parliament, the
first year of our Soverayn Lords Reygie, and sall to the utter-
moste of thair powers menteyne and assist the preachers and pro-
fessors thareof aganis all the gaynestanders of the same, of what-
sumever natioun estait or degrie thay be, that hes assistit, or dois
assist, to set fordwart the decreis of the counsall of Trent, (callit
the League) maid aganis the preachers and professors of the evan-
gell.

Item, that the Erle of Huntlie and Lord John Hammiltoun,
for thaymeselfis and uthers thair dependers, now submitting thayme
to the Kings obedience, and acknowledgeing the governement of James Erle of Mortoun now Regent, or any uther Regents to be laughfullie callit during his hienes minoritie, for thayme selfis, thair airis and successors presentlie and all tyme cuming, sall re-
cognosce his hienes auctoritie and regement foirsaid, and sall ac-
knowllege thayme to be his laughfull subjects, be aythís and sub-
scriptions.

Item, thay grant and confes that all things done, assistít unto be thayme in nayme of any uther auctoritie nor the Kings sen his coronatioun, aganis any that professit his Majesties obedience for the tyme, hes bene unlaughfull, and is of na strenth, force nor effect, and sall have na executioun for any tyme bygane or to cum.

Item, that it salbe statute and ordanit be an act of Parliament, that na subject of this realme sall any way be thayme selfis assist, fortesie, supplie and shaw favor to any of the subjects of this realme, or strayngers, wha sall prevelie or opinlie practese any treasonable fact aganis the religion foirsaid, the royall auctoritie and person of our soverayne Lord, and this present Regent, in tyme cuming, under the payne of law; and wha dois in the contrar, and resistis not to the attemptatis that salhappin to be committit aganis laugh-
full auctoritie to the uttermoste of thare powar, that the remissions and pardons presentlie grantit, or to be grantit, salbe of na availl, and the benefite of the peaceficationoun sall not serve, nor be extendit to thair favor heirefter.
Item, that all persons dispossest during the trublis, salbe presentlie repossest to thair howssis, rents, benefecis, landis, taks and cornes, as also to all guddis movable, (except horsis and armure;)
and for execution heirof, the Kings letters sall be directit aganis the deteners, to restore the awners within sax houres efter the charge, under the payne of treason.

Item, that the castell of Spynie be randrit to the Regent within fyftene dayis efter it be requyrit.

Item, that the Maister of Forbes, James Glen of Bar, with his sone, and all uthers preasoners, being now in the possession of Adame Gordon brother to my Lord Huntlie, be presentlie with all possible diligence, efter the publication of this present pacificatioun, set at libertie; and that the Lord Sempillis band, and all uther bands for entrie of preasoners, and bands or promiseis for payment of ransons, in any tyme bygayne preceeding the dait heirof, be frelie dischargeit be vertew of this present pacificatioun.

Item, it is concludit, that the Erle of Montrose, the Lord Glam-mis, and Sir Johne Wishart of Pettarro knycht, conjunctlie salbe jugeis for restitutionoun of all guddis reft or spulyeit be vertew of thir trublis, benorth the water of Forth, and that according to the simple availl, provyding it be cravit within yeir and day efter the publicatioun of thir articles of pacificatioun; and that the lyk maters on the south syd of Forth be jugeit be the Lord Boyd, Marc Commendatar of Newbotle, and the Justice-Clerk; and that na uther jugeis sall have powar to cognosce in thais maters:
And in caus it salhappin that thir nominat jugeis will not accept of this office, that uthers salbe chosin and electit in thair places.

Item, that the Erle of Huntlie and Lord John Hammyltoun, sall presentlie discharge thair soldiors, that ilk man may returne to his awin dwelling peaceablie, and without impediment. And for the better assurance of the persons now returnyng to our Soverayne Lords obedience, and for observation of the conditions abone specefeit, pledges hes bene requyrit of thayme; as alsua cautioners and soverteis to be bund with thaymeselfis, for thair dewteful obedience in tyme cuming. The saidis Erle of Huntlie and Lord John Hammiltoun, hes at the sute and request of the Queyne of Inglands ambassador foirsaid, referrit thaymeselfis in the will and discretioun of the Regent for the entrie and delyverance of the saidis pledges, under sik paynis as the Regent sall reasonablie prescryve.

In respect of the whilk conditions aggret unto, and of the suretie to be maid for performyng thereof, it is accordit for the suretie of the saidis persons, upon weghtie and gude consideratioun tending to the estableissing of peax, quyetnes and univer-sall obedience of his Hienes auctortie, and for dew obedience and service to be maid be thayme in tyme cuming; be act of Parliament it salbe declarit and decernit, that the sentences past be doome of forfaltor in Parliament, as any uther sentence past before the Justice-generall and his deputtis at particular dyets and Justice-Courtis, and all that his followit or may follow tharupon, whilk hes bene deducit and led aganis the said George Erle of
Huntlie, Lord Johne Hammiltoun, Abbot of Arbrothe, Lord Claud Hammilton his brother, now commendatar of Paislay, William bishop of Aberdene, Alexander bishop of Galloway, Sir Adam Gordoun of Achindoun knyght, Sir Andro Hammiltoun of Goslyntoun knyght, John Hammiltoun of Stanehous, Alexander Hammiltoun of Innerwick, George Barclay of that Ilk, James Hammiltoun of Ruchbank, James Hammiltoun in Wodhall, Johne Hammiltoun of Drumry, Gawin Hammiltoun of Roploch, Robert Hammiltoun of Gayren, Johne Hammiltoun his brother Robert Hammiltoun, younger of Deserf, Mr Ar-chibald his brother, Mr James Hammiltoun of Naylisland, Andro Hammiltoun of Lekprevik, Andro Hammiltoun of Ne-therfeyld, Johne Hammiltoun of Cowitcote, Arthur Hammiltoun of Myrretoun, David Hammiltoun of Monkton Maynis, James Hammiltoun of Kincavill, Mongo Hammiltoun of Pardoven, James Hammiltoun in Burnebray, Archebald and Andro Ham-miltouns sounes to umquhile Andro Hammiltoun of Cotehewch, Thomas Hammiltoun of Preistisfield, James Hammiltoun of Prestoun, James Murcheyd of Lachop, Alexander Baillie of Littilgill, William Baillie of Cornestoun, James Glen of the Bar, William Glen his sone, or any of the saidis persons, before the Justice or his deputtis, or be the Regent or Lords of Secret Counsall, for any crymes done contrare the King or his auctoritie, sen the fyftene day of Junij in the yeir of God a thousand fyve hundreth threecore sevin, or for any uther crymes or causes contenit in the sunmonds of treason, sentences and domes
foirsaidis, led aganis thayme sen the said fyftene day, sall have na executioun, bot salbe of na availl, strenth nor effect in all tyme cuming, without any uther declaratioun to follow thar-upon; and this present article to extend to all uther persons forefaltit properlie comprehendidit under this pacificatioun; that they sall have also the Kings licence and favor to reduce thair forsaltors, upon sic cawsis and considerations as thay may lybell.

Item, be act of Parliament it salbe declarit, that all persons wha before be acts or decreits of Previe Counsell or Sessioun, for crymes committit in the said common caus or barratrie, sen the fyftene day of Junij 1567, hes bene dispossesst of thair lands or heretages, pensions of benefecis, heretable offecis, honors, takkis, stedingis, possession of lands or teyndis whatsumever, salbe restorit effectuallie to thair possessions tharof, that thay may injoy the same als frelie as they did at any tyme heirtofore, and as geve the trublis bypass had never hapnit, notwithstanding of any sentence or dome of forsaltour, past ather in Parliament or before the Justice or his deputs, at any peculiar tymes, or for any penalteis that might have followit tharupon, proceeding upon the said common caus. And to the end that ilk man may be repossest to his hous, the Kings letters salbe directit in his favors aganis the detenar, to repasses the just awner within sax dayis, under the payne of treason; and that ilk person craving the benefite of this pacificatioun, sall first find caution, and subcryve his obedience to the King and his auctoritie royall, and then letters in the foure
formes salbe summarlie direct in his favors, to invest him in all his rents agayne.

Item, as tuiching that article requyring, that an act sall pas in the Parliament, declaring the saidis persons to be frelie remittit and dischargeit for all attemptats, crymes, treasons, transgressions or offences, for whatsumever caus, sen the 15 day of Junii 1567, aganis all persons thair aduersers, and professing another auctoritie for the tyme, (incest, wichecraft and thift exceptit ;) the same article is agreit unto, saving that the same sall not extend to the murderers of umquhile the Erle of Murray and the Erle of Lennox Regents for the tyme, whilks armaters of sik weght and importance, as the Regent can not convenientlie of him self remit thayme. Bot in respect of the necessitie of this present pacificatioun, it is accord- it, that geve the mater of remissions be movit be the committers tharof to the Queyne of Ingland, that whatsoever she sall coun- sall in that matter, the Regent promeisis to performe the same in Scotland, be an act of Parliament ; the whilk being subscryvit be the clerk of Register, salbe als gude and sufficient to the saidis persons and ilkane of thayme, as give remission war past to thayme in speciall under the great seall, or thay sall have the same remission in dew forme under the great seall, as best sall pleas thayme : And geve any of thayme desyris remissioun for any cryme preceeding the said 15 day of Junij 1567, the same salbe grantit to thayme, the persons and crymes being notefeit, the murther of the King our Soverayne Lords father, and all utter
murthers, fyre-raising, thift, reset of thift, incest and withecraft. onlie exceptit.

Item, all cèvile decreis past during the trublis sen the said 15 day of Junij 1567, wharewith the saidis persons, or any of thayme, findis thaymeselfis grevit or injurit, salbe relevit be the Jugeis ordinairs, gevers and pronouncers of the decreits; and the parteis, upon thair supplications, salbe hard to propone any laughfull defence that they might have usit the tyme of the deductioun of the proces: Provying thay intend thair preceptis and supplications for that caus, within sax months efter the dait heirof.

Item, as for the fructis or movable guds, ather pertening to the King or his subjects, tayne fra persons professing his obedience sen the 15 day of Junij 1567, preceiding the penult day of Julij last bypast, aganis the partie with whome thay then stude in controversie and debait; becaus the mater is of sik weigth and importance, it is accordit, that the same being movit to the Queyne of Ingland, that howsoever she shall devyse and give counsall thareanent, the Regent sail performe, fulfill and observe the same with consent of Parliament.

The rents, few-fermes and maillis of the landis of Pendreich, and the thrid of the benefice of Duffus in Murray, being a part of our Soverayne Lords propertie intromettit with and uptakin be my Lord Huntlie, or any in his nayme, in tyme bygane, is be this pacificatioun frelie remittit and dischargeit: And as tuiching the rents of the thrids of benefices, commoun kirkis and freir lands, lykwayis intromettit with be the said Erle of Huntlie and Lord
Johne Hammiltoun, or any in their naymes in tyme bygane, the Regent sall mak suit to the kirk, at the general assemblie thareof, to procure a remit of the rents sik as may be had, declaratioun being first maid be the said Erle and Lord Johne, what is intro-mettit with and tayne up in their naymes.

Item, that all men comprehendit under this pacificatioun, efter the publicatioun tharof, be indifferentlie ressavit and embracit as the remanent of our Soverayne Lordis lieges, over all partis of this realme; and that na thing done, or that hes occurrit during the trubles in the said common caus, or any thing depending thareupon, be comptit as deidlie feid in jugement, or be any acceptatioun aganis Juge, partie, witnessis or utherwayis.

Item, that the airis and successors of persons forefaltit, properlie comprehendit under this pacificatioun, and now departit this lyff, salbe restorit and maid laughfull to enter be brevis to thair lands and possessions, notwithstanding of the forfaltor led aganis thair fathers or predecessors, and as geve thay had deit at our Soverayne Lords fayth and peax; and speciallie of umquhile Johne Archbishop of Sanctandrois, Gawin Commendatar of Kylwynning, Andro Hammilton of Cochno, Johne Hammiltone his sone and Capten James Cullayne.

Item, that the captens of men of weare under writtin, with the members of thair cумpaneis, salbe comprehendit in this present pacificatioun, as also all the soldiors wha servit under thair chargeis, for deidis of hostelitie and crymes committit during the trublis, and before the last day of Julij last bypast; thais ar to
say, Capten James Bruce, Johne Hammiltoun of Kilbowy his lieutenent, Johne Robesoun in Braydwodside, his andsenye, Capten Thomas Ker, James Arbuthnot his lieutenent, Corporall Jammet his andsenye, Robert Crawfurde and James Oliphant.

Whilk haill articlis and conditions of this present pacificatioun, accordit unto in maner abone specifeit, the Kings Commissioners and also the uther noblemen abone writtin, solemnitlie promeissis and swearis the trew intentioun, faythfull performance and observatioun of the same in tyme cuming, in presens of the Queyne of Inglands ambassador. In fayth and witnessing whareof, thay have subscryvit this pacificatioun with thair hands, and his Hienes Commissioners hes delyverit to the said Erle of Huntlie and Lord Johne Hammiltoun Commendatar of Arbrothe, thair remissions under the Kings great seall; and the said Lord Johne promeissis of his honor, that Lord Clawd Hammiltoun his brother sall also approve and subscryve the articlis and conditions heirof in all poyns. Subscryvit, Argyle, Huntlie, Montros, Arbrothe, Ruthven, R. Boyd, R. Dunfermling, Bellenden."

In the meyne tyme, Sir Adame Gordoun, Lieutenent in the north, hering that my Lord Lovat, the Master of Forbes, and Malcolme Toshe, war assemblit at Aberdene with some forces, he assalyeit thame in the nyght. The scarmish was great on both sydis, dyvers slayne, sindrie hurt, and many preasoners tayne, and amang the rest, the Lieutennent himself was hurt.

And the Regent according to his promeis reparit to Abirdour,
where the Erle of Huntlie met him, and thair he assentit to all the articlis foirsaidis, and withall desyrit earnestlie of my Lord Huntlie, that he sould repayre hayme to stay his brother from forder hostilitie; he directit also dyvers of his letters to the Nobilitie of Scotland, to convene in Edinburgh the 15 day of March following.

1573. And becaus the ambassador of England, wha was present at the reasoning and conclusion of this foirsaid pacificatioun, had persavit the Lords of the Queynis factioun inclynit to peax, he thoght also that the capten of Edinburgh castell, with the Lord Home and Secretarie Lethingtoun, wald willinglie condiscend: bot the contrar opinion was in thair heiddis; for, when he came thither, and shew unto thayme in writ all the articlis that war condescendit unto, and desyrit thame to subscryve and allow of the same for thair partis, thay refusit simpliciter, unles thay had laser to obten the favor of the King of France and of the Queyne of Scotland to that purpois. The ambassador, efter this answer, returnit to the Regent, and thay consultit togither for a suddan remeid; and that was, that he might obten the gude will of the Queyne of England to send him an armie with all thair provisioun for asseging of the castell; and this was grantit and performit with sik speid and ordor, that first the pioners were sent to Leyth upon the first day of Aprile to forme some gabions. When the capten got knaulege of this, he sent to the Regent desyring abstinence whill the nynt day of that moneth; and in the meyne tyme, the
Erle of Rothes and Robert Lord Boyd travellit and reasonit lang with thayme to yeild for thair awin weilfayre, becaus thay assurit thaymethat thair was an armie of Ingland preparit to assaile thayme when thay sould have no tyme of repentence. Bot thay on the uther part war sa mistrustie that sik preparation sould be performit, as thay would not geve eare to any daynger that might ensew thereby, and gave thair absolute anser, that unles thay could obtene the grant of thair articles gevin in the 27 of August last, thay wald not condescend to the pacificatioun.

To the appointit convention came the Erle of Atholl upon the saxt day, wha during all thais trublis shew him self sa indifferent, that na man could juge whais faction he inclynit maist unto.

Within tua dayes efter came a hundreth pioners out of Ingland, to brek and prepayre the grund for placing of cannons; and to the effect, that thair remayning sould not be of the Queyne of Inglands expensis, thay war placit as the Regents soldiors war afore, in the housis of certayne nychtbouris of Edinburgh wha favorit the Queyne, albeit this was done expres aganis the nature of the absti-nence and pacificatioun alreddie concludit. Sum cannons war also broght be water from the castell of Sterling to Leyth, for batterie of Edinburgh castell. Upon the ellevint day the pioneris, be advyce of thair commanders, began to cast thair trenches at sik apperant partis about the castell whar thay thought to annoy the hous; and the Erle of Atholl, persaving the people of the castell sa obstenan from all reason and peax, he departit from Edinburgh, and wald na langer attend on the conventioun; bot as the pioners had
trenchit on the castell hill, and had erectit a braid sconce to hyde thame, the soldiors of the castell came furth, thay set the sconce on fyre, and slew dyvers of the pioners in the trenchis.

Efter this entrit the Marshall of Berwick in Scotland, with the rest of his armie be land; and thair provisioun of gunnis, bullats, and poulder be sea. In his armie be land, he had fyve hundreth hagbutters, and sevin score pickmen. The Regent before hand had directit young Douglas of Kilspyndie, Johne Cunynghame, sone to the Erle of Glencarne, the Master of Ruthven, and Johne Sempill sone to my Lord Sempill, to enter in Ingland as pledges for the army and gunnis, unto the tyme of thair returne.

The armie of Ingland entrit to thair trenches the 25 of Aprile. The haill nomber of thair guns war these; a cannon royall, foure single cannons, nyne gross culverings, four pot peces, and a Scottish cannon that had bene won at the battell of Flodden, with fyve uther smaller peces, whilk they convoyit all in the nyght, in the moneth of Maij to thair trenches; during all the quhilk tyme, thais of the castell did nather persew thayme with men or shot. Bot in the meyne tyme a baner, of reid cullor, denonceing weare and defyance, was set upon the cheif towre of the castell, callit King Davids towre.

And the Regent, according to the actis of Paceficationoun, held a Parliament in Edinburgh, at the whilk Duc Hamiltoun, his sonnes, and thair famelie and dependers, with the rest whais naymes are writtin before, war restorit to thair rowmes, rents, honors, possessions, benefecis, and pensionis. Bot how lang this indurit, I am
sorie to rehearse; for the Regent brak to thayme without any just
caus that mycht be knawin at any tyme, as ye sall heir in the awin
place; and on the uther pairt, all thais of the castell war for-
faltit in respect of thair obstinacie.

And forder, the Inglish armie began thair batterie on Trinitie
Sunday, at tua houres efternone, whilk was the 17 day of Maij,
1573, and shot perpetuallie at all the circuit thareof, and thus con-
tinewit till eight houres in the nycht. In the meyne tyme, sum
hagbuts war shot furth of the castell, that hurt and slew dyvers
Inglishmen; and the batterie indurit to the 22 day of the said
moneth, that thre quarters of the great towre callit King Davids
towre fell doun, and the haill towre of the portculeis, with sum
portions of the forewall, and a great quantitie of the bak wall that
lyis to the south and south west, for scailling with ledders for thare
easie entrie; and on the 26 day thay assailyeit the castell on the
east syd, whilk was easilie win; bot thais that scaillit on the wast
syde thay war repulsit fra sevin howres in the mornyng till ten
houris. Mr Drwrie the Marshall then tuik trewis, and the Capten
consentit, and the Regent was dissassented. Bot on the nixt day,
the twa captens talkit togither, and the capten of the castell desyrit
as afore the petitions to be grantit, ather be the Regent, or be the
Queyne of Inglands promeis. Drwrie shew this to the Regent; bot
he wald nather condiscend thareunto be himself, nather wald he
suffer any adverteisment be sent to Ingland; and thus the trewis
continewit all the nixt day.

During the whilk tyme thay consultit within the castell what
was best to be done. Bot thay war devydit in tua myndis and drew
to factions: The a partie desyrit to hald, and the uther partie desyrit to geve over; and the Capten indeid was the cheif of thais that wald have haldin, bot the nomber of thayme that war of his opinion was sa small and waik, that he thoght himself in an evill cace. The cheif cawsis heirof war twa: The ane was a number of politic headdis within the hous, wha had withdrawin the strangar partie upon thair opinions to rander, and maid not the Capten previe. The uther was, that the nomber of soldiors, in whome the Capten cheiflie trustit, war for the maist part ather slayne or lamit: and as for thais wha war alyve, thay war indeid of an evill constitutionoun of body; first, becaus thay wantit the prevelege of fresh water for a lang season; and nixt, becaus thay had na uther kynd of drink to satisifie thair thirst, bot ather the strangest wynes or the rayne water, be the whilkis, as also be the eating of salt meates, thair bodeis grew unable. The Capten finding himself thus destitute, was resolvit to rander himself to the Queyne of Inglands mercie, and to the will of hir Lieutenent, bot na way to the Regent: and so upon the 29 day of Maij, the Capten came over the fallin wark, and randrit himself to the Marshall of Berwick. The rest of the noble men and noble wemen war broght furth and placit in the Marshalls logeing, and tharefter transportit to Leyth: and albeit the soldiors war conditionat to cum furth with bag and baggage, thay war notwithstanding spulyeit at thair furth-cuming be the Scottish men, but durst not playnt for all that. And all the graith and gudis pertening to the noblemen was randrit unto them and to thair servands be the Marshall, without diminutioun. Tharefter Secretarie Lethingtoun departit this lyfe, suddanlie of
an auld disease of the impotence of his leggis. The adverteisment of this randring was quicklie sent to the Queyne of Ingland; bot she sent worde back, and commandit all the preasoners to be restorit to the Regent, to do with thayme as he sould think maist expedient. Then he seperatit the Lord Home, his auld enemie, from the rest, and pat him captive in the castell of Edinburgh, wharin immediatlie he became seik; and being transportit to his awin lugeing the seikness daylie incessit, till at last, upon the 3 day of September, he departit this lyff. The Bishop of Dunkeld was empreasonit in the castell of Blacknes, and my Lord of Coldinghame in the castell of Callendar. Thaerfter the Inglish armie returnit hayme be land, sa mony as war left alyve; the canons war transportit be sea; and the Scottis pledges war demittit to returne to thair freynds agayne.

Then the Regent placit a brother of his, callit George Douglas of Parkheid, to be capten of the castell of Edinburgh, and causit maissons begin to red the bruisit wallis, and repayrit the forewark to the forme of a bulwark, plat and brayd abone, for the ressett and rynning of many cannons.

The rest of the preasoneris wha war in the castell, viz. the capten, Sir James Kirkaldie his brother, James Mosman, and James Cockie, goldsmythis of Edinburgh, war hangit upon the 3 day of August, and thair heiddis placit upon the maist eminent places of the castell wall.

In end, what be contractit peax, and what be puneisment, the Captens and soldiers of bayth sydis war cassin lowse; and be reason
the wearis increasit in Swadin and in Flanders, and ather of these standing in neid of soldiors, thay directit thair messingers in Scotland; and as the Captens war inclynit towart the cuntrie, sa thay tuik thair voyage. And indeid thais that went to Swadin behavit thayme selfis sinistrously; for whereas thay war sent for be the a brother to serve aganis the uther, thay delt with the eldest brother, wha was the laughfull King and keepit captive; and this pat the usurpit King in sik a furie, that he causit the greatest part of thayme to be destroysit be the sword; and nayne escapit bot verie few, and thais sik as weill knew the cuntrie, and hid thayme selfis in secret places till the great rage was overblawin. Uthers past in Flanders, wha behavit thayme selfis valiantlie aganis the King of Spaynis Lieutenents thair.

And becaus the Border men of Scotland, during this civile dis-sensioun, had bein insolent, and had maid frequent incursions in Ingland, whare thay obtenit great spulyie, the Queyne of Ingland directit Sir Johnne Foster, Lord Warden of the Middle Marches, to the Regent, desyring him to mak sum incursions aganis them of Scotland syde, and she sould hald hand upoun hir syde, that thay sould not escape but captevitie or puneisment: And this his petition was baith grantit and performit with great diligence; sa that the borderers, knawing of na refuge, war compellit to send ostages to the Regent for satisfactioun of thair bygane offences, and for promis of keaping gude ordour in tyme cuming, for the mutuall peax of bayth the cuntries.

When the Regent was returnit from the Borders, and had ap-
perantlie pacefeit all maters thair, as thay war amang the Nobles, and that all debaits ceissit and maid an end, he bent his mind upon twa purposes; the ane was to administrat justice to all men, and to puneis the trespassor rather be his guds then be death; the uther was, to heap up a great treasour, however it mycht be obtenit. Under the cullor of the first, he prosperit in effect verie weill; and as to the uther, he had greater luck then any thrie Kings had before him in sa short a space. For not onlie he collectit all the Kings rentis to his awin proffet, but also controllit the young Kings famelie, in sik sort as thay war content of sik a small pensioun as he pleasit to appoynt. Secondlie, when any benefeces of kirk vaikit, he keapit the proffet of thair rents sa lang in his awin hand, till he was urgit be the kirk to mak donatioun tharof, and that was not gevin but proffet for all that. And becaus the wairds and mariages war also accidentall maters of the crowne, and fell frequentlie in thais dayis, as commonlie thay do, he obtenit als great proffet of ilk ane of thayme as thay war of availl; and as to the gudis of thais wha war any way disobedient to the lawis, and that the same fell in the Kings hand, the parteis offenders escapit not bot payment in the heighest degrie. And to this effect he had certayne interpreters and compounetors, wha componit with all parteis according to his awin direction; and he so appoyntit with thame for the payment, that it sould ather be maid in fyne gold or fyne sylver.

I rehearsit afore the invy that he procurit of the nychtbors of Edinburgh, and that was becaus nather the abstinence nor this last
pacificatioun was observit unto thais inhabitants that favorit the Queyne; sa also at this tym of apperant generall peax, the nycht-bors of Edinburgh wha had servit in Leith, delatit to the Regent a great catalogue of thayme wha servit in Edinburgh, and requestit him to puneis thayme in thair guds be the law, to the end that the ane half of the composition sould redound to the commoditie of thais nychtbors wha had thair logeings demoleist in tym of trublis; and indeid, efter that a great part of thayme war convict be the law, the Regent convertit all the compositioun to his awin use, and wald geve na thing bak agayne; and thus the invyous nychtbors desistit to persew aganis the rest.

The Ministers also, for thair part, cawsit thais same persons mak satisfactioun to thayme in presens of the haill people; first standing bayre heidit at the kirk dur cled in sackclothe; then thay war placit in that part of the kirk appoyntit for publik repentance, as penitenciers; althoght that nather had thay declynit from the estableist religioun in any poynnt, or associat thair cawsis with the Papists, bot onlie for the hatred that thay all bure aganis the Queyne; and the fault of thir people being only civile aganis the King, and the same was sa remittit be the pacificatioun, that the Regent tuik lairge compositions for the same.

The Erle of Argyle, Chancellor, departit this lyff in the moneth of September; and in the ninth moneth my Lord Glammis was electit in his place; bot upoun the 17 day of Marche, in the yeir 1577, he was accidentallie shot in Stirling throw the heid; bot be whome it is uncertayne. For the Erle of Crawfurde being then
in Sterling, and unreconcilit with the Lord Chancellor, for auld bludeshed betuix thais tua houssis, it fortunit that thair cumpannes met in a brayd streit in Sterling, and thair servands in pryde strave for the best part tharof: At last ane was slayne, and another hurt, sa that in the scattering of the parteis be the fray of the shots of pistols, the Chancellor was espyit out of a heigh wyndo be sum evill willer, and was thair in sight of the haill people sa deidlie hurt, that immediatlie he fell to the grund.

As the Regent had many shiftis to multiplie his treasor, sa was thair ane unrehearsit as yit, and that was the halding of Justice Courtis, callit now vulgarlie Justice Ayris. He began in Jedburgh; nixt he past to Hadingtoun, and sa consequentlie to the haill capitall townes of the cuntie. And at his being in Jedburgh, it chancit that sum men adverteist him of blak Johne Ornestoun; and the Regent directit owt Sir Johne Carmichell to tak him. At the first meating thay grippit toghither, and Sir Johne was sa straitlie handlit be the uther, that he was put on his bak perforce, and wald thair instantlie have bene slayne geve sum of his men had not spedelie have cum in to his releif; and thus Ornestoun was captive and careit to Edinburgh, whare he was condemnit for knawlege of the King's murther, and that was upon the 14 day of December; and he then confess that James Erle Bothwell shew him a letter subscryvit be the Erle of Argyle, the Erle of Huntlie, the Secretarie, and Sir James Balfoure, for thair assistance to that purpose.

Another of the Regentis shifts was, the puneisment of people
wha contravenit the law of eating of flesh in tyme of lent: As alswa he maid lawis, that na marchand sould bring wynis from France without his licence. Bot how dere coft war these licences to the merchands, I report me to thair pursis. As alsua licences grantit for transporting of cornes war disponit as the rest. And becaus he understood that my Lord Murrayis wyff had a jowell of Queyne Mareis, he compellit hir be law to rander the same to him.

Be thais pacefications in Scotland, the Queynis partie grew still waiker, and the counsall of Ingland had still less thoght of hir de-lyverie, bot keapit hir the surer. And becaus hir orator, Johne Bishop of Ross, spak sumthing frelie of hir hard handling, and was still dealing with forayne ambassadors thair, to work for hir, the counsall of Ingland sa stormit at the mater, that he was layd hands upon, and put in preason within the towre of Londoun, wharin he remanit a lang space, till it pleasit thayme be importunat sute to let him at libertie [in the moneth of December, and so he repairit to France.] Sa that be this and all other evidences spokin of before, thay thocht still mair convenient for thair com-monweill to retene hir within thair dominions, bayth as a fugitive from her awin heritable kingdome, as also an apperant ayre to thair awin.

1574. In the moneth of Julij of the nixt yeir, George Erle of Huntlie, as he was cum to Edinburgh for his effairis in law, the Regent causit him to pas and remayne in the province of Gallo-way, in frie ward, during his will; and, in that meyntyme, the
Regent exposit Jaider of Apilgirth for his slaughter. Bot howsone the knyght of Lochinvar gat intelligence thereof, he causit his freynds in great nomber mak gude attendance on the Erle, to saif him from daynger, and the Regent seing he could not get him destroyit that way, he grantit him a relaxatioun in November.

In the moneth of Januar, according to the New calcull 1575, the noble Prince Duik Hamiltoun departit this lyff, in his palice of Hamiltoun, upoun the 22 day of that moneth. He was sum tyme Governor of Scotland, during the minoritie of Queyne Marie, and that alsweill for his awin worthenes as for the consanguinitie to the Prenc; he was greatlie honorit bayth in France and Scotland; he was a Prince sa debonaire as any uther in all respects, weill belovit of all the people of Scotland, and naymelie of the pure. He had great respect to his freynds and kynisfolks, whareby he purchest thair favor in the heighest forme.

As the Regent was partiall in some formes of justice, as ye may collect be narratives afore tauld, sa was he generall in uthers. As for example, albeit he dealt partiallie aganis the peax with the inhabiteres of Edinburgh, and puneist thair pursis besyd gude equitie, sa was he now indifferent under the cullor of law; for sum of the chosin marchands of wealth, that war in Edinburgh, he compellit thayme to be entrit in preasoun upon thair awin exhorbitant expensis, for allegeit transporting of gold and silver furth of the cuntrie contrar the actis of Parliament, to the end he mycht also be annoyn ted with sum superplus of thair gold. And to the
effect the haill gude gold and fyne money of Scotland sould be broght in to his hands, he ressavit na kynd of payment of the Kings rents of benefices that vaikit in his hands, and of all the princes casualities that fell unto him be his regement, saif onlie of the best and fynest gold and sylver; and as to the layit money prentit at his awin command before he was Regent, albeit the Kings armes war prentit on the ane syde, yit a monument of his awin armes was on the uther, extant in the myds of the croce, a starne; and as to the uther of inferior sort he causit thayme be stampit with the mark of a hart: And mair then all that, becaus the repairing of the castell of Edinburgh was sumthing expensive, he cawsit all the warkmen to be payit with that base money; as also he causit the master maisson set on the monument of his armes upoun the new biggit port of the castell, above the lyon of Scotland, as yit extant to this day, behauld wha so list, The starne and the hart. And as this base money in the greatest quantitie was onlie in the hands of the pure, and that na uther bodie was interest be douncrying of thair ancient pryces, bot thay onlie, thay outcryit sa odiously aganis the Regent and his counsellors, with execrations and maledictions, as is odious to reherse.

During the civill wearis, it fortunit a gentilman callit Johnestoun of Wastraw to be slayne be the Hamiltouns: and be reasoun he was ane of the Erle of Angus dependers, Lord Johnne Hamilton and Lord Clawd maid satisfactioun for the same at Halyruid hous palice to the Erle of Angus, be delyverie of a sword be the poyn, according to an ancient custome.
Thair is a forme of justice usit in the Borders, that the Wardens of Ingland and Scotland do convene monethlie for peax and gude ordor to be keapit. For the east borders of Scotland was appointit Sir John Carmichaell, to convene with Sir John Foster, thecontre Warden of Ingland. The Warden of Scotland had maid delyverance of his malefactors upon a certayne day to the Warden of Ingland; bot when as restitution was in lyk maner cravit, and luikit for on his part, he refusit, and gave answer, that thair was aneuch done for that day. The Warden of Scotland maid instance for all that to be requytit; bot the Warden of Ingland still driftit, till in end sum of the Scottis cumpany wha war interest hapnit to speik sum injurious words, that so commovit the Warden of Ingland, that he burst out in thais words, saying, That Sir Johnne Carmichaell could be no companion nor equall unto him; and so the Warden of Scotland ansuerit something rudelie agayne. Whareupon it followit that a number of Inglish bowmen delashit sum arrowis aganis the Scottis cumpany, hurt and slew dyvers of thayme; and the Scottis, persaving thair cumpany far inferior to Ingland, thay gave bakkis for the first face; and before thay had fled bot a litill way, thay persavit a number of the inhabitants of Jedburgh cuming unto thayme, with whome the Warden turnit bak, and maid sik a cura-gious onset on the Inglishmen, that he dispersit thayme, chaissit thame within their awin bordors; and be the way he slew Sir George Heron, kepar of Riddisdaill, and uther 24 persons; the Warden of Ingland himself was tayne preasoner, with Sir Cudbert Collenwode and dyvers uthers. These preasoners war convoyit u
to Jedburgh that nyght, and on the morne to Dalkeyth, and war presentit to the Regent, wha ressavit and embracit thir twa knychtis with great courtasie, and with sik humanitie as usis to be done unto strayngers, bot not as preasoners, (as thaymeselfis dyvers tymes have confessit) during thair remayning, whilk was bot onlie upoun their awin silence, and uncompellit; for na uther gaird was put to thame then famous and worshipfull gentilmen, to convoy thayme where thay list: Nather was any promeis tayne of thayme for not escaping, as usis to be tayne of preasoners; bot be the contrar it was offrit unto thayme, that when thay pleasit to depart, thay sould be frelie demittit; sa that within few dayis, be thair awin requisitioun, thay war demittit als frelie as thair hartis could wish. Of the Scottis cumpany was slayne the Laird of Mow, with sum utthers. This conflict was done at the Reidswyre, upoun the 3 day of Maij 1575.

Tharefter the Queyne of Ingland complenit to the Regent; and he desyrit that sum Commissioners sould be sent to the bordors to talk of the mater, that the partie mañanaist offendit sould be re-parit according to reasoun; and she sent in hir ambassador, Mr Henrie Killegrave in Scotland for that same purpose, and the preasoners were all delyverit unto him. Eftir thair returne to Ingland was sent Sir John Carmichell to offer homage to the Queyne, and she acceptit of him lovinglie, efter the trew report of maters, as of a martiall worthie man, and demittit him bak to his awin cuntrie agayne saiflie, besyd many menis expectation in Scotland.
As the Regents devyce was on the a part aganis Huntlie, as a cheif man of the Queynis factioun, so did he devyce als craftie a stratageme aganis Lord Johne Hammiltoun; for upoun a day, as he was myndit peceablie to have past towart Arbrothe, his capitall enemeis, to wit, the Erle of Buchan, the Erle of Mortoun that now is, George Dowglas thair brother of Lochleven, George Bishop of Murray, callit the Postulant of Arbrothe, with fyve hundreth horsemen, accumpaneit with sum of my Lord Lyndesyas freyndis, having knaulege of his cuming throw thair bounds, thay lay in his way of set purpose to have killit him. And as Lord Johne was cum to a village in the province of Fyff purposing thair to refresh himself, and luiking for na danger in respect of the pacificatioun, be fortoun his men espyit sum gentil-men cled in armure, ryding in the village, and laying about with an evill countenance, thay immediatlie adverteist my Lord; wha suddanlie horsit himself for saiftie of his lyff, and came furth of the village saiflie with his haill cumpany. Bot he was hetlie persewit and followit; and in the meyne tyme ane of his cumpany gave him advyce to reteir from the great trowp, accumpaneit with any a person sik as he sould pleas to chuse, and draw himself to the refuge of sum fyne hous. His reasoun was gude; becaus he hoipit that the persewers wald rather follow the great troup, beleving my Lord sould be thair rather than utherwayis; as it fell out indeid to my Lordis great advantage. For as my Lord was thus escapit, the haill persewers neglectit to follow him, not thinking that he wald commit himself to sik a waik hasart, and thus thay followit
the great troup; whareby my Lord obtenit sik advantage of the
ground, with sum small space of tyme, that he was immediatlie re-
levit in the hous of a worshipfull gentilman, callit Learmont of
Dairsie; wharin he was stranglie resset, and defendit freyndlie and
manfullie to the uttermost, to his great releif at that tyme, aganis
that furions fraudulent assault. The enemeis, (as I have sayd,)
followit the trowp a gude pece of way, and rayd about thayme,
comprehending thayme all within the bounds of thair forces of
horsemen, and tuik thayme all preasoners; and finding that my
Lord was not thair, thay committit thais few preasoners to cus-
todie, and followit my Lord; bot he was housit beforehand, all
the entressis fortefeit, and the hous mannit in sik sort, that thay
could geve na suddan assault, and tharefore war compellit to re-
teir with shayme; and this befell uponn the 26 day of Julij 1575.
Within few dayes efter, thay convenit agayne of purpose to stop
his furtheimating to pas any way. Lord Johne, on the uther part,
sent worde to sum of his speciall freynds and favorars to repayre
unto him for his supplie. Thither convenit the Erle of Angus
and the Regents light horsemen at his speciall command, the Erle
of Rothes, the Erle of Erroll, and George Lord Seytoun, with a
great nomber of thair freynds. Thither came also a nomber of the
gentilmen of Hamiltouns, partlie to conduct my Lord to sik part
where it sould pleas him, or els to seik a revenge, as sould be
thoght maist expedient. Bot thair meating was stayit be the great
instance and intercessioun of the Erle of Rothes, sa that the Dou-
glassis war was separat that day, and my Lord was counsellit to
reteir to Hamiltoun; and tharefter in effect he came to the Queynis Ferrie, thair to have tayne shipping, as men belevit; bot he re-turnit that same nyght with his awin famelie towart Arbrothe. And notwithstanding of this outrage done aganis him, the Regent maid na redres, bot rather within few yeiris tharefter, doublit his malice aganis that famelie, as salbe shortlie declarit; to the whilk place I remit the redar.

In the moneth of August, certayne persons wha accompanyit the Queyne at Langsyde war summonit to underly the law, to the effect the Regent mycht enjoy sum of thair money, for a particular remissioun to ilk ane of thayme, be reason he could not puneish thair bodeis in respect of the act of Pacificatioun. Tharefter Lord Robert Erle of Orkney was put captive in the castell of Edinburgh: The cans of his empresonement was, for that the Erle had directit a gentilman callit Elpheston with letters to the King of Denmark, whareby he maid him a frie offer of the restitution of the Ilis of Orknay in his possession for sik a recompance as they could aggrie upon; and this was estemit as treason. And the Erle was in great feare to be heighlie puneist for the same, as he deservit indeid; bot the Regents opinion was, rather to fyne sum weght of gold from him then utherwayis. In end he keapit him sa lang in preason, what for farder tryall in that mater, and what for endles blokking, that the Erle with perpetuall making of offers, and the Regents delaying answeris, to caus him cum heigher in pryce, terrefeit the messinger perpetuallie with the death of his maister, that in this mater thair was sa lang unfructfull tyme
spent, that nather was the trespassor puneist, nor the Regent obtenit any part of his intent.

And before that yeir was endit, he cawsit a new pece of gold to be imprentit, of the weight of ane once, and ordanit to have course in the cuntrie for the availl of tuentie pundis money. Sa that this is the sowme of all speciall turnes done in that yeir, saving that the Regent, for ingathering of money, held Justice Courtis in Drumfreis and uther partis, whare he was accumpaneit with dyvers nobles of Scotland, and naymelie with Lord Johne Hammiltoun and his brother Lord Clawd. At the whilk tyme many brokin men of the Bordors war puneist be thair pursis rather then be thair lyvis: And many gentilmen of Ingland came thither to behauld the Regents court, whare thair was great provocatioun maid for rynning of horsis; and be chance my Lord Hammiltoun had thair a horse sa weil brydlit and sa spedie, that althocht he was of a meynner stature than uther horsis [great Inglish geldings,] that essayit thair sped, he overran thayme all a great way upon Solloway sands, whareby he obtenit great prayse bayth of Ingland and Scotland at that tyme.

1576. In the begynning of the nixt yeir, certayne stryfe and debait fell out betuix tua noblemen, to wit, the Erle of Argyle and the Erle of Atholl, tua nobles; indeid, that of thair awin natures war sa affabill, plawsible and inclynit to peax, as na man could say the contrare. The caus of the debait was this: A wicked man of the cuntrie of Argyle callit Alaster Glass alias Mak Callum, was
tayne in Atholl and convict to be hangit for thift: and the Erle
of Argyle requeistit Atholl to pardone the man and to set him at
libertie, and he wald promeis for the man that he sould not offend
in tyme cuming; and this was grantit upon hoip of amendement.
Bot within short tyme tharefter, as many men ar for the moste part
unthankfull and unmyndfull of bypass benefetis and perillis, sa
was this Alaster; for in place of thanks for sik a gude turne grantit
for his relief, he recompancit the same be an evill turne, for he
entrit the cuntrie of Atholl; whare he brint howsis and slew many
people, and broght away a great pray of horsis, nolt, scheip, ky, and
gaittis, and careit all saiflie to Argyle's cuntrie. The Erle of Atholl
sent adverteisment heirof to Argyle, and tharefore desyrit that wick-
ed malefactor to be restorit unto him, that he myght puneish him
for his demereits according to justice. This sute Argyle refusit; and
Atholl persaving that, convocat an armie to have entrit in Argyle
with fyre and sword for revenge: The uther also convocat his
genilmen for defence: The report wharof was careit to the Re-
gent, and he commandit thayme to stay and mak na invasioun
aganis uther, under the payne of treason, till he sould tak cogni-
tioun of the caus, and procure a sythment to be maid to the of-
fendit partes. In the meyne tyme he had consavit in mynd cer-
tayne reasons and causis to puneish bayth the parteis, be advyce
of sum men of law in Edinburgh; to the end that be that way
he myght withdraw sum money from ayther of thayme for brek-
ing of the law of the cuntrie. His intentioun was on this man-
ner: First, he decreitit to caus thayme bayth enter before him, to
answer to sik maters as sould be layd to thair charge under the payne of treason, sa that geve thay obeyit he intendit to commit thayme to preasoun: As also he intendit to have accusit the Erle of Atholl, for the demitting and letting lowse of the foirsaid malefactor wha was tryit of thift, the doing wharof importit a great puneishment be the law: Item, he intendit to have accusit the Erle of Argyle for convocation of the Kings lieges in armure, expres aganis the act of Parliament. Thir intentions war sa particularlie and severallie notefeit to the tua Erlis, be sum freyndlie spyis that thay had in court, that ather of thayme thocht gude to compone the different, and rather to aggrie togither be thayme selfis, then that sik a gredie magistrat as thay estemit him to be, sould ather puneish thair bodcis or gudis be sik cullors as he pretendit. In end thay met togither face to face, and conferrit sa loovinglie ane with another, that be thayme bayth the fraud was tauld that the Regent intendit aganis thayme. Bot the Regent, howsone he gat knawlege of this thair concord, he was sumthing greavit; and tharefter cawsit thayme to be warnit to compeir before him and the Secret Counsall, to answer super inquirendis; whilk thay dis-obeyit, whereat he was double greavit. In the end of this year the Erle of Huntlie departit this lyff.

1577. As all Prencis and Governors have the eyis of many people bent towart thayme, sum for feare, sum for reverence, dewtie and love, and uthers for invy; sa it became also of this Regent: For first, for his perpetuall policie and cullor of justice, whareby he
puneist transgressors and uthers saikles, the greatest part of the people fearit him, and consequentlie invyit him: Secondlie, becaus he forgetit many faultis aganis men of ritches and great rents, invy was the mair heapit up aganis him; whilk was the caus that his death was conspyrit be sum persons, and naymelie be ane Johne Sempill of Beltreis. This gentilman and his spous Ladie Marie Levestoun, had obtenit a portion of fyne ground of Queyne Marie for his awin and his wyffis gude service: This land pertenit to the Croun, and was gevin to thayme and to thairairs heretablie for payment of a small dewtie; and be reason the Regent, as I have tauld you afore, ressavit the compt of the Kings rent, and fand this gudlie portion of land commodious for him self, or rather a new composition of gold or money for satisfactioun of his appetite, he inventit a questioun that the Kings land could not be disponit from the Croun, and tharefore that land sould returne to the Prince agayne. This question was movit before the Senators of the College of Justice, and was almaist brocht to this pass, that notwithstanding of the perfyt gift that he had obtenit thareof under the great sele, he was liklie to lose it; for the Regent himself sat in jugement for this caus as he did for many uthers. And the said Johne persaving this inconvenient, was deliberat to avenge his caus be killing of the Regent; whareof the Regent gat perfyt intelligence, and when the gentilman was straitlie examinat and confrontit, he confessit the same, and tharefter was tryit be his peares, convict and condemnit to the death. Bot the Regent (for what respects it is uncertayne) relaxit him at that tyme. Thair was
also another gentilman in suspicioun for the lyk fact, callit Johne Whytfurde of Myltoun; and albeit he was put to extreyme torture, he confessit na thing, and therefore was demittit to his great paynis.

So the Regent finding his estait to be in doubt, and many nobles of the land to mislyk and contemn him, he was deliberat to resigne his office in the Kings hand. Bot whither he did this upon a playne intentioum to denunde himself, or upon hypocrecie, his consequent warks sall declar heirefter. Alwayis he reparit to Stirling upon the xij day of September; and that day efternone, the King being cum to the Counsalhous, it pleasit the Regent to speik on this maner.

"It will pleas your Majestie, and the Nobilitie heir present, that it is not unknawin to you all, what travell, skayth and damage my predecessors in this office have sustenit; how that thay have been violentlie murtherit, and that I have sustenit, and am apperantlie to susteyne the lyk: And besyde all this, the dew obedience is refusit, becaus apperantlie your Majestie is to embrace the governement in your awin persone: Rebellion and oppression are the mair lyke to arryse in this realme: And since that so is, and that the waiknes of my body is not able to suffer me to suppres the prowdues of your Majesties subjects; and that I persave in-cre of wisdome to grow daylie in your Majestie, and that ye have (praysit be God) the dewtefull favor of all your subjects at this houre; I am most willing to demit my charge in your Majesties awin hands presentlie, whilk I beseik you to accept for the releif
of my wearis eage; as alswa I besyk your honors heir present to hald hand to his Majestie in this purpose."

The King answerit, That his youth was not able for that place of governemnt, and albeit he war so, he knew not to what place he sould mak his resort. The Regent replyit and sayd, That his Majestie wald be weill logeit in the castell of Edinburgh, alsweill for the gude situatioun of the hous, the pleasant sycht of the feildis, and the sycht of the sea, and frequencie of ships. The King sayd, That he wald gladlie condescend to that chaynge, provyding that his present kepers sould have the mentenance of that castell; and forder that he sould quicklie advyse upon all that purpose, and sould geve him a competent answyr: Sa that on the morne the Regent returnit to Edinburgh upon this opinion, that the King sould chaynge to Edinburgh rather then to remayne thair; and for the mair securitie, he had his supposts to subborne the King to his purpose. And that same nycht of the counsall, the maters as thay went war cleirlie notefeit to the Erlis of Argyle and Atholl; and this movit thayme baith, upon the fyftent day, to repayre with diligence to Stirling to salute the Kings Majestie, and to accept the opportunitie that they could have be the Regents offer. And as they war entrit the castell, it fell sa out that the King, of his awin frie motive, declarit unto thayme baith the motioun that the Regent had maid unto him to demit his office, and askit thayme what thay thocht of the mater; and thay baith, without forder advysemnt, being sufficientlie resolute afore, ansuerit to the King, that in respect he had done sa gude service to his Majestie in tyme
bygane, it was na reason to refuse him of sik a laughfull petitioun; and therefore willit him with diligence to wryt to sik of the Nobilitie as he thoght expedient, to repayre to his Majestie in haist, and thair to declar unto thayme how willing he was to accept the regement to his awin person, be reason of the Regents demission. And this was indeid sa quicklie performit, that before the Regent could get intelligence, thay war all conspyrit in myndis and body aganis him, and voitit all, that the King sould accept the regement; and this acceptation was devulgat in Edinburgh to the people be Lyon King of Armes, and his tuelf brether the Heraldis, with great solemnitie, sound of trumpets, and great shot of cannons from the castell, whilk was na gude newis to the Regent: And therefore at the publication heirof, he comperit personallie at the Mercat croce and protestit, that geve the King sould accept the regement upon him, for the preheminence of any subject of the cuntrie uther then himself, that his demission sould availl na thing; and this was done in the moneth of Marche of the nixt yeir, 1578.

1578. Then the King directit his Commissioners to the Senat, to inhibit thayme to proced in any maner of justice, or to geve out lettres in nayme of the Regent, bot in his Majesties awin nayme; and that fra thyne furth thay sould acknaulege na uther auctoritie bot of his Majestie: Siclyke causit summond the castell of Edinburgh to rander, bot the kepers maid obstacle and intendit to fortesie the same: For upon a day, as they war cum furth at the port of the
toun to have ressavit sum drink and uther vevers, the magistrats stoppit thayme; at the executioun whareof, sum of the townis folkis war hurt and sum slayne, and amang uthers a learnt gentleman callit Mr Richart Lawson was shot with a deidlie hurt. Bot within few dayis tharefter, the castell was randrit to the person of Campsie, be the Kings awin command, and commission; and an inventar was tayne of all the prencelie gudis and jowals tharin per-tenyng to the Kings predecessors, according to an auld inventar. Tharefter the Erle of Atholl was creat Chancellar of Scotland.

In the nixt moneth of Apryle, the Erle of Mortoun began to considder with him self, that he had not done weill of his suddan demissioun; and tharefor he entysit a factioun of the hous of Mar to cum to the castell of Stirling, with force and slight to transport the King from the hands of Alexander Erskin his ordinar and laughfull kepar, to Lochlevin; whare he intendit to have keapit him till the end of his yeiris of perfection, or els for all the dayis of his lyftyme, as he intendit to have keapit his mother afore. And in the meyne tyme he maid his residence thair, as it war for policie, devysing the situation of a fayre gardene with allayis, to remove all suspicion of his consavit treason in that mater. Bot as thay war in executioun of this purpose, it was sumthing nar-rolie espyit that a speciall gentilman of reputation was murdreist amang thayme callit Erskin, wha defendit stoutlie the Kings dure from thair assault, besyd the hurt of many uthers. To conclude, that thair treasonable interpryse was postponit for that tyme, hot Mortons devyce was not devulgat till efter. For remeid wharof,
it was thought expedient that the nobles of the land sould be sent for, to advyse upon the stabilitie and quyetnes of the common-weill, quhilk was performit. The Erle of Argyle was directit from court to talk with the Erle of Morton; and thay came together to Stirling, whare Morton was looinglie ressavit be the King for the first face; and it was then concludit, that noble men sould be chosin to be ordinar of the Kings counsall, wha sould mak thair residence in Edinburgh. Item, That an ordorlie catalogue sould be maid of certayne noble menis naymes; and it was concludit and aggret upon be all thair consents, that foure of thayme successivelie sould remayne within the castell of Stirling, to attend upon the King for preservation of his person; whilk ordor indeid thay exactlie observit. Bot when the tyme came, as it befell the Erle of Mortoun to attend with the rest of the nobilitie deput to be with him and to remayne within the castell, he not onlie observit that prefixit tyme, bot also mair and langer space, whareby not onlie he intendit to usurp upon a new powar, bot also to debar all uthers of the Nobilitie from acces to the young Prince, his awin factioun onlie exceptit, whilk he had all drawin into the castell prevelie for this intent. And before this his usurping tuik effect, it was concludit in the Convention aforetauld, that a Parliament sould be haldin at Edinburgh in the moneth of Junij; and then ilk man departit hayme, and Mortoun amang the rest. Bot before many dayis war spent, he returnit to Stirling castell with strang hand, and thair he remayuit till the appoyntit day of the Parliament. And albeit that Parliament was fensit at the day in Edinburgh,
Mortoun cawsit the King direct his lettres to the nobilitie convenit in Edinburgh to compeir at Stirling, and the Parliament to be haldin thair; whilk thay all simpliciter refusit, fearing sum partiall dealing in Mortoun, wha then possest the King, as I have tauld. And the Erle of Montrose, the Lord Lyndesay, and the Bishop of Orknay, protestit in the castell of Stirling in presence of the King and few nobles thair convenit, that whatsumever articles sould be concludit thair, sould be estenit of na availl, force or effect; and that becaus of the absence of the maist part of the Nobles of Scotland. And for this thair protestation, thay war all thrc committit to preason within that castell be Mortons command: Bot Montrose escaipit and returnit to Edinburgh, with a previe commission of the Kings, importing, that the Chancellor and the rest of his Majesties new chosin counsellors sould with all speid conduce soldiars, and convocat the liegis, for his releif from Mortons bondage. Bot on the contrar, Morton compellit the King to direct his lettres to Edinburgh, to discharge all convocatioun under the payne of treason; bot the proclamation thereof was sa weill payit with bastonads, that nayne came eftter him for performance of the lyk erand: And the Chancellor, on the uther part, cawsit a proclamation to be maid in Edinburgh, declaring sum of Mortons enormiteis, whareof the tenor followis:

"Forsamekle, as it pleasit the Kingis Majestie, upon the tent day of Marche last, to convene the maist part of the Nobilitie and the Estaits, to tak deliberatioun and advyce in all sik cawsis as concernis the gude rewll, policie and quyetnes of this cuntrie, and
maist speciallie for the reformation of sik enormeties and extortions as war committit universallie in the regement of the Erle of Morton, whilks be tyme, throw the manefauld grevis and displeasors of the Nobilitie, wald have been convertit to oppin hostilitie and cevile weare, the verie messingers of a lamentable decay and ruyne to this kyngdome; wharin of gude providence and foresight, it pleasit the Kings Majestie, for the deverting and appeasing of trublis and perturbations appeyring, and to restablish a perfyt love, concord and union amang his haill subjects, to accept and ressave the governement in his awin persoun, and that upon the Erle of Mortons voluntary demissioun of his auctoritie; craving onlie, that in his tender eage and minoritie he mycht be suppleit be the gude advyce, wisdome and experience of an ordinar counsall of the Nobilitie; whilks being laughfullie chosin and sworne of the maist sufficient and maist able for that functioun, thair session and residence was commandit and frelie permittit to be at Edinburgh : In the whilk toun, for ministring of justice to the complaynts of the people, and ordoring the publik effairis of the commonweill, thay abayd, till the Erle of Mortoun, puffit up with ambitioun and invy, and impatient of the prosperous rewll and generall gude ordor that ensewit upon thair diligent cair and vigilant conventioun, be his apostat and subornit instruments, surprysit in playne hostilitie the Kings hous and person; injurioslie displacit his kepar, and commandit his tryne and familie, with uthers his Majesties servants, violentlie to the durris; and all under the pretendit heretable tytill of the yong and innocent Erle of
Mar, be the craft and perverst counsall of his unnaturall kynnis-
men, addrest to that treasoun: The fearefull and dayngerous report
whareof being certefeit to us the Kings chosin counsall, thay re-
sortit at thair possible diligence to Stirling; and to let all occasions
that mycht disturbe the quyet estait of the cuntrie, and to releve
the Kings persoun from forder perrell and hazard, thay permittit
the keaping and administratioun of the Kings hous to the said
Erle of Mar; trusting throw moderation and lenitie to mitigate
all forder attemptats prejudiciall to the Kings Majestie and his
realme: Bot obscuring the ancient fidelitie and reputatioun of thair
hous, to the great regreat of all gude men, thay persist, being
blindit be the detestable and unhappie counsall of thair great ora-
cle the Erle of Morton, wha wald prescryve thayme na stay till
he had drawin thayme headlong in extreme dishonor, and maid
thayme the miserable instruments of thair awin destruction. And
yit he wald pretend him self innocent, and be his absence excusa-
ble of thair sedicious interprysis, geve the progres of his actions
senseyne did not prove him to be the very patron and devyser of
that odious conspiracie. For, from his admission in counsall, and
entres within the Kings howse, wharefa he will not be removable,
he has sa far disordorit all things according to his appetite, sa far
thrallit and subdewit the Kings Majesteis will and pleasure, that
all frie and liberall access, to secret purpose and communicatioun
with his Majestie, is utterlie denyit and refusit unto his hienes
maist loyall and obedient subjects. He hes be his adherents usurpit
aganis the laughfull jurisdictioun of the Kings Majesteis chosin
and laughfull counsell; he hes aganis the Kings proclamatiouns and inviolable edicts, aganis all justice, consuetude and law, redusit and translatit the seat of Parliament and Assemblie of the Estaits, from Edinburgh, the capittall toun of this realme, to the castell and strenth of Stirling, in manifest abrogation and diminution of the libbertie and power of the thrie Estaits, the onlie stowppis and pillers of the Crown: He empreasonit the Erle of Montros and the Lord Lyndesay, for thair laughfull protestations in his empreasonit Parliament: And now, to absolve his haill designe and interpyryse, he has waigeit ane armie at the Kings coist and chayrgeis, to menteyne this his usurpit auctoritie, and to work the utter wrak and exterminion of the Kings maist laughfull and obedient subjects: Wharefore, We the lords of secret counsell, with uthers of the nobilitie, upon these great and weightie respectis movit, and having considderit that the contenuance of thir calameteis can import na thing els bot the ruyne and desolation of this kyngdome, seing that our lang suffering and notorious patience hes bot augmentit his outrageous insolence and presumption, We have sworne and resolvit, all difficulteis postponit, to withstand and resist all sik disorder, extortioun and violence, as under the abusit name and auctoritie of the Kings Majestie salbe exercesit be the Erle of Mortoun, upoun his hienes innocent and obedient subjects; and to spend and hasard to the uttermost of our lyvis, lands and powar, for the Kings Majesteis delyverance and libbertie; whareof we are assurit to ressawe sum day a joyfull and gracious recompance. Bot becaus the succes of a cevile weare is
always is grevous and damageable, throw the lamentable inconv
euents that enswe tharof, We protest before God and men, that
we put our selfis in armure, and do prepare our selfis to defend us,
with greif and displeasure of our mynds; and do maist hartlie de-
syre, that sa great calameteis and misereis as ar lyk to fall out up-
on this cevile weare, mycht be avertit and pacefeit with our onlie
bluiddis, geve it mychth sa pleas God. Bot seing that all our rea-
sonable requeists ar rejectit, and that our adversars will be jugeis
in our cawsis, We protest agayne, that our onlie purpose and in-
tent is, to restore the Kings Majestie unto his former libertie, to
reduce the government of this realme into his awin powar, and
to delyver the kirk of God and commonweill from the tyrannie
and oppression of thayme that ever soght, and yit seikis, the la-
mentable overthow of all religiuon and policie; having nathver re-
garde to our awin prevat commoditie nor gayne in this caus, nor
led be ambitioun, be avarice, nor be any malicious desyre of re-
venge, as knawis the Lord, whais glorie and trewh we seik, to
menteyne the Kingis dignitie and peax, and the tranquillitie of this
realme. Thayrefo, We the chosin counsellors to his Majestie, and
remanent of his hienes nobilitie, heir assembliat at Edinburghh, or-
danis, commandis and chargeis officiers of armes, to pas to the
Mercat croce of all the burrowis of this realme, and thair be oppin
proclamatioun in our Soverayne Lords nayme and auctoritie, com-
mand and chayrge all and sindrie our Soverayne Lords lieges
within the eage of saxtie and saxtene yeris, that thay and everie
ane of thayme prepare and address thayme selfis in weirlyk ma-
ner, with fyftene dayis provisioun, to accompanie us the saidis cho-
sin counsellers and nobilitie, towart the burgh of Stirling, the tent
day of August instant, thair to remayne during the said space, to
obtene the Kingis Majesteis libertie and delyverance, under all
hiest payne and chayrge that efter may follow, with certification
that geve thay failye, thay salbe reput giltie of the Kings thral-
dome and detention,” &c.

And efter the publication heirof, the Chancellor directit commis-
sioners to Sterling, desyring the King to be permittit to repare to
the castell of Edinburgh, according to Mortons first proposition,
when he demittit his office to the King; bot this was refusit be
an answer sent be William Lord Ruthven: In respect whareof
the Chancellor sortit suddanlie furth of Edinburgh with his for-
ces, and came to the Falkirk. The Erle of Morton and his faction
sortit from Sterling to the Torwode. The men on ather partie,
horsemen and futemen, war arrayit in battell, trumpet, drum, and
all uther bellicous instruments sounding, and the parteis approch-
ing fast to uther. Bot be the great, frequent and suddan interces-
sioun of the ambassador of Ingland, and the Lord Lyndesay, thair
meating was stayit at that tyme, besyde many menis expectation:
For the forces on the Chancellor syde war great, and of the fynest
men in all Scotland, and he was best lykit of the greatest and
manyest nobles of the land; sa that it was generallie thocht thay
sould not have departit the feyld without furious invasion of their enemies, becaus of thair bent willis. Tharefter the
King cawsit put certayne articles in forme for their better con-
corde, whareunto bayth the parteis agreit, the tenor wharof followis.

"First, that all hostelitie sall without delay ceis, and all forces be dissolvit, saving sum bands of horsemen alreddie retenit upoun our chayrgeis, wha salbe onlie employit for the quyetnes of our bordors and uthers oure effairis, and not aganis the Lords presentlie convenit at Falkirk, or any of thair adherents in this lait actioun.

And forsamekle as we understand and ar thruchlie persuadit, that the Lords convenit with the Chancellor tuik armes onlie for the tender affectioun that thay bure to us, We allow and acceptis of the same sen the tent day of Junij last bypast, as gude service done.

We will, that the Erle of Argyle sall remayne with oure counsall, and within our castell of Sterling, with the lyk nomber as uther noble men ar logit tharin, saving the Erle of Mar, great Capitan thareof, and that the Erle of Atholl sall have the lyk acces.

We will also, that the Erle of Montrose and the Lord Lyndesay salbe addit to our counsall, and another thrid person to be nominat when we think tyme; and we will forder have uther eight noble men addit to our counsall be advyce of the Queyne of Inglaud, that be thair advyce betuix and the first day of Maj nixt to cum, we may tak ordor for reconciliatioun of our nobilitie.

Item, That the present kepers and captens of Edinburgh and Dumbarten castels sall enjoy their offecis to that day.

Item, That the Erle of Angus sall renonce his office of Lieuten-
entrie, and in case any preasoners, horsis or armure be tayne at this meeting, that thay be all restorit."

1579. In the moneth of Aprile in the nixt yeir, the nobles of Scotland convent to the King at Sterling, with the Lord Chancellor and the Erle of Mortoun, and thair a dissimulat ordor was put to matters: And during thair remayning, the Erle of Mar (wha, as I tauld you afore, was suppost for Mortoun in the conspiracie foir-said) maid the bancat to the haill nombir; at the whilk tyme, whither be advyce of Mortoun, or be the auld Countes of Mar, it is uncertayne, sik mightie poyson was gevin to the Lord Chancellor, that upon the fourt day efter that bancat, he departit this lyff, to the great displeasure of all the gude subjects of Scotland. He was bured in the Collegiall cheif kirk of Edinburgh, the 8 day of Julij, with great solemnitie and lamentation. And howsone that Mortoun had obtenit this far victorie, he fearit lest the rest of the Chancellors factioun sould have broght the Hamiltons in court, whome he had sa uncourteslie handlit afore, and that the yong King now cuming to louse libbertie, sould delyte in new faces and new counsell, wha sould have respect to the Queyne of Scotland and hir caus. He thoght gude to prevene occasioun and tyme in this poyn; and tharefore he sollicite the Erle of Mar and sum uthers of his freynds to suborne the King, that the Lords of the hous of Hamiltoun ar, and hes bene, his pernicious enemeis, wha had slayne tua of his Regents before tyme, and wha had not obtenit pardon as yit for the same: And tharefore, it was conve-
nient for the Kings honor, that their chief Lords should be brought in to justice, to suffer for their demerits, and this would be an occasion for the King to be renownit for all his days. When this motioun was maid to the King, he not knowing ather what he did or how he did, he willinglie assentit, as it becumis of all effairis of youth for the moste part. So that Mortoun, to performe his intentioun newlie consavit, did prevelie conduce sum soldiours; as also, he assemblit a great nomber of his freynds for his convoy; and with cannons and uther fensible weapons, he addrest him to the way. The cheif in this commissioun was Archebald Erle of Angus; whome Mortoun as a second convoyit to that his devysit tragedie. Lord Johne Hamiltoun and Lord Clawd hering of sik pernicious preparatives led aganis thayme, be verie short adverteisment, thay escapit bayth suddanlie and prevelie. Lord Johne past throw all Ingland on fute quyetlie, accumpaneit with a servant onlie, and tharefra to France; whare he came to the toune of Paris, and was courteslie ressavit and harboreit be the reverend father James Archebishop of Glasgow, Ambassador for Queyne Marie in France. Lord Clawd lurkit a whyle in Scotland; and tharefter being diligentie inquyrit upon, he past in Ingland, whare he was resset, first be gentillmen of Northumberland, and last of all be the Queyne. Within few moneths, Lord Johne returnit in Ingland, be permissioun and oversight of the Queyne, wharin he remanit to the yeir of God 1585, that he returnit in Scotland, in sik maner and forme, as ye sall heir in the awin place. The Erle of Angus assaigeit the castell of
Hamiltoun: The kepers randrit thayme selfis in the Kings will; bot Mortoun causit thayme to be broght bund to Sterling, where Arthur Hamiltoun of Myrretoun, thair capten, was hangit. The castell of Draffan was also wyn from the Hamiltons. The Dutches of Chattellarault, and Lord James Erle of Arrane, war transportit to the palice of Lithgow, and tharin put captevis under custodie of Capten Lambie, a capitall enemie and a tyran aganis all Hamiltouns. The rest of the gentilmen of Hamiltons war compellit to answer as law wald. They came to Edinburgh, and payit great sowmes of money for pardoun of sik crymes as ather actuallie thay had done, or that could be allegeit aganis thayme. Therefter the uther tua cheif baneist Lords war summonit to compeir before the King and secret counsall, under the payne of rebelliou : bot as the invasioun was unjust and unlaughfull, sa was this warnyng out of season, when thay war out of the cuntrie; and for all that ye sall heir mair, how thair saikles eldest brother was also handlit.

In the moneth of Junij, the Queyne of Scotland, to congratulat the libertie of hir sone, and that in respect of hir awin strait keaping, directit ane of hir secretareis in Scotland with lettres to his Majestie, the superscriptioun whareof was in these wordis, "To our looving sone James Prence of Scotland:" He broght with him also certayne jewels and uther ornaments to his bodie: Bot becaus, be the lettres, he was not intitulat King, the counsall for the tyme wald nather suffer the lettres to be opnit, nor the giftis to be ressavit ; and thairfore he was demittit to returne bak as he came.
I have rehearsed divers sorts of invy that Mortoun had sustenit afore; and besydis thayme all, thair was a poetical malice in hand; for tua poets of Edinburgh, remarking sum of his sinistrous dealing, did publis the same to the people, be a famous libell written aganis him; and Mortoun hearing of this, causit the men be brought to Stirling, wher they wer convict for sclandring ane of the Kings counsellers, and war thair baith hangit. The names of the men were William Turnbull scoolemaister in Edin-burgh, and William Scott notar. Thay war baith weill beloved of the comon people for thair comon offices.

And albeit be this forme of baneishment that was usit aganis the Hamiltouns, and be the incarceratioun of thair eldest brother, Mortoun estemit himself to leve in securitie from the daynger of any great enemieis in Scotland, it pleasit some wyse foreseeing men to considder of the waik estate of the King, destitute of sa mony noble freynds, what be the violent death of his father, of his grandfather, and the violent death of his chancellor, to call bak in Scotland a gentilman in France, wha was descendit of the auld blude of the noble hous of Lennox, callit Aymie Steward, Seigneur Daubeignie. This motion was communicat to the Queyne of Scotland, and to the Duc of Guyse in France, and was thoght gude. The gentilman gat his instructions in France how to behave himself, and to congratulat the young Kings entrie to his kingdome, in sik sort as he war not to remayne, bot to returne hayme within short space to his awin native cuntrie of France. And when he was cum in Scotland in the moneth of September, and had arry-
vit at Leith, and was honorablie ressavit be the Magistrats of Edinburgh, he was immediatlie convoyit to Stirling; whare, without any difficultie, he obtenit blyth presence and sik gude countenence of the King, that in short tyme he was sa preferrit in favor with the young King, that he obtenit large revenews, baith spirituall and temporall. And the King tharefter was sa preparit and haistit, that before the end of that moneth, he addrest himsellf to his capitall toune of Edinburgh, to mak the first entrie to his kyngdome thair, as the first parliament toun of his cuntrie, wher all noblis and prelatis do resort for reverence of the College of Justice that residis ther; in the quhilk he was ressavit with great magnificence on this maner.

At the Wast Port of Edinburgh, he was ressavit be the Magistrats of the toun under a pompous payle of purple velvet. That port presentit unto him the wisdome of Solomon, as it is written in the thrid chapter of the first buik of the Kings: That is to say King Solomon was representit with the tua wemen that contendit for the young chylde. This done, they presented unto the King, the sworde for the one hand, and the scepter for the uther. And as he maid forder progres within the toun, in the streit that ascends to the castell, thair is an ancient port, at the whilk hang a curious globe, that opnit artificiallie as the King came by, wharin was a young boy that descendit craftelie, presenting the keyis of the toun to his Majestie, that war all maid of fyne massie sylver; and thais war presentlie ressavit be ane of his honorable counsall at his awin command. During this space, Dame Music and hir
scollars exeresit hir art with great melodie. Then in his dissemination, as he came forrent the hous of Justice, thair shew thayme selfis unto him, foure gallant vertewous ladeys; to wit, Peax, Justice, Plentie, and Policie; and ather of thayme had an oraison to his Majestie. Tharefter, as he came towart the cheif collegiall kirk, thare Dame Religion shew hirself, desyring his presence, whilk he then obeyit be entring the kirk; whare the cheif preacher for that tyme maid a notable exhortation unto him, for the embracing of Religion and all hir cardinall vertewis, and of all uther morall vertewis. Tharefter, he came furth and maid progres to the Mercat Croce, whare he beheld Bacchus with his magnifik liberalitie and plentie, distributing of his liquor to all passingers and behalders, in sik apperance as was pleasant to see. A litill beneth is a mercat place of salt, wharupon was payntit the genealogie of the Kings of Scotland, and a number of trumpets sounding melodioslie, and crying with loud voyce, Wealfayre to the King. At the east port was erectit the conjunctioun of the planets, as thay war in thair degreis and places the tyme of his Majesteis happie nativitie, and the same vivelie representit be the assistance of King Ptolomé: And withall, the hail streits war spred with flowres; and the forehowsis of the streits, be the whilks the King passit, war all hung with magnifik tapestrie, with payntit historeis, and with the effegeis of noble men and wemen: And thus he past owt of the toun of Edinburgh to his palice of Halyruidhous.

So thir pleasant sightis being endit, a Parliament was haldin in Edinburgh, whare the tua cheif Lords of the Hamiltons war for-
faltit, with many uther gentilmen of thair clan, and thair lands and rents war disponit to thair ennemeis. As alsua, all thais wha war uther doers or foreknawers of the slawghter of the Erlis of Murray or Lennox, Regents, war commandit to remove from the King, be the space of sax mylis, under the payne of death. And forder, Monsieur Daubignie was creat Erle of Lennox and Abbot of Arbrothe: The Bishop of Caithnes was creat Erle of Marshe and Lord of Dumbar.

1580. In the beginnyng of the nixt yeir, the King maid his progres be all the capitall burrowis of this realme; and during all that yeir of the Kings new entrance and acceptation of his kyngdome, thair was na thing bot great quyetnes and peax; saving onlie of sum small hostelitie that fell out betuix William Lord Ruthven and Lawrence Lord Oliphant, with sum small slaughter, whilk was sone appeasit. Bot before that yeir was perfytlie endit, sum men conferrit thair opinions togither for exterminion of Morton, and to accomplis all former invy consavit aganis him. The chief of this purpose was the Erle of Gowrie and sum uthers of that rank. For upon the last day of December, as he then sat in counsall, he was accusit be ane Capten James Stewart of heigh treason and foreknawlege of the Kings murthour, whareunto he ansuerit thus: "Forsamekle as it is not unknawin to your Majestie, and to the honorable Lords now convenit, what thankfull and gude service I have done to the Croun sen your Majesties coronatioun, and have perseverit tharinto to this day, and have bene a severe persecutor
againis all the committers of this fact whilk this day is layd to my charge, I wonder upon what occasion or probabilitie this accusation is now movit againis me, wha am innocent of the same. Bot to the effect, that na kind of suspicion or evill opinion sould be conceavit on my part, I am presentlie reddie to geve a compt for this and all uther things that may be layd to my charge, ather before the Lords heir present, or before any uther Juge that it sail pleas your Majestie to appoynit." Capten James sitting all this whyle on his kneyis, ansuerit, that not onlie it peteit him to se sik a corruptit member as Mortoun was to be upon his Majesteis previe counsell, bot also he was greavit that thair was another of that same faction and name in the College of Justice, als culpable of this odious cryme of treasoun as Morton was, wha was Mr Archibald Dowglas. Tharefter the parteis war removit, and the counsell presentlie decernit Mortoun to be put in captivitie, to be keapit thair till he war tryit; and directit furth certayne courteors for that tyme prevelie, to apprehend Mr Archibald Dowglas, wha was then resident with his lady at the castle of Morehame. Bot he was premoneist be the diligence of a gentilman callit George Dowglas of Langnodrie younger, sa that he was escapit before that the explorators could attene to the hous, and sa soght his refuge in Ingland.

Morton, upon the thrid day tharefter, was empreasonit in the castell of Edinburgh; wharin he remaynit a few dayis, till he was transportit to the castell of Dumbarten, whilk was then keapit be the new Erle of Lennox, and his deput Sir William Stewart of
Traquair Knycht, where he was straitlie keapit till the latter end of Maij of the nixt yeir, that he was transportit to Edinburgh; and upon the first day of Junii, was accusit of dyvers poynitis, and naymelie, that he foreknew King Henreis murther; whareof he was convict, and condemnit to be beheadit; whilk was performit upon the second day of Junij, in sik sort that his heid was cut off and affixt upon the maist eminent part of the Tolbuyth of Edinburgh. In this meyne tyme, the Erle of Angus and dyvers of his speciall freynuds and assisters war baneist Scotland.

Now have ye hard at lenth alsweill the progres of Mortons lyfe as of his tragicall end, whilk is for the maist part fatall in Scotland to men that ar in heigh degrie; becaus nather ar the nobles haldin under sik obedience as becumis, nather is thair educatioun sa gude as is convenient for thair birth; bot ar for the maist part permittit be thair tutors to leve a libertine lyfe in thair yowth, whareby thay becum inconstant and variable in thair eage, and thais be tua great impediments to solide wisdome.

And howsone the Erle of Morton was first accusit, it pleasit the counsall for that tyme to releve Lord Robert Erle of Orknay from captevitie owt of the castell of Edinburgh, notwithstanding of the great caus that he was in suspicion of, as is afore rehearsit: for indeid the said Erle wald have gevin layrge compositions to Morton to have bene fred, and mair nor all that, he offerit his eldest sone in pledge for his relief, to have been marcit to any kynniswoman of Mortons, gratis, without any tocher; bot nayne of thir tua offeris war acceptit at that tyme.
The Queyne of Ingland persaving the effairis of Scotland to be sa brukle and unstable, she first sent in Mr Randoll hir ambassador, desyring the Erle of Lennox to be expellit from Scotland; and secondlie, the league betuixt Scotland and France to be dissolvit; thridlie, to restore Morton, Angus, and thair freynds, to thair fame and wontit libertie, as also to restore the Hamiltons, conforme to the Act of Pacification; and to conclude, desyrin to gratefie the appoyntment and ancient peax concludit of before betuix Scotland and Ingland. Thir articles being reasonit in the counsall, it was fund that nayne of thayme was worthie of ane an- suer or acceptatioun, saving onlie the last, whilk was grantit unto, and the rest war refusit simpliciter. Secondlie, she had preparit a number of men convenit at Berwick, and in Northumberland, under the conduct of the Erle of Huntingtoun and the Lord Hunnysdayne, to have entrit Scotland with strang hand, for the releif of Morton, and pacefeing the estait of the cuntrie to thair awin hartis desyre. Bot the King, with advyce of his counsall, and a great confluence of the Nobilitie convenit in Edinburgh, conducit a number of soldiours, horsemen and futemen, in sik number, bravetie, and bent mynds to resist that imminent force of Ingland, that be the adverteisment of the ambassador in his returne, the armie of Ingland scaillit, and came na further for that tyme. And tharefter, to the end the King sould seme to do na thing unadvysitlie in that purpose, he directit Sir John Seytoun, his ambassador towart Ingland, to demand of the Queyne, whether she was myndit to keap the peax or to brek it. Bot when he came to
Berwick, he was detend thair for a season, till the Queyne sould send worde, and he was admittit na further; for what respect it was done ye may easilie juge. Tharefter, Captain James Stewart was constitute tutor of Arran.

1581. In the moneth of Marche, Monsieur la Croc was directit ambassador in Scotland from the King of France to desyre the King to work sumthing for his mother Queyne Mareis libbertie; bot this petition of his being exposit to the counsall, it was thought be the pluralitie of thair voittis, to be prejudicall to the Kings royall estait, and therefore na mair was deliberat in that purpose at na tyme tharefter; and indeid it hes not bene the custume of England to let lowse any noble gryp that thay have had of Scotland, at any tyme heirtofore, without weghtie cawsis, tending alwayis to thair awin profet; as may be collectit be the unlaughfull detention of King James the First of Scotland for the space of aughtene yeris.

During the baneisment of Archibald Erle of Angus, efter the beheading of Morton, he maid dyvers incursions in Scotland; for he entrit with fyre and sworde at the castell of Langholme, and tuik the Capten tharof preasoner, whome he led captive in England. He brynt dyvers villages pertenyng to the Lord Maxwell, and led away great pryse of guddis and cattell. Tharefter a parliament was haldin in the moneth of October, wharat the Erle of Angus was foresaltit: Lord Robert Stewart was creat Erle of Orknay; Captain James Stewart was creat Erle of Arran; William
Lord Ruthven was creat Erle of Gowrie; and Johne Lord Maxwell was creat Erle of Mortoun. Bot a litill before this Parliament the Erle of Lennox was creat Duc of Lennox, and was publiklie so proclamit be heraldis, commanding all the Kings subjects so to esteme of him in all tyme cuming.

Capten James Stewart being thus first creat tutor to the Erle of Arran, was nawayis contentit with this obscure commoditie, unles he war promovit to heigher honors, as ye have hard. Tharefter he maid himself familiar with the [wyff of the Erle] of Marshe, wha was great oncle to the King; wharby he obtenit sik favour, that she was quicklie gottin with chylde, and to cullor this adulterous fact, a proces of divorce was intendit be hir aganis hir laughfull noble husband, for impotencie of his person; and this was sa cleirlie provin, that separation was decernit betuix thais tua persons, and the new maid Erle of Arran and she war conjonit in mariage togither. Then he being promovit to the honors of the Erle of Arran, whilk aganis all law and justice was grantit unto him, althoght the laughfull Erle was never declarit culpable of any notorious fact committit aganis the person of the Prince, or the commonweill; he rewlit and counsellit the King, as ye sall heir. In the meyne tyme, peax and concord was maid in Ingland, (in respect of thair common miserie and exile,) betuix the noble men of Hamiltoun and Dowglassis. At the end of this Parliament sum debait fell out betuix the Erle of Arran and the Duc of Lennox; (this Erle was of a proud and arrogant mynd, and thoght na man to be his equall;) for at the entrie of the palice, as Sir John Sey-

2 A
toun, wha was then ane of the Kings maisters of his stable, was passing a litill before, the Erle straik his horse on the face, and so he movit debait; bot the mater was sone pacefeit, and the Duc was electit Capten of the Kingis Garde. On the nixt day of the Parliament, the Erle had placit sum folkis in the Kings palice besydis the knawlege of the Duc, whilk commovit him sa greatlie at the Erle, that the Erle was deliberat to have slayne him, geve he could have obtenit his intent. And it was then constantlie estemnit that the Duc travellit to corrup the yong Kings mynd from the estableist religioun; and it was then thoght that the Erle was spurrit a litill to this purpose be sum of the Ecclesiasticall sort; wharefore the Duc came not to the Parliament that day; and this doing commovit the King in sik sort, that he and the Duc removit to Dalkeyth, and the Erle was commandit be the King to absent himself. Bot when the Erle persavit himself to be so far disgracit, he travellit be mediat persons to mak satisfactioun for his proud attemptat, and this was acceptit sa that sik peax and concord was then maid betuix thir tua nobles, that was never brokin heirefter; whareat the ministrie consavit sik hatred aganis thayme bayth that could never tharefter be quenshit.

1582. At the beginynning of the nixt yeir, becaus the politic effairis war at rest, it pleasit the members of court to geve eare to cer-tayne informations maid aganis a new erectit societie of ministers, callit, The Presbiterie; sa that thair moderators war summonit to compeir before the King and counsall, to produce the buikis of thair
proceedings, to be sene and considderit; whilk was the caus of sik a great divisoun and uprore, that so devydit bayth the spirituall and temporall estaits, as ather of thayme haittit uthers deidlie, as ye sall heir in the awin place.

In respect of consanguinitie betuix the King and the Duc of Guyse, and that he delytit in ryding and hunting, thair war sum fyne horsis sent from France to his Majestie, as Princes do use for the moste part to congratulat ane another, togither with gun poul-
der and bullets for his housis of streuth, whilk the King thank-
fullie ressavit. Bot the ministers of Edinburgh war havelie off-
fendit tharewith, and not onlie thay for this caus, bot many uthers also; and the preachers in particular war commovit aganis the election and nomination of Mr Robert Montgomerie to be Archebishop of Glasgow, whilk thay utterit in oppin audiences, for the whilk caus sum of thayme war baneist the cuntrie; and a certayne mi-

Amang many honors that the Duc of Lennox ressavit, and was promovit unto be great rents, thair was ane amang the rest prejudicall to his estait, for he was promovit to be great Chalmerlan of Scotland. Bot he considderit litill that the mair men of honor be promovit, ather be thair awin procurement, or be intysement of thair counsallors, thay are the mair neir to a great fall; and as invy is the great maister of popular headdis, and be his office he had sik commission to try the inferior estait of the people, whilk
for the maist part is of greater nomber, and pure, and may the
less suffer any kind of puneisment in body and gudis; and he be-
ing myndit to execute his office with all spedie regour, this was a
great caus of invy consavit aganis him amang many uthers. Be-
syde all this, the ministrie, as I tauld you afore, had consavit an
opinion, that he was a seducer of the King from the estableist re-
ligioun; and the Nobilitie thoght that his great credence and pro-
motion with the King at court was sa prejudiciall to thair estait,
that as thay have been extraordinar correctors of Prencis enormi-
teis in Scotland, rather for advancement of thair awin particular
than for any gude zeale that thay bure to the commonweill; the
Nobilitie and kirkmen concurrit in sik sort togither, that the mi-
ners first began afore hand to shaw the yowth of the King to
thair auditors, abusit be the societie of insolent and godles stray-
gers: Secondlie, that thais same strayngers war unworthelie pro-
motit to digneteis above thair capacitieis and mereits, and thareby
licklie to scurge the poore, whilk has bene an odious thing in all
commonwealthis heitrofore: Bot as God in tyme bygane had
puneist tyrannous people to thair shayme and confusioun, and
had disapoyntit all thair intentions, sa thay doubtit not now of
his wontit mercie, bot that he wald execut the lyke in these dayn-
gerous dayis.

Heirwithall, certayne unquyet people of the Nobilitie war still
devysing thair machinations aganis the young King, and the new
Duc of Lennox, and the new Erle of Arran, how thay mycht
shift thir thre from uthers severallie. In the meyne tyme, Lord
Francis Erle Bothuell returnit from France in Scotland, and past to the King in Sanct Johnistoun, whare his Majestie was then making residence with the Erle of Gowrie, as traynit thither expresslie for the purpose aforetauld. The Duc and Erle war then quyet in Dalkeyth, attending the dyet of a prefixt day to hald the chalmerland court: whareof the Erle of Gowrie, the Erle of Mar, the Master of Glammis, the young Lord Oliphant, the Laird of Lochleven, the Laird of Cleisch, the Laird of Eister Weymes, the Justice-Clerk Bellenden, the Lord Boyd, the Lord Lyndesay, the Abbot of Dumfermeling, secretar, the Abbot of Camskynneth, the Abbot of Dryburgh, the Abbot of Paislay, the Prior of Pettinweme, and the Constable of Dundé, with thair compleces war sa weill foresene, that deliberatlie thay assemblit in armes within the province of Stratherne, to the nomber of a thousand men or thareby, and convoyit the King perforce (at his owtcuming from St Johnistoun,) to the castell of Ruthven; wharin thay detenit him without any remonstrance wharefore, be the space of sax dayis; and this was done upon the 23 day of August, 1582. They pat all the gentilmen of his garde violentlie fra him. And howsone the rumor of this attemptat was divulgat in the cuntrie, the Erle of Arran addrest himself with a small chosin cunpany to have relevit his Prince, and as he is cum nar to Dupleyne, he was suddanlie apprehendit, and put in custodie within that castell, and his armure tayne from him; his brother William Stewart evill woundit, and all thair cunpany ather hurt or spulyeit. And the King persaving this strait dealing of thairs, he was compellit throw
greif of mynd to utter some injurious words aganis thame; bot be thair craft thay appeasit him sa, that thay cawsit him assent to a Proclamationoun, whilk was devulgat to the people, letting thayme to understand, that it was the Kings pleasure to remayne in Stratherne for a certayne tyme, and that none of his liegis sould con-save in mynd that he was detenit captive, under the Payne of death, and this was done to cullor thair pretence. Bot when the King desyrit to repayre to Edinburgh, thay tald him flatlie that it was not convenient for him to pas thair, where the great ennemie to the Commonwealth was then resident, to wit, his new erectit Duc of Lennox; and tharefore, geve he pleasit, thay sould convoy him to Stirling (whilk is a hald occupyit be ane of thair confederats,) where he sould remayne sa lang as he list. At this offer he was litill content, and dissassentit tharunto with tearis, bot he pravailit na thing. When he was cum to Stirling, he desyrit libertie as afore to curn to Edinburgh, and that was agayne refusit. In the meyne tyme, the Duc of Lennox directit sum Lords to the King to knaw his mynd, but all access was refusit, and all previe talking was denyit: At last thay war introducit in oppin counsall, and thair the King cryit owt in presens of thayme all, That he was captive, and willit the Lords that war directit frem the Duc to caus devulgat his captivitie in Edinburgh, whilk thay promiseit to do. The factioners persaving that, sent adverteisment to the Duc be his awin Commissioners, that unles he sould peceablie and with expeditioun, reteir from Scotland, thay sould be avengeit upon him, and caus him reteir perforce. When the Duc had ressavit this an-
suer, he was verie effrayit, and be counsell of freynds, he retirit to the castell of Dumbarten, of purpose to have lurkit thair a cer-
tayne space, till the factioners sould be of another mynd. Bot thay diligentit sa thair turnes, that thay sent chargeis unto him in the Kings nayme to reteir furth of the cuntrie, under the payne of treason; and he persaving na uther remeid bot all extreyme regor, demandit the Kings pasport to mak vayage throw Ingland; and this thay grantit unto with all thair hartis; and sa was he dispashit from Scotland without sycht or gude nycht of the King, nather was the King any wayis permittit to se him. Bot how the King recompancit that regorous dealing of thairs, ye sall heir. And efter that he was departit to Ingland, and had ressavit sic dissimulat intertenement at court as it pleasit thayme to bestow upon him, he past in France, and all this vayage was with ex-
treme melancholie, whilk possest him in sik heigh forme thair, that he departit this lyf at Pareis in France, within few days ef-
ter his arryvall. Thus the young King so handlit, was effrayit, and was deliberat to yeald to tyme. And als he was constraynit be thayme to yeild to all thair willis, he desyrit that thay wald grant him libbertie of hunting; for he perswadit thayme, that bayth he lykit of thayme selfis and of thair proceedings, and tharefore dissimulatlie promeist, that he sould not reteir him self furth of thair societie, and so semit to neglect his hie wraith conceavit aganis thayme whill he might do better.

And howsone the King was perfytlie informit of his death, he was sorie in mynd, and without all quyetnes in spreit, till he
sould se sum of his posteritie, to posses him in his fathers honors and rents; and therefore with all diligence he directit Patrik Master of Gray to France for the Duc of Lennox, his eldest sone, callit Lodovic, wha convoyit him saiflie in Scotland upon the 13 day of November, 1583. He was honorablie convoyit from Leyth to Kinneill be thre Erlis, Huntlie, Crawfurde, and Montrose, and the King ressavit him and imbracit him verie thankfullie. He was then of the eage of threttene yearis, and becaus of the imperfectioun of his yearis, the King constitute the Erle of Montrose to be administrator and tutor unto him. Nixt, he sent for tua of this young Duc of Lennoxis sisteris; the eldest he cawsit be mareit to the Erle of Huntlie, and the second to the Erle of Mar; and all this was done in commemoratiouii of the singular gudewill and favor that he bure to thair father.

Thir factious Lords having thus possesst the King, and the preachers of the cuurtrie allowing of it publiklie in thair sermons, as a gude and godlie wark, thay thoght expedient to corroborat thayme selfis and thair actions be the assistance of Ingland; and thus thay directit thair message prevelie unto the Queyne of Ingland, willing hir to send in sum ambassador to de-syre the King to allow of thair fact, and to restore Archibald Erle of Angus; whilk she did with all expeditioun, be sending in Mr Carie and Mr Bowes for this effect. And the King being then in bands, was forcit to grant to all petitions, whilk tharefter was deir coft. The Erle of Gowrie Prencis of this conspiracie, althoght he had bene the instrument of the wrak of Mortoun, yit he ceissit not
day and nycht to travell with the King for the restoring of Angus; sa that be his diligence, and procurement of the ambassadors, the Erle of Angusis pardon was proclamit the first day of October. Bot how lang he deservit that, ye sall heir.

Howsone this forme of proceeding was notefeit in France, the King, be earnist procurement of the Duc of Guyse, (a neir kynnismen to our King,) directit double ambassadors in Scotland. Monsieur de la Mot Fenelom knycht of the ordor of St Esprit, was sent be land throw Ingland; Monsieur Meneville the uther ambassador, was directit be sea. Thay came bayth in Scotland in the moneth of Januar of the nixt yeir, and upon the 23 of that moneth thay gat presens of the King at his palice of Halyruidhous, with cheirfull and blyth countenance of his Majestie. Thair oppin negociatioun was to this effect.

First, to knaw geve the Kings persoun war in any kynd of daynger, and geve he war impeshit of his libbertie, and utherwayis gairdit then he wont to be, or prejugeit in his soverayne auctoritie: and geve sa be, that the ambassadors sould travell that he may frelie command in his awin effairis, and in the effairis of his realme and subjectis, as he was wont to do: and that his Nobilitie and thre estaits of his realme may have frie acces unto his Majestie, notwithstanding the feir and suspicioun thay tak of any gairdis of men of weare now about his person.

Item, the Nobilitie being convenit and the thre estaits, That thay sall desyre the restableisment of maters put owt of ordor in the commonweill, or that ar any way alterit from thair auld esta-bleist estaith.
Item, To inquyre of the King, how he is contentit with the persons of estait that now possessis his person; and in cace thair be any cauasis of divisoun, that the ambassadors sall travell to aggree thame, to mak concord and unitie amangis thayme, and that Monsieur Menevile sall not depart from Scotland till he have maid perfyt agrement betuix the thrie estaits.

Item, Geve any subjects have misbehavit thayme selfis unto the King thair Soverayne Lord and Prence, that thay sall requyre the King to forget the same; and in the meyne tyme, to exhort thais disobedient subjects to have respect unto thair dewtie, and to geve obedience unto thair King in tyme cuming.

And geve the King sall confes him self to be straittit and constrained, ather in his bodie, auctoritie, libbertie, or dispositioun of his person, besyd his accustumat use, that the ambassadors tak paynis to employ thair credeit, in nayme of the King of France, towart the Nobilitie and subjects of his realme, for the restoring thareof, and speciallie of sik Nobilitie as best his Majestie dois lyk of.

Item, That they sall assure the King of Scotland, and the thrie estaits of his Realme, that the King of France is deliberat to keep and observe the ancient band and league of alliance contractit betuix France and Scotland; and, therefore, to requyre and requiest the King of Scotland, his Nobilitie, and thre estaits, to persevere in the auld kynd of amitie and love whilk hes bene heritofore betuix the tua realmes.

In lykmanner, becaus the King of France dois perfytlie under-
stand in what respect the King of Scotland did keap the Duc of Lennox in his service; therefore, Monsieur de la Mot hes charge and command to beseik his hienes, that the said Duc may remayne in his cumpany for contentment of his Majestie, in hoip that he salbe an instrument to caus the said league be observit betuix the tua realms, that thareby he may becum a faythfull subject to thayme bothe. And geve he may not be permittit to remayne without suspicioun that the commonweill salbe alterit from the tranquillitie thareof, at the least he may be permittit to reteir himself to his awin housis in Scotland, for surenes of his persone; or geve it sall pleas him to returne in France, that with all surenes he may be convojit.

Item, To requyre the King of Scotland that it may pleas him to caus the difficulteis be removit from the coste of Scotland, raisit to the intent that the naturall Frensh men may not traffecque as thay war wont to do.

Item, That na purpose of infamie nor unreverent termes of preachers in Scotland be spokin aganis the King of France, evin as in France na thing is spokin of the King of Scotland bot to his great honor, dignitie and advancement.

The King ressavit thir articlis be his Secretarie, to be advysit upon be his counsall and estaits. Bot althoght bayth the Ambassadors maid earnist instance with the King, that the estaits of the cuntrie sould be convenit, the usurpit counsall that still held him captive impeschip the same, and the preachers of Edinburgh in the meyne tyme sa mockit and bakbytit thais ambassadors, that
greavit the ane and irkit the uther; for Monsieur la Mot was callit be thayme the ambassador of a bludie murtherer, and bure the bage of the antechrist, (whilk was the croce upon his showlder;) and the uther, becaus he had a preist in his cumpany, was not on-lie evill spokin of, bot thair was great preparatioun maid be perturbers of the estait, to have assailyeit his logeing and takin the preist furth perforce; bot he prevenit thair intent be assistance of George Lord Seytoun, wha sent sum gentilmen to garde him, as thay did bayth nycht and day sa lang as he remaynit. Bot in the meyne tyme it is to be notit, that thair was sik aggreement betuix thir rebellious Lords of Scotland and the counsell of Ingland, that Monsieur la Mot was not permittit to cum from London, till sure advertiseisment was had thair, that the Duc of Lennox was entrit in Ingland. The marchands of Edinburgh war commandit be the King to mak gude treitment, and geve gude countenance to the ambassadors, as I sail shortlie schaw. Monsieur la Mot being auld, was wearie of this cauld cuntrie in short space, and tharefore he was earnest with the King to have his dispatche; bot in end was compellit to accept of sik as sould best pleas the usurpit counsell to bestow upon him; for he was never permittit to talk with the King secretlie, and tharefore he abaid the shorter; and upon the verie last day of his departure from Edinburgh, bayth the ambassadors war bancattit be the Magistrats of that toun; whareat the preachors tuik sik indignatioun, that they maid thre severall sermons that day, begynnand the verie hour of the bancat, whilkis continewit salang as the bancat endurit, crying owt in
their allegoreis all evill, sclanderous and injurious words that could be spokin aganis the King of France, aganis the Duc of Guyse, and aganis the Magistrats of Edinburgh for geving of the feast.

The uther ambassador abaid a certayne space etter, and travel-lit secreitlie with the King, to caus him assure himself of a certayne number of the Nobilitie, and to reteir him owt of the company of thayme wha held him in captevitie, and that be the reddiest and best way he might; as also that he sould call upon thais men, of whome he had gude hoip, that be thair counsell and ayd he mycht punéis the foirsaidis rebellious persons, and this was wroght verie craftelie be the King: For the lords gave sik perpetuall attendance upon him, and he never wald seme to escape from thayme, bot still behavit himself with the best countenance he might, to remove all suspicioun from thair myndis that could be consavit aganis him. Besyde all this, he had frequent fayre talking with the Ambassador of Ingland; till in end, etter he had thus spent lang tyme in thair societie at Halyruidhous, he desyrit that thay wald permit him to pas to Falkland, for chayngeing of aere and hunting, whilk thay permittit, bot still thay awaititt on him with trowppis of horsemen in great nomber; and he persaving that he was still sa inclosit be thayme, he awaittit a secreit tyme upon a day when he saw thayme maist quyet, and with cumpany of a chamber servant, he stall from thayme at a bak syde, and rayde with extreme diligence to the castell of Sanctandrois; wharin he
remanit in great secrecie, till sic Nobles of the land cam to him in the moneth of Junii 1583, as he had writtin for, with thair forces: And in the meyne tyme he directit furth his Proclamations in the cuntrie, commanding that na Erle sould repayre to his presens with a greater cumpany nor sax men, a Lord with foure men, and a Baron with tua men; as also that nane of these sall cum in his presence without speciall licence had and obtenit thareto, and that under the Payne of treason. At this proceding of the Kings, the Lords were heighlie effrayit; and the Erle of Gowrie persaving that maters war gone astray, and that the King wald remember his treatment of the last yeir, he deliberat to prevene the inconvenient geve it war possible; and therefor he desyrit the Kings licence to cum unto him in a prevat manner, and that was grantit; sa that howsone he was cum to Sanctandrois Castell, on his kneyis without forder proces, in all humilitie askit pardon of the Kings Majestie for his preceeding fact, and shew him self penitent in particular in the offences that he had maid and utterit aganis the umquhile Duc of Lennox, aganis the Erle of Arran, and above all, aganis his Majesties awin person. Efter him, all the rest of that faction came, ane be ane, in quyet maner, and soght pardon; and the King grantit pardon to thayme all, with this proviso, that thay sould reteir furth of the realme and remayne tharefra during his Majesteis will. The Erle of Angus was chargeit to remayne in Angus, and the Erle of Rothes was sovertie for his obedience. The Lord Boyd, the Lard of Lochlevin, and the Larde of Eister Weymes past in France; the Erle of Mar, the Master of Glammis,
and the thre Abbots past in Ireland; the Erle of Gowrie driftit tyme foure or fyve monethis after thair absence, saying he sould depart this day and that day; bot how he myndit to depart ye sall heir.

This done, the King sent for the Erle of Arran, and the King and he sa consultit togither upoun all effairis, as be the consequents ye may learne; and howsone he had shiftit this tumultuous cumpany from the cuntrie, he declarit publiklie to his peecable liegis, that he was captive, in these terms following.

"We, with advyce of the Lords of our previe counsell, hes thoght expedient, to notefie and publeis to the warld, but speciallie to all our looving and gude subjects, the trewh of our mynd and lyking, tuiching our estait of this yeir bygayne, and our present conditioun; declaring heirby, that howsone We fand our self cum to sevintene yeris of eage, and remembring the trublit estait of our realme, throw the frequent trublis and alterations that hapnit in our yong eage in tyme bygayne, alwayis to our skayth and pre-judice; bot speciallie in that whilk fell owt the last yeir, to the great offence and mislyking of our mynd, althoght for publik quyetnes saik, We moderatlie bure with that treasonable fact, and with all that succeidit thareon, and keapit the same alwayis deaplie in thoght, till it sould pleas God to offer proper tyme and occasioun to restore us to our awin place and estait; that We mightshaw our selfis a King, and that indifferent, to our Nobilitie and gude subjects, and not to be led and careit away be clannis, factions, or particular men of any degrie, to the prejudice of that
acces, whilk all our subjects aucht to have to thair soverayne Lord and King: And therefore, upon our awin proper motive, in the moneth of Junij last, we tuik purpose to pas fra Falkland to our citie of Sanctandrois whare we reposing in suretie, attending the convening of a gude number of the principals of our Nobilitie, note-feit to thayme at thair cuming, the effect of our proceeding and intentioun; permitting to uthers not writtin for to pas hayme, whill We, with advyce of sikchosin persons of our counsell as We then electit to tary with us, sould deliberat further in all things neid-full concerning the suretie of our person, and conservatioun of the publik quyetnes of our cuntrie; whareinto we have occupyit our self chiefly sensyne, intending, with Gods grace, to convene our realme and lieges heirefter, in gude peax and quyetnes, and in professioun of Gods trew religioun publiklie preachit, and be the law estableist in the same: Assuring all our subjects, that we seik not the hurt and ruyne of any of thayme, notwithstanding of any thair lait bygane offences, that sall tymoslie acknawlege the same with penitent hartis, and crave our forgiveenes tharefore, whilk we are willing to grant unto thayme, and be thir presentis promeissis sua to do, provyding thay provok us not be thair unlaugh-full and unquyet doings to remember thair former transgressions; and we sall not call to mynd any factioun that has bene in our minoritie, but our will is, that the same be bureit in oblevioun: We will also, that the like be done amang our haill subjects ilk ane to uthers, and be thir presentis we discharge all questioun for ony mater that hes hapnit amang thayme in tyme bygane, and
that nayne sall quarrell uthers for this or that fault, as we have
gevin gude pruif of our clemencie and favor to sum alreddie. Our
will is heirfore, that publicatioun of the premissis be maid at the
Mercat Croces of the heid burrowis of our realme, and uthers
places neidfull, to command and charge all and sindrie our lieges
to contene thayme selfis in quyetness, under Gods fear and our
laughfull obedience; that nane of thayme tak upon hand to move
or provocke truble, unquyetnes, or seditioun among our subjects, be
worde or deid, or shaw thayme the authors and inventers of alter-
atioun or novalteis, tending to the disturbing of our estait, as thay
will ansuer upoun thair allegeance at all heist charge and par-
rell, and under the payne of our indignatioun and displeasure, geve
thay sall attemp any thing in the contrar. Gevin at Perth the
penult day of Julij, and of our reigne the xvii yeir.”

The newis of thir procedings was suddanlie direct to the
Queyne of Ingland; and tharefter she sent in Scotland hir cheif
Secretarie, callit Sir Francis Walsinghayme, (a grave and discreit
gentleman,) in the moneth of September to the King, with many
reproches; first, that he had ressavit the Erle of Arran in court,
aganis his promeis maid to the Queyne of Ingland; secondlie,
that he had baneist the maist speciall of all his gude subjects, wha
had shawin him best service sen his coronatioun; thridlie, that
he had demittit an English Jesuit from preasoun, at the instiga-
tioun of the Ambassador of France, aganis his Majesteis awin
promeis in the contrar maid to his Mistres, that he sould be dely-
verit in Ingland; and last of all, becaus dyverse evill disposit sub-
jects of Ingland war sterand up forayne Prencis aganis the realme of Ingland, he desyrit the auld peax to stand that is ratefeit betuixt Scotland and Ingland.

To these reprochis the King ansuerit in generall termes, that as he was a frie Prence, he might do as he list in his kingdome, as the Queyne of Ingland dois in hirs; and as for any promeisis that he maid during his thraldome, thay aught not to be imputit unto him now. And as concerning the things alreddie past, thay can not be remeidit. And last of all, he consentit to the ratification of the peax; and in theis termes thay endit, whilk the Ambassador tuik in gude part, and so departit from Scotland with all the haist he could.

Then the King convocat all his peceabill Prelatis and Nobles, and thair he notefeit unto thayme the greif that he consavit of his unlaughfull detentioun the yeir bygayne, and therefore desyrit thayme to acknawlege the same; and thay be thair generall voittis decernit the rayd of Ruthven to be manifest treasoun. The Ministers on the uther part, perswadit the people that it was a godly fact, and that whasoever wald not allow thereof in his hart, was not worthie to be estemit a Christien; and as thay war bissie on the a part, sa was the factious Lords bissie for thair redres, altoghth be ane extraordinar meyne. For the Erle of Gowrie driftit tyme four or fyve monethis efter the absence of the rest, saying he sould depart this day and that day: Bot in the meyne tyme was working secretlie with certayne of the Nobilitie, and with the said Erle of Mar and his cumpany, to reteir thayme
hayme agayne, certeining that he had wroght with certayne lords and gentilmen at hayme, that has promeist help, powar and presence, to be in the town of Sterling at Pash evin, the yeir of God 1584, as in verie deid thay assemblit in great nomber. He promeist lykwayis, that the Erle of Arran sould be slayne, and that the King sould be constraynit to new lawis, and sould be maid obedient to their willis. This band was subscryvit be many, and is maid notorious to the King be a secret intelligence; and therefore he first cawsit the Erle of Gowrie to be apprehendit in Dundee be William Stewart Coronell, and cawsit charge certayne Ministers to compeir before the secret counsall, bot thay disobeyit and fled in Ingland, as naymelie, Mr Patrik Galloway minister at Sanct Johnstoun, and Mr Andro Melvill, Professor of Divinitie at Sanctandrois. The Erle of Gowrie was convoyit be sea to Leyth, and fra thyne to the Kings palice, whare he was straitlie examinat upon the fyftent day of Aprile. The factious Lords convenit in Stirling at the apoyntit day furth of Ireland, and war assistit be Archebald Erle of Angus. Bot the King upon a suddan convocat an armie, and past directlie in battell aganis thayme, whareat thay war sa effrayit, that immediatlie thay fled in Ingland; and so the King entrit the town of Stirling; bot the castell was keapit be sum of the Erle of Marris men, and at the first summonyng thay randrit the hous, bot a great part of thayme was hangit for thair paynes. At this tyme the Erle of Gowrie was tryit be his Peares, and be his awin confessioun was fund guiltie of treason, and therefore he was beheadit in Stirling upon the 4 day of Maij at
aucht houris at evin or thereby. My Lord Lindesay, the Master of Cassells, and the Laird of Coldenknowis, ar committed to ward as suspect persons of this conspiracie.

In the moneth of Maij, a current parliament is haldin at Edinburgh. The Erle of Craufurde bure the sworde of honor, the Erle of Huntlie the scepter, the young Duc of Lennox the croun; and in absence of the Erle of Argyll Chancellor, the Erle of Arran was chosin to supplie his place. The King declarit the great affectioun he bure to his commonweill, and according to his dewtie was willing to promoove sik as weill deservit, and to have bene mercefull to them of gude expectatioun; of whose nomber he estemit that the Erle of Angus sould have bene ane, being baneist and forefalted afore for disobedience, and for whose occasion this current parliament was onlie institute; yit becaus he had fallin into a greater cryme, he thoght necesser to mak mentioun of this with the former, to aggravat his double cryme, and therfore desyrat the assistance and voittis of the Nobilitie then convenit to concur; and so upon the 24 day of Maij is publiklie be generall consent proclamit a traitor.

This parliament diminishis the prevelege of the ministers; that whereas they preachit, that bishops wer not tollerable in the kirk, they ar now decernit be parliament to be ther superiors, and to depose or admit them, as they fynd them worthie or utherwayis; and siclyk depryvis the ministers from power to excommunicat the Kings subjects in all tyme cuming. Now certen ministers who knew them selfis giltie of thir former proceedings, wer fugi-
tive; and in speciall tua ministers of Edinburgh, Mr James Law-
soun and Mr Gualter Bacanquall; for the whilk caus thir tua
wer decernit be ther parochyners to be unworthie sheipheards to
governe a flock, bot rather as ravanous wolfs; and this was sub-
scryvit be the handis of the principall magistratis for that tyme.
The thrid preacher at Edinburgh, callit Johne Durie, was baneist
to the north of Scotland; Mr James Carmichell, minister at Had-
dingtoun; Mr Andrew Melvin and Mr James Melvin, preachers
at St Androis; Mr Patrik Galloway, minister at St Johnistoun;
James Gibsoun, minister at Pencatlen; all thir fled in Ingland.
Mr David Lyndsay, minister at Leith, suspected of treason, was
apprehendit and committed to warde in the castell of Blaknes;
and Mr Patrik Adamson, bishop of St Androis, appoynted be the
King and counsell to preach at Edinburgh. As also the King di-
rectit Patrick Archebishop of Sanctandrois to Ingland, to tak sure
cognitioun of the ecclesiasticall policie of that cuntrie, and to re-
port the same to his Majestie at his returne, that he mycht frayme
the kirk of Scotland conforme; bot this tuik na gude succes, for
albeit this Bishop was a man of rare learnyng, and of excellent
document in the kirk, yit his actions and procedings in lyff and con-
versatioun war nawayis correspondent; and the baneist Ministers
of Scotland had certefeit sum of the counsall and prelatis of Ingland
heirof, sa that the man was the les regairdit in his negociatioun.

Efter all this, the Erle of Arran was electit and constitute Lord
Lieutenant of Scotland; and becaus thair war sindrie enormeteis
committit on the east bordors, it was appoyntit be bayth the
realmes that Commissioners sould talk of those and uther maters concerning the commonweill, and generall peax; sa that for Scotland the Erle of Arran was sent, and for Ingland my Lord Hunnysdayne, Lord Chalmerlan of Ingland. These twa personages met at the kirk of Fowldayne in Scotland, in the moneth of August, and talkit lang verie secretlie togither ; and in the end, Patrik Master of Gray was introducit, and thair he affermit that he had sum secret purpose to communicat to the Queyne of Ingland; and this mater was sa convoyit be the credence of the Lord Lieutenant of York and the craft of Gray, that under cullor of border maters, he was sent Ambassador in Ingland. Bot his secret intentioun was sa honest as ye sall heir; for in steid of playne peccable maters as efferit, he being a Professor of the Catholic Roman religioun, and thereby professing himself a great favorer of Queyne Marie of Scotland, and a servand freynd to hir great kynnisman the Duc of Guyse, and being previe to all the Queynis secret effairis that she wald have had performit in Scotland or in Ingland, he devulgat thayme all thair to Queyne Elizabeth; whareupon proceidit the violent end of Queyne Marie thair capteve, as salbe schawin heirefter, to the great turpitude of thayme that sould have stayit sik proceidings.

And becaus it apperit to the Counsall of Ingland, that the King of Scotland was governit be sik folkis as thay had bot small opinion of, to be favorers of thair estait, and that notwithstanding the Erle of Arran was a meyne and a great help to devulgat the Queyne of Scotlands proceedings for the weilfayre of Ingland, yit
because the baneist ministers of Scotland war cheifie annoyit be him, as thay informit the counsall of Ingland; and becaus the estait of that countrie makis a compt of the conjunctioun of the religioun with thair impyre, and that albeit the Erle of Arran was not a profest Papeist of the Romayne religioun, yit thay estemonit him als great a persecutor as geve he had bene of that same professioun, and thairfore thay wroght all the meyne thay could for his fall. To this fall thair war tua helpis. The first was the slaughter of Sr Frances Russels on the bordors, be the warden of Scotland and his men, be playne chance, bot not of set purpose; for the whilk caus to be avengeit, the Queyne of Ingland sent in hir ambassador Mr Wittoun to playnt, allegeing that Sir Frances was slayne be the instegatioun of the Erle of Arran; and thairfore he desyrit him and the Erle to be bayth committit to presoun till thay sould be tryit; and this was grantit, and the Erle was empreasonit in the Castell of Sanctandrois upon the 29 day of Julij; and the Warden in Aberdene, whare he deit in great greif of mynd; bot Arran was lettin lowse shortlie, whareof the Ambassador adverteist his Princes whereat she stomakit a litill. The uther help was, that the Queyne and Counsall of Ingland war burdenit with the Erle of Mar, the Lord Hamiltoun, the Erle of Angus, the Master of Glammis, and the baneist ministers of Scotland, with the rest of that factioun; thay thocht necessar to expose thayme haymewart to thair fortune, be the commoditie of the insurrection of Johne Lord Maxwell, then a deidlie ennemie to the Erle of Arran and all his proceedings; sa that be thais tua helpis
thay thocht that thay had gude opportunitie and caewis to be aven-geit on the King; bot in what maner thay usit the same ye sall heir.

Whill these maters are in wirking, and communicat in Ingland to Lord Clawd Hamiltoun, he deferrit to geve ansuer in the mat-ter till he sould be forder advysit; and in the meyne tyme he sent in adverteisment heirof to the King and the Erle of Arran, thinking heirby that the Erle of Arran sould have acceptit sa weill of the intelligence for his saik, that he sould have bene beneficciall to the hous of Hamiltoun, and sould have declarit himself playne ennemie to the Dowglassis. The King for his part allowit weill of the maters, and sent a pasport to the said Lord Clawd, assu-ring him thereby to be welcum in Scotland for his paynis, and thus he came hayme beleving to be welcomit be thayme bayth. Bot the Erle of Arran shew himself a playne ennemie unto him efter his hayme cuming. First he thocht to have slayne him, and nixt he causit the King baneish him to France, which was unthankfuly dealing; for he estemit that nather Dowglas nor Hamiltoun durst presume to cum in Scotland, bot he was desavit, whereas he thocht to have debarrit thayme bayth. Thay on the contrar, concurrit togither, and debarrit him. And now last of all, restis to tell yow the caus of Maxwellis insurrectioun, and how all thir baneist Lords and he concurrit togither.

In the meyne tyme, the Erle of Arran was sa vigilant, that he espyit owt sik persons as he thocht mycht have gevin help and subsidie to further the baneist Lords. Amang uthers, the auld
Lard of Drumwhassill was ane, and Dowglas Lard of Maynis was another. Aganis these tua he brocht in tua fals provis, and caw-sit thayme be confrontit before the Juge, be the whilk sophisticat affirmatioun, thay war bayth convict to be hangit, as thay war indeid in Edinburgh upon the first day of Februar: and albeit be this forme of proceedinge, he thoght to have terrefeit the baneist Lords, he prevailit not that way. Bot now to the purpose.

At the west bordor of Scotland thair was bot small quyetnes; for Johne Lord Maxwell, whais predecessors and himself war accustomat to be wardens thair, was evill lykit of be the Laird of Johnestoun, for sum extraordinar proceedings of Maxwellis; and Johnestoun had sa travellit in court be assistance of Arran, and the great travell.of his awin Lady, that thay movit the King to wryt to the Magistrats of the toun of Drumfreis, (whare the the said Lord Johne is accustomat for the maist part to mak ordinar residence,) to chuse and elect the Lard of Johnestoun to be thair Provost and Major. This purpose semit to Lord Johne to be done for his ignominie and contempt, and therefore be advyce of his brother Robert Maxwell, Capten of Castlemilk, he cawsit get sure intelligence of the prefixit day that thay war to elect him upon; for agayne that day, Maxwell had writtin to all his weill-willers and freynds to meit him prevelie in Dumfreis, verie tymous in the mornyng, whilk thay did; and it was commandit thayme to attend upoun Johnestons entrie in the Tolbuyth, that how sone he had ressavit his office, sworne and bene admittit, that at his furth cuming thay sould kill him. Bot Johnestoun understanding 1585. 2D
secretlie the trayne devysit aganis him, and fearing the dayneger thareof, thoght best to reteir himself quyetlie, with saiftie of his lyff, and to omit the petitioun of Major for that tyme, whilk was verie wyselie done. Tharefter he came with all expeditioun to court, and playntit to the King and Counsall; and therefore (in respect that he was Wardayne,) he desyrit that the King wald grant him a hundreth soldiors, and he sould furnaceis for him self a hundreth horsemen, with the whilk fortificatioun and assistance he thoght to have supprespst Maxwell. Bot that Lord was sum-thing better provydit, and came with displayit baner bayth of horse and fute aganis the Warden. He slew the principall of Johnestons Captens, callit Lambie, and almaist all the haill nom-ber of his soldiors: he chaissit the uther Capten, callit Cranstoun, with samonie as war left alyve. The Laird of Johnestoun with all his horsemen fled, bot within few dayis tharefter he was sa weill espyit be Maxwellis freyndis, that he was tayne and fell in his hands, and was keapit strait for a lang tyme, whill sum artic-lis of peax war amiablie concludit amang thayme; and Johnestoun shortlie efter departit this lyff, for greif of the great victorie, that his enemie had obtenit over him: And notwithstanding of that agrément, the malice remaynit still in the hart of his poste-ritie; and Maxwell on the uther part was sa proud, that na cove-nant could contene him from malice and contempt of that hous of Johnestoun, the effects wharof fell owt as salbe shawin in the awin place.

The King in this yeir was becum a brave prence in bodie and
stature, weill exercesit in reading, that he could perflytie recorde of all things that he had ather hard or red; his memorie and juge-
ment war becum verie ryp and fyne. Tharefore, that noble King, Frederic the Second King of Denmarc, finding sik opportunitie and occasioun be the credible report of famous gentilmien and marchands of Scotland, to congratulat the gude estait of our King his confederat, he essayit him twa wayis, be his renownit Ambas-
sadors sent in Scotland in the moneth of Julij 1585. The first way was, that he proponit be his ambassadors, that the Ilis of Orknay and Zetland war bot lent from the crown of Denmarc for the debt of a sowme of money awin to the crown of Denmarc for the redemptioun of thayme, thay had the money present to rander to the King and his estaits for laughfull restitution and repossessioun, &c. The uther way was, becaus the Kings gude-
lie stature, and ryp yeares requyrit the societie of sum condigne Princess to be his bedfallow; and that King Frederic had then twa doghters, and was willing, (geve it sould pleas the King of Scotland,) ather to geve him his chose of thayme, or that he wald accept the ane of thayme, as it sould pleas the father to bestow, whilk sould be the maist cumlie, and the best for his prencelie contentment. To the first it was answerit, that becaus the playg of pestilence was then verie vehement in Edinburgh, his capitall parliament toun, and that tharein all his writtis whatsumever did ly, and thareunto thair was na sure acces, tharefore the King besoght the ambassadors to tak in patience for that tyme, for he sould send an ambassador of his awin, with the first commoditie,
wha sould geve a resolute ansuer in that purpose. And as to the second, he thankit the King maist hartlie of his kyndnes, and wald grateifie the same be his ambassador also, wha sall have powar to declare his gude will in that mater, howsone he might understand the gude will of his estaits. With these answers the ambas- sadors war exceding weill contentit, and departit from Scotland in the moneth of August with great joy.

Now then to returne to Maxwell and his proceedings; the King be instigation of sum courteors was heighlie offendit, and tharefore conclusionn was maid to pas aganis him in all maner of hostelitie. Maxwell persaving na uther remeid to save himself from this inconvenient, devysis this that followis. Lord Johne Hamilton, of whom I wrait in the begynning, with his brothir, was unjustlie baneist be James Erle of Mortoun: The Erle of Angus, and certayne of his dependers, war baneist be the King for his demereits of disobedience and rebellioun, with certayne of the ministers: all thir maid then togither thair residence in Ingland; and althoght the said Lord Hamilton, with his brother Lord Clawd, war prosecut be the Erle of Angus in the caus foirsaid; yit be reasoun of thair common miserie of baneisment, thay war reconcelit in Ingland: the Erle of Mar and the Master of Glammis war associat with the rest. To these, I say, Maxwell convertis himself, and makis a previe pac-tioun mutuall amang thayme selfis, and he delatit the mater unto thayme how he had bene prosecute be Johnestoun, and was victorius over him, and that he had in reddines thre hundreth sol-diors, with sax or sevin hundreth horsemen, and that it war now
tyme for thayme to have consideration of thair baneist estait; and my Lord Hamilton and he being cusing germens, it was the dew-tie of the ane to supplie the uther: And becaus the Erle of Arran was a common enmemie to thayme bayth, it war gude tyme thay sould all reteir hayme, with assistance of freynds, and uther noble men of Scotland, as naymelie of Bothwell, Home and Colden-knowis, and he himself sould be reddie with his men, to the mutual societie ane of another. This proposition of his was maid knownen to the counsall of Ingland, whareunto thay so willinglie assentit, that thay not onlie sent down money to the saidis Hamilton, Mar, and Glammis, but also wrait to thair foirsaid ambassador, Mr Witton, in Scotland, to procure sum factioun about the King; whilk he ryclit craftelie accomplisht, and procurit Secretar Maitland as ane, the Master of Gray for another, and the Justice Clerc Bellenden for the third; sik was the general invy consavit aganis the Erle of Arran Chancellor. The King on the uther part, hering of thir apperant proceedings, wrait to sindrie nobles to meet him at Crawfurde Mure: and the rebellious Lords layd thair compt to prevene him before he sould cum from Stirling, and in the meyne tyme sa belayd all wayis, that na man was permittit to cum to tell tydings to the King; and the thre factioners about the King so blindit him and the Erle of Arran with thair informations, that thay persuadit him that the Lords wald presume nathing aganis his Majestie. The Lords, in the meyne tyme, sa wroght thair purpose, that thay gave a great subsidie of mo-ney to Johne Lord Maxwell, with common consent, for supplie of
his soldiors. Immediatlie tharefter, thay reterit with all expedi-
tioun to Kelso in Scotland forteseit be Bothwell, Home and Col-
denknowis: The intelligence whareof cam in haste to Maister
Witton, ambassador, wha having accomplisit his secret erand at
Court, as I have said, horsit himself suddanlie, and departit from
Stirling to Ingland; a thing never hard tell of, nor put in memo-
rie afore, that a Christen ambassador departit from an uncowth
Prence, insalutato hospite, as this did. Bot I confes he had gude
reason, as ye may conceave. Maxwell appoyntit with the Lords,
to meit thayme with his forces at the toun of Lyntoun, whare
thay all convenit: From thence thay came weill equippit in weir-
lykmaner to the Falkirk, and fra that to St Ninians chappell,
whilk stands within a quarter of a myle to the toun of Stirling,
whare thay set don thair camp in the moneth of October, and
within the space of 24 howres, thay wan the toun of Stirling,
thay spulyeit the honest machands and inhabitants thareof to
thair great damage and skayth, toghiter with the haill horsis
of the noblemen, gentilmen and uthers, wha war present with
the King at that tyme, and in end thay came in the castell be the
subteltie afoirsaid; and all of thayme desyrit the Kings pardoun
for that hardie interpryse, whilk was grantit, rather for feare nor
favor; for thay cawsit him immediatlie tharefter, upon the second
of November, to hald a Parliament in Lithgow, whither thay con-
veyit him perforce, whare thair haill transgressions, with all heir-
ships, burning and slaughter, committit be Maxwell in speciall
before that day, was bureit be ane act of oblevioun, never to be
callit in compt agane be the King, or any inferior Juge whatsoever: And all maner of persons skaythit in lands, rents or guds, bearing the nayme of Hamiltoun, or thair dependers, fra the yeur of God, 1566, to that present day, sould be repossest, notwithstanding of any lawis or constitutions maid in the contrar. Brieflie, all and sik lawis as thay pleasit to have concludit at that tyme, was grantit unto thayme perforce. And besyd all this, all castells and howsis of strentth, with the rents annexit thareunto, pertening to the Crown and honour of the cuuntrie, thay compel-lit the King to put thayme in thair custodie; whareby ye se how the laughfull Prence is depryvit from his auctoritie, first be slight, and nixt be might. At this tyme, the Erle of Arran being in Stirling with the King, and having the keyis of the Northbrig port in his awin hand, and having tryit sa mony of the Lords as war thair for the present, fand that he durst not assure him self nather to ane, nor to all; tharefore he devysit the narrest remeid be flight; he past furth at the said port quyetlie, lockit the same behind him, and so discreetlie escapit that eminent furie.

Thus, Maxwell thinking with him self, that all things had succedit unto him according to his hartis desyre, as he wha had obtenit a generall remissoun for all his misdeidis, and had chaissit from the King the Erle of Arran, and was sa weil forfeit with men when neid requyrit as he thoght, and besydis all, was sa weil assurit, that nayne of the Nobilitie of his factioun wald suffer him to incur any skayth at all, in respect of the generall band maid amangis thayme, concludit with himself, (the Kings auctoritie and
lawis not respectit,) to profes the Catholic, Apostolic and Romane religioum oppinlie, whilk upoun the 24 day of December thairefter he began on this maner. He assemblit a number of Preistis at the toun of Drumfreis, and sent previe adverteisment to gentilmen and wemen of that religioun, to assemble on that day, with whome Maxwell past in processioun in the night, to the college kirk of Lynclowden, whare thay all hard messe and sermons efter thair maner, and thus continewit tua dayis efter in my Lords awin hous at Drumfreis; the rumor whareof spred in sik sort, that the ministrie was havelie greavit thereat, and speciallie thais that war laitlie cum from Ingland, and thay compleynit to the King and counsall. Thairefter chargeis war sent owt aganis Maxwell, and aganis all exercesers and herers of messe, that thay sould all compeir at a certayne day before the secret counsall. Maxwell compering, offerit himself to a tryall, and he denyit that he was present at any sik exercise, hoiping that nayne durst be sa bauld as to stand up to beir witnes aganis him in this poynt; bot he was committit to preason for all that, within the castell of Edinburgh, under the custodie of the Knycht of Coldenknowis, Capten thareof, whare he remanit be the space of thre moneths onlie, and then he was demittit to pas hayme agayne, be the great travell and solistatioun maid for him.

During the great part of all this yeir, the playg of pestilence was vehement throw all Scotland, and speciallie in Edinburgh and thareabout, fra the last of Februar to the first of December, that a great part of the people deit of that contagioun; and becaus the
ayre of this yeir was perpetuallie nebulous and full of rayne, the
cornis war universallie corruptit, sa that scant and dearth followit
the nixt yeir, and great death of people for hungar.

The thrid commotioun was in the Waster Ilis of Scotland, that
arraise betuix Angus Mak-Oneill Lord of Kintyre, and Macleane
Lord of Ilay. This Angus had to his wyff the sister of Macleane;
and althoght thay war brether in law, yit the ane was always
in sik suspicioun with the uther, that of ather syde thair was sa
little traist, that almaist sendle or never did thay meit in amitie,
lyk unto the common sort of people, bot rather as barbaris upoun
thair awin guairde, or ather be thair messingeris. Trew it is, that
thir Ilandish men ar of nature verie proud, suspicious, avaricious,
full of decep, and evill inventioun aganis his nychtbour, be what
way soever he may circumvin him. Besydis all this, thay are
sa crewell in taking of revenge, that nather have thay regarde
to person, eage, tyme or caus; sa ar thay generallie all sa far addictit
to thair awin tyrannicall opinions, that in all respects thay
exceed in creweltie the maist barbarous people that ever hes bene
sen the begynning of the warld; ane example whareof ye sall heir
in this historie following.

Angus Mac-Oneill understanding, be dyverse reportis, the gude
behavior of Maclayne to be sa famous, that almaist he was recom-
mendit and praysit be the haill newtrall people of thais partis
above him self; whilk ingendrit sik rancor in his hart, that he
pretermittit na inventioun how he mycht destroy the said Mac-
layne. At last he devysit to draw on a familiaritie amang thayme, and inveitit himself to be bancattit be Maclayne; and that the rather, that Maclayne sould be the reddier to cum over to his Ile with him the mair glaidlie, ather being requyrit, or upon set purpose, as best sould pleas him. And when Angus had sent adverteisment to Maclayne, that he was to cum and mak gude cheir, and to be mirrie with him certayne dayis, Maclayne was verie glaid thareof, and an-suerit to the messinger,—my brother salbe welcome to me, sayd he, cum when he list. The messinger anserit, it wald be to morn-row. So when Angus arryvit in effect, he was rycht cheirfullie welcomit be his brother in law, wha remanit thair be the space of fyve or sax dayis. And when it was persavit that Maclaynis pro-vision was almaist spent, Angus thocht it then tyme to remove. In-deid the custome of that people is sa gevin to gluttonie, and drink-ing without all measure, that as ane is invetit to another, thay never sinder sa lang as the vivers do lest. In end Angus sayis,—be-caus I have maid the first obedience unto you, it will pleas you cum over to my Ile, that ye may ressave als gude treatment with me as I have done with you. Maclayne anserit that he durst not adventure to cum to him for mistrust; and Angus said,—God for-bid that evir I sould intend or pretend any evill aganis you; bot yit, to remove all doubt and suspiccion fra your mynd, I will geve you tua pledges, whilkis salbe sent unto you with diligence; to wit, my eldest sone, and my awin onlie brother germain: These tua may be keapit heir be your freyndis, till ye cum saiflie bak agayne. Maclayne hering this offer, whilk apperit unto him voyd
of all suspicioun, gave credence, and so decreitit to pas with him to Kintyre; and forder to testifie that bayth he simplie belevit all to be trew, and that upoun hoip of gude freyndship to continew, he thocht expedient to retene à onlie pledge, and that was Angus his brother, and wald cary with himself his awin nevoy the sone of Angus. Whether he did this to save himself fra suspicion of daynger, as apperantlie of the event he did it, or geve he brocht him bak agayne upon liberall favor, I will not dispute; becaus I have tauld you afore the perfyt nature and qualeties of thais Islandis people; yit becaus Maclaynis educatioun was cevile, and brocht up in the gude lawis and maners of Scotland from his yowth, it may be, that he hes had double consideratioun, ane be kynd, and another be art of honest deliberatioun. To conclude, to Kintyre he came, accumpaneit with 45 men of his kynnisfolk, and stowt servands, in the moneth of Julii 1586; whare at the first arryvall thay war maid welcome, with all humanitie, and war sumptuoslie bancattit all that day. Bot Angus in that meyne tyme had premoneist all his freynds and weilwillers within his Ile of Kintyre, to be at his hous that same nycht, at nyne of the clock, and nather to cum soner nor laitter; for he had concludit with himself to kill thayme all the verie first nycht of thair arryvall, fearing that geve he sould delay any langar tyme, it mycht be that ather he sould alter his malicious intentioun, or els that Maclayne wald send for sum greater forces of men for his awin defence. Thus he conceilit his intent still, till bayth he fand the tyme commodious, and the verie place proper; and Maclayne being logeit with all his men within
a lang hous, that was sumthing distant fra uther howsing, tuik to bed with him that nycht his nevoy, the pledge aforespokin. Bot within ane hour tharefter, when Angus had assemblit his men to the nomber of tua hundreth, he placit thayme all in ordor about the hous whare Maclayne then lay. Tharefter he came him self, and callit at the dure upon Maclayne, offerin to him his reposing drink, whilk was forgottin to be gevin to him before he went to bed. Maclayne ansuerit, that he desyrit na drink for that tyme. Althoght, so be, said the uther, it is my will that thou arryse and cum furth to ressave it. Then began Maclayne to suspect the falset, and so arraise with his nevoy betuix his shoulders, think- ing that geve present killing was intentit agains him, he sould save him self salang as he could, be the boy; and the boy persa- ving his father with a naiked sworde, and a number of his men in lykmanner about, cryit with a lowd voyce mearcie to his uncle for Gods saik; whilk was grantit, and immediatlie Maclayne was removit to a secret chalmer till the morrow. Then cryit Angus to the remanent that war within;—samony as wald have thair awin lyvis to be saif, thay sould cum furth, tua onlie exceptit, whilk he nominat; sa that obedience was maid be all the rest, and thais tua onlie feyring the daynger, refusit to cum furth. Angus seing that, commandit incontinent to put fyre to the hous, whilk was immediatlie performit, and thus war the tua men cruallie and unmearcefullie brynt to the death. These tua war verie nar kyn- nismen to Maclayne, and of the eldest of his clan, renownit bayth for counsall and manheid. The rest that war preasoners, of the
haill nomber aforetauld, war ilk ane beheadit the dayis following, 
an for ilk day, till the haill nomber was endit; yea, and that in 
Maclaynis awin sight, being constraynit thareunto with a dolor-
ous adverteisment, to prepare himself for the lyk tragical end, 
howsone thay sould be all killit. And when the day came that 
Maclayne sould have bene brocht furth, miserablie to have maid 
his tragical end, lyk unto the rest, it pleasit Angus to lowp upon 
his horse, and to cum furth for joy and contentatioun of mynd, evin 
to se and behauld the tyrannicall fact with his awin eyis. Bot 
it pleasit God, wha mearcifullie deilis with all man, and disap-
poyntis the decrees of the wicked, to disapoynt his intent for that 
day also, for he was not sa sone on horse, bot the horse stum-
blit, and Angus fell of him and brak his leg, and so was careit 
hayme.

The report of this falset was careit to the Erle of Argyle, 
Lord Justice Generall of Scotland, wha immediatlie assemblit 
his freyndis, and thay thoght necessar to compleyne to the King 
for revenge. The King directit letters to Angus be an herauld 
at armes callit Ormond, commanding him to restore Maclayne 
in the hands of the Erle of Argyle. But the messenger was in-
terruptit at the heavening port, whare he sould have tayne shipping 
toward Kintyre, and so returnit. Yit be exceeding travell 
maid be Argyllis freynds, and many unreasonable strait condi-
tions grantit to Angus, at the last, Maclayne was randrit. Bot 
within few moneths thereafter, Maclayne maid sik preparatioun of 
armit men, and assemblit a great number of weill disposit per-
sons, wha came with him to Kintyre for revenge of the former injurie; whare, what be fyre, what be sworde, and what be water, he destroyit all mankynd, nayne except that came in his way, and all sort of beast that servit for any domestik use or pleasure of man: And finallie, he came to the verie place whare Angus was mirrelie camping, luiking for na sik suddan invasioun for the tyme; geve he had not bene horsit incontinent, and withdrawin him self to a strang castell whilk was nar by, he had bene weill recompanceit for his former traitorie.

It is a certayne rewll, that all fault growis greater be oversight and forgevenes; for geve transgressions be puneist in dew tyme, the prence not onlie dois his dewtie in executing of justice, to the great contentatioun of the offendit person, and gude example to the posteritie, as a mirror of his gude lyf, bot also he gevis a terror to all offendors weill to behave thayme selfis, for feare of regorous puneishment.

I have tauld you at lenth the barbarous proceedings of these Ilandishmen, wha althoght thay war writtin for be the King, and subtellie traynit in to Edinburgh in the yeir of God 1591, with promeis of the King saiflie to pas and repas, unhurt or molestit in thair body or guddis, yit thay war bayth committit to warde within the castell of Edinburgh, whare the King, according to equitie, reason, justice and gude policie, sould have put thayme to a tryall, and had thayme convict for sik odious unmearcefull crymes committit be thayme, bayth aganis the law of God and man, war notwithstanding demittit frie to repas hayme agayne, for a small
pecuniall sowme, and a shaymefull remission grantit to ather of thayme.

Efter the death of Johnestoun, Maxwell behavit himself sa ne-
gligentlie, that na transgressor was ather puneist or stayit fra evill
doing; for the thevis of Annandaill and Lyddisdaill committit
reiff and spulyé in all the partis of Lothien, evin nar to the Kings
palice at Halyruidhous. And tharefore it was concludit be the
Kings counsall, that the Erle of Angus sould be chosin lieuten-
ent, to suppres the insolence of thais wicked thevis; and also
that the Lord Maxwell sould be chargeit to compeir before the
King and Counsall, to ansuer super inquirendis. Bot he re-
 fusit to compeir (in the moneth of September,) for Secretar Mait-
land had delatit him to the King as ane that travellit for libertie
of conscience to be grantit and obtenit in the cuntrie, as a per-
nicious mater to this commonweill; and forder, that he had in-
terprysit to kill the Secretar himself, whilk deservit a capitall
puneishment according to the law. And for this caus he per-
suadit the King to send privat wryttngs to certayne nobles and
gentilmen of Teviotdaill, Lothien, Lithgow, and Sterlingshyre,
to meit him secretlie with thair forces and gretest cumpany at
Peblis, in the moneth of Aprile the nixt yeir; whilk thay obeyit.
And the King past verie secretlie, as he thoght, with advyce of
his Secretar, in all suddantie towart Drumfreis, whare the said
Lord Maxwell was for the present, to have surprysit him upoun
the suddane; bot he was adverteist scantilie ane hour before be
a preve courteour, and escapit that present daynger, and past
quyetlie furth of the toun. Thaerfter the portis war closit be com-
mand of Johne Maxwell, then major of the said toun, and war
not opnit till the King came himself, notwithstanding of avant-
currors that ombeset the toun and portis aforehand.

In the moneth of October, the King, at instegatioun of the said
Secretar Maitland, maid jurnay agains the Erlis of Huntlie, Ar-
roll, and Crawfurde, whare thay war assemblit at the bryg of
Dee, in the north of Scotland. Thair the Erle of Huntlie was
traynit in, and constraynit to remayne in preason, till he payit a
nomber of French crownis, whilkis war all convertit to the use and
utilitie of the said Secretar. And althoght Arroll was compel-
lit to pay another great sowme all in golde, yit gat he never rest
credence or presence in court, or in the toun of Edinburgh, till he
maid homage to the Secretar.

Efter all this, in the moneth of November a parliament is hal-
din in Ingland, at the whilk Marie Queyne of Scotland was ad-
juget to be culpable of the cryme of leze majestie aganis the
stait of Ingland, and therefore condampnit to the death; the intel-
ligence whareof came to Scotland. So the King directit Patrick
Maister of Gray, (of whom, may be red afore,) and Sr Robert Melvill
of Murdocairny knycht, in the moneth of December, as ambassa-
dors towart Ingland; requyring that sentence so to be annullit,
that it sould tak no place, and also that the Queyne sould be set at
libertie for saiftie of hir person. And in the meyne tyne he wrait
to all his nobles of Scotland, to convene at Edinburgh the 15 day of
that same moneth, to geve thair opinions of this purpose; whilk
thay obeyit and ilk man condiscendit willinglie to grant a certayne pecuniall sowme for the furnessing of ambassadors to fo-rayne prencis, to complayne aganis Ingland.

The nixt yeir in the moneth of Februar, the ambassadors returnit from Ingland, with ansuer that the Queyne of Scotland sould be saif, till the Queyne of Ingland sould send hir awin ambassador heir in Scotland; but howsone she had sure adverteisment, that our ambassadors war returnit hayme, immediatlie the Queyne of Scotland was put to death, hir head strickin af, and ostentatioun maid thereof to the nobles of Ingland thair present be commissioun, as the heid of a traitor. Bellis war rung at all the kirkis of London, and baylfyris kendlit up thair, for joy of that tragical end. And notwithstanding heirof, the Queyne of Ingland directit hir ambassador towart Scotland to excuse the suddan putting to death of the Queyne of Scotland, allegeing that the same was done be the insolence of ane of hir secretareis callit Davidson; wha tharefore was committit to preason in the Toure of London, althoght he had the Queynis awin warrand for him. Bot that ambassador was not admittit in Scotland. The King efter these tydings investit himself with a dule weid of purple for a certayne dayis, and during the absence of the ambassadors, the King requyrit the ministers of Edinburgh to pray for his mother, whilk they obstenatlie refusit; and the Bishop of Sanct Androis suppleit that defect.

Heirefter Sr Patrik Vaus of Barnebarroch knycht, ane of the
Senators of the College of Justice, and Mr Peter Young, orator and paedagogue to the King, ar directit ambassadors to Denmarc; and thare the marriage with our King and Queyne Anne was concludit in termes, and thay returnit to Scotland in the moneth of August.

The Erle of Arran, wha before was fled from Stirling, had a brother at court callit Sr William Stewart knycht, to whom he sent a letter directit to the King, allegeing treasoun committit aganis his person be Sir John Maitland secretar, and Patrik Maister of Gray; that thay promiseit to rander the King in the hands of Ingland, and gave counsall to the treasonable murther of the Queyne his mother. This letter was past over with silence at that tyme; bot Sr William ingyrit him self in great familiaritie with the Maister of Gray, bayth to learne sumwhat owt of him, as alsua to delait him in the end. And when he had learnt samekle as he thoght expedient for his purpose, he entrit the Kings counsalhous with licence, and thair the King being sitting with his previe counsall, accusit Patrik Maister of Gray of heigh treason; wha was desyrit to purge him self, but he stude to a constant denyall, and for this caus thay war baith committit to preason within the Castell of Edinburgh that nycht, whilk was the 6 day of Aprile.

The articlis of his accusation war these: He had directit a letter to the Duc of Guyse, importing that the King of Scotland was to send certayne demands of consequence to the King of France, and therefore his counsall was that the Duc sould dissuade the King tharefra, unles our King sould grant libertie of conscience to all his subjectis in Scotland. Item, that he had geven coun-
sall and persuasion in Ingland to the death of the Queyne of Scotland, with this reason, Quia mortui non mordent. Item, That he was ane of thayme that betrayit the King at the last expedition of the Lords that invadit the King with Maxwell at Stirling.

He was put to tryall of thir articlis the 23 of Maij before the Senators, the Lords of Secret Counsall, and the Juge Criminall; he confessit himself culpable in presens of thayme all, whilk he wishit rather to be imputit to the imperfection of youth and ambitioun, whareunto he is somekle addictit, rather then to any malicious interpryse; and therefore referrit him self over in the Kings mearcie to dispose upon him as best sould pleas his Majestie.

The Juge Criminall, be the Kingis awin direction, gave sentence, That he sould immediatlie pas over the rever of Forth, to remayne at sum duelling place of his fathers in Angus, and within a moneth to remove from Scotland, to be baneist tharefra during the Kings will, and to find presentlie cautioum, under a great pecuniall sowme, that he sould nather attempt aganis the King or kirk during his absence. Tharefter, a letter defamator was proclamit aganis him publiklie in Edinburgh upon the 26 day of Junij, ordanit also to be manifestit throw the haill realme, and therefore what man of behavior and maners this man is, ye may considder be thais tua distiches heir following:

*Sis Paris an Graius dubito; pulchelle, videris*  
*Esse Paris, forma, marte et amore pari.*  
*Fax etiam patrice, nec fato, aut omine differs;*  
*Græca tamen Graium te docet esse fides.*
What regarde the Prence hes had ather to his awin honor, or to justice, or of his saiftie fra perpetuall sclander, it may weill be persavit be this for á example, but mekle mair into uthers that followis, as salbe persavit be dew consideration of the consequents.

In the moneth of Maij thair was a Conventioun of the Nobilitie haldin in Edinburgh, and amang uthir purposes it was disputit, whither Maxwell sould depart furth of the cuntrie or not? For the King, at instegation of Secretar Maitland, had commandit him before hand to remove furth of Scotland for a certayne space of tyme during his will; bot thay all voitit that he sould not departe. The Secretar hering of this, suspendit his awin jugement, and tauld the King how contrarious thay war to his will be commoun voittis, and he sa commovit the King aganis thayme all; whareat thay war sa greavit, that upon the morrow verie tymlie, thay directit the Laird of Fentrie, Captain Thomas Ker, and Mr David Maxwell unto him, assuring him that geve he sould travell any further to deturne the King from sik decreis as war, or sould be thoght be thayme expedient, and conforme to equitie, he sould feill thair universall indignatioun in the heighest forme. And upon that day at efternone, licence was grantit to Maxwell to remayne at hayme for a certayne space; notwithstanding whareof he removit him self from Scotland to Lisbone in Portugall, whare he arryvit in the moneth of Junii nixt.

The rest of the dayis of this convenioun was employit to concorde and aggrement of all parteis thair present, that war at variance ane aganis another; as naymelie betuix the Maister of
Glammis and the Erle of Crawfurde; the Erle of Angus and the Erle of Montroze.

The grudge that Glammis had aganis Crawfurde was becaus of sum auld inimitie that was betuix the tua howsis; and as Johne Lord Glammis, Chancellor of Scotland, and the Erle of Crawfurde being bayth in the toun of Sterling at á tyme, sum of thair servands hapnit prowdlie to invayde ane another, till in end, as ilk maister stude for defence of his servand, at last the Lord Chancellor Glammis was slayne at that tumult be a shot in his heid.

The grudge that Angus had aganis Montroze was, becaus when his uncle, James Erle of Mortoun, sumtyme Regent of Scotland, was tryit be his Peares upoun treason, and being fund gilte, the sentence of gyltenes was prononcit aganis him be the said Montroze, as Chancellor of that Juré.

All articles of peax and concorde war concludit amang thayme be the great instance, travell and arbitrement that the King maid. Sa that upoun the 15 day of Maij, he gave thayme all the bancat in his palice of Halyruidhous; and efter supper cawsit tua and tua tak uthers be the hands, and he came with thayme in person from his palice, in forme of processioun in thair doublets, to the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh; whare all men not onlie rejoysit to se and behauld sik apparant concorde, bot also praysit the King of his great industrie and travell. Tharefter his Majestie and thay went hayme in that same ordor, salutit with a number of gunshot from the castell of Edinburgh for joy. The people sang for myrth, and a great nombre of musicall instruments war employit for the lyk use.
In end, the Nobilitie concludit that the Kingis marriage with Denmarc sould be followit furth; and heirwithall, in respect of the generall peax now endit, thay requyrit the King very earnistlie to revenge his mothers murther committit be Ingland; whareunto he anserit, that with all his hart he wald do that; and therefore thoght expedient to hald a Parliament in the moneth of Julij nixt following.

At that same tyme an Inglish pattesier, wandering in the feyldis about the castell of Creichtoun, was apprehendit be Francis Erle of Bothwell, whom he cawsit to be convoyit to Edinburgh, and thayre he was committit to preasoun; and being examinat be the Lords of Secret Counsall of the caus of his cuming in Scotland,—Imprimis, geve he had dependance upoun any persoun within this realme—2. Geve he had a saif conduct for his remayning: He anserit, that nather had he a maister to serve, nather a pasport. Bot he confessit simplie the trewh, being earnistlie urgit thareunto, that he was willit to demand service at Bothuell; and in cace it war obtenit, that within proces of tyme he sould kill the said Bothuell be poyson, and sould kill the King also be that same meyne, geve he sould happin to cum in Bothuels hous. And being demandit wha had directit him hither, he anserit, that he and uther thre men war directit in Scotland be the Erle of Lecestet to that effect. And notwithstanding of these great cawsis, he was demittit hayme but any harme at all.

In the moneth of Julij, all Noblemen, Prelates, and Commissioneers of Burrowis, convenit to the Parliament: the Lords of Ar-
At this Parliament the ministers devysit the plat following: Because the Prelats had great rents that appertained to the kirk be gude rycht, and that they did na service or function therein, but levit at their pleasure: And the saidis Bishopries and Prelaceis had certayne temporall lands annexit unto thayme, wherby ather of thayme are callit Lords. For thir tua cawsis, the ministers estemit thair estait sa odious, that thay preachit mickle aganis thayme; and besydis all this, they estemit thair awin ordinar stepends to litle, and evill payit, and therefore devysit to put in the heid of the Prince, that thais temporall lands could not, nor sould not, justlie apperteyne to the Prelats, bot rather to the Crown. This purpose was communicat to Secretarie Maitland, wha at this Parliament was estableist Chanciller, in whome thay trustit that he sould convoy all things to thair intent; and therefore thay willit him to persuade the King, that the few mailles of the temporall lands of prelacieis sould be annexit to the ministers stipends; whareunto he gave many plausible anseris. Bot he informit the King directlie in the contrare, affirming that it war necessar, that the temporall lands of prelacieis sould be annexit to the Croun to enriche the same, whilk was then at small rent. And he considderit weill, that offers wald be maid be every possessor, wha wald bestow layrge money to obtene the gift thareof to him self heretablie; and that the King was frank in granting lands as he mycht be persuadit, being facile of his nature, and thareby he thoght to make gayne of a part of the offerris to be maid, as it fell owt indeid; and therefore he cawsit the
Lords of the Articles to be sent for to the Kings palace, where he him self, the Prior of Blantyre, and the Justice Clerk Bellenden, persuadit thayme to grant that all the few maillis of prelaceis sould heirefter apperteyne to the King and his croun. And becaus the King wald deall liberallie with thayme, he promeist that howmekte their few maillis sould extend to, sa mekle thay sould have allowit bak agayne of the thriddis of thair beneficeis, wharewith the ministrie was accustumat to be payit; whareunto thay war not onlie persuadit, bot war compellit to graunt unto before thay came furth from the palice. And this was sa prevelie endit, that the ministers nather knew thareof, nor yit lipnit for the lyk frawd to be wroght aganis thayme; for the first day of the Parliament, Mr David Lyndesay minister at Leyth, at command of the rest of the brether assemblit in Edinburgh, protestit, that na Prelat, Bishop, Abbot, or Prior, sould have vote in Parliament, bot onlie sik as beris functioun in the kirk, be preaching of the word and administration of sacraments; hoiping be this protestation, that the rest of thair plat sould have had the better succes, bot the same was gevin lycht eare unto for that tyme.

Now, the Prelatis, finding thair lands and rents apperantlie to be reft fra thayme, ilk man came in with his severall complaynt, and offerit a pecuniall sowme, for grant of his temporall land heretablie, whilk afore was onlie in lyfrent; and as everie land was fundin worthie in valew, so it was appreciat.

Heir it is to be considderit, that geve these temporall lands had bene appropriat to the Croun, as the Chancellor first devysit, it
had bene a great benefite done to the present Prence, and to all his successors in tyme cuming; or geve the money that was gevin to the Prence for thais lands, had been bestowit to a gude use, that any rent yeirlie mycht have bene obtenit for the same, it had bene alsweill done. Bot nather of these came to gude effect. The onlie proffet and commoditie that was obtenit, the Prelatis gat it; for whareas before thay war callit men of benefeces, now thay be callit temporall lords, lyk to the rest of the common sort.

Before this tyme a litill, thair was a plat devysit for the benefite of the Prence, as was pretendit; to wit, that as in all Abbaceis thair was a number of monks, that was sustenit upon thair awin severall portions, that prejugeit not the Abbots rent, and that the abbots, efter the death of ilk monk, had appropriat the portion to his awin behuve, whareas be the first institution, still another sould have bene surrogat to the place; tharefore it was devysit to call in all abbots and uthers prelats that war presidents of convents to a compt, to caus thayme to bestow upon the King, for all tyme bygane, the portions of the monks departit before that day, and siclyk for all tyme cuming. Bot althoght the compt of all this was justlie obtenit, yit it was convertit to na better use nor the formar; whareby the redar may juge whither greater frugalitie be in the Prence or in the counsallor, and whilk of thayme hes obtenit maist proffet of these devysis. And trew it is, that althoght the Abbacie of Dunfermeling, with the haill rents, teynds, and casualiteis thareof be annexit and appropriat to the Croun,
and that the Prence, be na gude, auld, lovable, or municipall custume, hes at any tyme, or may be him self geve away any part or portioun of his patronie, nor yit ever heirtofore was permittit be consent of his Nobilitie, or thre estaits in Parliament licenciat to sell his awin rents, (bot expreslie prohibite,) yit this gude Chancellor hes not onlie obtenit for his part a gude portioun of the lordship of Dunfermeling, that sould all appertene to our noble Princess Queyne Anne be contract of mariagie; bot also the rents and benefecis of the lordship of Dunbar and the erledome of Marche, appertening to the Croun; and siclyk the superioritie, lordship, homage, and prevelegeis that the town of Leyth is addebitit for to the Prince; all that, I say, is convertit unto him, and all auctoreist in Parliament, togither with a new uncumlie custume that never Prince did afore, nor ever was counsallit or permittit to do for whatsoever caus; to sell, annalie, engage the rents of his Crown for a pecuniall sowme. All thir things ar done, concludit and counsallit be the onlie persuasioun of this Chancellor, wha at this Parliament was prevelegeit to have the tytle, honors and digneteis of the Lord of Thirlestayne. And all the Nobilitie thair present earnistlie upon thair kneis, with great instance, requyrit his Majestie (be persuasion of the said Chancellor) to be earnist in persute of revenge of his mothers murther committit be Ingland, whareunto thay solemnitlie vowit to assist with men and money, sa lang as ather blude or breath may lest; and the King for this gave thayme most hartie thanks, and promeist to do tharein as tyme and occasioun sould permit.
The next year, in the month of April, 1588, Frederick King of Denmarc departit this lyff; and the Lord Maxwell returnit from Spayne in Scotland, althoght he had not obtenit the Kings licence for that effect. Thair was sent with him ane Capten Sempill, as an explorator to try the myndis of men, and to corrupt thayme besydis, upoun hoip of a victorie that sould have bene obteynit be the Spanish navie aganis Ingland. At this same tyme was cum in Scotland the Bishop of Dumblayne, Chesholme, in commissioun from the Pope to the King, bot was never admittit to speak him, and therefore he departit, and his commissioun untauld.

The caus of Maxwellis suddan returne was, becaus Philip King of Spayne had preparit a great navie, with a number of men of weare, to cum to the coaste of Flanders; at the whilk place thay sould have attendit upon the Prenc of Parmais redennes, whom thay supponit sould have had landing veshels reddie for thair discent in Ingland, and sould have bene personallie with thayme himself. Bot when thay war cum, thay fand na thing conforme to thair expectation. Maxwell had great hoip, that this hudge navie sould have prevailit aganis Ingland, and sa finding opportunitie of tyme, thoght it not amiss for him to returne, and that he mycht have frelie done at hame as he list. Bot evin as that navie was frustrat, so was he; for howsone the King understude of his arryvall, he incontinent sent to my Lord Hammilton, to my Lord Hereis, and to the Knycht of Lochinvar, wha war soverteis for Maxwell, that he sould not returne without the Kings licence, under a pecuniall sowme. The whilk he repetit of thayme, and was payit.
The Bordorers at this tyme war verie insolent, and a servand of Maxwellis, callit Mr David Maxwell, had forfeit the castell of Lochmaben. Bot howsone the King understude this, he past first to the east marches and pacefeit all purposes thair, and siclyk to the mydle marches, and last of all to the wast. He sent chargeis to Lochnaben to rander, and he spak the Capten himself, but was refusit.

At the Kings being thayre, an Inglish ambassador was ressavit, callit Sr Robert Carie, fra whome the King socht the support of sum canons for batterie of the hous, whilk was spedelie grantit, together with supplie of sum soldiros; and efter tua shots or thre, the castell was randrit to Sr William Stuart, (wha frawd fullie promeist that thair lyvis sould be saif.) Bot immediatlic the Capten was hangit in presens of the haill camp. Maxwell was apprehendit in Galloway, and led preasoner to Edinburgh, under the custodie of the said Sr William.

Thus all memorie of Queyne Mareis murthor was bureit. The King ressavit thair ambassador, as I have sayd, and be his persuasoun, is becum thair yeirlie pensioner. What honestie the commonweill ressavis heirby, I think the posteritie sall better know than that this tyme can judge; for mair just occasion of weare had never Prince on the earth nor this had, and yit he hes bayth neglectit the thing that maist of all became him, and the thing that sould have bene a perpetuall honor to his commonweill; and weare indeid sould never be sa eschewit, that any sclander sould ensew upon our negligence, for geve peax be just and honest, it is in verie
deid the best of all warldlie things; and yit na thing sould ather be done unjustlie, nor yit sould we purches peax in sik sort, that be intollerable suffering we conqueis unto our selfis perpetuall shayme and ignominie.

This Sr William Stewart was in his qualiteis and behavior na thing different from his brother, the Erle of Arran; a testimonie whareof he utterit in uncumlie words, upon a day in the Kings chalmer, aganis Francis Erle Bothuell. The said Bothuell having regarde to the place, sayd na thing for that tyme; bot within this tyme that Maxwell is his preasoner in Edinburgh, it fortunit Bothuell and Sr William to encounter with thair cumpaneis, whare Bothuell maid the first onset for the former injurie, accumpaneit with a broder of Patrik Maister of Gray, whome Sr William had dilatit of before; and etter a light combat, Sr William was killit owt of hand. Bothuell fled for a certayne dayis, uncallit, unpersewit, and unpuneist for this fact. In the meyntyme, great instance and solistation was maid for Maxwell, and he was demittit to returne hayme agayne in peax.

The wicked examples of unpuneist slaughter, ingendrit sik insolencia in the hartis of the people, that thay finding bayth the King and his officiers sa sleuthfull and negligent in thair offices, that crweltie and murther incresit as a popular seiknes throw all the land; ane example whareof, conjoinit with frawd, I will lay doun to your jugement, to decerne thareof as the caus requyris, for a perpetuall testimonie of unthankfulnes, and odious traitorie in all respectis.
Thair be tua famous howsis of antiquitie in the west of Scotland: To wit, Montgomerie of Eglinton, and Cunynghayme of Kylmawres. Betuix the freyns of thais tua howsis, there hes bene of a lang tymne sa great emulation and invy, not without effusioun of blude on ather part, that althoght bayth the parteis semit fullelie to be satisfeit and aggreit in all poyntis, yit the hous of Cunynghame, be the inventioun of a wicked instrument of that sur-nayme, kendlit up a new rancor in the hartis of the rest of that famelie; for whereas sum of the Montgomereis war assemblit at a parish kirk upoun a Sabbath day, thinking of na evill to ensew, nor yit intending to invayde any man be way of actioun, thay war stranglie invadit be a greater force of Cunynghames, and without any just quarrell preceeding, or any injurious words past amang thayme. At first a speciall man of the Montgomereis was shot with a pistol at unawaris, and he turning himself suddanlie, rather to eschew a forder daynger nor utherwayis, shot agayne for recompance, and be fortune he slew that same man that had first injurit him. The rest fled and left the deid man lying in the kirk-yarde, and Montgomerie being cetit before the Justice Criminall for the slawghter, he was acquit becaus it was done be his awin defence. The Cunynghames being greavit heirat, maid presentlie a vow, that thay sould be avengeit upon the fattest of the Montgomereis, (for thais war thair words,) for that fact. This vow was sa acceptabill to thayme all, that a band was concludit, subscryvit with the cheifest of thair hands, to slay the yong Erle be whatsumever meyne could be devysit, and that whasoever wald
tak the turne in hand and performe it, he sould not onlie be sus-
tenit upoun the common expenssis of the rest, bot sould also be men-	eynit and defendit be thayme all from daynger and skayth. At last ane Cunynghame of Robertland tuik the interpyse in hand, whilk he accomplisit on this maner.

Tua yeir before his treasonabill attemptat, he insinuat himself in fameliaritie and all dewtefull service to the said yong Erle, whare-
by he movit him to tak pleasour without any suspicioun, till he con-
queist sik favor at his hand, that nather the golde, money, horsis, armure, clothis, counsall, or vayage was hid from him, that this same Robertland was maid sa participant of thayme all, evin as thocht thay had bene his awin; and besyd all this, the confi-
dence and favor that the Erle shew unto him was sa great that he preferrit him to be his awin bedfallow. Heirat Lord Hugo, and
Erle of Eglintoun, tuik great suspicioun, and tharefore admoneist his sone in a fatherlie maner to be war of sik societie, whilk without all doubt wald turne to his skayth; for he knew weill the nature of thais Cunynghames to be subtile and fals, and tharefore willit him to geve thayme na traist, but to avoyd thair cumpany altogither, evin as he lovit his awin lyff, or wald deserve his fa-
therlie blessing. To this counsall the sone geve litill regarde, bot that was to his paynis; and the domestic enemie was sa craftie indeid, that he wald attempt na thing during the lyf of the father, for many respectis. Bot within short tyme tharefter, as the no-
ble Erle was passing a short way in pastyme, accumpaneit with a verie few of his houshald servands, and evill horsit himself,
Robertland, accompaneit with 60 armit men, came rynning furioslie aganis him upoun horsbak, and the Erle fearing the thing that followit, spurrit his horse to have fled away; his servands all fled another way from their maister, and he was left alone. The horsemen ran all on him, and unmearcefullie killit him with shots of gunnis and strokis of swords. The complaynt of this odious murthor being maid to the King, he cawsit the malefactors to be chargeit to a tryall. But thay all fled beyond sea; Robertland, wha was the first that maid the invasioun, past to Denmarc, whare he remaynit at court till the King came to Queyne Anne. And becaus nayne of the rest could be apprehendit, the King ordainit thair howsis to be randrit to the Erlis brother, to be usit at his arbetrement, ather to be demoleist or utherwayis; and he swore the great ayth that he sould never appardone any of thayme that had committit that odious murther. Yit howsone his Majestie was arryvit in Denmarc, his pardon was demandit of the Queyne for the first petition, and the same was obtenit, and he was ressavit in grace thair in presens of thayme all. Tharefter he came hayme in the Queynis cummypany, and remaynis as ane of hir Majesties maister stablers.

1589. In the moneth of August of the nixt yeur 1589, Queyne Anne, doghter to Frederic King of Denmarc, was mareit in Denmarc to King James the 6 of Scotland, be his ambassador the Erle Marshall, wha was directit thair for that effect.

In the end of that yeur the tempest of storme bayth be sea and
land was sa vehement, that many ships pereishit upoun the sea, sa that the passage for Queyne Anne was verie difficill to cum in Scotland; and the King abayd daylie fra the moneth of August luiking for hir arryvall, whill at last upon the 22 day of October, without lang deliberatioun he embarkit himself, with his Chancellor Maitland, and certayne uthirs of his officiers and courteors, at the port of Leyth, and saillit to Opsló, whare Queyne Anne was attending upoun fayre wother, and litill luiking for his Majesteis cuming to hir at sik a tempestuous tyme of the yeir; whare he abaid a certayne short season, and then he past in Denmarc, and returnnit not in Scotland till the moneth of Maij in the nixt yeir.

During this his absence, Lodovic Duc of Lennox and Francis Erle Bothuell, war constitute governors of this land conjunctlie, and in verie deid, all this tyme, greater peax, tranquillitie and justice was not hard of a lang tyme before: Saving that Sathan, with his great craft in deseaving of christien people, did assemble certayne of his supposts, sum of the masculine, uthers of the feminine kynd, in the kirk of Northberwick at mydnycht, the last day of October, of whome dyvers war executit to the death; as naymlie ane John Cunynghayme, alias John Fean, scoolemaister at Tranent, Agnes Sampson, grace wyff, alias callit, the wyse wyff of Keyth, and dyvers uthers.

The caus of thair assemblie was to rayse stormes in the sea, to stay Queyne Anne to cum saifiie in Scotland. This Agnes Sampson, amang dyvers articles of hir confession, grantit, that Francis Erle Bothuell had dyvers tymes demandit of hir concerning
his awin estait and warldlie succes; also ane Richart Grayme, sorcerar, confessit the lyk; whareupon the said Bothuell, efter the Kings returne, was cetit to compeir before the secret counsall, whilk he obeyit, and thus he was immediatlie committit to prea-
son within the castell of Edinburgh, till further tryall sould be takin of him. For the King, at the persuasioun of Chancellor Maitland, suspected the said Bothuell, that he ment and intendit sum evill aganis his person, and remanit lang constant in that opinion dyvers yearis efter. The King wrait to all the nobilitie at dyvers tymes to convene for his tryall; bot thay all disobeyit, becaus thay knew that the King had na just occasioun of greif, nor cryme to allege aganis him, bot onlie at the instigation of Chanciller Maitland, whome thay all haittit to the death for his proud arrogance usit in Denmarc aganis the Erle Marshall am-
bassador.

Indeid the municipall law of Scotland beris, That whasoever salbe fundin to consult with sorcerers, witches or suthesayers, thay sall déé the death. Bot this law was never heirtofore put in practise, and tharefore the nobilitie thoght, that thay would not begin a preparative upon a member of their awin. In the meyne tyme, not lang efter, Bothuell understanding the Kings evill will to incres aganis him, be the malicious narrative of his Chanciller Maitland, as he supponit, he devysit how to escape owt of prea-
son; and for surenes hereof, he seducit a gentilman of the hous, callit Lawder, maister of the watche, to assist him, as he did, and thay went bayth furth furth togethier.
The next year was employit in bancatting the Lords of Denmarc, that accompaneit the King and Queyne hayme to Scotland, whilk was upon the first day of Maij 1590: And thereafter in trying and examening of Sathans supposts, sik as sorcerers and witches, in great number throw all the cuntrie.

Efter this, Francis Erle Bothuell, accompaneit with certayne gentlemen, came to the Kingis palice at Halryuidhous, weill inarmit, at sevin howris at evin; upon this intent, as apperit, not onlie to mak the King his captive, bot also Chanciller Maitland, whome he deidlie haittit: And for the better performance of his purpose, he had cawsit to be careit with him certayne great forehammers, wharewith the King and Queynis durris war stranglie strukkin at; that whither the King had sowpit in his awin chalmer a part, or with the Queyne in hir chalmer, he sould have bene led captive in thair hands. Thair was in cumpany with him, for the performance of this fact, James Dowglas of Spott. In the meyne season, ane Sr George Home, laughfull sone to Alexander Home of Manderstoun, was in great credence at court with the King; and it fortunat that a litill before this attemptat following, George Home of Spot, uncle to the said Sr George, and father-in-law to James Dowglas, was slayne be certayne wicked men of the surnayme of Home and Craw, and it was allegeit be Sr George, that James Dowglas of Spott was the author of that murther, and therefore he was cetit before the secret counsell, and thre men war apprehendit, that war suspect to have bene actuallie at the
murther, and war straitlie keapit captive within the palice of Haly-
ruidhous; sa that James Douglas, whither to keap himself from
scander, or to releve his men from skayth, for bayth of thaymesould
have bene put to torture on the morne, as witnessis for confessing
sa far as thay knew of the mater; and he being a spur to Bothuells
attemp, howsone the said Erle was entrit with his armit men
within the utter court of the palice, immediatlie James Douglas
brak up the preason wheare his men lay, and tuik na further Payne
upon him for the performance of Bothuels pretence, bot went away
with the first, and broght his men saiflie with him. It was alle-
geit that James Dowglas had directit a gentilman, callit Aflek of
Cumlachie, with golde to thir foirsaidis murtherers, that thay sould
the mair willinglie tak the purpose in hand: He was put to tor-
ment, as compellit to confes, bot yit nothing. He wes maid im-
potent of baith his leggis, was demitted home with that loss, and
deit therefter within few dayis of extreme Payne. It was supponit
that Chancellor Maitland was foresene of this mater be adverteis-
ment of James, not ane half hour before, whareby his lyf was saif
fra that apperant invasioun: for immediatelie before suppar, he
entrit the Chancilers hall, he spak with him, he drank at the cop-
burde, and then went his wayis: Sa that when thay war frustrat of
entrie at the King and Queynis chalmer dur, thay went last of all
to the Chancellors hous, wheare thay war repulisit, bayth be force of
the durris, and shot of muscats, that hurt sindrie of thayme. At
last the courteors assemblit another way, and with stavis and
uther invasive weapons, repulisit Bothuell, and tuik nyne of his
men, wha war all hangit on the morne, on a new gallous that was erected forment the palice yet for that purpose; and this was done upon the 28 day of December 1591.

The Chanciller, mistrusting certayne courteors of this interpryse, not without great occasioun, thoght necessar to fortefie himself with assistance of freynds; and tharefor he solistit the King for a remission to Sr Robert Ker yongar of Cesfurde, for the odious murther of William Ker of Ancrum, whilk was obtenit. This murther was committit in Edinburgh under silence of night the yeir before, and the committer was reteirit to Ingland, and callit bak for the caus foirsaid; in whom the Chanciller confidit as to the husband of his brother doghter. And for the mair saiftie of his persone, he thoght expedient to duell in Edinburgh, guardit with soldiors on the nycht, and honest freyndlie gentilmen on the day, in great nomber.

The dewtie of all, Prence, Magistrat, and King, is equallie to do justice to all men, ever having respect to the caus, and not to the persone; for geve a juge sall have mair respect to freyndship then to the equitie of the caus, the jugement is corruptit. And as the gude sheiphird is at all tyme, bayth day and night, a diligent watcheman over his flock, that nayne of thayme ather sall go astray from the cumpany, or that the ravenous wolf or gredie fox sall cum to annoy thayme; evin sa aught a King to be, whais office is lyk to Goddis upon earth, bayth to puneish the wicked transgressor, and to rewarde the weildoar. He sould not be negligent or slipperie, his earis sould always be oppin to heir the
complaynt of the offendit and hurt persone; so sall he be fearit of
the evill, and salbe belovit of the gude. Bot when negligence has
so overcum him, he lowsis the brydill to all mischeif in his cun-
trie, whareof I have tauld you sindrie examples, at lenth set doun
to your jugement; and another verie notable yit remaynis, whilk
I beleve ye sall think comparable to any of the rest, and perad-
venture, all circumstances being weill consisderit, ye will find this
mair odious then all the rest.

1592. Thair be tua famous howsis in the north of Scotland, to wit,
Huntlie and Murray. The hous of Huntlie is verie mightie in
men and guddis, and so is Murray, bot not comparable to the
uther, as all man knawis. Trew it is, that nather of thir Erlis
war bellicous men; bot yit Murray was the maist weirlyk man
bayth in curage and person, for he was a cumlie personage, of a
great stature and strang of bodie lyk a kemp. So as disdayne
and invy that still invadis the mynd of man to withdraw him
from freyndlie tranquillitie, did also assailye the gude mind of
the Erle of Murray; the instrument wharof was ane Campbell of
Caddell, knycht, a gentilman of that cuntrie, wha the maist part
of his tyme had spent at court, whare he had learnt all subtelteis
tharcof, not onlie to his awin great hurt, bot also to the great skayth
of his posteritie. This knycht of Caddell was very familiar with
Chanciller Maitland, fra whome he ressavit instructions to engen-
der disfreyndship betuix Huntlie and Murray, and consequentlie
weares, that destroyis all. The whilks instructions he accomplisit
verie learnitlie, and so inflammit the ane aganis the uther, that as upon a certayne day, Huntlie came accumpaneit with dyvers of his freynds, in the sight of the castell of Tarneway, (wharieu Murray maid then his residence,) and he persaving that, commandit his men to shute, whare was slayne a gentilman callit Gordoun of Clunie. Heirefter the weares increisit, so that at sum tymes Huntlie, and at sum tyme Murray was victorious; till at last Huntlie tuik occasion to cum to court, whare he and Chanciller Maitland war sa familiar, that, first for favor of Huntlie, and nixt for the hatred that the Chanciller had conseavit aganis the nayme of Stewart, for Bothuels saik, he devysit to persuade the King, that it war necessar that thais tua noblemen war ag-greit; for geve his Majestie sould have ado aganis forayne nations, he wald accomplenis na gude work having his subjects in devisiion; and therefore he willit the King to send my Lord of Ochiltrie unto Murray, and desyre him to repayre to any part nar the court, becaus Huntlie was then present with him, to the end his Majestie mycht the mair easelie reconcile thayme. Murray having hard the message, simpie belevit the same, and the messinger knawing na thing of the frawd, thay came bayth togither to apart in the province of Fyff called Dunebirsill, whilk Murray had choisin for his residence. Tharefter Ochiltrie departit from him towart court, to adverteis the King and the Chanciller of his suddan obedience. Bot immediatlie tharefter, the King, be instegatioun of the Chanciller, gave commission expres command and charge to all the boittis of the Queynis ferrie on bayth the syddis of the rever of Forth, to be
all in reddenes on the sowth syd of the rever, agayne the sevint day of Februar. Thus, as the purpose was devysit be the said Chancellor and Huntlie, the boits war all reddie be command of the Kings letter, and ressavit Huntlie, wha immediatlie with all expedition and diligence passit the rever with horsis and men saiflie; and tharefter poistit towart the hous of Dunebirsill, wharin Murray, with the Lady his mother, and quyet howshald war for the tyme, accumpaneit with the Shireff of Murray; and thayre, with fyre and sworde destroyit thame baith to the death, and then went his wayis northwart. Efter this, the gude Lady of Downe, mother to Murray, cawsit embawme his corps, with the corps of the said Shireff, and cawsit thayme be careit to Leyth. Tharefter she came, and demandit for justice at the King, wha promeist it sould be obtenit. Huntlie was commandit to enter his person in preason, bot was prevelie assurit that he sould not be harmit, as the end declarit; for althoght he enterit in the castell of Blaknes the tuelft day of Marche, he was demittit upon the twentie day of that same moneth, expres aganis all justice or equitie, and in particular aganis the common lawis of Scotland. The Knycht of Cad dell was also treasonablie killit in the north be ane Killepatrik Oig, at the instegation of Johne Campbell of Ardkinglas; wha tharefter was apprehendit be the Erle of Argyle for this fact, and provin giltie thereof, be the deposition of aue Johne Oig; wha declarit also of a certayne contract maid betuix the Erle of Huntlie, the Laird of Glenorchie, Archebald Campbell of Lochnell, James Campbell yongar of Lawers, and dyvers utheris of the Erle of
Argyllis vassals, whereby ather of thatyme war bund to uthers hinc inde, to destroy and murther the Erle of Argyle and the Knycht of Caddell. This contract was maid be ane Mr Johne Archebald, and delyverit to Ardkinglas to be keapit be him. At this fact the ministrie and nobilitie war offendit in hairt bayth aganis the Prence and his counsellor: And in special the Erle of Atholl was so commovit, that he maid wearis aganis Huntlie, and that be the speciall instigatioun of Malcolme Tosh, a man unconstant, false, and double myndit, be the report of all men.

I have tauld yow afore certayne proceedings of Bothuell, and the event thereof, and althoght that nather was the interpryse commendable, or conforme to any gude reason, sik was also the succes; and not contentit with this former, he assailyeit also the second tyme. Bot all man that attemptis any gude wark, sould first consider whither geve he have a gude caus to begyn it upoun; nixt he sould considder the cumpany and thair qualeteis, whome he drawis in societie with him self; and last of all, sould considder that he conqueis sik honestie be his interpryse, that be gude fayme he may be renownit efter his death. Bot when the ingyne of man is sa addictit to licencious libertie and pleasors of the flesh, that nather is God regairdit in his benefetis, nor the Prence and his lawis reverencit, speciallie now in this tyne of the lycht of the evangell, as is pretendit, nather yit amendement of lyf that can be persavit, I leve all to the jugement of God, wha, be his eternall providence, dois governe bayth the heavin and the earth; and thus returnis to my purpose.
In the moneth of Junii, Frances Erle Bothuell, understanding the King to be at quyetnes in Falkland be the secret advertiseisment of certayne courteors, and that Chanciller Maitland was in previ-tie at Lethingtoun; and therefore geve he pleasit to cum with any sufficient number of men, he wald find the King at his awin pleasure, ather to grant him pardon perforce, or els to leid him captive whare he list; whareunto Bothuell gave sa great credeit, that incontinent he assemblit a great number of suspect men of the bordors of Annandaill and Liddisdaill, with sum Inglishmen, upon the water of Esk of that same stamp, and raid from thence to Falkland, whare Patrick Maister of Gray, and the laird of Balwerie met him, with a reasonable number of inarmit horsemen. Bot when thay came to the Kings palice, thay fand not sik reddenes as was supponit, bot be the contrare certayne people provydit to resist, sa that Bothuell was repulsit, and he to his perpetuall ignominie, fled away with shaymefull dредor; and before thay departit, thay spulyeit the Kings stable, and reft many horsis, bayth out of the toun of Falkland, as also furth of the park.

Of this jurnay war suspect the Erle of Angus, the Erle of Arroll, the laird of Johnestoun, and Sr William Stewart of Howstoun knyght. The tua Erlis war apprehendet and committit to preason within the castell of Edinburgh. The King followit to Drumfreis with his armie, and sent letteris to Annandaill and Liddisdaill, commanding all thayne that assistit Bothuell, to enter and shaw their obedience at a certayne day, as naymlie, Johnestoun, Bonshaw, William Kynmonth, and sindrie uthers;
whilk thay obeyit, and the King was sa pacefeit, that within short tyme tharefter proclamation generall was maid to the benefite of all thais that maid actuall residence with Bothuell, promesing remissions unto thayme geve thay wald cum in to crave it at the Kings hand, whilk thay all did for the maist part, saving onlie James Dowglas of Spot, and Mr Johne Colvill.

Notwithstanding of thir proceedings, Bothuell ceissit not to have intelligence with certayne of the courteors, and that with thais of greatest credence, as naymelie, Sr Alexander Lyndsay Lord of Spynie, the laird of Burlie, and the laird of Logy; whareof Spynie was accusit before the King be Sr William Stewart of Howstoun knycht, for trafficking with Bothuell; the whilk nottheles he constantlie denyit, and tharefore offerit to feght with him, for his honestie in that mater, and the Knycht acceptit of the same. This accusatioun was devysit for discourting of Spynie, to mak place to the intrants, as ye sall heir anon; for Chanciller Maitland and Spynie war bayth upon ane opinion aganis these intrants that I am to speik of; the particulareteis I will omit till a better occasion, becaus thay ar not competent for this place. Yit the King, becaus he did interelie favor Spynie, willit him to reteir himself frome court for a season, and this he obeyit.

Efter this, the King maid his residence in Dalkeyth, whare the Duc of Lennox, the Erle of Mortoun, Lord of Dalkeyth, the Erle of Argyle, the Lord Thesaurer, [Maister of Glammis,] and the Lord Home, all thre sonnes in law to this Erle of Mortoun, remaynit thair for cumpany to the King; whilk societie Chanciller Maitland was
greatlie effrayit of; and althoght his credence was sa great in
court with the King at his first cuming to Dalkeyth, yit howsone
that he perfytlie understude that this forenaymit cumpany was
lyk to contenew, he wyselie preissit to reteir himself in peax: And
upon a day, the Lord Duc, the Lord Home, and the Lord Treas-
sorer cuming with thair cumpaneis from Edinburgh, and the
said Chancellor from Dalkeyth, thair was a great apperance that
the saidis Lords wald have invaydit the Chancellor at a strait of
the way: Bot he commandit his cumpany to reteir owt at à syd
of the way, and to shaw na evill countenance, and so he escapit
that apperant daynger, and past to Lethingtoun; and within a
few dayis, understanding forder of thair evill myndis aganis him,
was constraynit to shift himself wastwart, with the Provost of
Lynclowden and the knycht of Drumanrig, whare he remanit se-
cretlie for a season. So this cumpany having anis seperat the
Chancellor from the King, broght furth of preason the Erlis of
Angus and Arroll, to fortesie thair factioun; and the Erle of Ar-
gyle sent for a number of futemen, wha abaid be the space of a
moneth in Dalkeyth, to contene the King within thair lemitis,
under the conduct of the Larde of Lochnell; and this was done
in the moneth of August.

Be examples we may learne, how that tyme in short space dois
exalt men to digneteis and honors, and at another season dryvis
thayme to extreme calamitie and miserable, and speciallie thais that
hantis the courtis of Prencis: For thir ar moste lyk unto voittis
that ar gevin in oppin counsels and assembleis, for evin as ac-
cording to the arbitrement of the Jugeis that sit in counsell, thay prononce thair sentences sumtyme lyk unto brass, and at uther tyymes lyk unto golde; evin sa all thais that puttis maist confidence in the court of a Prence, be at sumtyme happelie exaltit, and at uther tyymes miserablie dejectit, the veritie whareof may be learnt bayth in preceeding and following examples in nomber.

In this close tyme, it fortunit that a gentilman callit Weymis of Logy, being also in credence at court, was delatit as a traffekker with Frances Erle Bothuell; and he being examinat before King and counsell, confessit his accusatioun to be of veritie; that sundrie tyymes he had spoken with him, expreslie aganis the Kings inhibitioun proclamit in the contrare; whilk confession he subscryvit with his hand: And becaus the event of this mater had sik a succes, it sall also be praysit be my pen, as a worthie turne, pro-ceeding from honest, chest love and charitie, whilk sould on nawayis be obscurit from the posteritie for the gude example: and tharefore I have thoght gude to insert the same for a perpetuall memorie.

Queyne Anne, oure noble Princess, was servit with dyvers gentilwemen of hir awin cuntrie, and naymelie, with ane callit Maistres Margaret Twynstoun, to whome this gentilman, Weymes of Logye, bure great honest affectioun, tending to the godlie band of mariage; the whilk was honestlie requytit be the said gentilwo-\_woman, yea evin in his greatest mister. For howsone she understude the said gentilman to be in distres, and apperantlie be his confessioun, to be puneist to the death; and she having privelege to ly in the Queynis chalmer, that same verie night of his accu-
satioun, whare the King was also reposing that same nycht, she came furth of the dur prevelie, bayth the prencis being then at quyet rest, and past to the chalmer whare the said gentilman was put in custodie, to certayne of the garde, and commandit thayme that immediatlie he sould be broght to the King and Queyne; whareunto thay geving sure credence, obeyit. But howsone she was cum bak to the chalmer dur, she desyrit the watches to stay, till he sould cum forth agayne; and so she closit the dur, and convoyit the gentilman to a windó, whare she ministrat a lang corde unto him to convoy himself doun upon, and sa be hir gude cherishable help he happelie escapit be the subteltie of loove.

The ministrie of Edinburgh devysit tua purposes, whilk thay had bayth in heid at a tyme; ather thinking to prevail in ane, or els in bayth, as tending to the glorie of God as they pretendit. The ane was to discharge the marchands of Edinburgh from hanting and resorting to Spayne; the uther was, that na mercat day sould be haldin in Edinburgh upon the Monday for selling of woll and sheip skynnis; whareat bayth merchands and craftismen war greavit. And trew it is, that the ministers at na tyme proponit thir maters to be reasonit or disputit be the provost of the toun and his counsall, to whome it speciallie appertenit: Bot, as thay did, thoght it mair expedient to devulgat the mater oppinlie in the kirk, in presence of the haill people, allegeing that the marchands could not mak voyage in Spayne without danger of thair sawlis, and therefore willit thayme in the nayme of God to absteyne: And indeid, at dyvers tymes this was oppinlie requyrit, as
I have sayd, whill at last thay finding that the marchands conte-
newit in thair tred as afore, thay then cryit owt that unles thay wald forbeare, thay sould expreme thair naymes to the people, and therefoet cetit dyvers marchands before thair sessioun, and thair commandit thayme to abstene. The marchands seing this, gave in thair complaynt to the King, and tauld how thay war dischargeit be the ministers, but wald disobey thareunto, geve his Majestie wald grant thayme libertie to pas, whilk was grantit; wherat the ministers war sa greavit, that thay boistit the marchands with excommunication. Bot the provost and counsell of Edinburgh intercedit, and stayit that purpose; becaus that to the marchands dyvers Spanyartis war addettit, whilk wald never be repayit un-
es thay went thaymeselgis to mak compt and reckning with thame: and siclyk dyvers of thayme war awand to creditors thair, and in that respect, till thair comptis war perfytit and endit, thay could not abstene from travelling; and, tharefore at the nixt conven-
tionoun of burrowis thay sould intreat upoun that questioun: Sa that for thir respectis, the ministers had patience for that tyme. utherwayis this mater had turnit to a great popular scisme.

Bot the uther consait had almaist have maid a worse end; be-
caus it was sa prejudiciall to the commonwealth and estait of the haill marchands and craftismen, to wit, the abolition of the Mondayis mercat, whilk was the onlie speciall mercat day of all the weik in respect of the rest. The reason that the ministers had for thayme was, that all men that came to the Mondayis mercat, did addres him to his jornay upon Sunday, whilk day sould be
sanctefait and keapit holy; but amang many great unfallible reasons, it was fundin, that the maist part of the mercat folkis did never addres thaymeselfis to jorney whill Monday morning, and therefore the mercat sould not ceis; and as to thais that came far of, it became the pastors of thair parochin to hinder thayme. And besyd all this, that mercat day was auctoreist to the toun be the Prences of ancient tyme, and therefore it became not a subject to consent to the abolition thareof, unles the mater wer movit in presence of the thrie estaitis in Parliament. 

The ministrie of Scotland finding the religion now professit to be estableist be a law, though necessity that all thais professing the Romayne religion, sould ather be compellit to embrace that thair religion, or els that the censure of excommunication sould be usit aganis thayme. And whasoever incurris the daynger thareof is gevin over in thir dayis be the ministers, in presens of the haill people assemblit at the kirk, in the hands of Sathan, as not worthie of Christien societie, and therefore maid odious to all men, that thay sould eschew his cumpanye, and refuse him all kynd of hospitalitie; and the persone thus contennwing in refusall be the space of a haill yeir, his gudis ar decernit to appertene to the King, sa lang as the disobedient levis.

To mak obedience to this estableist religioun, amang many uthers, was aoe Mr George Ker, doctor in the lawis, requyrit be the presbytrie of Hadingtoun to adhere thareunto, whilk he refusit; sa that the minister at Hadingtoun pronouncit the sentence of excommunication aganis him; and he consdidering that heirby he
could have na quyet residence within his native cuntrie, deliberat
to pas beyond sea; and therefore he addressit himself to the town
of Aëre, to have tayne shipping with Robert Jameson burges
thair, whais ship was then lying at the Fairlie Rayd; and Mr
George being in the Ile of Cumray, attending upoun fayre wynd
and intelligence from the ship, was ombeset be ane Maister An-
dré Knox, minister at Paislay, accumpaneit with the nomber of
24 armit men, and brocht bak perforce to the town of Aëre with
his servand, and delyverit to my Lord Ross; fra thence to my
Lord Hammiltoun, and last of all was convoyit to Calder. And
howsone the intelligence thareof came to Edinburgh, immediatlie
thairefter, being upon a Sunday, the ministers maid sa short ser-
mons as thay war not accustumat to do; and in the meyne tyme
sa animat the people to pas furth for the saif convoy of that sim-
ple preasoner, whilk thay suddanlie obeyit in armure, bayth on
hors and fute. At that same season was apprehendit tua uther
gentilmen, that war bayth excommunicatit of before, the ane callit
David Grayme of Fentrie, the uther Barclay of Ladyland: All
thir thré war incarcerat within the tolbuyth of Edinburgh in the
moneth of December.

The minister at Paislay having apprehendit the preasoner,
thoght gude also to searche the ship for wrytings; wharein he fand
a great packald, directit partlie from noblemen, and partlie from
jesuits in Scotland, to Spayne and uther partis of France; and in-
deid the maters of greatest consequence was obscurit be blancs,
subscryvit be the Erle of Huntlie, the Erle of Angus, and the
Erle of Arroll, and be Achindoun knyght, oncle to Huntlie; the blancs war on this forme:

Imprimis, tua missive billis directit to the King of Spayne, ane subscryvit

*De vostre Majesté tres-humble*
*et tres-obeisant servitude*
*Francois Counte D’Arroll.*

Another on this maner,

*De vostre Majesté tres-humble*
*et tres-obeisant servitude*
*Guilliaume Counte D’Anguss.*

Item, another blanc subscryvit be thayme all foure, as it war be forme of contract or oblegatioun as followis conjunclie,—

*Gulielmus Angusiae Comes,*
*Georgius Comes de Huntlie,*
*Franciscus Arroliae Comes,*
*Patritius Gordoun de Achindoun Miles.*

Item, a blanc subscryvit a part be

*Franciscus Arroliae Comes.*

Ane be

*Gulielmus Angusiae Comes.*
And uther twa be

*Georgius Comes de Huntlie.*

Item, a packald of stampis signatit, of Arrols armes 3; of Anguss armes 6; of Huntleis armes 4.

I maid mention afore of the Erle of Athols wearis aganis Huntlie, whilk afore this tyme a litill war growin sa het, that the King was counsallit to send this Williem Erle of Angus, with powar and command to all the Kings subjects beyond Forth to pas with him as lieutenant, to suppres bayth thair insolenceis, and to command thayme to enter in preason, whilk thay bayth obeyit. And as he had pacefeit thair great furie, and was cuming bak to rander compt of his procedings to the King, conforme to his Majesteis commission gevin unto him, behauld this foirsaid accident is fallin owt, bayth besyd his expectatioun, and besyd his knawlege, till he was certeifeit be the King at Alloway, and was willit be him not to cum to Edinburgh, unles he wald be glayd to be layd in preason. Bot he tuik litill regaird to that admonitioun, thinking that na subject wald interprye the lyk aganis him during his Majesteis absence; and therefore he came to Edinburgh on Monday the first day of the nixt new yeir at evin; whare thair entrit upon him within his logeing, a number of the men of Edinburgh weill inarmit, and removit from him all his servands, ane onlie exceptit, keapit stark watche about and within the logeing all that nicht, and upon the morne thay compellit him to en-
ter in preason, be force of thair great multitude, within the castell of Edinburgh; and he within certayne dayis being examinat, be Lords Commissioners rather for the Kirk nor for the King, upon the blanc subscryvit be him, denyit the same; bot upon the 14 day of Februar nixt, rycht craftelie he escapit furth of preason.

Heirefter the ministers of Edinburgh sent thair previe wrytings to all thair brethren, at the least to the maist speciall of thayme within Lothien, Teviotdaill, Clyddisdaill, Tweddaill and Fyff, desyring thayme to solist the noblemen, gentilmen, barrons and burgessis within thair shyris, to assemble at Edinburgh the 8 day of Januar instant, to consult upon this accidentall mater, and upon all uther maters concerning the kirk and estait thereof; and in lykmaner to cum thaymesel's, or els to send a commissioneer fra ilk presbiterie; whilk thay obeyit. Thay solistit also the Lords of secret counsall, wha war in Edinburgh for the tyme, to wit, the Maister of Glammis Lord Treasurer of Scotland, the Justice Clerc callit Cokburne of Ornestoun, the Clerc of Register, Sr Robert Melvill, Sr George Home, and Sr Johne Carmichell, knychtis, to adverteis the King, wha was at that tyme in Alloway with the Erle Mar and his young wyff Maistres Marie Stewart, sister to Ludovic Duc of Lennox, to cum to Edinburgh for the tryall of this purpose; and so it was thoght gude, that Sr Johne Carmichell and Sr George Home sould be directit from the counsall to the King; wha upon thair arryvall, with advyce of Mar, tuik purpose to cum to Edinburgh; whare all the mater at his cuming being delatit unto him at lenth, partlie be Maister Bowes,
ambassador for the Queyne of Ingland, and partlie be Mr Robert Bruce prncipall minister at Edinburgh, that the cuntrie was in apperant daynger of Spanyartis, to be broght in be the fore-naymit Erlis being papistis, and thereby bayth his croun to be in daynger, and the estableist religioun in hazard; He ansuerit, that as he was be the mearcie of God traynit up in that trew religioun, sa his intentioun was, still to persever to the end of his lyff, and to resist aganis all thais that wald profes the contrair; and tharefore he desyrit the assistance of his weilwilling subjects of all esteaits to concur with counsall and help.

A litill before this tym, a convenioun of the nobilitie and barrrons war ordanit to meat at Edinburgh agayne the 15 day of Januar, to intreat upon sik maters as sould be concludit in Parliament to be haldin the tent day of Aprile following. Bot becaus this accident fell out before hand, and the King was haistit from his pastyme sonar nor he thoght to have bene; at the first meating he seamit not to be content with the great convenioun of the Barrons, bayth in greater nomber, nor according to thair custume, and soner nor thay war requyrit be him; allegeit that he fand thayme never sa obedient to conveyne at his command, nather in tyme nor nomber; yit in end he usit samony plausible wordis, whareby he first concealit his wraith, as also he semit to satisfie thair expectatioun sa far as he could be fayre wordis; and tharefore he ordanit thayme to convene and devyse what gude ordor thay pleasit to be requesit for puneishment of the captevis and suspect persons; for with gude will and dewtie he sould stand to
it. And in end he requyrit of the Barrons and Commissioners thair assemblit of zeale, and at command of the ministers of Edinburgh, as I have said, what offer thay wald mak him of service and assistance at that tyme, for prosecuting of the caus generallie, and in particular for the suretie and gaird of his persoun: Item, how Jesuits and traffekking Papistis may be searchit and presentit to justice, and to whome sall commissioun be gevin to that effect: Item, what forme of persute salbe usit aganis the uther persons dilatit and suspect, alsweill be law as besyd law, geve ather thay compeir, or be inobedient; and how justice sall proceid in this mater, unhinderit, or interruptit be solistatioun, and that under a great pecuniall payne.

To thir demandis anser was gevin in writ, In the first be the Barrons of Lothien, afferming that thay sould attend upon him during the diligent tryall of the persons alreddie apprehendit, and sould contribute to the payment of a hundreth horsemen for the tyme of necessitie; that is to say, incace thair be any disobedient persons wha will not compeir and be answerable to the lawis.

The Barrons of Fyff desyrit an effectuall dealing in the common caus, whilk, as they allegeit was to lang delayit; and thairfore for thair part wald contribute to the furnessing of a hundreth horsemen; and the burrowis in generall promeist to contribute to the furnessing of a hundreth futemen.

The Barrons of Teviotdail, Tweddaill, and Forrest, not onlie offerit to remayne in person with competent nomber, for suretie of the Kings persoun, and furtherance of the gude caus, bot also
to furneis for the sustentatioun of the number of gairde foirsaid. Thay concludit all in à voyce, that the Captens sould be chosin be the Barrons and Burrowmaisters, and according to thair discretioun the wayges to continew; upon this condition onlie, that it sall not prejuge thair prevelegeis in tyme cuming; for thay find that the captens and soldiers may be sustenit upoun the reddiest of the guddis and geir of rebellious persons.

Johne Lord Maxwell, for his gude service done to the King at his last being in Drumfreis, (whareof I have maid mentioun afore,) obtenit of the King, be procurement of Chanciller Maitland, an ample regall powar to hald Justice courtis in Galloway, Nithis-daill and Annandaill; wharewith the Barrons of thais shyris war sa offendit, that thay came to the King dyvers tymes to playnt, declaring playnlie, that geve his Majestie war to ryd personallie to execut justice throw all the land, he could do na mair nor he hes gevin in powar to his subject, whilk was nather tollerable nor conforme to reason; and tharefore, unles he wald call Maxwell before him, and discharge that commissioun, thay assurit his Majestie, that thay wald all concur and resist to Maxwell. And as Maxwell was cum to Edinburgh to answer for himself, upon the second day of Februar, he came to sermon in St Gelis Kirk; whare came also efter him, in and upon that same furme, the Lord of Dalkeyth, intitulat Erle of Mortoun; and becaus Maxwell was alreddie set doun in the first place, Mortoun sat doun nixt him, becaus he could nither cum by him for straytness of the place, nather above him for lack of rowme. Thair was in cumpany with him his
sone Archebald Dowglas, wha was heighlie offendit that his father, being a Nobleman of eadge, sould have ane inferior seat to Maxwell, and therefore he preissit to prefer the father perforce; bot he was repulsit be Maxwellis men, wha war thair in great number. The people seing this, was effrayit and rayse with a great noyse. The Magistrats convenit, and removit thayme from the temple to thair awin logeings, and be this meyne thay war seperatit for that tyme.

The caus of this gruge is this. James Erle of Mortoun, sumtyme Regent of Scotland, was maid proscript be the law, as ye have hard: Tharefore the King gave in gift to the Duc of Lennox, the lordship of Dalkeyth, and to Johne Lord Maxwell, the Erledom of Mortoun. Bot the former Erle of Mortoun, in his tyme, maid a chartour tailyé of the Erledom of Mortoun, to succed to Archebald Erle of Angus, and to his airis maill laughfull; and another tailyé of the Lordship of Dalkeyth, to the Laird of Lochlevin, and to his airis maill laughfull. He had to wyff ane of the doghters of the Lord of Dalkeyth; Duc Hammiltoun mareit another; and the Lord Maxwell mareit the thrid, of whome is proceidit this Lord Johne: Sa that efter the proscription of Mortoun without laughfull aris, he being the sisters sone of the laughfull heretrix of Dalkeyth, and onlie ayre narrest of lyne that was then in favors with his Prence in Scotland, (for the maist speciall of the hous of Hammiltoun war then baneist,) it pleasit the King to bestow the lands of the Lordship of Dalkeyth to the Duc of Lennox, as I have tauld yow in the begynning; and then Maxwell maid this narra-
tive to the King, that he had gevin away a gift that he had na powar to geve; becaus the Lordship of Dalkeyth could not appertene to the defunct Mortoun, that wantit laughfull airis, but behuvit to appertene to the airis of the just awner, wha was Mortonis wyff; and nayne was then in Scotland to acclayme it bot he or his mother, wha was then alyve, and of powar to enter aire to hir sister be the commoun law of the cuntrie. This mater being weill reasonit, it was fund that the Lord Duc had the worst part; and tharefore he mayd excambioun with Maxwell, that he sould enjoy the Erledome of Mortoun, and himself the Lordship of Dalkeyth. And now becaus the Erle of Angus had tailyeit the Erledom of Mortoun to Lochlevin, he is now callit Mortoun, and Maxwell still retenis the honor and dignitie of Mortoun for the reason foirsaid.

Amang dyvers gentilmen of the Kings court, thair is ane of na small reputatioun, callit Sr James Sandelands, tutor of Calder, and the pupill of that hous of Calder is aire to umquhile James Lord of Torphichin, Knycht of the Rhods. This Knycht being mareit, maid an heretable rycht to his wyff of the Tempill lands, callit Halyairdis in Lothien; as also of thais same lands he maid anither dispositioun, partlie be rentall, partlie in fewferme to the tennents and laborars of the grounde, and that fraudfullie to collect in great sowmes of money; and efter his deceis, she mareit to ane Mr Johne Grayme, ane of the Senators of the College of Justice, to whome and to his airis, she transferrit all sik heretable title and rycht that she had to thais lands; whilk was decernit be
the rest of the number of that College to appertene to him, and all the rycht that the tennents did pretend, was estemit to be null: And trew it is, that thir possessors and lauborers of the grund war rentellit in thais lands be the Lord of Torphichin, before that he mayd any heretable title to his lady: and efter the heretable title maid to hir, he maid another heretable title to the possessors, sa that the first of this forme behuvit to prevaile above the second; and the auld custume of Scotland was, that possessors of Kirklandis, being rentallit, war never removit, bot war estemit as heretable possessors, for payment of thair dewteis. Bot in this mater this frawd was usit, becaus of the vertew of the rentall, as I have said: To wit, the Lord of Torphichin assemblit togither the tennents of the lands, and desyrit thayme ather to stand content with thair few charter, or els with thair rentall, and to accept of the ane, and to renounce the uther. To the whilk, efter deliberatioun, thay ansuerit, that thay wald renonce thair rentall; whare-upoun instruments war tayne in the hands of a Notar be the Lord, as was allegeit. Bot when the Notar was callit to a compt, he confessit the trewth, that never sik a conventioun was, bot that onlie he was persuadit thareunto be William Grayme, brother to this Senator, and largelie rewairdit in money for the same; and the Notar, for this falset, was hangit in Edinburgh. And becaus the tennents war to acclayme warrandice of the Knychtis aire for the rycht that was bestowit upoun thayme, whilk apperantlie be the common law, wald be verie prejudiciall to his yeirlie rent and haill leving; this tutor aforesaid, to saif his pupill and nevoy
from inconvenient, devysis to kill this Senator; and therefore he entrit in societie with Lodovic Duc of Lennox, upon the 14 day of Februar, whome he persuadit to assist to that tragedie; and first had obtenit a command of the Prence to charge the Senator to remove furth of Edinburgh beyond the rever of Forth; and upon that same day efternone, as he is reddie with obedience to reteir, and was past furth of the toun towart Leyth, the Duc and Sr James followit with expeditioun, and thair in the hie way killit him. Thair was also killit at that same instant a worshipfull gentilman, Sr Alexander Stewart of Newtownleys, Knycht, in the Duc his cumpany. Efter this fact they returnit to Edinburgh and convoyit the King to his palice of Halyruildhous, as thoght thay had committit na sik cryme; whilk semit verie odious in the sight of the people.

David Grayme of Fentrie was beheadit upon the 16 day of Februair, verie seiklie in bodie, oppressit with a bludie flux; wha gave testimonie be a lang letter, writtin and subscryvit be his awin hand, direct to the King, making mentioun, that the forenaymit Lords had tayne the burdene bayth for thaymeselfis and uthers Catholics, to ressave sik a number of soldiers, as the King of Spayne and counsell sould appoynt: And in case he wald bestow any money for uplifting of any men heir, thay sould willinglie bayth convoy the Kings armie upoun Ingland, and sould retene a certayne nomber in Scotland for reformatioun of religioun, and obteyning libertie of conscience: And that he had gevin counsall heirunto dyvers tymes, efter that the mater was communicat
unto him be Mr James Gordoun and be Mr Robert Abercrombie, jesuits, and last of all be Mr George Ker. Becaus therefore that he foreknew of this purpose, and conceit the same, he was under daynger of the law. For this caus, he desyrit not be tryit be his pearis, bot referret himself in the Kings will and mearcie, when he was arraignit at the bar. The Jugeis adverteist the King thareof, bot he desyrit the juré to proceid, wha fand, that they could not acquyt him, bayth be reason of his awin confessioun in writt, as also be cuming in will; and tharefore thay referret him over to the King, wha immediatlie commandit him to be beheadit: And the dome of the Kings will was prononcit, that all his lands and rents sould fall in his Majesteis hands, etc.

Tharefter, upon the 18 day of Februar, the King tuik jurnay from Edinburgh towart the north, for the persewing of Huntlie, Angus and Arroll, and maid his residence in Aberdene. Thais Lords and thair dependers war, be oppin proclamation, and at thair dwelling places, requyrit to shaw thair obedience and com-perance before the King. Bot thay before hand understanding of the Kings cuming, had all left thair ordinar habitations voyd. The Countess of Huntlie and Countess of Arroll came to the King, to whais he grantit the mentenance and keaping of their speciall and princepall howsis and rents, without any compt and rakning of the rents thareof to be maid to his Majestie or to his treasurer for the transgressions of thair husbands. And in the meyne tyme, the Queyne of Ingland sent in my Lord Burrow hir ambassador in Scotland, requyring that the peax and confede-
racie concludit and confermit at Leyth, after the expuling of the French armie from Scotland, sould now de novo be ratefeit be the King in his perfyt eage; and forder, that he sould without delay puneish the lords and gentilmen suspect of treason, and now sufficientlie tryit be thair awin writsis and messages; that he sould grant thayme na favor, but extreme regor, for feare of the inconvenient that sould follow upon thair wicked pretence being unpuneist, when bayth tyme and occasioun war now presentit. To the whilkis petitions he promeist to send answer competent with his awin ambassador.

In the moneth of Maij 1593, ambassadors war sent from Denmarc to demand a just rentall of Queyne Annais drowrie in Scotland; but thair answer was differrit to the parliament tyme whilk immediatlie followit. In the meyne season thay maid progres to all sic provencis as war thought convenient that the drowrie sould be tayne of, accumpaneit with sum of the Kings deputtis, as war expreslie direct for that effect.

The parliament was haldin in the moneth of Julij, whare Francis Erle Bothuell, be consent of the haill Lords of articles thairchosin and convenit, was declarit traitor aganis the Kings Majestie and realme; and for confirmationoun thereof, his armoreis revin at the mercat croce of Edinburgh in the presens of the people thair assemblit.

Bot befors the actis of that parliament war perfectlie pennit and aggreit upoun in all poyntis, the noblemen and gentilmen of the
Stewartis thoght thaymeselfis sa far interest, that thair blude was
cawseles spilt without redres, and Bothuell lang baneist without
any originall caus, convenit thaymeselfis within the toun of Edin-
burgh, and consultit upon the reddiest way that mycht be for
thair standing: Wha thoght maist expedient, that Bothuell sould
presentlie be callit in, becaus thair cumpany was then very strang;
and that with thair wylie subtile forces, he sould enter in the
Kingis chalmer, and offer himself to his clemencie and mearcie;
whilk he did as ye sall heir.

The caus of his inbringing was, that the King had burdenit the
Duc of Lennox tua nychtis before, that he wald condiscend to
the incuming of Chanciller Maitland, (wha before was reterit from
court as I have tauld you,) and was desyrit that he sould be ad-
vysit thereupon, and tharefter to report ansuer: Bot the Duc
finding, that he was lyk to be interest be the incuming of the said
Chanciller, fand that it was mair neidfull that Bothuell as a
freynd and kynnisman sould be restorit, nor the chanciller; and
therefore devysit as followis.

He assemblit a great cumpany with himself, the Erle of Atholl
being present within Edinburgh, and all his speciall freyndis and
assistance that mycht be procurit for ather of the threé in greatest
forces; and upon the 24 day of Julij 1593, the noblemen entrit
within the Kings chalmer, the Duc of Lennox being before pre-
paring the way: Bothuell was loget all nycht preceding in my
Lady Gowreis hous, whilk is situat at the baksyd of the Kings
palice, whareby thair is patent passage at all tymes; and when
the noblemen war potentlie entrit the Kings chalmer, and the rest of the gentilmen of Stewartis and thair dependers becum maisters of the utter and inner court, possessing all the entres keyis be quyet subtile force, the word was immediatlie sent to my Lady Gowreis logeing, the Countes of Atholl being then within the palice, as it had bene to tak leve and gudenycht at the king; and she seing all the mater preparit as she wald have wishit, (being upon counsall of the mater) tuik occasion to pas to the lady hir mother, be the bak passage: And when the port was maid patent to hir, behauld, thair is Bothwell disguysit, accumpaneit with Mr John Colvill onlie, wha immediatlie entrit, and with all expeditioun past to the kings chalmer, accumpaneit with my lady Athols trayne; and the king being then at his secret place, Bothwell preparit himself on his kneyis, and layd his sworde doun before him, drawin; and when the king came furth, he cryit with a loud voyce, pardon and mearcie for Chrystis saik of all his former offences committit aganis his Majestie. The king demandit be what credence he entrit thair; he said, it was upon playne simplicitie, ather to déé or leve, as best sould pleas his Majestie; and becaus he acknowledgite himself greavouslie to have offendit in tyme bygayne, he was thair presentlie comperit to offer him in his Majesteis will and pleasure, ather for present death, or utherwayis, becaus he was irkit of his former lyff of baneishment. The king effrayit, cryit Treason. The Erle of Mar, and Sr Williem Keyth drew to thair armure, but war sone pacefeit be the multitude of the contrar faction. The clamor of treason went from the palice of Halyruidhous
to the town of Edinburgh. The inhabitants assemblit thaymeselfis quicklie in armes, and presentit thayme before his Majestie in bat-
tel array in the utter court; bot be the fayre speaches of thais that
cumpast him within the chalmer, he was sa pacefeit as apperit, that
he commandit the people all to reteir for that season, whilk was
obeyit. Tharefter the king and he enterit in commoning, and be
reason the originall caus of his truble was the suspicion of wiche-
craft, he offerit himself to tryall, be whasoever of his Majesteis
subjects he sould pleas appoynt upoun the juré, and a short day
was assignit to that effect.

Then the king desyrit to knaw whether Bothuell came thair
in maner of hostelitie as he had wont to do, or not? He answerit,
that it was onlie upon playne simplicitie; in taiken whereof he
was cum thair, accumpaneit with Mr Johne Colvill onlie, and na
uther: And to eschew all suspicion that the king sould have, or
consave aganis him, he offerit then presentlie to depart, and to
remayne whare it sould best pleas his Majestie, ather in baneish-
ment as afore, or in any part of the cuntrie, till sik day of tryall
as his Majestie sould appoynt; and sa simplie departit.

The king tharefter past to Falkland, but was weill accumpaneit,
in the meyne tyme, with the Duc of Lennox, the Lord Ochiltrie,
the laird of Clowie Creichton, with thair forces.

In the meyne time, Bothwell was tryit be his pearis, and was
purgit be thayme for the cryme of withecraeft; during the whilk
season, to the 15 day of August, the king was in perpetuall greif
of mynd, afferming that he was captive be Bothuell, and be the
foresaidis noblis and gentilmen. Yit all his suspicion on ather syd was pacefeit be the industrie of Robert Bowes, ambassador for the Queyne of Ingland, the wyse men of the counsell, and be the ministers of Edinburgh, under dyvers conditions, whilks war ratefeit in oppin counsell, as followis.

The Kings Majestie grants to the Erle Bothuell, his partakers and ayders, full remissioun of all bygane offences in assisting and furthering of his attemptatis aganis his hienes persoun and auctoritie, preceeding the dait heirof; and promeissis that thay sall never be quarrellit tharefores in any tyme to cum, and that thay sall have restitutioun, present repossessing, and all uther suretie for thair lands, lyvis, gudis, and housis; and his hienes sall caus the same be ratefeit in parliament, to be convent and haldin Godwilling, betuix and the 20 day of November nixttocum, according to the act of repossessioun maid in the parliament haldin at Lithgow; and this present act to serve for a sufficient securitie in the meyne tyme, till the end of the said parliament or conventioun of the estaits.

Thir persons following salbe commandit na wayis to repayre to his hienes presence and cumpany, and salbe resistit incise thay wald presume in the contrare: Thais ar to say, Alexander lord Home, Johne lord Thirlstain chanciller, Thomas Master of Glammis lord Treasurer, and Sr George Home of Prymro-know knyght.

His majestie willis all men in the meyne tyme to reteir thayme to thair awin dwelling places, or utherwayis whare thay sall think gude, as peaceable and obedient subjects; and his hienes will call sik of his counsell and servands to attend on his service, and to
administrat the affairis of his commonweill, as he sall think maist expedient.

This his majestie faythfullie promeissis in the worde of a king: The lords and uthers of his previe counsall and sessioun, the ministeris of Gods worde present, together with the provost and baillies of Edinburgh, in nayme of the haill counsall and commonaltie thereof, be his hienes command and consent for the honor of his majestie and common repose and quyetnes of the realme, Swearis and promeisis to hald hand to the trew observatioun heirof, and to oppone thaymeselfis be worde and deid aganis all that wald presume to infringe and violat the same: And in witnessing heirof, his majestie and thay have subscryvit thir presentis with thair hands, at Halyruideous, the 14 day of August, 1593, as followis.

James Rex.

Lennox.
Atholl.
Johne Lord Forbes.
Andro Lord Ochiltrie.
Alexander Lord Spynie.
Patrik Mr of Gray,
Sr Robert Melvill.
Alexander Seyton Lord Vrquhart.
Mr James Elphestoun.
Myrecarnye.
Alexander Clericus Registri.
Nicolaus Vdwart, Provost of Edinburgh.
John Moreson, Baillie.
George Todrik, Baillie.
David Williamson, Baillie.
James Inglis, Baillie.
Mr David Lyndesay, Minister.
Mr Robert Bruce, Minister.
Mr Gualter Balcanquall, Minister.
Mr Robert Rolloc, Minister.
Mr William Watson, Minister.
Mr Patrik Galloway, Minister, witnessis.

Heirefter, the King ordainit a conventioun of his estaitis to be haldin in Sterling, agayne the 7 day of September following, and thither came verie few in nomber; alwayis the chiefest war the Duc of Lennox, the Lord Hammiltoun, the Eris of Moutroze, Gencarne, Mar and Mortoun, the Lords Lyndsay and Levingstoun, few commissioners for burrowis, and bot certayne for the kirk; whare the King delatit unto thayme the greif he had consavit aganis Bothuell, that he estemit himself captive and thrall be him, and constraynit to grant him remissioun aganis all law and frie will; and desyrit that thay sould acknowledge the same be thair generall voittis thair assembleit, to be publeist to the people. To the whilk, it was ansuerit be thayme all, that captive he could not be estemit, seing that sen his last talking with Bothuell, bayth he had bene at Falkland, nixt at Edinburgh, and last of all at extreme libertie and pastyme for the space of many dayis in the palice of
Hammiltoun, unaccumpaneit with any suspect person at all for the part of Bothuell; and therefore could not condiscend to his Majestie in that poynt: And becaus he saw that he could not prevaill in that originall, his Majestie and thay all concludit as followis.—

At Sterling the 13 day of September, 1593,

It is declarit be his Majestie, with advyce of his estaits presentlie assemblit, that his hienes, as a frie Prince, may presentlie, and in all tyme cuming, administrat and use his kinglie powar everie way, and may at his pleasure call sik of his nobilitie, counsall, officiers, and uthers gude subjects, to his service, cumpany and presence, as his hienes hes, or best sall lyke of.

The Erle Bothuell, nor nayne of his complecis nor cumpany being in the daynger of his Majesteis law, and that moste have his remissioun, sall nawayis repayre to his presens, nor cum nearer to his hienes than ten mylis, without his speciall licence or warrant had thareto.

His Majestie will alwayis have the said Erle Bothuell, his sone and complecis, effectuallie, and without delay, restorit to the howsis and rents of Coldinghayme, and James Dowglas of Spott, to the hous, rents, cornes and guddis of Spot, and uthers his rents and guddis whatsoever.

(Subscryvit) Alexander Hay.

A Memoriall to be communicat to the Erle Bothuell for the King.

For the satisfactioun of our honor towart the late forme sub-
scryvit at Halyruidhous, upon the 14 day of August last, it is not to our contentatioun, bot sik as be all law we may freith owre self of, geve we pleas. Notwithstanding, for the quyetnes of our realme and estait, and at the earnist and humble suite of our estaits presentlie assemblit, we can be content that, the Erle Bothuell renunceand the benefite of all former condioun, we now being at our full libbertie and ryplie adysit with our estaits, of our awin mearcie and favor, for the public quyetnes and repose of our realme, the said Erle humblie suittand us, We will grant unto him and his complecis, whome he will specifie be naymes and surnaymes, remissioun of thair bygane offences attemptit aganis our person at Halyruidhous, Falkland, and last, at Halyruidhous, and uthers of the lyk qualitie that faillit, untakand the effect etlit unto us, as also restitutionoun to thair levings and guddis; and sall cause the same be ratefeit in our nixt Parliament, to be haldin and concludit, Godwilling, before the 20 day of November, nixt tocum; whirlks remissions salbe gevin together or severallie, as thay salbe cravit gratis, without composition to be payit therefore; the same being alwayis soght betuix and the 20 day of November nixt; the said Erle findand sovertie to our contentment, that within sik space as we pleas efter the said Parliament, he sall depart furth of our realme, to the partis beyond sea, and sall remayne furth of the same during our pleasure, and whill he sall obtene oure licence to returne, and whill his departing, sall remayne in sic places and bounds as we sall appoynt unto him. His compleces in his lait trublis to be speciallie nominat in his
remission, and sall remayne at thair duelling howsis, and sall na-
wayis resort to our presence, court or place of residence, without
our previe sending for, or licence to that effect.

(Subscryvit.)   James Rex.

Immediatlie efter this conclusion, the Lord Home was cum to
Stirling, preparing the way for Chanciller Maitland as it followit
in effect, accumpaneit in weirlyk maner, with a great cumpany of
horsemen. In the meyne tyme, the King had writtin to Both-
uell, wha then maid residence in Edinburgh, that he sould preve-
lie cum and confer with the Prior of Blantyre and Sr Robert
Melvill, upon these articlis foirsaidis: But he fering sum fals
trayne to be layd agaynis him, and now the Lord Home layd in
his way also, sent to the King a condigne excuse, that he could
not of his honor obey his will in a prevat maner, considdering that
his deidlie enemie had ombeset the way, and tharefore wald not ex-
pone himself beistlie to the daynger; wharefore he trustit his Ma-
estie sould hald him excusit. Interim, he sent prevelie to cer-
tayne freyndis, and he assemblit a greater nomber nor Home
had collectit, and thus past forwart in his journay; whare the
Kings commissioners foirsaidis, and Robert Bowes, ambassador,
met him in the way at Lithgow, and thair communicat thir
foirsaidis articlis unto him, whilk he acceptit lovinglie, to be ad-
vysit upon, and sa returnit to Edinburgh; whare, with skill of
men expert in the lawis, was formit a lybell of reductioun of his
forfaltrie to be reddie agayne the Parliament, with many nomber
of reasons contenit therin, mair tedious nor profitable to rehearse: Bayth becaus the King, be the meyne foirsaid, had grantit unto his restitutioun, as also the conditioun of the tranquillitie of the cuntrie, and the baneishment decreitit for the Kings pleasure. Bot the King maid the lawer to pay weill for his paynis a great pecuniall sowme, and puneist the purses of uthers his weilwillers besydis.

As we ar gevin to understand be all historeis, that it is our dewtie of all degreis to obey and be reverent to heigher powers; be the contrare, I find few or nayne, that hes rebellit aganis thair laughfull Princes or governors, bot they have bene chastesit in sik sort that thay escapit not unpuneist; as be example ye may persave evin be the ruddest part of your entandement, wha sal happin to Reid this; That the first conditioun is foundit upoun fear; It hes a progres of unconstancie, and a conclusioune of regoure; whilks ar direct and worthelie opposite to craftie interprysis, and prowess rebellion, and ar maist lyk to have thair awin peculiar rowmes in the end; and, therefore happie is he

Qui sua sorte contentus vivit.

Efter this convention, the King had sindrie communications with the kirkmen of Edinburgh, and in particular, with Mr Robert Bruce, cheif minister thair. For this Mr Robert had dissuadit him oftymes fra cumpany bering, or shawing any kind of favor to the Catholic lords, whilk he promeist to obey; and yit, notwithstanding of this, oftymes reiterat, and of the condition subscryvit with his hand maid to Bothuell as is aforesayd in presence of the ministers, that nather thay nor Chanciller Maitland, nor the Lord
Home, nor the Maister of Glammis treasurer, nor Sr George Home sould be admittit in court to his Majesteis presence, bot for salang as thair particular effairis sould permit; yit expres in the contrarie, admittit and ressavit thayme all in als great favor and credence as afore; and in particular, Lord Home, wha at that tyme was in suspicioun be the ministers as ane of the Romane religion; wha being oftymes publiklie in the kirk, requyrit to mak his obedience, and to profes the estableist religion, was, notwithstanding, contumax; and the King being reprochit be the ministers for keaping of him in cumpany, as an evill example to uthers, cawsit an act of counsall to be maid, subscryvit be himself and the Lord Home, that incace the said Lord sould not recant betuix and the 28 day of October, he sould be contentit that excommunicatiouns sould pas aganis him, and to suffer baneisment.

In the meyne tyme sik favor was shawin to Angus, Huntlie, and Arroll, that ilkane of thayme was in particular repossest to thair awin habitations, and enjoying of thair rents, saving onlie that thay resortit not to capitall townes; and the King himself procurit to the ministers for thayme, that thay mycht be brocht in to be tryit be thair pearis, and therefter to mak sik satisfactioun as sould be thoght requesite; that incace thay war fund culpable, to be puneist as justice sould requyre; and geve utherwayis, to be absolvit. Mr Robert Bruce ansuerit, it war neadfull thay sould first be empreasonit, and then the nobles of the land convenit to try thayme, and speciallie unsuspect persons. Bot the King refusit to have thayme committit to wairde.
The common forme of Scotland is, that whasoever subject of the cuntrie, halding his land in warde and mariage of the Prence, salhappin to depart this lyff, and to leve his sone a pupill, and unmareit; in that case, the Prence hes the powar to dispone his mariage to whome he pleisis, or els to keap it to himself. Be reason the Erle of Murray, wha was murdreist be Huntlie, left his sone and aire verie yong, the King disponit his mariage to the Erle of Atholl for a great pecuniall sowme; and he, according to the costume and lawis, intendit to hald court at the castell of Down, and was resident in Sterling upon the 4 day of October, acumpaneit with sum peculiar freynds, to wit, the Erle of Montroze, and the Erle of Gowrie: And the King hering of this thair residence, and in nomber, was sinistroslie informit be Chancellor Maitland of sum uther practeis of thairs, and tharefore he directit immediatlie from Lithgow, Johne Broun messinger of armes, char-geing Atholl to separat his forces within thre howris under the payne of treason. But Atholl thinking to have done weill, and to have maid sufficient obedience as he thoght, anserit to the messinger, that he sould let him sie sik obedience as sould content the King be his ansuer, and so tuik him from Sterling to the castell of Doun, whare the court was fensit and keapit; and immediatlie tharefter he shiftit himself away, he separatit the forces, and demittit the messinger. Bot the King thinking the messinger to be retenit perforce, and that Atholl myndit not to obey, and the rather becaus the messinger did not returne at sik a competent hour as was thoght that he might laughfullie have done, inrespect of the shortnes of
the way betuix Lithgow and Sterling, horsit himself suddanlie, accumpaneit with Chancellor Maitland, the Lord Home, Sr Robert Ker yongar of Cesfurde, and a gairde of horsemen, and raid with diligence to Sterling; [and the gentilmen of his garde directed before to kill Atholl, incase thay could encounter with him.] Montroze and Gowrie, suspecting na evill, horsit thaymeselfis to cum to the King in the way, bot thay war fearcelie ombeset be the Lord Home, and be certayne lycht horsemen, and had bene killit at that same instant, geve my lord Johne Hamilton had not happelie and manfullie intercedit and stayit thair furie be his sharp wordis and mediasioun. Thay war bayth maid preasoners instanlilie, and usit with verie hard speaches be the King, bot war demittit the nixt day upon condition, to be answerable at the nixt citatioun.

And when his Majestie was returnit to Lithgow, upon the 5 day of October, thair he was verie earnist with Maister Robert Bruce, that na excommunication sould pas aganis Angus, Huntlie, Arroll, or Home; whilk was excusit as a thing that could not be done. Then the King sayd, that he understude of an assemblie of ministers and gentilmen at Sanctandrois whare a certayne protestatioun was maid in prejudice of his Majesteis person and estait; the tenor whareof was, that incace his Majestie wald not adhere to the estableist religiou now professit, and puneish thayme be the regor of the lawis that professit the contrarie, thay wald not acknowlege him for thair laughfull Prence, whareof thay sent adverteisment to the ministers and gentilmen of Lothien on the sowth syd of Forth, sa that the ministers of that quarter
requyrit thair gentilmen to convene, and to consult heirupoun on the 17 day of October, whilks, he said, war verie proud inter-
prysis, and therefore he wald call upon all his nobles agayne the
24 day of that same moneth, to consult with thayme what sould
be requesite for his estait in all things; and in particular for cor-
recting of the insolence of ministers, he sould erect the estait of
Bishops for suppressing of sik libberteis as thay have enjoyit and
abusit in tyme bygane.
Within few dayis efter he came to Halyruidhous, whither also
came secretlie the ERLis of Angus, Huntlie and Arroll, and re-
manit to the 12 day of that moneth. At the whilk day, as the
King was ryding to Lawder to visite Chanciller Maitland, the
saidis thre ERLis and Sfr James Chisholme came on the hie way at
sik place and tyme as he luikit not for: and althoght he had usit
bot sum few words unto thayme, yit he wald proceid na further,
nor shaw thayme any uther favor bot according to justice and rea-
soun as apperit. And therefore to excuse his part, he sent bak that
same nyctht the Lord Treasurer, and the Abbot of Lundors directit
to the Ambassador of Ingland, and to the ministers of Edinburgh,
desyring that thay sould conceave na evill opinion of his part for
thair cuming unto him. Bot the Catholic lords, efter thay had
departit that same nyctht, and tayne leve fra his Majestie, thay
came immediatlie to Dalkeyth, whare all the nyctht thay wrait
missevis, directit to sindrie sik noble men and barrens in the
cuntrie, as thay hoipit wald shaw freyndship unto thayme; that
thay sould be reddie in St Johnistoun the 24 day of the moneth of
October to be tryit be thayme as thair pearis, and procurit the Kings letters to be maid for chargeing of thayme to compeir for that effect, as also in a maner aganis thaymeselfis to suffer tryall, whareby it may be sene geve thay luikit for any regour to be usit aganis thayme, or had the supreme Juge to be thair actuall enemie, thay wald have bene layth to imagine any sik devyce as sowld any way be prejudiciall to thaymeselfis: and therefore, the ministrie fering sum evill event to fall out aganis the estait of the kirk, assemblit thaymeselfis be thair Commissioners in Edinburgh, togither with certayne barrons and bailleis of burrowis; and the King being then at Jedburgh for certayne effairis of the commonweill, thay concludit all in à voyce thir articlis following, whilks thay sent to his Majestie ending with extreme boste.

At Edinburgh the 17 day of October, 1593.

Humble Petitions of the Commissioners for the Kirk, Barrons and Burrowis, cravit of the King.

The Commissioners of the kirk, barrons and burrowis being convenit from dyvers partis of the realme, foreseing the present daynger, wharein the kirk of God, the Kings Majesteis awin person, and the haill commonweill standis into, thoght gude to geve thair advyce to his Majestie in maner following:—

Imprimis, becaus the Commissioners ar informit, that the excommunicat lords, naymelie, the Erlis of Huntlie, Angus and Arroll, and thair complecis, ar to be put to the tryall of a juré, and considdering what is the consuetude of this realme in sik caissis,
howbeit they will not desire his Majestie that they shall not be put to tryall at all, yet humblie cravis, that their tryall be not haistie, not at the day appoyntit, but that it may be delayit, unto the tyme that all the professors of the gospell be ryplie advysit what salbe convenient to be done in that mater, and that becaus the hail professors of the gospell ar myndit to be their partie and accusor in their fowll treasons.

2. Item, we crave, that according to the lawis and lovable custome of the cuntrie, thir excommunicat and treasonable apostats, seing thay ar accusit of the heighest treason that was ever heard of in this land, may be committit in sure waerd, viz. in the townis of Edinburgh, Dundee, Sterling, or as it salbe thoght expedient, unto the tyme that order be tayne with all the papistis in Scotland, of whilk factioun thay ar the heid, till the estaits advyse further what maner of tryall salbe usit aganis thayme.

3. Item, we crave, that when the estaits, efter mature and dew deliberatioun, sall put the foirsaidis traitors to an assyse, that the assysers be not nominat at the option of the parteis to be accusit, but to be nominat be the partie accusant; to wit, the hail preachors of the gospell, and that according to the lovable custome of this realme.

4. Item, it is cravit of his Majestie, that, seing the foirsaidis traitors ar excommunicat, and, be the just sentence of the kirk, cut of frome the societie of Chrystis bodie, that thay be not admittit to have any persoun in jugement, nor benefite of the law, till thay be joynit to Chryst, and reconcelit to his kirk, according to
the lawis of this cuntrie, and his Majesteis awin promeis; as also in respect thay ar alreddie maid giltie, partlie throw brekking of wairde, and partlie be making thaymeselis fugetevis from the lawis, first from Sanctandrois, to the whilk thay war speciallie cetit, and then from the supreme seat of parliament last.

5. Item, incace his Majestie will not alter the day of thair tryall, as we doubt not bot he will, then we crave, that as his Majestie professis à religioun with us, and thay the contrarie, we that ar professors of the religioun may be his Majesteis gairde; and that we may be admittit in the maist fensible and weirlyk maner, to be about his Majestie, to defend his person from thair violence, and to accuse thayme to the uttermoste, whilk we ar myndit to do, althoght it sould be with the loss of all our lyvis on à day; for certanelie we ar determinat, that this cuntrie sall not bruik us and thayme bayth, salang as thay abyd Gods profest enemeis, &c.

I maid mention afore of an assemblie at Sanctandrois, wharin attoure the conclusioun before contenit, the foirsaidis Erlis and Sr James Chisholme war, be thair decréé, excommunicatit, althoght nather of thayme war subject to any paroche or presbiterie of that province, as the law prescryvis any excommunicatioun to be led; and becaus this Sr James was not maid mentioun of heirtofore, and yit is excommunicatit conjunctlie with the Lords, reason wald that the caus thereof sould not be obscurit.

At the inventioun of this voyage that Mr George Ker sould have maid towart Spayne, with the letters afore rehearsit, the first per-
son that was employit in that message, was the said Sr James, bot
he maid excuse of his unreddenes at that tyme, as Mr George Ker
declarit; and becaus he revelit not the same to the preuce afore-
hand, being accomptit aportioun of treason, he was therefore under
the daynger of the law, and fugitive for feir of puneishment; and
becaus this excommunicatoun of Sanctandrois was approvit be
the Commissioners assemblit at Edinburgh, the same was devul-
gat in the paroche kirkis thair upon Sunday, whilk was the 21
day of October.

The Commissioners wha war sent to the King with thir foir-
saidis articlis, war commandit to delyver thayme unto him whare
ever he war to be fundin, and to report answer, ather evill or gude,
sik as he pleasit to bestow; and thairfore thay commandit all thais,
or at the least, the maist part of thayme, to remayne still at Edin-
burgh till the answer sould be returnit; whilk thay diligentlie
obeyit. Bot when thay war cum to Jedburgh, and had exposit
thair erand to the King, he was na litill commovit at thair cum-
ing, efter that he had red thir articles and considderit thareupoun;
and indeid thair agreement was not sa gude, as that any perfyt
answer was pennit be the King: alwayis sik conference and an-
swer as thay exposit to thair commissioners at thair bakcuming,
are heir set doune worde be worde.

Answers gevin in be his Majestie in the heidis pro-
ponit unto him be the Commissioners direct fra the
Assemblie of the Burrowis, Barrons and Kirk.
As to the first, his Majestie, after the hering of our propositions, answerit generallie, that he wald not acknaulege the conventioun assemblit without his advyce, nather geve us any answer as commissioners from that conventioun; whareunto it was replyt, that we war redde to produce sufficient warrands, prooving our assemblie to be with his Majesteis advyce, utterit bayth be prent and proclamation. Nevertheles, his Majestie yieldit to us as unto common subjects resorting unto him, and satisfied us in everie particular as followis.

And as concerning the conference we had, tuiching the Lorde Home, a profest papeist, and uthers his complecis, hanting about his Majestic, whilk is comptit very dayngerous to religioun, and to this present estait; becaus it is an accomplishiement of the Spanish plat devysit, that Papistis sould alwayis be resident about his persoun: His Majestie answerit, that a certayne day, with advyce of the kirk, was appoyntit that he sould satisfie, or then sould depart from his cunpany; before the whilk day, he sould upon his doubtis confer, and sould seik resolutioun: Whilk thing his Majestie yit standis be, and sall performe for his part, in cace the uther resolve not; and his Majestie was sure of Homes resolutioun before that day, becaus he had conferrit upoun his doubtis with his Majestic, and with Johne Dunkeson minister, and had ressavit resolutioun, and sall subscryve betuix and the day: And therefore the King sayd, that the thing whilk was done be consent of the kirk sould not be quarrellit be the kirk: Whareunto it was replyt, that he was past his bounds, and had done
evill, and had bene a speciall instrument to bring in the excommunicat lords and Sr James Chisholme to his presence.

As to the inbringing of the excommunicat erlis to his presence, contrare to his promeis, be certayne evill affectit men about him, the King answerit, that he knew not of thair cuming, nather was he under any prevat pactioun or conditioun with thayme; and when upon their kneyis they had cravit tryall, whilk he could not deny to thayme geve it had bene to the simplest of the land, he demissit thayme without any promeis: And as tuiching thais about him that war instruments to bring thayme to his presence, he knew thayme not, and willit us to nayme thayme in particular, and to accuse thayme, that they might answer for thaymeselis.

And as tuiching the hoip and expectatioun that the excommunicat erlis had to be maid free, and cleangit of thair odious treasons efter thair departure from his Majestie, be reason of the place, the tyme, the persons of the Juré, and the libbertie grantit to thayme to convene with thair forces for thair tryall, whilk we thoght verie dayngerous: His Majestie answerit, That as concerning the tyme, he appoyntit the same with advyce of the ministrie; the place was appoyntit be advyce of the counsell; and the persons of the Juré, he thoght thayme the maist indifferent of the land; and as for thair forces, he sould tak order, that he sould be maister for the present, of sik a nomber weill affectionat to religion as his Majestie sould mak chose of. To this it was replyit, that nather tyme or place war convenient. His Majestie answerit, that the tyme sould not hald sa short, bot it sould hald
foure or fyve dayis efter the Conventioun, and unto that tyme it sould be stayit; as to the place, he was not certayne whither it sould hald in St Johnstoun or not.

And as to the persons of the Juré, where it was replyit, seing that the occasioun was sa weghtie, and his Majestie was remembrnit, that he said it past the reche of his power to pardon it, and it tuichit everie estait in particular, and that tharefore his Majestie aught to do nothing tharin without the advyce of the estaits presentlie convenit: His Majestie answerit, that he sould tak counsall in Lawder upon that purpose with his chancellor Maitland, and efter that he came to Edinburgh sould convene with the counsall certayne of the Barrons, Burgessis, and Ministrie, according to whaise advyce he sould proceid in that mater, and na utherwayis.

Last of all, wheras we shew to his Majestie that the assemblie presentlie convenit thoght it dayngerous for his Majesteis cuming to Perth, be reason of the great nomber that war to resort with the excommunicat Erlis; tharefore we desyrit to be present with his Majestie, and to garde his person for his saiftie aganis all assaultis: He ansuerit, that sik as he sould charge for the tyme sould be welcome at thair cuming, and sik as sould cum undesyrit sould not be welcome; and he sould tak ordour that they sould not cum in sik nomber as sould truble the day of tryall, and sik as sould cum with thayme should be men of the religiou.

Tharefter the King began to shaw his utwart favor to the ex-
communicat Lords, and publeist to the people be proclamatioun, That whereas he, be advyce of his counsall, had appoyntit a tyme of tryall for thayme, he willit and commandit all his subjects to shaw thayme gude countenance, to ressave thayme in houshald, to ministrat unto thayme meat, drink, and all uther necessers when thay sould requyre it, and this sould not be imputit to thayme as a cryme heirefter.

Bot the ministrie war altogether displeasit heirwith, and had thair frequent conventions for this purpose, daylie and hourelie consultand heirupoun in na small nomber; and the King being informit that the same tendit to tumult and seditioun, sent for thayme, and desyrit thayme to desist to convocat his liegis: Bot thay refusit, allegeing for thayme, that it was the caus of God they had in hand, and not the caus of man; and tharefore usit thair powar directlie opposit unto the Kingis, dischargeing all thair auditors to ressave, or communicat be worde or deid, with the saidis excommunicat Lords or thair dependers, and thus contenewit.

The King in the meyne tyme had constitute certayne be commissioun to sit and juge in this foirsaid action; whareof thair war nominat sax Erlis, sax Lords, sax Barrons, and sax Ministers; bot becaus the Ministers war of the Kings election, and not electit be the rest of thair brether, thay opponit thaymeselfis to the commiision in that poynt, althoghth be all thair assertions the persons war condigne, and in whom thay could find na notorious fault; and tharefore the King maid thayme to be delete, that nayne of thayme sould be Jugeis becommissioun in tyme cuming, bot only as suppli-
cants conforme to thair cawsis: And becaus thair assemblie was litill or nothing degressit, he publeist this proclamatioun following, aganis thair proceedings, and in the meyne whyle the Commissioners assemblit and publeist thair edict, as ye sall heir in the awin place.

At Halyruidhouse, the 6 day of November 1593.

Forsamekle as the Kings Majestie, with advyce of his Nobilitie, counsall and estaits, laitlie convenit at Lithgow, hes gevin full powar and commissioun, expres bidding and charge to sindrie noblemen, barrons and uthers to convene within the burgh of Edinburgh, upon the 12 day of November instant, and thair to treat, consult deliberat, and conclude upon sindrie maters; speciallie tuiching the suretie of the estait of religioun, and professors thare-of; and suretic to be tayne of all persons suspectit or dilatit to be adversers to the same, or trublers of the quyetnes of the realme, or in case of thair disobedience or contempt, how they sal be persewit and repressit, and in all uthers maters that sal be proponit concerning his hienes estait or effairis, and the present trubles and disordors over all the partis of this realme, as the commissioun grantit thareupon at mair lenth proportis. Wharefore, and to the effect, that this godlie and gude wark may the better proceid, and be nawayis hinderit nor stayit be the resort of any persons adversers to the said religioun, thair freynds or favorers, nor yit be convocation or gathering of persons standing under deidlie feid, or uthers persons whatsoever, under whatsoever cullor or pretence, nather be uthers craftie faction and restles spreittis, sekand oc-
casioun to intertenie truble and unquyetnes in the cuntrie; his Majestie, with advyce of the saidis Lords, ordanis an herald, maisser, or uther officier of armes, to pas to the mercat croce of Edinburgh, and all uthers places neidfull, and thair be opin proclamatioun in his Majesteis nayme and auctoritie, command and charge all and sindrie his hienes liegis, of what estait, qualitie or degrie that thay be of, that nayne of thayme tak upon hand to ressort or repayre to the burgh of Edinburgh, or place of his Majesteis residence, upon whatsumever cullor or pretence, during the tyme of the handling and ordoring of these maters, except sick persons as ar appoyntit and speciallie writtin for, or that sall first crave and obtene his hienes licence for thair cuming, and doing of thair uther lefsum effairis and bissenessis, nor yet do nor attemp any thing be worde, deid or actioun, that may hinder his Majesteis godlie and gude intentioun, as thay and ilk ane of thayme will answer to his hienes upon thair obedience, at thair uttermooste charge and parrell, and under the Payne to be reput, haldin, estemit and persewit as contemners of his Majestie and auctoritie, movers and raisers of truble and insurrectioun, to the brek of his hienes peax, disquyeting of the cuntrie, and hindering of this godlie and gude wark; certefeing thayme, that geve thay do in the contrarie thay salbe apprehendit, wardit and puneist for the same, with all regor and extremitie in example of uthers.

Thair was nather promeis, ayth, nor condioun keapit to Bothuell, nor to his dependers or parttakers, for thay war cetit to
compeir before the King and counsell, to answer certayne frevulous articlis to be proponit aganis thayme. Bot thay fearing ane inconvenient, absentit thaymeselfis, whareupon he and thay war denoneit rebellis according to the common form.

The Kings Commissioners assemblit at Edinburgh, and efter a few dayis disputation thay decernit as followis, upon the 26 day of November 1593.

Imprimis, The trew religion onlie to be professit within this realme heirefter.

And all persons that hes not professit the same, or hes maid defection tharefra, sall obey and subscryve before the first of Februar nixt, or sall depart furth of the realme betuix and the said day, and sall notwithstanding enjoy their rents and guddis.

The thre erlis, Achindoun, and Sir James Chisholme, sall not be accusit of the cryme thay war summonit for, foundit upoun the blancs, bot the same to remain aboleist and in oblevioun, and the same to be null, geve thay have alreddie or sall send pledges to strayngers.

The oblevion and abolitioun sall not extend to any murthers, slaughters, fire-raisings, or any uthers criminal maters.

Sik of thir fyve persons as intendis to remayne and obey, sall remayne in sik places as his Majestie sall pleas to appoynt.

They sall not menteyne the jesuits, nor suffer disputationoun aganis the estableist religioun in favors of the papisticall; bot sall interteyne a minister to confer withall.
Thay sall subscryve before the first of Februar, unles the ministers aggrie to the prorogatioun of the day.

The Erle of Huntlie sall put furth, and hald furth of the realme, Mr James Gordon jesuit, his oncle; and the Erle of Arroll sall do the like to Mr William Ogilvie, jesuit.

Everie ane of the erlis sall find sovertie under the payne of fortie thousand pundis, and ather of the knychtis, under the payne of ten thousand pundis, to keap and obey these conditions, and that thay sall not mak defectioun in tyme cuming efter that thay have anis satisfiit the kirk.

Thay sall all geve declaratioun of thair chose of these conditions betuix and the first of Januar, and salbe callit to satisfie the kirk, and thais that refusis sall lose thair lyfrents.

Maisters and landislairds sall be haldin to answer for thair men, tennents and servands, papeists, or for persons indytit for crymes. Exact diligence to be done as weill aganis the excommunicats as uthers conforme to the actis.

And this is grantit incace that the erlis and uthers foirsaidis accept and performe, and to have na force of law, whill first it be acceptit, and sovertie be fundin: and nayne sall have place to crave the benefite of the same, incace it be not acceptit, the said first day of Februar being bypass.

What infamous perjurie, cawseles injurie, servile pacience opprest with daylie bondage, neglecting of justice and law, commanding of evill turnis aganis rycht and reason, treadding of equitie under fute, toleratioun of all mischeavis, and controlling of nayne
conforme to gude conscience and costume, I think was never hard of heirtofore in na christien commonweill; and althoght thair be dyvers preceeding examples to conferme this, yit Sathan wha still gois about lyk a roring lyon seking to devore us, hes now sa oversylit the eyis of all estaits, from the heighest to the lawest, that nather do thay se presentlie or will se at all any uther thing, bot extreme malice in the heighest degrie, and put the same in executioun with thair awin wilfull hands, as ye may learne and discerne upon this tragicall fact following.

Thair war dyvers occasions of disfreyndships that fell out betuix Johne Lord Maxwell and the Laird of Johnestoun. Yit efter the death of Johnestoun, and in the tyme of Maxwellis absence furth of the cuntrie, it pleasit the Lord Hereis to associat his sister in marriage with the onlie ayre of Johnestoun, ather thinking to corroborat his allyá that way, or els to be a spur and a meyne to pacefie all preceeding quarrellis betuix the tua howsis, and to burie thayme in tyme cuming. Yit when Maxwell was returnit in Scotland, he stormit greatlie at that mariage aganis the Lord Hereis his cusing germane: Bot that wyse Lord sa pacefeit the mater be gude reasoun, allegeing for him, as it was trew, that first he had proponit the mater to the best and maist wyse of my Lord Maxwellis awin freyndis, lang before any condioun or conclusioun maid in that mater. Bot the rancour was not altogither sa weill pacefeit in the hart of young Johnestoun, be vertew of his new allyá, as reason wald have requyrit; for he upoun a day, as Maxwell was cuming to Edinburgh, ombeset the hie way for him, intending violentlie to have murdreist him thare; althoght
be gude luck, Maxwell escapit that daynger, and semit a lang tyme to misken the same, awaiting a better tyme to be avengeit, as he intendit; and efter that a litill, the trewis war contractit betuix these tua parteis, and war infalliblie keapit for a whyle. During the whilk tyme, be the industrie of certayne peecable wyse gentilmen of the Johnestons, sic incredible peax was concludit amang thayme, evin besyd all menis expectatioun, that thay met face for face togither, and thair band up freyndship be worde and writt, never to be brokin, under the Payne of perjurie to the fail- ler; and this continewit, and wald appeirantlie have bene langer, geve sum unbrydlit men of Johnestons had not hapnit to ryd a steiling in the moneth of Julij this present yeir of God 1593, in the lands and territoreis pertening to the Lord Sanquhar and the knyghtis of Drumlanryg, Lag and Closburne, upon the watter of Nyth; whare attoure the great reaf and spulyé that thay tuik away with violent hand, thay slew and mutilat a great nom- ber of men, wha stude for defence of thair awin geir and to reskew the same from the hands of sik vicious revers: Whareat thir Barrons being sa far interest and greavit, war lang in suspence how to be avengeit of that crweltie, whill at last finding the freyndship sa great betuix Maxwell and Johnestoun, and that thay could not saiflie presume to do any injurie aganis Johnestoun, be reason that Maxwell lay in thair way; and feritg that albeit thay sould pas to Annandaill quyetlie, unmolestit, yit thay dreadit to be trublit be Maxwell in thair retrait. Besyd all this, thais Barrons and Maxwell war not fullie reconcelit for the hatred thay
had consavit, opposing thaymeselfis directlie aganis him and the commission that he obtenit of the King to hald justice courtis upon thayme and thairs, thoght expedient to be reconcelit to Maxwell, and offer thair service unto him with band of manreid, and all sik offecis, as mycht allure him to thair favour and factioun; upon this condition that he sould brek to Johnestoun, and in speciall to his kynnisfolk wha had injurit thayme before hand, whome thay knew weill he wald defend and menteyne: And the mair to corroborat thair purpose, had purchest a commissioun from the King directit to Maxwell and thayme to persew Johnestoun and his clan with all maner of hostelitie, whilk was the mair willinglie grantit unto, becaus Johnestoun was a speciall favorer to Bothuell. This band of thairs maid to Maxwell, and his mutuall band maid to thayme, was sumwhat negligentlie keapit, and was lost in my Lords awin hous; whilk fell in the handis of Johne Johnestoun of Cummertreis be meare chance, and he immediatlie careit the same to the Larde of Johnestoun, wha incontinent sent for his speciall freynds, to whome he shew this band, whilk for the first face semit unto thayme incredible, and tharefore thoght expedient to send to my lord, to knaw of him whither sik a band was or not; wha semit to misknav the same; bot when the effect ther eof with all poyntis, articlis and clawsis contenit tharin, with the naymes of the subscryvers and dait of the same was at lenth declarit, he then tuik him to the Kings warrand, afferming that it behuvit him to do command. Then thay allegeit, that he sould first have premoneist his evill intentioun, conforme to the band of
amitie first contractit amang thayme; and sen maters war sa far proceidit on my lords behalf, it behuvit thayme to be upon thair gairde aganis all misfortune, and therefore dischargeit thair amitie to him for the tyme cuming, becaus Maxwell had first brokin to thayme, and sa departit; procuring assistance from all partis, and naymelie from the Graymes of Ingland, from the bellicous surnaymes of Scot and Elliot. Maxwell on the uther part had waygeit bayth horsemen and futenem; the futenem he plantit at Lochmaben chappell; bot Johnestonis forces ombeset thayme, slew thair capten callit Olephant and many of the soldiors, brynt the kirk, and went thair way with that peceable victorie. Then Maxwell assemblit his forces in the moneth of December, and plantit thayme at Lokkarbie, intending to raze the hous. Johnestoun to saif his freynd from inconvenient, set on at unawarris of Maxwellis oste, and that sa fearcelie, that before thay mycht ather be assemblit in ordour of battell, or horsit for refuge and flight, thay war sa unordorlie scatterit, that my Lord war unmearcefullie slayne without any remarkable resistance, besydis many uthers that soght refuge be watter, drownit thair, sum killit on the place, and he was comptit happiest that wan away with speid of his horsfute. And his ennemeis not content with his simple slaughter onlie, did cut af baith his hands, and careit the same with thayme on speir poynets, as a memoriall of his perfidie, and for ostentatioun of ther awin glore.

The great jugements of God ar heir to be remarkit, for althoght this tragicall end was violent, yit the breaking of his promeis can
na way be excusit, nather the abuse of his bodie in wilfull har-
latrie aganis the godlie band of wedlok, in manifest contempt of
his vertewous Ladye, whareunto he was addicted be the space of
thre or foure yeirs before his death. Nather hes Johnestoun any
great caus of tryumphe, wha unnaturallie hes killit his awin sa
noble and neir kynnismen, or sould have sufferit him to sustene
any skayth, bayth for respect of blude, consanguinitie, and supe-
rioritie; wha hes not respectit the law of God, that hes expreslie
forbiddin all kynd of slaughter; and therefore I remit him to the
censure of his devine Majestie, wha bayth can and will recom-
pance the gude and the wicked according to thair deservyngis.

The adverteisement of the Edict concerning the Catholic Lords
being sent to the Queyne of Ingland, be hir ambassador resident
in Scotland, she thoght expedient to send in my lord Zowche, a
nobleman of Ingland, willing the King to remit his lenitie in sik
proceedings, and to deale playnlie with regorous justice, as the
caus and gude reason bayth requyrit: Whareupon it followit, that
beaus the lords had not acceptit nor allowit of the benefite grant-
it unto thayme be the Edict, that the same was annullit be oppin
proclamations, maid at sindrie capitall burrowis within this realme,
in the moneth of Januar according to the Romane calcull 1594.
Tharefter the King removit from Edinburgh to Sterling, the tua
ambassadors of Ingland followit, and be thair diligence and pro-
curement, letters war directit chargeing the erlis to enter thair
persons in preasoun, under the payne of treasoun.

Sicyk a Parliament was proclamit to be haldin thair 15 day of
Aprile nixttocum.
Quene Anne oure noble Princes, bure hir first sone in the castell of Sterling upon Tyisday the 19 day of Februar, and [he] was baptesit in Sterling be the naymis of Henrie Frederik, and instal-lit Prince of Carrik.

In the meyne tyme great instance was maid be the ministers of Scotland, and be the ambassadors of Ingland, that the Catholic lords sould be summonit to heir and understand the proces of forfaltrie to be led aganis thayme. Bot the directioun thareof was not gevin till the latter end of the moneth of Marche 1594; and seing that the King and his counsallers war fundin sa negligent in prosecuting of the lords, it was secretlie devysit that Bothwell, being an outlaw, sould convocat a number of men of the bordors of Ingland and Scotland, to invayde this cuntrie upon tua pretences.

The ane was, with help of the kirkmen and ministrie, to baneish the Catholic lords from the realme of Scotland, that thair inter-prysis sould tak na gude succes aganis the estableist religioun. Of this article the Queyne of Ingland and hir counsell war ac-quantit, and maid help to the performance thareof; whilk greavit the King aganis hir ambassadors in sik sort, that a speciall gent-ilman of my lord Zowchis cumpany was committit to preason within the castell of Edinburgh; wha confess, that he be command of the ambassador had spokin Bothuell and Mr John Colvill; and another gentilman of his, whome he had directit to the Queyne of Scotland for answer of a letter sent fra the Queyne of Ingland to hir Majestie, he gat nather acces or answer at all.

Dyvers of
the ministers war suspectit, certayne apprehendit and regorouslie examinat.

The second was a particular caus, to wit, becaus the Erle of Huntlie, be advyce and consent of the King and chanciller, had mурdrest the erle of Murray, aganis the common forme of gude law, for the favor that he bure to Bothuell and ressetting of him; that he mycht and sould hald hand to the revenge of that mur-thor aganis Huntlie, and all the committers thareof, sa far as his powar mycht extend; and to fortifie his purpose in this caus, the erle of Argyle and the erle of Atholl war suspectit to put thaymeselfis in armes aganis Huntlie, to be reddie agayne Bothuellis cuming: Bot thay accomplisest nathing at that tyme.

The King understanding of thir tua pretences, thoght expedient with advyce of his chanciller Maitland, first to mak generall Proclamations, That na maner of persons sould convocat his liegis in armure or uthervayis upon whatsoever pretence, without his Majesteis licence had and obtenit thareto, under the payne of death.

Secondlie, that my Lord Home, the larde of Baleleuch, Sir Robert Ker of Cesfurde, sould assemble thair forces in the Merse and Teviotdaill, to resist Bothuell and all his attemptatis; wha war all sworne for that effect in the moneth of Marche 1594.

Proclamations war also maid in the same moneth, the last day thareof, that all subjectis sould be reddie with armure and tuentie dayis provisioun, to follow the Kingis lieutenent, for resisting of his rebellis.

The ministers in oppin audience at kirk, affermit in the Kings
presence, that because he was sa earnist in his awin particular, and sa slaw in the caus of God, his erand could not tak gude succes; for he had alreddie consentit, that the Catholic lords sould not be callit to compt for thair former offences, upoun certayne fayre and esie conditions, as sum of thayme bure witnes be thair awin subscriptions.

The King had sure intelligence that certayne men within Edin- burgh and uthir partis, had ressavit money fra Bothuells offi- ciers, for the accompleisment of sum sinistrous pretence; of whom sum war apprehendit and convict; dyvers personis war suspectit, and amang uthers, James Murray of the hous of Polmayis, for traffekking with Bothuell.

At the latter end of Marche, my Lord Home, Sir Robert Ker of Cesfurde and the Larde of Balclewch remanit with thair forces at Kelso, be the space of foure or fyve dayis; and the constant rumor was at that tyme spred, that Bothuell upoun the secund day of Aprile sould cum to Kelso, and thair sould remayne to ex- ercise the rynning and spede of horsis. Bot thay movavit thair camp before hand upon the first day of Aprile; whither it was to make place to Bothwell, or that thay estemit that he sould not cum at all, or that thay fearit the multitude of his forces, it is un- certayne. Always he prevenit the day of the rumour, and came to Kelso the verie first day of Aprile, and thair he remaynin with ease and laser all that nycht. Upon the second day he marchit to Dalkeyth without interruption; and the thrid day, earlie in the morning, he and my Lord Ochiltrie came saifie to Leyth, ac-
cumpaneit with foure hundreth valiant horsemen, whare they remanit peceablie till ellevin howris of that day. In the mornyng at 8 houris, the King came to sermon, and thair in the kirk maid great instance to the people, that they sould assist him with thair gudewillis and strenth to suppres his ennemie Bothuell; for the whilk caus, to animat the ministrie and the people, he solemnitlie vowit to God in thair presence, that he sould not lay down armes till he suppres or baneist all the Catholic lords and thair adherents; whareunto they gave credence at that tyme.

The few nomber of noblemen and gentilmen that war in Edin- burgh, arnit thaymeselfis to assist the King; the inhabitants of the toun of Edinburgh did the lyk, and marchit all furth in ordor of battell the lie way towart Leyth. When Bothuell saw that, he devydit his cumpany in foure, upon the sowthwest syd of the toun of Leyth, whare thay stude in battell be the space of an houre; and as he persavit the cumpaneis of Edinburgh to draw southwart, supponing that thay intendit to seik avantage of him, (as apperantlie thay did) he in lyk maner drew his cumpany at great laser, in gude and weill observit ordoure, towart the sowth, and that be all places of advantage and gude syght, first, be Lestalrig castell, and be the village thareof, and to the height of a passage, callit Lestalrig lone; and thus continewit in thair esie payce towart Waster Dudingstoun myln; whareby it apperit to the Kings camp, that his intentioun was to flie, becaus he had left his statioun place sa far behind him. Bot he continewit his payce be the eist end of the village of Noodrie Marshall, and so
furth to the height of a hill, callit the mote of the Wowmat, whare he scaillit his haill cumpany, that he mycht not be sene be the Kingis cumpany, reserving some watches to espy northwart. This his intentioun in sik ordor and laser of retering, mycht have bene a sufficient argument of his magnanimitie and craft, as the end declarit. Bot it apperit generallie that he was fled altogether, be reason he was past with his cumpany sa far, and lang out of syght; wharefore the King commandit my Lord Home, the Master of Glammis, and thair forces, and the garde of horsemen and futemen, to follow and prosecute Bothuell, becaus apperantlie he had left the feild; whilk thay obeyit, and followit him that same verie way that he went, till thay came to Noodrie greyne, whare thay stude advysing before thay thoght expedient to pas up the hill foirsaid, and devydit thair cumpaneis in tua. The first cumpany was the Kings garde of horsemen, governit and directit be the Larde of Wemyis, a gentilman of gude experience in werefayre. In the uther cumpany was my Lord Home, the Master of Glammis, and a number of gentilmen; thay sent thre gentilmen weill horsit to view the hill, before that thay thoght expedient to pas up the hill thaymeselfis, and as thais thre men war cum to the top of the hill, Bothuells watches set upoun thayme; and thay, fearing a greater inconvenient, war compellit to reteir to thair awin cumpany with all the speid of horsfeit that could be. Then Bothuell, with half of his cumpany, followit fearcelie with clamor and cu-rage, and set upon the first cumpany wha stude in their way, and that with sa great impetuositie, and benefite of gunshot, that
within short tyme thay compellit thayme to leve thair place, and
turne bak; and Homes cumpany seing that, and finding thaymeselgis
unfortefeit with uther companeis, and the futemen fleying
another way bewast thayme, and far from any secource, thay re-
terit with exceeding spede. Bothuell followit be the space of a
myle and mair, and chaissit thayme within a half myle of the
place whare the King and his cumpany stude. The futemen fled
for feare to the Castell of Cragmiller. Then Bothuels trumpets
sounded the retrait, upon a fayre ley feild under Cragmiller, in
sight of the King and his oste, and assemblit his cumpanieis togi-
ther, and went bak in order and ease to the hill agayne; from
thence to Dalkeyth, whare he remanit the best part of that nyght
without interruptioun, and then departit whare he thoght maist
expedient. At this conflict few war slayne, bot dyvers war tayne
preasoners, and many hurt. The preasoners Bothuell sent hayme
unmolestit that same nyght.

The pretence of this his jurnay he utterit be a proclamatioun
maid at Leyth, and be reason it is necessar to understand the first
cawsis of all procedings, whither thay be trew or cullorit, that be
manifestation thareof the historie may ressave the greater lycht, I
have insert the same for greater instructioun, as followis:—

Bothuells Proclamatione.

Forsamekle as, in everie manis opinion, religioun and justice
have bene estemit the tua cheif ornaments; be the whilkes all floor-
ishing commonwealthis war sustenit and decorit, thair contempt
and decay ever importing the overthrow of that natioun or king-
dome that permittit the same; for preservations wherof all men heerfores wha have had a sound conscience towart God, and thair dewtefull respect to thair Prence and cuntrie, have directit thair hail actions, to the hazarde of lyff, guddis, and all thair uther moyennis: For wha can justlie afferme, that he had an upryght conscience to God, or that he careit a dewtefull respect to his Prence and cuntrie, wha, seing Gods trew religioum (be the whilk his devine Majestie is honorit, and without the whilk na cevill conversatioun can be exercisit,) parrellit, and will not for preservatioun thareof, more than it war for the aple of his £é, or vaynis of his hart, do and interpryse that lyis in his habilitie? And for this caus, as it was a presumpteous and unlaughfull mater vnto ws, for our awin particulers, to unite ourselfis togither in wearelyk and extraordinarie maner, howsoever we war irritat be our enmeis, (owre ordinarie acces defendit,) sa war it a verie base and dishonorable part in ws, 1. seing trew religion, 2. the person and honor of our soverayne lord, 3. the justice and policie of owre cuntrie, 4. the happie amitie betuix the tua crownis, in extreme parrell, as thay are presentlie broght unto as a spectacle to the idle behauld-er thareof: And therefore, We, the noblemen, gentilmen, barrons, burgessis, and commontie, having God and gude conscience before ooure eyis, forveving with our hart all our particular injureis done unto us, esteming nayne to be our ennemeis bot sik as be ennemeis to trew religioum, the amitie of bayth the crownes, and practisers for inbringing of strayngers, persaving a cunpany of lewd pernicious persons croppin in the estait, misgoverning the same, to the heigh contempt of God, and dishonour of our Sove-
rane Lord, to be cum to that unchristien, desperat resolucioun, as to permit Messe in sindrie corners of the cuntrie, seminaries preistis to travell with impunitie, pledges sent to the Law cun-
treis, and the crwell Spanjart to be broght in, for subversioun of
trew religioun foirsaid, brekking of the amitie, and overthrowing
of all that will not consent to thair lewd and devlish devyssis, (as
salbe, God willing, evidantlie verefeit be thair awin confessions,
handwrittis, or famous witnessis ;) for preventing whareof, with
all Christien reverence to the Lord of Lords, whais Majestie, with
bowed myndis we implore to respect the equitie of our caus, and
not our iniquiteis, and with moste humble and dewtefull allegance
ance to oure soverane Lord, whais person and honor, we do
Protest, sall ever be darrer to ws then our awin lyvis; we ar
deliberat to persew the said pernicious counsall with all hostelitie,
till ather thay be forcit to compeir to answer for their lewd de-
mereits, or at the least be expellit the realme, and salbe declarit
to be the onlie instruments of this deplorable calamitie, whare-
with be thair meynis this miserable land is playggit ; and becaus
the arryvell of the said crwell Spanjart is certaynlie exspectit to
be within few dayis, we ar forcit to use na langar delay, bot with
sik spead and preparations as we might, seik out the foirsaidis
abusers ; to the end, thair arryvell that way mycht be impeshit sa
far as in ws lyis, wishing in the meyne tyme ilk ane to considder
with himself, be example of the tyrannie whilk the said Spanjart
hes usit under pretext of Catholic religioun upon the Indiens,
Portugallis, Italiens, and Frensh, speciallie upon trew Christiens,
whare he hes prevailit; what massacre, desolatioun, and miserie, sould be amang ws, geve he with his forces sould enter this realme; and how unnaturall and mearceles traitors thay ar, that lauboris for thair prevat gaynis to bring in sik bludie tyrannis, to tyrannize above ws as thay have done in everie place whare thay had commandement. Bot princepallie and above all, we have oft hard his Majestie oure Soverayne Lord afferme, that he laikit nathing bot assistance aganis the saidis practesers for the league, and bereason we ar certanlie persuadit of his Majesties sinceritie in that behalf, we do in moste humble wayis implore his hienes prencelie mentenance and protectioun, in this dewtefulfull, necesser and christien service; offering ourselfis, and all our industrie, with condigne humilitie, to follow his Majestie upoun our awin chargeis, till the saidis lewd persons be reallie correctit; and tharewithall we exhort and requyre all his Majesteis subjects, as thay love God, thair Prence, and cuntrie, as also, We being a competent part of the nobilitie and bodie of the realme, having entres in the mater, do requeistoure equals, and commandisoure inferiors, to concur and assist ws in menteyning this gude caus; in prosecutioun whareof We Protest before God so zealouslie and faythfullie to proced, as we sall never bruik our lyvis, leif of or desist, till ather the said pernicious counsell be apprehendit and puneist be forme of law for thair lewd demereitis, or at least expellit the realme, and denoncit his Majesteis rebels and traitors: With certefication, to all and sindrie that sall assist or confort the saidis lewd persons, ather directlie or indirectlie, that thay salbe usit with all
severitie, as geve thay war the princepall offenders: Requyring also the Lords of Session, Sherreffis, Stewartis of Regaleteis, Commissarís, Provosts, Bailleis, and all uther inferior Magistrats, to use thair offees in furthering of the said caus under the paynis abone mentionat, and all uther that may be inflicitit for the lyk offence.—At Dalkeyth, the second day of Aprile, 1594.

And althoght that the greatest part of the ministrie of Scotland war sufficientlie instructit in this his pretence, as also the tua ambassadors of Ingland forknew the same, yit nather did thir men signific the purpose to the King, or yit did the uther for the maist part disallow thereof; for sum of thayme, yea evin his awin ordinar preachors and thais of Edinburgh, tauld him in his face, before the people in the kirk, that God had stirrit up Bothuell as a dunghill, to his Majesteis shayme and reproche, to performe that thing whilk he of dewtie and honor was bundin and obleist to accomplis, and whilk he slewthfullie neglectit with oversight to lang: Yit Bothuell, to mak his purpose the mair manifest, and to be the better allowit of, sent his letter to the tua ambassadors, and another letter to a number of ministers then convenit in Dumbar, the sowme whareof in all poynitis I have set down as followis:—

Bothuells Letter direct to the tua
Ambassadors of Ingland.

Since ye ar seing witnessis of all thais deplorit misereis whare-with this pure realme is vexit, be the meanis of sum particular
lewd persons, as dois (we doubt not) sufficientlie considder in what parrell trew religioun, his Majesteis awin honor and person, and the happie amitie betuix the tua crownis, standis into; seminarie preistis, and messe being admittit in sindrie corners of this realme; the erwell Spanjart being invitit be sending of pledges and uther messingers to the law cuntreis, and readie to discend amang ws to the destruction (sa far as in thayme can ly) of all honest men, professors of the trew religioun and amitie foirsaid within this island, we ar in the feare of God, and in moste loyall respective reverence to oure soverayne, convenit togither for preventing of thais inconvenientes; humblie requyring your honors, in respect hir Majestie, your gracious soverayne, the ornament of hir sex, and glorie of this eage, hath bene the planter of religioun within this realme, by expelling the French, wha socht the overthrow thareof, and cheif preserver of oure Soverayne Lord to this houre, by the assisting of sik as debaittit his innocent lyff and laughfull auctoritie, when he had no yearis nor strenth to do for himself; that it myght pleas your honors, ressave the double of our proclamatioun, contenying the just and christien cawsis drawing us to armes, and to examine our actions geve thay salbe aggreable to our protestations or not; and as ye sall find thayme to be, to informe hir hienes, and na utherwayis; letting hir Majestie to understand, that we ar not assemblit for revenge of any particular injurie done aganis ourself, bot onlie aganis sik as hes practesit the inbringing of Spanish money and men, and salbe, God willing, tryit giltie thareof, to the overthrow of the said religioun and
amitie, and consequentlie of hir Majesteis honor, lyf and crown, being things inseperable joynit with the uther; wharin as hir hienes hes entrit, so do we with conding humilitie implore hir gracious ayd with sik spead as the necessitie of this effayre dois urge, and as our sinceretie to hir lefull service, in all lefull ma-
ner, sall mereit; Protesting, that nather sould we at this tyme have convenit in armes, war not the certantie of the said Spanjart is daylie expectit, and pledges sent in maner foirsaid; nor in this extraordinarie forme, war not that all peceable acces is barrit be the said pernicious counsall, wha thristis for our blude, gairding his hienes with great trowppis and nombers; and thus not doubting of your cheritable and spedie mediatioun in the premissis, and referring mair ample declaratioun to the berar, we commit your honors to Gods bessit protectioun, &c.

His Letter to the Synodall Assemblie of Ministers, then convenit at Dumbar.

Right Reverend and looving Brethren.—In respect that your daylie sermons do declare your greif in behalding the deplorable estait of this realme, and daynger that religioun, his Majesteis honor and person, with the amitie standing betuix the tua crownis, is cast into by thir lewde practesis, for inbringing of the Spanjart with impunitie, be sufferit to practeis and negociat, it war super-
fluous prolixitie to informe your wisdomes heirin; bot persaving be many arguments, as be lait sending away of pledges and uther messingers to the Law cuntreis, and using of messe in sin-
drie corners of the realme, the arryvall of the Spanjart to approche, a mater to na estait mair dayngerous then to ourself, we war forcit, not without testemonie of an upright conscience, for preventing thareof to put ourselfis in armes for persute of the saidis lewde persons thair inbringers, to the end the said Spanjart hering his negociators and agents ather apprehendit, or thrust from his Majestie, may be discurageit, geve not altogether impeshit to mak his discsent amang us; and his hienes being fred of sik per-
nicious cumpany, may, according to his naturall sinceritie, utter himself religious, just and clement; and tharefore as ye ar the persons within this realme nixt unto his Majestie, having maist interest in this mater, inviting daylie from your pulpittis, as be-
cumeth fauthfull pastors and watchemen to do, all men to this christien service, we implore your zealous concurrence, with of-
fer to hazart our envy and all our industrie therein: Protesting, that na particular dois move us heirunto, bot allanerlie the re-
spect foirsaid; in sa far as we forgeve all our eneimes as we wald be forgevin, bering na inimitie, bot aganis sik as wold bring in the ennemeis of religion and amitie foirsaid; for declaratioun whare-
of, we requyre that sum of your nomber may remayne with us to beir recorde of our actions, geve thay agrie with our protesta-
tions or not, and to confort us in sik sort as men callit be God of his mearcie to this dewtifull, necessar and christien service, aught and sould be. We war indeid myndit, in peceable maner and be way of admonitioun, to have employit his Majestie for prevent-
ing thais inconvenients; bot your wisdomes knawis in what par-
rell we sould cast ourselfis geve we sould, unarmit or unprovydit,
fall in the handis of the saidis abusers, now gairding his Majestie in great trowppis, thristing, and seking our blude day and nyght in sik barbarous forme as heirtofore was never hard within this realme; and therefore thair crueltie on the à part, and on the uther the present approche of the strayngers, sall excuse the extraordinarie forme whilk this inevitable necessitie hes compellit us unto: And wheras we ar forcit, with our saiftie, to admit in our cumpany sum Bordorers, whilk perhaps may be sumwhat scanderous to us, and fearefull to the common people whare we travell, be the lyk; upoun our honor we promeis that nayne of thayme sall tak violentlie from any person that can cleare himself of the imputatioun foirsaid, and geve thay chance to transgres, it salbe on the hazard of thair lyf; and so, be this berar whome it pleas you traist, or be sum of your awin, desyring speciallie to knaw your mynd, we commit you to Gods protectioun. This se-cund of Aprile 1594.

Efter this commotiooun, the King, dreading that Bothuel sould obtene succourse from Inglend, (becaus he was then resset thair,) to the prejudice of the common peax of the cuntrie, thoght expedient to have sum waygeit men for his defence, bayth of horse and fute, wha war convocat in a reasonable nomber; the speciall leaders whareof war of the surnayme of Home, sik was thair great credence in court at that tyme. And becaus the King had secretlie taxit the realme with a great sowme of money before tauld, to furnis ambassadors to pas in forayne cuntreis, to signi-fie the nativitie of the yong Prence, and to mak a glorious try-
umphe at his baptisme; and he finding that sowme, not able to
do mair, nor to absolve that honorable actioun, was advysit be
sum of his sinistrous courteors, wha never wishit his vertewous
proceedings, to spend the Dence money that was bestowit to the
burrowis of Scotland for a perpetuall annuel rent, to be gevin to
Queyne Anne during hir lyftyme, and tharefter to apperteyne to
the Croune, and to bestow the same upon horsemen and futemen,
wha war waygeit for a vayne, unprofitable and unnecessarie use.

In the moneth of May, it pleasit the ministers of Scotland to
assemble thaymeselfis generallie within Edinburgh, to consult
upon sik effairis as concernit the kirk and the stait of religioun.
The King, in the meyne tyme, was in suspicioun with thayme
all in generall, and with dyvers of thayme in particular; as
naymelie, with ane Johne Ross, then minister (bot not ordinar)
at St Johnistoun, and with Mr Andro Hunter, ordinar minister
at [Newbirne], in the province of Fyff. This Hunter had desert his
flock, and was reterit to Bothuell and to his cumpany. The uther
had preachit sum sedicious and treasonable doctrine (as the King
thoght) to the people, and he understanding of thair convening at
Edinburgh, he directit tua Commissioners for his Majestie to sit
with thayme, and to heir of all thair proceedings. The Commis-
sioners for the Kings part desyrit of the ministers, that Johne
Ross sould be depryvit of his functioun, and that Hunter sould be
excommunicatit. The ministers consultit, and decernit that Mr
Andro Hunter, in respect that he was declarit the Kings rebell, and
according to the custume was put to the horne, thay thoght ne-
cessar to depose him of his functioun, till he had bayth satisfei
the King's Majestie and the Kirk for that fault; and fand, be thair
generall reasoning and common voittis, that thay could not de-
cerne him to be excommunicat. The uther, Ross, being before exa-
minat be the King and counsall, upon his sermon maid in preju-
dice of the King's honor, as was allegeit, willinglie gave in a just
copic of his sermon. The King extractit sum sentences thereof,
and gave thayme in articles to the ministers, to knaw thair cen-
sure geve he was worthie of puneishment therefore or not. Thay,
to satisfie the King in this poynt, examinat him exactlie, bot the
man being curagious, defendit himself be sik reasons as apperit
to the hail brethren to be reasonable. Then he was broght in
presence of the King's Commissioners, the Moderator for the
Kirk, and the hail number of the assemblie, where he defendit
himself be constant reasons that he had sayd rychtrie and weill;
always to the end that the redar sall pretend na ignorance of
this controversie, I have insert the heiddis verballie as he spak
thayme, that every man may juge thereof as reason will direct
him, becaus he confessit the same, confermit be his awin subscrip-
tioun.

His text was upon the 6 chapter of the Prophet
Jeremias, verse 28.

"Brethren, we have manie, and almaist innumerable enormiteis
in this cuntrie to be lamentit, as the misgovernement of our King
be sinistrous counsall of sum particular men.

"Thay ar all rebellious traitors, evin the King the maist sin-
gular person, and particularlie everie estait of the land.

"It cannot be denyit, and the mair to be lamentit, that thair is
over manie traitors and rebellis aganis the King in this land, and this proceidis of the just jugements of God; for as in all the greatest poyntis of his office thay ar not obedient to him, sa our King in sindrie poyntis hes bene rebellious aganis the Majestie of God.

"The Papistical traitors durst never intend sik purposes as thay have done, unles thay had oversight of the King.

"What can all these things be, think we, bot treason, consenting thareto, and oversight thereof aganis God, the Kings awin croun and cuntrie; for at this howre he hes a havie hart, and an accusing conscience.

"With fayre promeissis and protestations, the King demissit the people with glayd hartis, bot for any doing it is yit to cum, and thair is litill appearance as yit, and to that intent a rayd was maid to Abirdene, bot for any gude doing we se it not; sen the whilk tyme manie fayre promeissis war maid, and notwithstanding under cover he seikis the standing of the Catholic lords; and what can all this be bot treason aganis God, his awin croun and cuntrie, but spedie amendment.

"To this howre, we gat never gude of the Guysien blude, for Queyne Marie his mother was an oppin persecutor of the sanctis of God, and althoght the King be not an oppin persecutor, we have had many of his fayre wordis, wharein he is myghtie aneugh, bot for his gude deiddis I commend me to thayme. I speik onlie of things bygane: Tharefore geve he begyn not in tyme to amend, and to tak up another forme of dealing, that
blude, whilk sa abundantlie is shed over the haill quarters of this
 cuntie, sall end at himself, and apperantlie he sall fill owt the
 nomber of his predicessors wha have bene extraordinarlie tayne
 away, for however the syn be, it gettis the lyk puneishment.

“Als lang as the King dois contenew in this course that he
 contenewis into, he contenewis in the way of death, the end
 whareof most be reprobation.

“Admit, that our King be a Christien King, yit but amen de-
 ment, he is a reprobat King.

“Of all the men in this nation, the King himself is the maist
 fynest, and maist dissembling hypocreit.”

Thus endeth the substantiall sowme of his allegoricall Sermon.

Now then to the effect that his bauld curage may the better be
 notefeit, how he answerit to everie questioun proponit to him be
 the King, his Chanciller Maitland, the Lord Treasurer, and the rest
 of the secret counsall, I have insert thayme for the instruction of
 the posteritie, in sik sort that everie redar sall tak example how
 that God inspyris the hart and understanding of the meanest to
 speak to prencis, and to inferior people, that the causis of the
 errors of Princes may be the better devulgat, first to the amend-
 ment of thair lyvis for eschewing of turpitude, and nixt to God
 Almychtie for eshewing of forder syn geve thay will geve au-
 dience.

It was demandit of Johne Ross, geve he thoght it not a dayn-
gerous thing, in sik trublous tyme, to preich sik sedicious doctrine
now, whenas the Kings rebell Bothuell was upoun the feyldis? He answerit, that how greater the daynger war, the mair sould he studie to bring men to a syght of thair synnis.

It was allegeit, that the King was not present to heir the admonitioun: He answerit, that he went not about to whisper matters thair, for his Majestie had obtenit his sermon bayth to heir and reid, althoght he was absent: Forder, that he had a warrant owt of the written worde of God to speik of mennis doings althoght thay war absent, as the Prophets had to the hillis and mountaynis of Judea; and that he had not obtenit that wisdome as yit, to be silent in tyme of daynger.

It was demandit, what was his meayning of sik doctrine? He answerit, that it was to let ws se, that over lang we have cassiu our carnall eyis on the help of a carnall Prence, still luiking that things disorderit sould have bene reparit, but now na apperance: Tharefore, that we might learne to cast a vaill over a carnall eye, and studie to tak away the clude from the spirituall eye, and affix the same sa lang on the Prence of Prences, but casting away the hoip of the uther and not to leyne to it, and that then the Lord in mearcie wald oppin the Kingis hart be Bothuels insurrectioun, becaus he had gottin sa mony forewarnings.

It was demandit, geve his conscience accusit him nathing of the mater spokin be him at that sermon? He answerit, that not a jote in oversight of dewtie towart his Majestie.

It was demandit wharin he wald prove the King's rebellion? He answerit, Be a perpetuall omissioun of that whilk was in-
joynit to him be God, and that his Majestie stude over mekle upon inchis and poyntis of honor with God, in that he did mare regard his awin particular then the caus of God, sua that the sparing of Huntlie haldis up Bothuell, and untill that Huntlie be put order unto, thair is na victorie to be expectit over Bothuell: or geve Bothuell war apprehendit, yit God sould rayse another Bothuell owt of a buss aganis his Majestie. Therefore it is not possible (sayd he) that the bludie murthor, and fearfull apostasie of Huntlie can be left unpuneist: Put hand to Huntlie and Bothuell sall fall; and geve this be not done, Bothuell sall stand and Huntlie sall fall. Your Majestie, sir, (said he to the King,) hes sene and spokin with Huntlie sence his blude and apostasie, and ye myght have puneist him bot did it not; and therefore luik not for your awin peceable standing althoght Bothuell sould fall, unles the papisticall Lordis be put order unto; for the earth can not leve sik traitors unpuneist. Be instant therefore (sir) in your awin particular, bot oversie not Gods caus.

Being demandit, geve he involvit the King with thais traitors faultis? Answerit, Yea, verelie, be reason he was participant of thair synnis be oversight, and this is a fault verie common to Prencis and Jugeis.

Being demandit whither geve he involvit the King in thair syn absolutlie? Answerit, Yea, verelie; bot he hoipit thair was sum place left to amendement.

It was allegeit that sum place of amendement was left to Huntlie: Answered, That he doubtit of that, seing that he was sa
far past in mischeif, murther and apostasie, and uthers with him, that thay had maid double apostasie, and that he had not red of any double apostats wha had gottin grace to amend; alwayis he wald suspend his jugement of thayme, and he wald wish the King to rid himself of that blot.

Being demandit in what poyntis could he prove the King to be involvit in the gilt of thair treasoun? Answerit, Becaus a promeis was maid be his Majestie, that thay sould be puneist: Upon the whilk promeis the haill ministrie reposit, but all for nothing.

Being demandit what he ment be thais words, when he sayd that the King soght thair standing under cover? Answerit, Becaus that the King persewit not the Catholic lords conforme to his promeis, whilk be effect is tryit to be a coverit promeis, for the ministrie is frustrat of thair expectatioun: Sa that he evidentlie soght thair standing be putting ws af with fayre words, and thay still standing in thair awin rowmes; and, tharefore, in respect of a promeis maid, and the same undone and unperformit, he involvit the King under thair generall.

Being demandit what warrand he had to speik of the Guysien blude? Answerit, That he fand it a constant order in the Scripture, that not onlie the naymes of kings ar set doun, bot also the naymes of thair fathers, mothers, kynreid, and sumtymes all and sumtymes part; and, tharefore, in respect of this grund, he thoght he might have spokin it sufficientlie.

Being demandit what persecutioun was in the Kings mothers
tyme? Answerit, That thair was persecutioun, whareof he could not then remember.

Being demandit whither he wald not simpliciter confes that he had done wrang to the King, geve he could not prove that? Answerit, That in that poynit he wald confes a wrang, bot na further.

Being demandit whither geve he wald abyd be all that he had spokin? Answerit, That the hart thoght it, the mowth spak it, the hand subscryvit, and the blude sould seale it be Gods grace.

Being demandit how that he thoght his Majestie mightie in words? Answerit, That he wald crave of God that his words war fewar, and his deidis war in greater nomber.

Being demandit what he ment be thais words, That the King sould end in blude, and that he sould apparantlie be tayn away extraordinarlie with uthers his predecessors? Answerit, That blude sould put an end to him; that is to say, the puneishment and jugement of innocent bludeshed unpuneist, out of all questioun, sould persew him and hunt him to the death, as Abels blude did persew Caans blude to his deeing day; and that is the gyltenes of an evill conscience, arrysing on the jugement of blude: And tharefore, (he spak to the King,) luik for na uther thing bot for jugement of blude, for God hes bene choppand and broddand at your Majestie oft and sindrie tymes, sumtyme á way, and sumtymes another, bot tak heid to the end, and bewar in tyme, least á prick may cum for all: And as for the last, I meit it evin in substance with the first, that unles your Majestie mak spedie
repentance and amendment, apperantlie sum extraordinar way or uther, (seing God had manie wayis) he sould be gatherit with his predecessors.

Being demandit whither he sayd, That the King was an hypocreit? Answerit, Yea, bot he concludit that under the uther poynt sa far as he was participant of the papisticall lords treason.

Being demandit what he ment be thais words, That at this tyme his Majestie had a sair hart? Answerit, Geve conscience be sik a thing as I tak it to be, I am sure that evin now whare his Majestie sittis behaulding me, he hes a sair hart, and ane accussing conscience, whilk can not be pacefeit eftir sa mony oversightis unles he be reconcelit to God, whilk could not be obtenit, but amendement of his fault; and tharefore then as now, and now as then, I am persuadit he hes a sair hart and a gilte conscience.

Being demandit whither he sayd, That he estemit the King to be in the way of reprobation or not? Answerit, he said, and yit sayis it, and forder nor all that, sa lang as his Majestie contenewis in his proceeding but amendement, (seing he may amend it) sa lang he is in the way of reprobatioun: And tharefore, Sir, (sayd he to the King,) sa lang as your Majestie proceeds na further then be the course of nature, sa lang ar ye in the way of death. The thing that I speak of your Majestie, that same speak I of myself, and of all uthers that do contenew but amendment, and sa far as I se, Sir, your Majesteis deidis do declare, that ye ar not cum furth of nature as yit.

Being demandit geve be wald abyd be all that he had spokin?
Answerit, Whatever he was able to double out be scripture, and be dulefull experience, be Gods grace he wald defend it, and what he could not prove, he sould not be ashamit to confes his oversight.

It was allegeit that he wald not find the nayme of King James the Sext in the Byble? Answerit, That als honest mennis naymes as be in Europ ar set doune in the Byble, and thais ar mair sharplie reprovit be the prophettis.

Being demandit what was the caus he came not to adverteis the King according to the command of the scripture? Answerit, That the sobernes of his giftis did hinder and stay him; and forder, that sa mony learnt men had spokin prevelie and publik- lie unto him, bot as yit thay have hard of na amendement; tharefore, preachings maid behind bak availlit na mair then thais that war maid before his face: And speik to his Majestie wha pleissis, thais that speikis fayrest ar the cawsis of his shayme, and of all the interest that he sustenis this day.

At last he being examinat before certayne select ministers and the Kings Commissioners, his reasons of Scripture hard and considderit, the moderator reportit the sowme and effect thereof to the haill nomber of the assemblie, and desyrit to knaw generallie what thay thoght thareof; wha considdering the pluralitie of thair voittis and sentences, prononcit on this maner following.

That thair was just caus for a sharper rebuke and threatning of havie jugements offrit be the grunds of the text interpreit be him, then hes bene utterit be him hitherto, and tharefore approvis
his haill doctrine in that poynt, as it hes bene red and declarit be himself, except in sik heiddis as seameth to be maist offensive.

The King, finding this sentence of thairs to be sumthing ambiguous, and not correspondent to his appetite, that he could not be revengeit on him be any ecclesiasticall law of thairs, or municipall law of his awin, he, with advyce of his counsall, to the effect that uthers sclanderous speakers sould tak example be him, dcernit him to be baneist the realme, and to lose the benefite of a common subject of Scotland at all tyme heirefter; and cawsit an act to be maid in Parliament the 8 day of Junii, expreslie for him and all sik uthers as salbe fundin in tyme cuming to speak leasings and sclander aganis the person of the Prince, as mair evidentlie may be sene and considderit in the said Act.

The King, during this whyle, maid his residence at Sterling, for reparation of the castell; and the ministers be thair commissioners proponit unto his Majestie all the imminent dayngers that semit unto thayme to fall upon the cuntrie; as alsua sik remedis as thay wald wish him to put in practise, that thay might have his resolute answer tharin before the Parliament, whilk began upon the penult day of Maij, as ye sall heir.

Imprimis, That the excommunicat persons be forfaltit without favor, and to that effect that the Parliament appoyntit to the 27 day of this instant moneth of Maij be haldin preceislie, but any kynd of delay, The advocatis sufficientlie instructit in
everie poynt, to the effect the summondis may be fundin relevant, and sufficient probations in tyme provydit for.

2. Item, that na persons suspectit in religion, be electit upon the articles in Parliament.

3. Item, that thay be persewit efter the forfaltric be way of death, with all extremitie, and that thair lands and rents be annexit to the crowne, to re-mayne with his Majestie and his successors for ever, and na part thareof to be disponit to any, in favors of the persons forfaltit.

4. Item, That in the meyne tyme the gentilmen of the King's garde may be employit for appre-hending of Mr Gualter Lyndesay, the Abbot of Newabbbay, Bonytoune yongar, Mr George Ker, Mr Alexander Leslie, and Thomas Tyrie, with all uthers, traffekers Jesuits and seminarie preistis, not contenit in the summonds of forfaltric.

5. Item, That the rebellis thair howsis be char-geit to randar, that thay may be takin and mannit, and thair levings and rents intromettit with, and tayne up to his Majesteis use without favor, and na part thareof disponit to thair freyndis, or any uther person, for thair commoditie.

6. That all persons be inhebite under the payne of treason, and tynsell of lyff, lands and guddis to
resset, supplie, assist, ryse and concur, intercommon, or have intelligence with the excommunicats, under whatsoever pretence of vassals or dependers.

7. That the haill subjects be chargeit to put thaymeselfis in armes be all gude meynis thay can, remayning in full redenes to persew or defend, as thay salbe certefeit be his Majestie, or utherwayis find the occasion urgent.

8. That the litill ship arryvit at Montross be apprehendit, with the persons that ar within hir, togither with sik uthers as have had a dealing with thayme, as thay sall be gevin up in roll, and may be diligentlie examinat for discoverie of the practesisi and purposes that thay have presentlie in hand.

9. That the garde of horsemen and futemen presentlie tayne up be tryit, togither with thair captens, in respect of many complaynts given in aganis thayme to the Assemblie.

Within few dayis that the commissioners for the kirk war returnit to Edinburgh with the answeris as thay ar set down, thither also came the King, and the Duc of Lennox, with sum few nobles of his land. The great nomber of erlis war the nomber of tua, to wit, Montroze and Mar; the lords excedit not the nom-
ber of sevin; the spirituall number of bishops and abbots war scarcelie samony. When thay war all convent and placit in the Justice hous, callit tolbuyth, upon the penult day of May, it pleasit the King to mak his narrative of the caus of that parliament on this maner.

First, he declarit, that this present parliament was bot a continuation of the former: Becaus, at the preceding parliament, the erlis war summonit to compeir and ansuer to sik articles of cryme as sould be allegeit aganis thayme, and disobeyit. Nixt, that as a clement prince, he had convocat certayne of his nobilitie, to whome he gave commission to cognosce of thair faultis; wha fand that thay sould be absolvit from all bygane faultis, and the same sould be aboleist out of all memorie in tyme to cum, upon certayne conditions contenit in that edict; whilk thay have disobeyit lyk unto contemptible subjects: And forder, that he had requyrit thayme be an herald to enter thair persons in warde till thay sould be tryit, ather criminall and giltie, or els to be clearit of all things that sould be layd to thair charge, whilk also thay have contemp-tuouslie disobeyit; and therefore seeing that he cognoscit thair subscriptions, and foreknew thair intentions, whereunto he confessed publiklie to have been preivie himself, and was certefei, that within thir few dayis thay had ressavit sum Spanish gold to performe sum extraordinar attemptat, he besought the Lords thair present, to do in that caus as God and gude equitie sould direct thayme; and becaus he sat thair as a frie prence, having greater powar to command, and requeist thayme for performance of thair
dewteis, then to geve his vote in the caus, that thay sould be na
thing the slakker in that poynt.

The chancellor Maitland spak efer him to the same intent, in
verie few termes, and desyrit that all man that had any complaynt
or suite to geve in to the Lords of Articles, sould be earnist, and
thay sould ressave a spedie anser, ather pro or contra, as reason
wald.

Then the ministers began at an auld poynt of thair awin, that
as afore, thay requyrit, that all temporall lands possest be bishops,
abbots and priors, sould be annexit to the croun, that the bene-
fite thareof sould have redoundit to thaymeselfis rather then to
the King; so now thay requyrit, that all thais lands pertenyng of
auld to the kirk, which war wranguslie and sinistroslie annexit to
the croun, sould now be revokit at this parliament, callit bak again
ad pristinum statum, and to perteyne to the donatioun of the
Prence and his croun, as thay had never bene gevin or erectit in
temporalitie. This thair petitioun was grantit on this sort; that
all benefecis erectit to temporall lordships before the estableissing
of the act of annexatioun sould stand unrevocable, and whatsum-
ever uther benefecis erected sen that act, sould all be revokit, and
callit bak agayne; and generallie all and whatsoever petitions cra-
vit be thayme, war assentit unto at this parliament.

Siclyk all lands that appertenit to the croun in the dayis of King
James the Second, wha florishit in the yeir of God, 1436, and war
disponit be him, or any of his successors, to any of his subjects,
sould now returne to the croun agayne, without exceptioun.
The criminall caus of the Catholic Lords being red, and considerit be the few number of the nobles and barrons thair present, the ministers and commissioners of burrowis being the greater number, thay fand thair handwrittis be witnessis clearelie cognoscit; the rest was overpast as provin be presumtioun. The number of the nobles suspendit thair vottis, becaus the intentions of the Catholic lords war nawayis clearelie provin judiciallie: Al- ways thay war maid proscrip be pluralitie of sik voittis thair present having powar, and thair armoreis revin in the justice place, in face of parliament; tharefter cassín out at a wyndó, be the heraldis, togither with the armes of Angus Mak-oneill and Mac-layne, for sindrie enormeteis committit be thayme, whareof mention is maid before, for non obedience to the lawis. The King and his estatis in parliament ordaynit Lyon King of Armes, with the remanent heraldeis, to publeis the same at the mercat place of Edinburgh to the people, wha proclamit with sound of trumpet on this maner.

We do yow to wit, that forsamekle as the Kings Majestie, with advyce of his thré estaits convenit at this present parliament, hes declarit, decernit and prononcit the dome of forfaltrie upon thir persons after following, viz. William Erle of Angus, George Erle of Huntlie, Francis Erle of Arroll, Angus Lord Mak-oneill of Dunnovayg, Lachlan Lord Maclayne of Dowart, and Sr Patrik Gordoun of Achindoun, knycht, ilkayne of thayme traitors; and hes ordanit us heraldis to mak publicatioun heirof at the mercat
KING JAMES THE SEXT.

croce, and ordanis us to cancellat, and ryve thair armes, that thay nor nayne of thayme, nor thair airis at any time cuming, sall enjoy lands, rents, heretages or honors.

The King of Spayne understanding of the sharp proceding in Scotland, be the message of sum Scottish jesuits, he addrest first a message to the Catholic lords prevelie be sea, and landit at Monross, the negociatioun whareof was prevelie kepit. The men past sa suddanlie towart the Catholic lords, that scarcelie was ather thair naymes devulgat, or thair persons apprehendit; bot the ship was takin, and the mareners maid preasoners. He sent agayne another message of a greater importance, with support of sum gold, be a ship that landit saiflie at Aberdene: the maist notable personages within hir war takin preasoners, be the magistrats of that toun. And before thay could have sure intelligence of this mater sent to the King and his counsall, the Catholic lords assemblit with a small armie of sax hundreth men about Aberdene, and first sent in their messinger with fayre words, desyring to have the men restorit unto thayme; bot this was refusit. Then thay boistit be a letter that was sent unto the magistrats, and thay fearing the evill event of things intendit aganis thayme, randrit the men willinglie, before that the King could send any advertiseisment unto thayme what to do in this mater. The words of the letter were these.
A Letter direct from the Catholic Lords to the Provost, Bailleis, Counsall, and Commonaltie of the Town of New Aberdene.

Provost, bailleis, counsall, and commonaltie of Abirdene; Considering that aganis the lawis of nations, and without any order or justice, at the appetite and desyre of certayne oure ennemeis, or of your awin undiscrret malice, ye have takin and empreasonit thre strayngers, gentilmen, wha ar cum in the cuntrie, as we ar informit, from uther christian Prencis, to suite maist humblie of his Majestie sum ease of our distressit estais. Therefore, as we have travellit, be all honest and fayre meanis thir dayis bypast for thair relevis; sa now we certefie you by this present, that unles thais gentilmen with thair haiull equippage be put to libertie, randrit and delyverit unto ws, we will not onlie esteme of you as oure ennemeis in all tyme cuming, bot will instantlie persew you, your town, guddis and geir, bayth with fyre and sworde, and with all uther kynd of hostilitie consisting in our possibilieteis and powers, and it sall remayne as a perpetuall debait, sa lang as our howssis, or posteritie sall lest. Thus remitting the rest to your jugements and opinions, that unles we be instantlie satisfeit, we send you thir presents for a discharge of all assurance and freyndship, to the end ye may be at your advantage. Writtin the 19 day of Julij, 1594.

Yours as ye deserve athir presentlie peax or weare.

Anguss, Huntlie,
Arroll, Achindoune.
The Ministrie, at dyvers tymes heirtofore, had requyrit the King to suppres the insolencie of thais Catholic lords be the force of an armie, and to expell thayme furth of the countrie, or els that thay might have previlege to convocat the subjects thaymeselfis for that effect, whilk he wald on nawayis grant: And now thay finding him negligentlie to continew in this requyrit executioun, and he on the uther part had his haill mynd bent for reparatioun of the castell of Sterling, and to prepare all glorious things necessar for the triumphe of baptisme of the yong Prince, was advysit be his counsall, to auctoreis this prevelege following unto thayme; whilk albeit thay of set purpose and deliberat mynds had oftymes done unrequyrit, yit when the prevelege was grantit unto thayme, thay not onlie abstenit to performe it, but disdaynit also to do it.

Act of Secret Counsall at Edinburgh, the 23 day of Julij, 1594.

The Kings Majestie now finding the effectis of the traitorous practesis of his disloyall, unthankfull and unnaturall subjects procedit, as the Jesuits (the pernicious springs and instruments of all thir evilis,) ar returnit not simpillie, bot accumpaneit with strayngers and furnist with money, to stirre up and prosecute a public weare aganis God, his trew religioun, his Majesteis person and auctoritie, and all his faythfull lege people, professors of the same trew religioun, evin in this tyme appoynit be his hienes for the baptisme of his dearest sone the Prence, whome God in his mearcie hes grantit to the confort of this nation, be the assistance
and witnessing of the soverayne Princis, his Majesteis maist deare freynds, allyais and commonwealthis, his narrest and gude nychtbouris; for resisting and repressing of whilks maist reasonable and odious attemptatis aganis God, his trew religioun, our soverayne Lord and King, and this our native cuentrie; his Majestie willis and effectuallie requyris all ministers of Gods worde, within the haill presbitereis of all this realme, earnistlie to trawell with all his hienes faythfull and gude subjects of all estaits, alsweill to burgh as to land, to tak this mater so in hart as that whilk importis the present daynger and hasard of thair religioun and conscience, the lyvis of thaymeselfis, thair wyffis, bairnis, and kynnisfolks, the conquest of thair native cuentrie, and of thair awin lands, rents and guidis, valiantlie defendit be thair worthie forbears unto this cage, fra that maist crwell and unmearcefull natioune of Spayne and thair adherents: and to that effect to move the barrons and gentilmen in everie shyre and presbiterie, and the provost and bailleis of ilk burgh, to convene with all speid in sik convenient places as thay sall think expedient, to advyse upoun the best and maist expedient meynis to resist and repres the ennemeis of trew religioun, his hienes person, his crown, and quyetnes of the cuentrie; seing his Majestie is content to interpone himself tharin to the uttermoste: Requyring thayme to considder of this mater substanciouslie, and to report unto his Majestie thair gudewillis and offerris; to prepare thaymeselfis with armure and victuals, to pas fordwart with his Majestie upon the first advertiseisment, or as any thing sall intervene in the meyne tyme, to
repyre to his Majestie, or utherwayis, whare the daynGER sall appeir, upon an houris warning.

The Prince of Scotland was baptesit in the castell of Sterling the penult day of August 1594, be the naymes of Frederic Henrie, and Henrie Frederic. Thair assistit to this honorable actioun, a noble lord Robert erle of Sussix, ambassador for the Queyne of Ingland, and Robert Bowes, ambassador ordinarie, then resident in Scotland for hir Majestie, the rycht honorable my Lord Wharetoun, and Sr Harie Brumlay knyght.

Item, Stephanus Bellovius, and Christianus Bernekow, ambassadors from the King of Denmarc.

Item, Adamus Crusius, ambassador from the noble Prince Henricus Julius Duc of Brwniswick.

Item, Joachimus Bassevitius, ambassador from that noble Prince Vdalricus Duc of Megapolcn.

Togither with the barron of Brayderod, and the treasurer of Zeland, ambassadors from the lords of estait in Holland and Zeland; and ather of thais ambassadors, according to an ancient costume in sik effairis, presentit a gift in commemoration of the Baptisme. Bot becaus it is a rare thing that sik things ar wont to be reservit for a perpetuall memorie, I have thoght gude to omit the catalogue of thayme, and to insert a substantious monument gevin be the estaits foirsaidis, as it was gevin in a coffer of golde, for a testimonie of thair forder benevolence towart the King, the prince and the cuntrie; the coppie whareof, in the Frensh language, as it was effectuallie writtin, heirefter followis.
Les estats generaux des Provinces unies, du Pays Bás, A tous ceux qui ces presentes verront ou orront, salut : Scavoir faisons comme ainsi soit qu'il y a pleu a Dieu tout puissant benir le sereneissime Roy Jacques sixiesme de ce nom Roy D'escosse d'ung filz, et jeune Prince quil a procreé de sa sereneissime Dame Madame Anne, fille de Dennemarc, Royne D'escosse, sa compagne, pour posseder et regir iceluy Royaulme, aussi continuer l'ancienne paix et mutuelle amitie avec ces pays apres luy, Et audict seigneur Roy de faire tant d'honneur aux dictes Provinces unies, que de nous mettre au meilleur rang des ses amis et confederéz, nous ayant faict requerir par les seigneurs Guillaume Keyth, Chevallier de son ordre, son counsellier et gentilhomme de sa chambre, et le Capitaine Guillaume Murray, prevost de sa ville de St Andró, ses ambassadeurs, pour tesmoigner le Baptisme du dict seigneur Prince, par ou, et plusieurs autres demonstrations, et actes publicques, le dict seigneur Roy faict paroistre la vray amitie, et tres-sincere affection quil nous porte, et a l'estat des dictes provinces, pour la conservation et manutention diceluy, dont luy remercions bien humblement: Si est il que pour montrer que non seulement nous avons cela tres-agreable, et nous en ressentions tres-obligez ; mais en desirons aussi lesser une memoire audict seigneur Prince, affin que iceluy parvenu en age, il ay tant plus d'occasion de se souvenir de ladict affection, que sa majesté son seigneur et pere a porté a ses pays, pour ensuite ces traces, et les aussi aymer, affectioner, et favorizer en toutes occurences, comme ilz esperent : Nous avons promis et constitü, promettons et constituons par ces presentes,
au profit de Frederic Henrie, filz et prince D'ecosse, une rente viagiere de cinq mille livres de quarrante gross la piece par an, a commencer avoir course du jour du son Baptesme, et ainsi d'an en an, durant la vie dudit seigneur prince; promettans de faire payer toutes les ans la dicte rente viagiere escherra, seront trouvez competir et appartenir a la generalité des dictes provinces. A quelle fin, nous ordonnons a nostre receveur generall qui est a present, et a celuy qui le sera a l'advenir, qu'il ay suivant ce a payer toutes les ans durant la vie dudit seigneur prince, audit terme, la dicte rente viagiere de cinque Mille livres en la dicte ville de Campvere, es mains dudit conservateur des privilegis D'ecosse, ou telle autre qui y seray commis, des plus clairs deniers de sa recepte qui a chacun an seront trouvez competir et appartenir a la dicte generalité au jour de la dicte rente viagiere escherra, sans qu'il devra attendre autre ou plus specialle ordonnance que la presente : Par ou rapportant ledict receveur generalle pour la primier foys, copie autentique de ceste, avec quittance, et de là en avant, d'an en an, quittance seulement du payement que suivant ce il aura faict, si luy sera iceluy payement passé et alloué en compte là et ainsi qu'il appertiendra, le tout sans fraud, et malingnie. Et pour plus grand assurance que dessus, nous avons faict seeller la present de nostre Séell, et signer par nostre Greffier. Donné en la Hayè en Hollande en nostre assemblée, le vingt sixiesme jour du moys de Juilliet l'an de grace M. V. Nonnante et quatre.

Ainsi signé

C. D'AERSSEN.
During this tryumphe aforetauld, certayne of the preachers of Edinburgh, to wit, Mr Robert Bruce and Mr James Balfoure, past westwart of purpose to sollicite the erle of Argyle to accept upon him to be lieutenent, to pas in the North to puneish the Catholic lords, whilk wald be a thing acceptable unto God, profitable for the commonweill, and honorable for himself; whilk geve he wald promeis to do, thay sould do diligence to procure him a commissioun from the king to this purpose; whilk he willinglie acceptit, maid great preparations for himself of his awin gude freyndis, and uthers of the Kings subjects dwelling in the North, and past indeid a verie langsum and difficill way from the toun of Inverraray in Argyle, upon fute, without association or garde of any horsemen, till he came to a hill in Strathdowne callit Belrynnes. He had in his cumpany to the number of sax thowsand men, weill provydit with muscats, bowis, arrowis and tua handit swordis, of the whilk number thair war fyftene hundreth muscateirs and hagbutters; the rest war provydit as said is. The lieutenents intentioun was to have cum and possest himself in Huntleis cheif hous callit Strathbogie; bot Huntlie beforehand understanding of his cuming, tuik all the provisioun furth of his palice, and the people duelling thare and about had withdrawin cornes and cattell from thais partis for feare of skayth, and left thair housis desert; and Huntlie also, to the end the ennemie sould have na thing to feid upon within his cuntrie, had spulyeit all necessers, to mak the lieutenent to tyre of his remayning. And this doing of his was sa prejudiciall to himself, that when Argyle
was cum sa nar to the lands of his freynds, it behuvit him to susteyne the fortune of weare; and indeid Argyle had sent worde before, desyring Huntlie and Arroll in the Kings nayme to reteir from the ground, and to mak the same voyd to him as to his Lieutenant, under the payne of treason; and siclyk sent word, in particular to Huntlie, that he sould cum and lodge in Strathbogye. To the whilk Huntlie answerit, that he sould be porter himself, and sould mak the passages of the palice patent unto him before his cuming, and sould welcome him be the way as efferit. And in the meyne tyme, he convocat all his people togither, with assistance of Francis Erle of Arroll, and thair exhortit thayme to defend him in his just caus at that tyme; for he tuik God to witnes, that he had na uther caus to feght aganis the barbarous enemie, bot first for the glorie of God, and for the libbertie of his and thair consciences, whilk was thrallit be sik as be pernicious enemieis to all treuth and veritie, wha had at this tyme thus animat the King aganis him; whome he assurit thayme that he luvit, and reverencit with hart and mynd, conforme to the dewtie of a gude subject, aganis whome he wald never cum, albeit in a just caus; tharefore sen thay had now to do with sik an enemie, in whome was nather feare of God, nor obedience to the Prence, nor gude maners at all, he besoght thayme thair in Gods nayme to behave thaymeselfis valiantlie. Then thay thoght gude to devyde thair nombers on this sort. In the avantgarde was placit Francis erle of Arroll, Sir Patrick Gordon of Achindoun, knycht, and Capten Thomas Ker, whais counsall and
convoy was chiefly used in this matter, with the number of two hundred horsemen; for he was directly to view the lieutenant's company, and their camping place; but when he came back again, he neither reported the great number of the enemy, nor of their order, nor of the strength of their camp, but disdainfully said that they might easily be overcome, as a number of unprepared men. Huntly with other two hundred horsemen were on the arrere-garde, all assembled on a fair plain field. After they were commanded still to stand in sight of six hundred horsemen, and a hundred hagbutters, to attend upon four pieces of great ordnance that were on the plain; and those were artificially convoyed forward, and covered by the circuit of the horsemen, that Argyll's company who stood on the height of a hill could not preserve them. At last they drew them so near the hill till they brought them within a shot of the camp; and hereby all the avantgarde and arrere-garde still marched forward with a soft easy pace, because the header on the hill side was so rough and high that the horses could neither trot nor gallop. And when they came up at a side of the middle of the hill, the four pieces of ordnance were shot at direct against Argyll's vanguard, while the stone was so large, although without skilful, that a number of three hundred were so frightened, that immediately they turned back. With this, Arroll and his company came fast on, and because the direct way was something difficult, and an easy, hard, dry and plain way was hard for their hand, they follow on upon that way, which lay directly to the broad side of Argyll's
camp, and to that part where himself stude; and be the way thay
war still assailyeit with shot of muscat and arrowis, whilk an-
noyit a great number of men and horsis. Bot as the horsemen of
the vantgarde war thus cum fast up upoun the flanc, thay maid sik
a furious onset upon Argylis awin cumpany, that thay compellit
thayme immediatlie to geve baks, whore the Larde of Lochnell
and his brother war bayth slayne. This Lochnell bure the lord
lieutenents cheif standard, and it was takin and careit to Hunt-
leis hous, with many uther standards. Huntlie for his part secun-
dit sa weill, that he set valiantlie upon the strang cumpany whare
Maclayne stude, whilk was for a lang tyme verie manfullie de-
fendit; bot the force of the horsemen was sa great, that a number
of the forefront of the ennemeis war borne perforce to the ground,
sa that Maclayne was compellit also to reteir, and in sowne, all of
thayme war compellit to geve baks, and to leve the camp with
speid of fute. It was foghin be the space of tua houris in the ef-
terhone, Argyle had the vantage bayth of the ground, of the sone,
and of the wynd; and Huntlie nather, but direct in the contrare;
and his cumpany had maid bot verie small repast that day, bot
the lieutenents layrge, and had gude store of vevers and aqua-
vitæ careit with thayme, in sik aboundance as was the laydding of
fyve hundreth horsis. In end, Argylis cumpany fled in sik feare
and celeritie of fute, that thay caist thair haiil armure from
thayme, tayrgis, playddis, and all for esenes of refuge. Thair
horsis war takin with the haiil careages: Argylis pavillion was
cuttit in peces, and devydit amang the boyis to cover thair horsis.
Thair war fund deid on the feild, of Argylis cumpany, to the nom-
ber of sevintene score men or thareby, and of Huntleis threscore,
besydis thais that war evill hurt, and a great loss of horsis, and
Huntleis horse was hurt in dyvers partis. Arroll himself was hurt in
tua partis of his bodie. Achindoun was slayne, and dyvers uthers
gentilmen of Huntleis cumpany evill hurt, and of bayth partei
never a preasoner takin. And becaus Capiten Ker behavit himself sa
valiantlie that day, the tua erlis thoght expedient to
knyght him presentlie in the feyld. This battell began on Thu-
risday the thrid day of October 1594, at tua houris eternone, and
lestit till foure houris.

Whill this is a doing, the King was still counsellit to haist his
awin presens to the North: Proclamations war maid for all man
to convoy him: sum war supercedit to remayne at hayme for
sowmes of money, uthirs went mair for feare of puneishment then
for any gude zeale to the caus, sa that the Kings cumpany was
na great nomber when he came to S' Johnistoun. Argyle after
the feyld haistit to cum to the King, thinking to find him at Ster-
ing; bot be the way he was adverteist of the Kings progres, and
thus came and adverteist him of all procedings as thay fell out.

Then the King maid jurnay to Abirdene, whare he remanit be
the space of a moneth and an half, accumpaneit with thre hundreth
waygeit horsemens, and thre hundreth futemen, with the rest of
the noble and gentilmen of the north cuntrie. During the whilk
tyme, sum of the pure people war hangit, the palice of Strath-
bogie was demoleist, the castell of Slaynis pertening to Arroll
was cassined, with sum uthir howsis of inferior gentlemen; and the King being wearie with remanyng sa lang a tyme, he ad-
drest himself to the sowth of Scotland, and gave commissioun to
Lodovic Duc of Lennox to repayre to the north, and was creat
lieutennent, to puneish all sik as could be apprehendit, wha assistit
Huntlie and Arroll at the feild. Bot all gentlemen war appardonit
for payment of sowmes of money, and the pure war puneist to the
death. Thair he held Justice-Courts, whareby he compellit als-
weill the freyndis to the common caus as the ennemeis, to pay
great sowmes of money for the trespassis allegeit aganis thayme;
and this movit a great gruge in the cuntrie; and he remanit thair
at Abirdene and Elgene in Murray, from the 8 day of November
to the 20 day of Februar next.

Heirefter the King sent spyis throw the realme for Bothuell,
and for his consortis; dyvers of thayme war regorouslie puneist
to the death; and at last his brother naturall was apprehendit,
callit Hercules Stewart, and he was hangit in Edinburgh without
any mercie. And Bothuell persaving himself to be cassined in thais
extremeteis, he addrest himself to the Catholic lords, and maid
paction with thayme, that ather of thayme sould assist uthers.
Bot before the Duc of Lennox reteirit frome the north, he com-
pellit the Catholic lords to find cautioune, under great sowmes of
money, that thay sould, with all possibill diligence, reteir thayme-
selvis furth of Scotland. And the ministers finding Bothuell sa
unconstant, and to have apperantlie maid defectioun from the re-
ligioun be his sinistrous associatioun, thay all condiscendit in thair
consistoreis be command of the King, that as he was proscript be
the cevile law of the realme, and maid odious to the Kings lieges,
that he sould also be excommunicat from the christien societie of
men be the censure of the kirk; and this was generallie proclamit
throw all the kirkis of Scotland in the moneth of Februar. In
respect of the whilk straitnes, Huntlie past in Almanie. And be-
caus the King had conducit with a marchand of Edinburgh, callit
Frances Tennent, wha had prevat familiaritie with Bothuell, that
he sould betray him, and this he promeist secretlie to the King to
performe; bot be the contrare how sone he came to Bothuell, he
immediatlie revelit the caus of his cuming unto him, and shew
him what rewarde he had gotten, and offrit himself with all his
guddis in Bothuels will, afferming that he wald not betray him
for all the golde in the warld. Then Bothuell thankit him, and
askit counsall what sould be best for him to do. It was answerit,
that the best of all was to reteir him furth of Scotland, and the
marchand sould fraught a ship to transport him whither he list.
This was done, and behauld within few dayes, and be the bene-
fite of fayre wynd, he saillit towart the coste of France, and landit
at Newheavin in Normandie, at the mowth of the rever of Seine,
where he was immediatlie revelit to the governor of that toun,
and fra thence to the King, and consequentlie he fand na imped-
diment to remayne thair. Althoght the king of Scotland hering of
this, had directit a gentilman, callit Capiten Andro Gray, with let-
ters to the king of France, desyring thareby that as Bothuell was
a declarit malefactor and a traitor to his Majestie and his com-
monwealth, that he might be sent hayme to be puneist for his desertis, in example of uthers, or els baneist from thence: To this it was answerit be the Kings awin mouth, that he wald shaw nagude countenance to any of the King of Scotlands rebellis; bot becaus Bothuell was a baneist man, he could not deny him the benefite of the frie aere of France, and in sa far he besoght the King to excuse him.

The slaughter of the Senator of the college of Justice, callit Mr Johne Grayme, with the caus thareof, and be whome, is sufficientlie declarit before. The Erle of Montroze was not onlie commovit hereat, bot avowit also to be revengit for the same; and the committer of that slawghter hering of this, and being upon a tyme sufficientlie adverteist of the cuming of the said Erle and of his sone to Edinburgh, and was willit be indifferent freynds to reteir him quyetlie, becaus the erle was then over great a partie aganis him, in respect of his evill mynd and grudge consavit for that caus: His mynd was notwithstanding sa undantonit, and unmyndfull of his former misdeid, finding himself not sa weill accumpaneit as he wald, he sent for freynds, and convocat thayme to Edinburgh, upon playne purpose rather first to invayde the said erle then to be invaydit be him, and tuik the opportunitie bayth of tyme and place within Edinburgh, and maid a furious onset on the erle, with gunnis and swordis in great nomber; and the erle, with his eldest sone, defendit manfullie, till at last Sir James [Sandelands] was dung on his bak, shot and hurt in dyvers partis of his bodie and in the heid, straitlie invaydit to have
bene slayne out of hand, geve he had not bene fortunatlie secour-sit be the prowes of a gentilman callit Capten Lockart. The Lord Chanciller and Montroze war together at that tym, bot na-ther reverence or respect was had unto him at this conflict, the furie was sa great on ather syd, sa that the chanciller reteirit him-self with glaydnes to the College of Justice. The magistrats of the toun, with sensible weapons, separatit the parteis for that tym; and the greatest skayth Sr James gat on his partie, for he himself was left for deid, and a cusing germain of his, callit Craw-furde of Kerse, was slayne, and many hurt; bot Sr James conva-lescit agayne, and this recompanse he obtenit for his arrogancie. On the erlis syd was bot ane slayne and many hurt; and this was done in Edinburgh in the moneth of Januar.

In the moneth of Julij, it fortunit a gentilman called Forester, ane of the bailleis of the toun of Sterling, to be violentlie murtherit and slayne, be the clannit men of Levingstoun and Bruce of the Kerse, without any notorious desert or knawin fault that Forester had maide aganis any of thayme. The caus of his slaughter was this. Tua gentilmen, ane callit Forester, and the uther callit Bruce, hapnit bayth to loove à woman, and as the ane preassit to prevayle above the uther, the factioun of thir twa drew freyndis to parteis and factions, and so at a meating, Bruce was hurt: And the rest of the Bruces understanding of this uther Forester (albeit he was na way a medler in that quarrell) to be in his voyage from Edinburgh to Sterling, thay belayd all the hie wayis for his re-turne; and thus wranguslie in his jurnay slew him with shots
and straiks. And becaus he was a speciall servand to the Erle of Mar, it was concludit that he sould be bureit with solemnitie in Sterling, althogh he was slayne in his passage nar to Edinburgh; and from that place he was careit to Lithgw. The Erle of Mar assemblit manie of his freynds, and came with displayit baner, in feir of weare, upon the 12 day of that moneth, from Lithgw to Sterling, and careit the corps throw the lands of Levingstoun and Bruce, and cawsit mak the picture of the defunct on a fayre cam-mess, payntit with the number of the shots and wounds, to ap-peare the mair horrible and rewthfull to the behalders, and this way thay compleit his buriall; and be reason this forme is rare, and was never usit in Scotland before, I have insert the same for the novaltie thareof, and that the rather, becaus I suppose sum certayne revenge sall ensue tharupon.

And as the murthor of the Erle of Murray was violent, and lamentit be all man, so that litill puneishment was usit for the same, and that the Duc of Lennox, be the ample auctoritie grantit unto him, had gevin pardon to certayne notorious actors of that murther, althogh not to all, the Lord of St Colme and Robert Creichton of Clwine, be thair great industrie, layd spyis upon a barron in the north, callit Innes of Innermarkie, wha was ane of the speciall actors of that crwell murther, and obtenit a commis-sion of the King to searche and apprehend him, that he might be broght to justice; and this barron be chance came from his awin cuntrie in cumpanie of Makintosh, and an Angus Williamson, to Sterling, and frome thence to Edinburgh; whilk voyage was sa
cleirlie notefeit to thayme frome place to place, that thay maid him na impediment, till he was cum to his farrest tryist in Edinburgh; and thair thay ombeset him sa straitlie in his logeing, that he was taken, not without great hurt of his bodie to have saifit himself, bot all for noght; for he was immediatlie takin furth perforce, and empreasonit in the commoun justice-place, on the 18 day of Julij, and on the nixt day he was beheadit in the common mercat place.

In the moneth of August, thair war great surmysis that the Queyne, the Lord Chanciller, the Lord Treasourer, the Lord Home, Sir Robert Ker of Cesfurde, and Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme knycht, and all bordor men from Drumfreis to Berwick, had maid a complot to have drawin the Prince, ather be slight or perforce, from the custodie of John Erle of Mar, and to depryve him from the keaping of the castell of Edinburgh, that the Prince might be keapit thair under the custody of sum of thais before naymit; and the King understanding of this be information of the Erle of Mar, he was eselie persuadit to beleve that it sould tend to some alteration of his estait, and to undermynd his auctoritie, to draw his realme in tua factions. Then the King came quyetlie to his palice of Halyruidhous, whare the Queyne was then resident, and sent chargeis to Edinburgh, that nayne of his nobles or counsall sould resort unto him during the space of 24 howris, under the payne of treason, till he sould send for thayme. In this meyne tyme, he so reasonit with the Queyne, that he perswadit hir to reteir from thence to Sterling, that the foirsaidis lords sould
not enjoy hir presence as a bucler or clocke to thair pretendit alterations. To this admonition she obeyit; and then the King, in all diligence, sent for thayme, ane be ane, and bestowit manie words of reproche to ather of thayme, in particular; and thairefter he reteirit himself frome Edinburgh, and returnit not till the Chanciller was deid. The Chanciller persaving the Kings grudge aganis him, consavit sa high melancolie, that a greavous seickness followit thareon that oppressit him sa havelie that it held him be the space of twa months in his new castell of Lawder. He sent for the preachers of Edinburgh, wha willinglie came to him, and gave him spirituall comfort. To thame he spak verie penitentlie, craving contenuallie Gods mearcie, and desyring thayme earnestlie to pray for him: That geve it sould pleas God to accept him in mearcie, to restore him to his health agayne, he sould amend manie enormeteis bayth of sawll and bodie; he sould declayre unto thayme the faultis of the commonweill, and that he had bene a great trespassor in not doing sik maters as became him, and in committing sik things as became him not. The caus of all this was the instabilitie of his awin estait, (sayd he,) for sence his returne from Denemarc, with the King, he was still sa unsure of himself, that he neglectit the commonweill, and had only respect to himself. The preachers maid daylie earnest prayers to God for him in presens of the people, and sum of thayme war frequentlie sent for, be reason the strenth of his bodie declynit daylie so far, so that in end he departit this lyff vpon the 3 day of October 1595.
The King, howsone he gat knowledge of his death, he callit to mynd what secret maters and previe devyces had bene amang thayme; and being surelie informit that nane of thayme was revelit during the tyme of his infirmitie, he composit a wor-thie epitaph upon the death of the said Chanciller, in signe and taikin of his dolent mynd that he sustenit for him, the words whareof are these:—

Tho' passinger that spyis with gazing eyis
This trophæ sad of Deathis tryumphing dart,
Considder, when this utwart tombe thow seis,
How rare a man leavis heir his earthlie part;
His wisdome and his uprychtnes of harte,
His pietie, his practise of oure stait,
His quick ingyne, so vearsit in everie art,
As equals all war ever at debait.
Then justlie hes his death broght furth of lait
A havie greif in Prince and subjects all,
That vertew loovis, and vyce do beare at hait,
Tho'ght vicious men rejosis at his fall.
Thys for himself moste happie does he déé,
Tho'ght for his Prince it moste unhappie be.

Uthirs sparit not to calumniat him efter his death, and caiste in thair cartels, in the Kings chalmer at Lithgow, under the ob-scure nayme of NEMO, as followis:—
Nunc abiit qui tot tam læsus lumine læsit,
Et finem fraudis, fle bile funus habet.

The epigrame maid be the King was translatit be a gentilman of singular learning; ambassador resident in Scotland for the unite provinces of Holland and Zæland, callit Hadrianus Damman à Bistervelt.—

Hoc mæstum intuitu figis quicunque Tropæum;
Spicula fatalis quod statuere Deæ ;
Cum tumuli faciem intentè circumspicis omnem:
Es memor, ut rara vir pietatis erat.
Hic infra magnæ posuit qui nobile mentis
Eximum, et summam spe manet inde diem.
Ut præstans animi ; ut nivea mens floruit illius
Plena fide, et regni quam bene jure sciens.
Ingenii ut vis omnigenas versata per artes ;
Tanta homine in tanto dos cumulata fuit.
Is abiit super patriæ lacrimabilis omni,
Afflictim hoc regi condoluer e suo,
Virtutem quicunque colunt vitiumque odere ;
Mortem ejus quamvis expetiere mali.
Fælix ergo sui, vitae confecerat hujus
Curriculum, at res est Principi acerba su.

In the moneth of August deit the Erle of Atholl, without issue
of airs maill: Wharefore that erledome returnit to the croune, be an auld proviso.

The 15 day of September, a Baillie of Edinburgh callit Johne Makmorran was slayne be a shot of a pistol in the heid, be a scoller of the grammer-scoole callit William Sincler, sone to the Chancellor of Caithnes. The accident fell thus. In that moneth, prevelege was grantit to the scollers to play thayme for the space of 8 dayis onlie, and thais 8 dayis war so restraynit, be command of the ministers of that toun in thair sessioun, that the maister of the scoole, callit Mr Hercules Rollock, sould abyd and await thareon all the mornynng, and before noone to the mydday, in teaching and exercesing his scollers: This he exactlie obeyit. And becaus the scollers war wont in tymes before to obtene the prevelege in playing fourtene dayis without restraynt, and now thais eight dayis foirsaidis being so straitit, certayne of thayme consavit a libertine greif; sa that at the end of the 8 dayis, whilk was a Sunday in the evening the 13 day of September, they entrit the scoole to the nomber of 16 young yowthis, the eldest of thayme excedit not the eage of saxtene or sevintene yearis of eage, and thais the sones of gentilmen and barrons, saving onlie tua boyis of Edinburgh birth. Thay war sufficientlie armit with swords and pistols: And on the morne efter that thay had surprysit the scoole, sum men of the toun came to thais scollers, desyring thayme to geve over, and to cum furth upon compositioun; afferming that thay sould interceid to obtayne thayme the licence of uther eight dayis playing: Bot the scollers replyit, and said, thay war mokkit
of the first eight dayis prevelege; allegeing that in ilk owlk of all
the yeir ordinarelie thay obtenit the play thryse in the afternoones,
and in the haill owlk thair was bot six dayis, sa that in thair haill
owlk, be calculatioun, thay had obtenit bot thré dayis play; and
therefore deduceing thais thré dayis from fountene, thay wald
ather have the residue of the dayis grantit for thair pastyme, or
els thay wald not geve over. This answer was consultit upoun be
the magistrats, and notefeit to the ministers; and the ministers
gave thair counsell that they sould be lettin alone, and sum men
sould be deput to attend about the hous to keap thayme from ve-
vers, sa that thay sould be compellit to rander be the extremitie
of hungar. Bot the foresaid baillie tuik a contrar course, and came
directlie to the hous with sum serjands, desyring thayme to sort;
and the scollers gave thayme certayne words of defyance, shutting
of pistols furth in blanc; till at last the baillie putting his hand to
a great jest, to have run at the dur with assistance of sum uther
few men, as he stowpit, the scollers cryit owt of the hous, desyring
abstenance, utherwayis it sould be upon thair coste that assailyeit;
and thus thay shot him directlie throw the heid, whilk tendit im-
mediatlie to the death, and so he was careit away. And when
the scollers hard of this mischance, thay war all movit to clamor,
and gave over. Certayne of thayme escapit, and the rest war
careit to preason be the magistrats in great furie, and escapit
weill unslayne at that instant. Upon the morne, the said Sincler
was broght to the bar, and was thair accusit of that slawghter;
bot he denyit the same constantlie: dyvers honest freynds conve-
nit and assistit him. The king, in the meyne tyme, was dili-
gentlie and spedelie sollicite for the boyis lyff, becaus he was mi-
nor, and within the eage of 14 yeares; and therefore the King
sent his letter to the magistrats of Edinburgh, desyring thayme
to superceid thair jurisdiction to another day. The provost and
baillies obeyit that charge: Bot within certayne dayis tharefter,
he and his consortis war broght to the bar agayne. Thay war
debaittit be freynds, and great allegeances of the law, that justice
could prononce na certayne thing aganis thayme; and thus from
day to day and tyne to tyne thay war so easit, till at lenth, ane
after another, thay war all relevit from preason, sum for á condi-
dition, sum for another. Breiflie, the advantage heirof was con-
vertit to the Kings use, bot na advantage to the partie offendit.

In the end of this yeir, the King being informit that the Turc
was entrit Christendome with a potent armie, and his Majestie
having favour to the christien caus and glorie of Chryst, thoght
expedient to direct a condigne messinger unto the Emperor, and
that was William Stewart, Lord of Pittinweme and knyght of
Howstoun, with letters declaring that his Majestie was glad to
understand his forwartnes in that gude caus; and therefore he pro-
meist to mak sik assistance as he could in that purpose, to debell
the great ennemie to our Salviour Chryst, and all his: To the
whilk it was answerit, that the emperor sould send sum noble
ambassador in Scotland, wha sould treat mair amplie in that pur-
pose. And thus the Kings messinger returnit hayme with glayd-
nes in Scotland, in the moneth of December.
During all this yeir, thair was great scant of cornes, and exceding great derth. The somer seasoun was sa raynie, that the maist part of the cornes war rottin on the grunde before that thay war cut doun, and the rest that was cut doun was spilt for fault of dry weather. Thair was also a great decay of the bestiall, and manie poor people deit for hungar, and sum of better estait had na better condioun; for thay war constraynit to sell the best of thair geir to supplie the gredeynes of mercats.

And becaus the murthor committit in Scotland was sa far owt of all measure and mearcie, be the treasonable use of pistols and small gunnis, thairefore the King, with avyce of his counsall, callit to mynd ane auld ordonance maid aganis the having and bearing of pistols; that whasoever sould be fund to beir thayme nar the king be the space of ten mylis, he sould be tayne to the mercat place of the narrest toun, and the rycht hand dung from him. Immediatlie efter that this ordonance was devulgat, thair war thré men fund in Edinburgh having pistols at thair belt. Thais war incarcerat, till a juré was callit to geve thair verdict on thayme, and thair the regour of the law was prononcit aganis thayme, and the men war broght to the execution place. Bot be reason this law was never put in practise before, and the thré convict persons war ignorant of the law, and had bene injurious to na man, and na uther person had debait aganis thayme; for these respectis, the King was the mair eselie movit to shaw thayme grace and pardon, efter that thay had stand lang in presens of the people, to the great joy of all the behalders, and to the terror
of uthers that sould presume to be sa hardie to contravene that law in tyme cuming.

The King understanding the great appearance of revengeis to lurk in the hartis of men, be reason of auld debaittis; he thought good to summond all parteis having controversie and deidlie feiddis, to compeir in Edinburgh, ather to be fullie reconcelit thair, or els to tak trewis for a tyme; and so he was determinat to have all parteis reconcelit. And before this tyme a litill, thair war manie incursions maid be the Maxwellis and their adherents, (as Drumlanrig, wha sustenit great skayth be Johnestons incursions, what be slaughter of his speciall kynnismen and freyndis, as also be loss of guddis, and casting down of his castell of Ross, and spulyeing thereof,) aganis Johnestoun, and be Johnstoun aganis thayme. Bot Johnstoun gat alwayis the upperhand, with great victorie, to the turpitude of thais honest adversar fameleis. In end the chief of bayth parteis war sent for, and incarcerat in Edinburgh, till ather of them fand cautiouen for peax and quyetnes of the borders for thair parteis, and promeis of restitution to ilk partie offendit, and that for the caus ensewing. . . . .

Whill thais thingis are happelie begun, the rumour is great, that Phillip king of Spayne, is to send ane armie to land in Scotland, for thair mair esie discent to invayde the realme of England, to revenge auld injureis. Bot becaus the ambitioun of the Spanjart to have dominioun, and to enlarge his provinces, for the meanest cawsis that have bene hard of, have had sik succes in uther kingdomes, it was thoght expedient heir that the haill peo-
ple of the cuntrie sould shaw thaymeselgis in armurie, all upoun a certayne day, whilk sould be the second day of Februar in the yeir following, and to knaw wha war best myndit to the commonweill; that of thais he mycht chuse a nomber to resist the common enemie, that sould be all of a mynd uniforme. . . .

For beginnyng of the nixt yeir, the King finding the estait of his commonweill and hous to be far abusit, be sum singular previe courteors as afore, and be corruptioun of certayne his officiers of estait, wha travellit rather to inriche thaymeselgis and thair posteritie, than to do thair dewtie to the King and the croune: Therfore he tuik a new order, and estableist eight chosin men, to be of his perpetuall counsall, sik as apperantlie had gude know-lege of the estait, gude conscience to governe the same, and to rewll his famelie: To whais he gave sik full, frie and playne powar in all thingis, as may be patent be this Edict, whareof the tenor followis, as it was devulgat to the haill people of Scotland:—

Forsamekle as We understanding the wrack and decay of our rents, be unprofitable dispositions out of the propertie of our croune, and collectorie of the thrids of kirk rents, and be neglecting of the commodeteis of the casualeteis of the croun; together with the nonpleneissing of our parks and steiddis, the incres of all feyis and pensions for keaping of castells and uthers, with the deminishing of our customes notwithstanding the incres of ships, and saillers, the incres of the dearth of all merchandice and vivers,
with the decay of our rents be the spoiling of the cunyée, the decay and ruine of our palices, castells, and munitions, with the daylie spending and wearing away of our movables without any helping or repairing thereof; as also that the estait, ordour and spending within our hous, is nawayis controllit nor keapit, according to the ordonance of our cousnall and checker, sua that all things ar cum to sik confusioun, that efter tryall tayne, it is fund, that thair is nather wheat or beir, sylver, nor uther rent, to serve our hous sufficientlie in bred and drink, nor utherwayis. For remeid of the whilk disordour, we geve, grantis, disponis, appoyntis, and destinatis to the halding of our hous, the haill rents, mailles, dewties, fermes, caynis custumes, fishings, colhewis, casuale- teis, and proffitts whatsumever of our propertie, collectorie of the superplus of the thirds of the benefices, and new augmentations, be the annexatioun of oure temporalitie of the kirklands to the croun. And we presentlie having all the saidis offices of comptrollarie, and collectorie of the superplus of the thirds of benefeces, and new augmentations, frelie resignit, de- mittit and overgevin, be the former officiers, possessors thereof in our hands, to be disponit at our pleasure, and having gude pruf of the qualeteis of the persons following, hes nominat, electit, and chosin, Alexander lord Urchard, President of the Col- lege of Justice, Gualter Commendatar of Blantyre, lord previe seill, Mr David Carnegie of Colluthie, Mr Johne Lyndesay Person of Menmore, Mr James Elphestoun of Invernochtie, Mr Tho- mas Hamilton of Druncayrne, Mr Johne Skene, clerc of Regis-
ter, senators of the College of Justice, and Mr Peter Young of Seytoun our master almosar, or any five of thayme to be the lords of our checker, induring all the tyme and space of thair lyf-
tymes; gevand, grantand, and committand to thayme, the full and frie administratioun of the foirsaidis haill rents and dewteis pertening to the foirsaidis offeces, in sik ample forme and man-
ner, and with als great powar, auctoritie and jurisdictioun, as was grantit of before to a part of thayme be the act of Parliament, and articlis of Instructions adjonit thareto, anent the administra-
tion of the rents of the Morgonatik, and recompen\ntion thareof pertaining to our dearest Queyne and bedfallow: Promittand, lykas we be the tenor heireof, faythfullie promittis, in verbo Principis, that for eschewing of confusioun and disordour, whilk commonlie followis the overgreat multitude of counsellors, we sall not appoynt any maá counsellors, or obtrude any maá to be in-
sert or adjoynit to this present commissioun at any tyme heiraf-
ter. And als that incace of any vacant place, be deceis of any of the present ordinar commissioners, or uthirwayis: In that case we sall present na uthir commissioner, to be ressavit and ad-
mittit be the saids lords auditors of the checker, except be thair awin advyce and consent: With powar to thayme to depreyve and discharge all inferior Chalmerlans, under Collectors, Custom-
cers, Searchers, Officeis and intromitters whatsoever, with any of the saidis dewteis of the propertie, collectorie or augmenta-
tions: And siclyk to depreyve all inferior clerics of the saidis off-
eces, and to appoynt new clerics, ressavers, and intromettors with
all the foirsaidis rents, belonging to the saidis offices, for whome thay salbe ansuerable to us, and to the estaits of the realtime: Excepting alwayis the Clerc of Register, his office, feyis, prevelegeis and uthers commodeteis whatsumever, pertening or belonging to any of his predecessors; with powar also to thayme to heir the comptis of Shirreffis, Stewartis, Bailleis, Provostis, Eldermen, and bailleis of burrowis, custumers, Clerces of coquet, Searcheors, Chalmerlans, Ressavers, fewers and intromitters with the maillis, fermes, proffettis, and dewteis, caynis, custumes, fishings, colhewis, parks, stedings, orchards, and uther rents of the propertie, annexit of auld, or newlie annexit or unannexit, and belonging in any wayis to the patremonie of the croune: As also to heir all the unmaid comptis of the treasurer, and his deputtis, of the generall and wardan of the cunyé; of the takkismen and lauborers of the mynis and mettels; of the collectors of the taxations; of the kep- ers of the garderob, jowels, and moovablis; of the maister of wark; of the munitions, and pleneishing in castels; of the monks portions; of the payment of the gayrde, and men of weir; of the rents of the collegeis, hospitals, scooles, and students; of the common gude of burrowis; and of our tocher, and of our haill money whatsumever, alsweill within the realtime as cuming fra uther cuntreis; and to allow or refuse allowance thereof; with powar, also, to appoynt and set fynis and penalteis for of- fences, and to mak and set down the pryces of the wynis yeirlie, and of our victuals and caynis. And to mak and performe the order of our hous, equirie and stable, and provesion of the
same, with the feys and waygis to be payit to whathumever persons: To considder, and repayre the decayit custumes, and appoynt the order of the uptakking thareof, and to rowp and set the same: To considder the proffet and skayth be the present cunye to ws and the commonweill, and to direct thareanent as thay sail think maist requisite: With power, also, and expres commissiion to the saidis lordis, or any fyve of thayme, to be assessors to the treasurer and compositors in all signatures concerning the treasorarie, without whais advyce nathing of donation sail have place: The diligence of sherrifis and other inferior jugeis to inquyre, and to examine thair offences and negligences; together with the faultis of officiers of armes to cause correct and puneish: With power also to intromet, uptak, compone, transact, and aggree, be sik as thay sail aggree, or sik as thay sail appoynt to our behuve and utilitie, all escheits of sik persons as sail be denoncit to the horne be thair awin decreits, acts and letters, and to consider, do and performe all things committit of before to the checker; with sik place in counsell and parliament as the saidis officiers had of before; and with all jurisdictioun, powar and preveleges, honors and immuniteis, belonging to the checker of auld, be actis of parliament, or consuetude of this realme. Declarand and promittand, in verbo Principis, that we sail not subscryve anie letter or signature concerning the dispositioun of any of our rents of propertie, collectorie, or of the new augmentatioun foirsaid, confirmatioun, renewing, or ratification of any former giftis, dispositions, pensions, or infeftments thareof, or any uther part of the same, or let-
ters of licence for transporting of forbidden guds: And als that the saidis letters and signatures sall not be valable or admittit in any jugement, or be anie warrand to any register, signet, or sele, without the same be first red, hard, allowit and subscryvit be the saidis lordis auditors of our checker, or any fyve of thayme sittand in counsell, and tharefter presentit to ws be thayme, or ony ane of thayme, havand powar fra the rest, as now succedand in the place of the ordinar offiicers, to whom the said presenting and subscryving of the saidis signatures appertenit of before: And in case any signature or letter pas utherwayis, it salbe null, be way of actioun, exceptione, or reply, albeit the seillis be appendit thareto: Dischargeing the keapers of the registers, signet, previe seill, or great seill, of all registrating of the saidis letters and signatures, and of all affixing and appending of signet or seillis thareunto, except the same be first subscryvit be the number of the lords and in maner abone rehearsit, under the payne of tynsell of thair offices, by and attoure the nullitie of the saidis letters to be wranguslie registrat, or past be thayme utherwayis nor is heir prefixit. And forder, we declayre, that na suspensioun of any commandis or chayrgeis for ingathering of any part of the saids patrimonies sall pas, except in checker or session sittand, and thre of the saidis lords auditors of the checker subscryvand the same, as said is. And for the mair securitie, we ordayne this present commissioun to be actit and registrat in the buikis of secret counsall and sessioun, in taikin of all thair consents heirunto, and approbatioun of this present commission: In con-
trar, and to the derogation whareof, the saidis lords sall do, decerne, juge, or pronounce nathing, bot sall proceid conforme heirunto in all poyns, whill the nixt parliament. At the whilk tyme we promit, in verbo Principis, to caus ratefie the same be the estaits, and ordaynis, that in the meyne tyme, letters of publicatioun heirof at the mercat croce of Edinburgh, tanquam communis patria, pas heirupoun, that nayne of the lieges pretend ignorance heirof; and that the saidis lords of our checker, sall have powar to direct letters of horning, poynding, warding, and als captioun upon thair awin actis, decrettis and ordonances, in sik ample forme, as any Lords auditors of the checker had of before, as at mair lent is contentit in our commissioun, gevin, grantit and subscryvit be us, and lykwayis approovit and allowit, be the lords of our secret counsall, at Halyruidhous, the 9 day of Januar instant. Oure will is heirefore, and we charge you straitlie, and commandis, that incontinent thir oure letters sene, ye pas, conforme to the command gevin be us, and contenit in the said commissioun, to the mercat croce of our burgh of Edinburgh, and uthers places neidfull, and mak publicatioun of the premissis, to all our liegis and subjects, that nayne pretend ignorance heirof in any tyme cuming. Commanding thayme, and speciallie the clerics, wrytters to our seillis, and keapers of the Registers of the Propertie, Collectorie, Casualiteis, and Treasurarie of augmentations pertening to us, that thay and ilkayne of thayme acknowledge and obey our saidis counsallers, and lords of our checker, and keap and observe all clausis and articlis contenit in our said
commissioum, and fulfill and obey all injunctions and commandments, whilkis salbe geaven to thayme, to our weill, honor and profet; cheiflie, seing our saidis counsellors, and commissioners have maid fayth solemnatlie to us, that they sall without favour or any particular respect to thaymeselfis, thair kin, freyndis and allyá, do thair exact diligence, as thay sall answer to God, us, and our thré estaits, to repaye the decay, and wraikit estait of our patremonie, and to restore the same in sik forme and integritie, as is lesum and permittit be the lawis of our realme, and sall minister the benefite thereof to all our lieges indifferentlie, that nayne of thayme sall have just occasion to pleyn thereof: With certificatioun to thayme that failleis, and dois in the contrarie, thay salbe callit before us, and puneist as ennemeis to our com- monweill, perturbers of the queytnes of our realme and estait, and contraveners of our lawis, &c. Gevin under our signet at Halyruidhous the 12 day of Januar, 1595.

Heirby it apperit, that all cevile warre sould ceis this yeir; peax sould be callit hayme agayne; the furie of armes sould be layd doun; strength sould be restorit to the lawis agayne, auctoritie to jugement, and majestie to the senat: The impyre of magis-

trats being now reducit to the auld integritie, and the ancient face of the commonweill dekkit in the awin estait: And so con-
sequentlie the grund sould yeald the auld fertelitie; godlenes and charitie sould be ingraft in the hartis of the people; men sould leave in sik sweat securitie, that nayne sould be wrangit in his awin
possessioun, in respect that thus the lawis war profittablie to be amendit, equalie distrebutit, and justice so ingraft in the hartis of the Senat, that all particularitie was apperantlie fullie baneist, &c.

Bot thir lords being anis estableist in thair full and heighest auctoritie, thoght that thair was na securitie in thair standing, unles thay first investit thaymeselfis in uther menis office ; and first thay began at the Lord Advocat, being at that tyme auld and seiklie in bodie, perswading him with fayre tearmes to resigne his office in the Kings hand, alleging that be his imbecillitie he myght na langar serve ; and therefore the King, of force, wald substi-
tute another in his rowne. And althoght he was oftymes perswa-
dit and terrefeit to this purpose, yit he wald never yeald to any demissionn. And thay finding him obstenat, choose owt ane of thair awain nomber, to wit, Mr Thomas Hamilton of Druncayrne, to searve in that office, and the uther, hearing of that, conseavit sik melancholie, that haistit his auld decrepite dayis to the death. Then thay dealt with the Lord Treasurer, and with his deput Sr Robert Melvill; thay exactit a strait compt of thair officees, be exa-
aminatioun of comptis preceeding, and be comptis unperfytit, and fand sum particularis not sa weill usit as neid war, be veseting of the buikis of prevè seale, and uther strait tryals not usit afore. Thay war put to sik poynt, ather to refound bak agayne great sowmes of money to the King, whilk they war unable to do, or els to quit thair officees ; and so thais war bayth dischargeit, and thais thair officees war convertit to the Prior of Blantyre. Last of all, thay dealt with the Provost of Lynclowden, collector-generall,
be the same forme, sa that he was compellit to demit his office in thair hands, and the same was convertit to . . . . Siklyk thay delt with the Lord Secretarie, and cawsit him demit his office to Mr Johne Lyndesay, person of Menmore, for ex-chaynge of the office of the lord of previe sele, whilk office the Prior of Blantyre had of before.

In the end of this foresaid moneth of Januar, Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme, knyght, Barron of Balcleweh, and Lord of Liddisdaill, nevoy to Archebald earle of Angus that last deceist, and narrest ayre of blude to that earledome, he held a day of trewis be his deput, Walter Scot of Gowdelands, at the marche of Kershope; and the lord Scroope, lord warden of the west marches of Ingland, met be his deputtis at that same marche, for performance of justice, as use is; and in the end of that meating, it fortunat sum insolent Scottish bordorers to be ryding nar these bounds, doing violence in Ingland, and the veritie thareof being notefeit to the Inglish deputeis, they immediatlie complenit to the deputie of Scotland; and he with great humanitie and reasoun maid answer, that geve it could be fundin that thais Scots war any indwellers within his bounds, he sould with all diligence apprehend thayme, and sould send thayme with diligence to the lord warden, without any restraynt of conditioun; and this answer was taikin in very gude part; sa that the deputeis the mair willinglie maid an end of that thair meating; and indeed the deputie of Scotland was scantlie accompanecit with 20 men in nomber; amang whais was, Williem Armestrang of Mor-
ton, als callit Will of Kynmonth. At ilk meating on the bor-
dors, the use is, that the deputeis do crave to have trewis, ane of
another, fra the hour of thair meating (for samonie persons as
thay have in cumpanie for that time) to the nixt morning of the
sone rising. But the parteis being thus departit asunder, and
the deputie of Ingland, being then accompaniet with the nomb-
er of thré or foure hundreth armit men, they followit upon the in-
solent Scottishmen aforetauld, and chaissit thayme within Scot-
tland a great way: During the whilk tyme Kynmonth was ryd-
ing on his hie way hayme to his awin hous; and the great cum-
pany of Ingland rynning that same way, dang him to the ground,
perforce wittinglie and willinglie, notwithstanding of any crying
or showting that he might mak for his saiftie, and convoyit him
preasoner perforce to Carlisle castle, aganis the nature of the ge-
neral peax, and of the contractit trewis for that day; wharin thay
detenit him almaist be the space of thre moneths, for any wryting
that ather the king of Scotland, Mr Bowes ambassador for Ing-
land, or the noble lord of Liddisdaill for Scotland, could send.
The lord Scroope behavit himself so straitlie in that mater, that
he wald do na kind of reason. And notwithstanding that last of
all, the Queyne of Ingland was sufficientlie adverteist heirof, and
in dew time be hir ambassador, yit the answer was sa slaw in de-
liberatioun, that the noble lord finding sik delay on all hands, and
sik strait disloyaltie on the part of the lord Scroope, he thoght
gude to essay ane extreme meane, whilk was, be a stratageme to
recover the preasoner, thus unlaughfullie detenit, whais restitu-
tion had bene sa aft lauchfullie requirit; and therefore he causit mak a number of ledgers, to scale the wallis of the castell of Car-
lisle, and cawsit a number of great hamers to be careit thither for brekking up of durris, and sicklyk sum instruments of yrne for undermynding of passages competent to mak sum frie entrie for assault of the said castle. Bot when the ledgers were set to the wallis, thay war persavit to be short and unfit for scaling, and therefore the irne instruments war usit under a bak yet, that lyis to the west wall of the castle: Be the benefite whareof, a passage was maid at the first, sa patent, that à singular man myght eselie enter; efter him passit another, and sa consequentlie a dusayne, and thais brak the dur within all in peeces, and be that meanses maid ane esie patent passage for another dusayne of gentlemen; whomof à partie stude still to mak that passage patent, (and that was sax men in nomber) to be esie for thair retrait. The rest of the nomber of 24 men, past to the chalmer dur whair Kynmonth lay, and brak it up perforce. Immediatlie and at thair first entrie, thay war resistit be sum few number of watchemen, bot thais war sone repulsit, and dung in sik sort on thair baks, that thay war maid unable for any more resistance at that tyme. Then in talkin of thair saif entrie and gude succes in pas-
sage within the great court of that castle that lyis to the west, the Scottish trumpet sowndit mightelie, and maid sik noyce within that castell, that it was hard throw all the partis of the toun be the space of thré quarters of an houre; for the castell is situat on a great eminent height above the toun, circuit with wal-
ter and strang fowseis at all partis. And the noble lord of Liddis-
daill hering the signe within, cawsit his troupes of horsemen with-
out mak a loud clamor to incourage thais thair companions within.
Bot at the first entre and dealing with the wachemen, the bell of
the castell soundit a fray, fyre was kendlit on the top of the hou,
the great bell of the cathedrall kirk was rung for correspondance,
the watche-bell of the mute-hall (whilk is the common place of
justice in Carlisle) was also rung for harmonie; and to conferme
the fray the more, the drum of the toun soundit allarum unces-
santlie: all the people war perturbit from their nocturnall sleap,
then undegestit at that untymous hour in the night, whilk was
about twa of the clock, with sum darknes of the acre, cluddie
wether and a saft rayne, whilks ar noysum to the delicat persons
of Ingland, whais bodeis are geavin to quyetnes, rest, and delicat
feading, and consequentlie desyrous of more sleap and repose in
bed. Whereas be the contrare, this seasoun of wether was verie
fit and convenient to the assistyleants, the greatest nomber whare-
of war ordinar nyght-walkers; for be the darknes of the nyght
they approchit the wallis without impediment, and usit a sub-
teltie to put a whyt marc on ather of thair heids for the
mair esie discerning ane of another. During all this great try-
umphing noyce within the castell, and the tymorous effrayit
noyce without, the assaulters had broght furth thair cuntreman,
and convoyit him to the court, whare the lord Scroopes chal-
mer hes a prospect unto, to whome he cryit with a lowd
voyce a familiar gude nyght, and another gude nycht to his
Constable callit Mr Sawghell. In this meyne tyme, thair hapnit a gentilman of the Constablis callit Spenser, to cum doun naikit from his bed to knaw the fray; bot he was immediatlie layit hands upoun, and broght furth to the lord of Liddisdaill; bot he courteouslie demittit him, with commendations to his maister, as to a more worthie man then the cheif warden, (as he then sayd;) with this chayrge, that he sould immediatlie adverteis the lord Warden, that it was he the lord of Liddisdaill who had done that stratageme, and tharefore, geve he wald shaw himself, as a marciall man, worthie of that rowme and honorable place that he was into, that it sould pleas him to cum furth to follow him, and seik a revenge; and so he ressavit Kynmonth in saiftie. Bot it is to be notit, that during all this whyle that the 24 men remaynit within the castell, the Lord himself kepit a troup of horse-men upon the playne feild, at a new bridge callit Caday, that standis at a sowthwest entrie to Carlisle, to assaile the people that sould ish furth at that passage; and also he had his watches placit upon the small montaynes that ar on the prospect of the north syd of Carlisle, for the lyk fine, that he might be immedi-atlie adverteist be thayme for the saiftie of his horsemen; bot na cumpany sortit. Tharefore he usit the rest of his skill of retrait with great laser, and perpetuall sowingnd of the trumpet, denoting gude succes, till he came to ane eminent part in Ingland upon the watter of Esk, nar unto Scotland, whare a number of the clan of Graymes have thair habitations, and ar unfreynd-lie men to his hous of Balclewch: Thair he rayngeit his men in
ordour, he shew thayme be a circuit, and thus with sound of
trumpet he saiflie returnit in Scotland that same morning, with
fayrewether, and the shyning countenance of the bright sone. This
was done the 12 day of Apryle, in the yeir of oure lord 1596.

In the moneth of Maij the nobles of Scotland convenit at Ha-
lyruid hous, to geve thair advyce and counsall to certayne of the
kings effairis. At the whilk tyme, the king proponit unto thayme
how greatlie he was prejugeit of his rents in the Ilis of Scotland :
That it war neidfull to send an ambassador to France for renew-
ing of peax: That it was necessar to put a moderat prys on
the coyne of gold and sylver, the dearth whareof was the onlie
caus of the dearth of all uthre things in the land: As also that
severe,cognition sould be tayne of the effairis of the bordors then
trublit, becaus the ambassador for the Queyne of Ingland had
compleynit havelie agains the lord of Liddisdaill, the sowme
whareof the King recitit thair in thair presence. When his Ma-
jestie had thus endit, it was thoght necessar be the Lords and
Commissioners thair present, that his mynd sould be geven in be
writ, to be advysit upon, that condigne answer sould be gevin
thareto. Tharefore the Ambassador gave in his desyre, the
sowme whareof was, that becaus the lord of Liddisdaill had in-
vaydit the Queyne of Inglandis hous of strenth, and tharin had
hurt hir subjects to the great effusion of thair blude, had done
violence and dishonor to hir cuntrie, and to hir warden in tyme
of sa great peax betuix the tua realms; tharefore he desyrit,
that the said Lord myght be sent in Ingland as captive, thair to be puneist at the Queynis arbetrement for his demereitis. This proposition was stranglie disputit upoun at the convention: The King himself reasonit the mater for Ingland, and the new lord Secretarie reasonit for the defence of Scotland, in nayme of the haill convention, and for defence of the lord of Liddisdaill: And amang thayme all it was fund, that the Secretareis reasons war better then the Kings, and therefore it was voitit, That incace it sould pleas the Queyne of Ingland to have the mater tryit, it sould be necessarie that Commissioners sould be chosin for bayth the Realmes; and as the fault sould be fundin and tryit be thayme, the ordor of redres sould be also at thair arbetrement. Bot as for the delyverie of the lord of Liddisdaill in Ingland; the lord President said in oppin audience with lowd voyce, for his vote, that he knew weill, that the Queyne of Ingland wald not demand sik a mater in effect, or earnest wayis, and therefore it sould be thoght tyme sufficient for the lord of Liddisdaill to be sent in Ingland, when it sould pleas God, that the King sould be reddie in person to pas thare, and na soner. This deliberat answer be the mouth of the haill assemblie was delyverit to Mr Bowis ambassador, be certayne Lords expreslie chosin to that effect.

It was forder decreit at this convention, that the King sould pas in person to the Islis of Scotland, to the end his subjects sould recognosce him as thair laughfull king, with service, and all uther dewteis doing.

Item, becaus a number of strayngers war cheritable entrit the
heavening ports of this realme, with aboundance of cornes, to supplie the great scant and necessitie of the land, of whom the magistrats, and uthers thair officiers of customes had tayne great exactions, besyd gude law or conscience, therefore it was decreit, and publickly proclamit, that thais exactions sould be re-payit to thais that war present, and a defence maid that nayne sould be takin in tyme cunning.

The ministers in lyk maner for thair part, desyrit the rents and lands of the excomunicat lords, to be bestowit to the crowne, as rebellious to God and man. To this the King answerit be the mouth of the convention, That incace thay could proove that thais lords, sence thair departing from Scotland, had trafekkit with strayngers, to the prejudice of his crowne, to the alteration of the stait of the commonweill or kirk; in that cace, he wald obey the petitioun. And therefore becaus thay could not qualeifie that mater then presentlie, it was defferrit to another tyme.

The 15 day of August, the Queyne was delyverit of a ladie in Falkland, and baptesit be the nayme of Elizabeth. I maid mention afore of the nomber of eight men of the Kings choice, who governed his effairis verie weill. Bot certen persons commoovit in ther myndis aganis sum of these Octaviens, careit sik invy, as they commoovit a preacher of the toun to suscitat the people in armis aganis them; and therefter that same day and tyme, the King
being sitting in jugement amang them in the senat, whilk they so desperatlie and prowdlie undertuik, as they ombeset the hous of justice, wherin the King and they wer for the tyme, so as they within wer constraynit to close the durris and passagis at all partis; and the King sent owt sum gentilmen of credeit to knaw ther intent, and what they wald requyre, and in the meyne tyme commanding the lord provest and bailleis to remove ilk person to ther awin lodgeins, under the payne of treason; whilk was immediatlie obeyit, and thus the King and senators past all saiflie to Halyruidhous. Bot on the morn, the best of them wer seveirlic puneist for ther trespasis, and that alsweill kirkmen as temporall men, whose naymis I nead not to express. And for further revenge heirof, the King came to the kirk, and ther oppinlie proclamit the haill number of the ministers of Edinburgh, to be accounted as seditious persons, and moovers of commotioun; and in the meyne tyme withdrew the lords of the senat to Leith, to the great greif of the toun of Edinburgh; whilk lested bot short season, for they returnit bak the xv day of Maij, 1597; and ther was a great sowme of money imposit upon the toun for ther contemp; the same to be payit with all expeditioun, and was willinglie obeyit.

1598. The fundatioun and beilding of the howssis for aill and beir brewing, besyd the Gray freir port, callit the Societie, was begun in the yeir of God 1598.
The King, being at Falkland at his ordinar pastyme of hunting, the Erle of Gowrie directit his brother towart his Majestie with a feynyeit narrative, desyring his presens at St Johnestoun; at whilk tyme he had consavit conspiracie aganis his persoun, for puneishing his father for conspiracie, as is before declarit at lengh, and so intysit his brother, at the Kings cuming ther, to draw him up to a chalmer, wher he, with help of ane Andro Hendersoun, sould violentlie murdreis him; whilk was too hardlie attempted, bot spedelie eschewit. For the King, opning a wyndó, cryit, Treasoun; and in the meyne tyme, Johne Ramsay, following the King speidelie up with a halk on his hand, drew his sword aganis the said Erlis brother, and killing him, he closit the King in a quyet chalmer. The Erle cuming up with twa drawin swordis in his hand, callit for his brother: and Ramsay anserit, that the King was killit be him. Then the Erle, platting baith his sworde poyntis to the ground, the said Johne Ramsay incontinent invaydit him be the poynt of his sworde, at the left pape, and killit him af hand.* Then he relaxit the King, and crying out at a wyndó, Treason; the Duc of Lennox and Erle of Mar came up with diligence, and fynding the mater sa miraculoslie

* This Erle of Gowrie, at his being in Italie, advysit with a mathematicien ther, and to knaw of him what sould becum of him self; wha gave this responce; That he sould be extreimlie weill lovit, unmareit, wherfore he salbe melancholious, he sall have gret commandement, he sall die in honour be the sworde, and efter his deceis it salbe sayd, that be frawd and decept he hes attened that dignifie: This was fund amang his secret papers.
revengit, praysit God for the same, and so contentit ther myndis with saiftie of the King. Therefter his Majestie came to Edinburgh, and there at the Mercat Croce, in presence of the people, declarit the treason intendit aganis him, and how be the grace of God he was set frie fra the same, and threfore desyrit the attestation of the ministers of Edinburgh for ratification of that purpose, to be declarit be them in the kirk to the people, whilk they utterlie refusit. Bot Mr Patrik Galloway, then his Majesties ordiner minister, as the King maid his narrative first, so did he with lowd voice to the people ther assemblit to verifie all that the King spack; and this was done in presence of the noblis ther assemblit with him, who were nominat before; and threfore the King cetit them to compeir before his counsell, whilk they also disobeyit, and therefore wer baneist for a seassoun, whilk sum of them repentit, and sum not; sik as repentit wer cetit to retorne to ther placis of exercise, uthers commandit far af. And as the revolution of that day came, the King commandit that same day to be keapit in reverence, with prayers and devotioun, for rememberance of his saif delyverie; whilk hes bene solemnnitlie keapit since that tyme to this day, 1615, baith in Scotland and Ingland. In the meyne tyme, the Erle of Gowrie was forfalted, his house ordaynit to be demoleist, and his nayme ordanit to be put in oblivious, so as nather man nor woman mycht enjoy the nayme of Ruthven heirefter; and albeit his rents were ordanit to appertene to the Kingis crown, yit they wer utherwayis bestowit.

Duc Charlis, the Kings sone, was borne the 20 day of No-
vember, and was baptedit the 23 of December, and installit Duc of Albanie, Marquise of Ormont, and Erle of Rosse. That same day, Robert Lord Seytoun was installit Erle of Wyntoun; the Lord Livingstoun, Erle of Lithgow; and the Knycht of Cesfoord, Lord of Roxburgh; at the whilk tyme the King, with advice of his counsall, obtenit a pecuniall impost of four punisd money upon everie tun of wyne.

The Erle of Mar was directit ambassador in Ingland secretlie; and ther the Queyne manifested hir mynd unto him, that the King sould be hir infallible successor, and this was so quyetlie keapit, as the mater was not divulgat till the nixt newis wer broght, as ye sall heir; and he returnit the last day of Maij.

The Erle of Essex being tryit for disobedience to the counsell of Ingland, and a moover of uprore in the citie of Londoun, was beheadit ther for the same.

In the moneth of Januar the nixt year, 1602, the clan of the Makgrigors committed great oppressioun and violent slaughter over dyverse peceable people in the provence and erledome of Lennox; wherat the King was so offendit, as he causit sik incursions and invasions be maid aganis them, as ther chief, with sindrie of the best of that genealogie and clan, wer apprehendit, convoyit to Edinburgh, and ther put to death; and the rest so hetlie and quicklie persewit, as they were compellit ather to leve ther land waist, to hyde themselfis in secret partis, (whilk availlit
noght,) or deny ther naymis, and duell in ane uncouth province far frome ther awin native soile, and thus ther tyrannie was re-vengit.

1603. The xix day of Merche, 1603, Elizabeth, Queyne of Ingland, became so seik in bodie, and waik as was possible; bot before hand she had manifested hir latter will and legacie to the Erle of Mar, and thus nominat oure gracious King James the 6. to be hir successor; and she ordanit, that howsoone she wer deid, that he sould be solemnitlie proclamit in London, King of Ingland, Scotland, France and Ireland, as narrest and sibbest to hir of the blood royall of Ingland; and the most worthie besyde, for con-gruitie in religion and language; whilk was done, and the newis wer careit heir be the vigilant diligence of a worthie Inglish knycht, callit Sir Robert Carie. Therefter, the keyis of Berwick were brocht in be Mr John Bothuell, Lord of Halyruidhous, who was expreslie sent be the King for that purpose, and the keyis of the Toure of Londoun be the lieutenant therof; and so the King tuik jornay towart Ingland, prencelie convoyit thither be his noblis and men of auctoritie heir, and met ther and conveyit from shyre to shyre; and upoun the 15 day of Julij, was crownit King at Londoun.

Therefter the King sent to Scotland, and desyrit sum of his awin chosin men to repair to the court at Londoun, and ther to consult with uther chosin men of that cuntrie, anent the Unioun of the tua Kingdomes, and the customes, and of all uther materis
of importance that mycht mak divisoun amang them; whilk was obeyit be the gentlemen of Scotland, with report of prayse on ther behalf, be the commissioners of Ingland; and a new coyne of new prent was devysit, in golde and sylver, whilk sould equallie serve all the thrie nations, with ther severall armoreis in one sheild; wher and when also, new erlis, lordis and knychtis were erected.

All erlis, lords and barrons, were ordaynit to produce their 1605. writis and ancient rychtis, wherby it mycht be knawin who of them wer eldest in renown, that conforme therto everie man sould enjoy his ordinar and ancient place and rowm at the tyme of Parliament, or Conventioun; and in the meyne tyme, a new forme of a parliament rob was devysit to ilk erle and lord, as thay sould ryde in Parliament, and another sort of rob devysit for the Senators of the College of Justice, to weir daylie going to juge-ment, and cuming therfra, wherby thay might be knawin and re-cognoscit be uther sort of common people.

And Sir George Home of Primröknow, knycht, was installit be the King a Knycht of the Garter, Erle of Dumbar, Lord of Berwick, and Great Thesaurer of Scotland; the Lord Fyvie erectit to be Lord Chancellor, and Keaper of the Great Seill; and ather of these two had a mase of sylver, overgilt with golde, careit before them, for reverence of ther offices. Bot the Erle of Dumbar levit not lang after this promotioun; and fayme and nayme and all decayit toghither.

In the moneth of Julij, the King dischargeit anie conventioun,
or assemblie of ministers, to be haldin at anie part or place in Scotland, without his Majesties permissioun; nochtwithstanding whereof they held assemblie at Aberdene, with verie few in nomber, wher they wer dischargit be a gentilman commissioner for the King, and the same discharge publiklie proclamit at the mercat croce ther; for the whilk caus sum of them war baneist, and a strait command gevin to magistrats, and uther officiers of burrows, that in cace any preacher sould speik opinlie aganis that baneisment, or for defence or mentenence of that assemblie, or pray publiklie for ther saiftie, that they sould be noted and manifested to the secret counsell, and corrected for their fault.

In the moneth of November a Parliament was decernit to be haldin in Londoun, wher the King, Queyne, and tua Prencis, sould have bene present, with all the noblis and members of stait in Ingland, sould have resortit. Bot the conventioun was stayit be sum sure intellegence of intentit treason, devysit for extermination not onlie of the King and his progenie, bot of that haill noble Court of Parliament, and that be the devyce of gun poulder, tymber, and uther fyre instrumentis, layed and preparit in the under hous, for the performance of that mischevous act, gif it had not bene be the permissioun of God Almightye tymoslie prevented; whilk was cleirlie notefeit, first be a secret letter of a gentilman, writtin to a noble freynd of his, who sould have bene a member of the Parliament hous, discharging him, as he loovit his lyff, not to resort thither that day; and the notice heirof cumming from hand to hand with expeditioun, at last his Majestie was maid pre-
vie therunto; for the whilk cause it was devysit that the nether hous sould be searchit, and thus the great quantitie of barrells, fillit with gun poulder, tymber, flax, and all uther fyrie maters wer fund: And so the Parliament hous was maid mair peceable. The Erle of Northumberland attented for the same, and committed to the Towre, and dyverse uthers puneist to the death.

The nynteint day of Julii, 1606, the King of Denmark landit at Harwitch, in Ingland, and raid post towart the King and Queyne, wher he was prencelie welcomit, and propynit the prince with a new ship, and returnit in August.

And for pacefeing the borders on both sydis, the King ordayned the Erle of Cumberland for the Inglish syde, and the Erle of Dumbar for the Scottis syde, to try and puneish all malefactors, on all hands, for the tranquillitie of baith the kingdomes; whilk was perfectlie accompliste be them baith with rigour and diligence.

The Lord Maxwell escaiping waird from the castell of Edin- burgh, hurt dyvers of the officers in the nycht at his away pass- ing, and thus was baneist Scotland, and forfalted in the next Par- ment; and at his returne was apprehendit, committed to strait waird, and brocht to the place of execution at the mercat place of Edinburgh, wher he lost his head, without mearcie, upon the 21 day of Maij, 1613, becaus he had killed the Laird of Johnestoun under traist, who before had killed his father in opin hostilitie.
1608. Mr James Elphestoun, Lord President of the College of Justice in Edinburgh, was desyrit be the King to repair to his presents at Loudoun; and he suspecting no evill, preparit himself for the jornay; and as he is cum ther, he was havelie accusit be the King prevelie in his chalmer, for intysing him to subscryve a letter, whilk, geve he had knawin, was far aganis his hart or intentioun. This letter, indeid, was sent and directed be this senator lang before the death of Queyne Elizabeth, becaus it was constantlie belevit at that tyme that the croun of Ingland sould not have bene peceablie obtenit, bot be strang hand; albeit the contrar hapnit, as God wald. For the whilk caus, the King was constraynit to implore help for obteyning of the same at all hands whosoever, and amang the rest, at the Pope; as the said letter was directed on the back to his holenes, and sent away be a gentilman called Drummond. Upon the whilk occasioun, it fell owt that the Kings nayme was insert amang the catholic and christien number of prences at Rome; and a publik book set out be a Thologue, callit Bellarmine, first in prayse, and nixt in disprayse, of the King, for his inconstancie; whilk ather behoovit to be trew, be the letter writtin and subscryvit be his Majestie, or els untrew, be his variance sensyne: And this book, as the King thoght, imported sik infamie to his Majestie, as he could not stand content till the author of the sending of that letter wer condignlie puneist for his fact. So now ye have hard sufficientlie the caus of his sending for, and restis to be declarit how the King accusit him; allegeing that it could not proceid of his inventioun to writ
to the Pope as holie father, who before, extant in prent, he had callit Antichrist; and therfore the senator was bot fals and un-trew in so doing, aganis the King to his great prejudice: Wher-upon it followit, that he was desyrit be the counsell of Ingland to repair amang them as ane of ther nomber, with his rob and uther ornements pertenyng to that office, whilk he did, and ther his frok was pullit over his heid, and rent in his presence; his gown tayne bakwart af fra him; his knychtlie sworde brokin; and his infamous nayme proclamit at a wyndo, and defamit for the former fact, and degraduat from all honor or office that he had in Ing-land before that day; and sent hayme in Scotland ignominioslie, wher for a seasoun he was committed to strait waird, therefter tryit be a condigne jurè, convict be them, and convoyit per force to Edinburgh, wher dome was pronuncit aganis him, that he sould be led to the place of executioun, and ther to lose his heid. But that doome took never effect; for the Erle of Dumbar was remunerat to procure his lyff at the King's hand, and so he leevit a quyet solitarie lyff therefter, till seiknes overtuik him, wherof he deceist in the moneth of Junij, 1612.

The King maid electiou'n of a certan nomber of the maist learn- 1609. it and godlie ministers of Scotland, and bestowit bishopreis upon them, whilk of a lang tyme before was desert; as also for establish-ing a good order in the kirk, for sik caussis as I have at lenth set doun before; and in the meyne tyme dischargeit all assembleis ather generall or particular as the ministers wer wont to keap of
before; and commandit that the bishops sould be intitulat Reverend Fathers in God: And least it sould be opponit that thay wer not laughfullie callit, sum of thayme went to Londoun and kneilit to the maist ancient bishop ther, and ressavit impositioun of hands; and these do bestow the lyke heir, to the new intrants of the lyke or inferior office in the kirk at home.

The Erle of Orknay was committed to preasoun, first in the Castell of Edinburgh, for dyvers oppressiouns done be him to the Kings subjectis; and contenewit ther a lang tyme and manie yearis, and was accusit for the same dyvers and sindrie tymes, judicaillie, and continewit from tyme to tyme and from year to year; therefter sent to Dumbarton Castell, and from thence to Edinburgh Castell back agayne; and being straitlie keapit in the Castell of Dumbarton, sum Lordis of the Secret Counsell wer directit unto him be the King, with offer of ane of his four palecis, viz. ather Halyrudhous, Lithgow, Stirling, or Falkland, with the commoditeis thereof, with ten thousand pundis of rent, upoun conditioun that he sould renonce all propertie and rycht that he had or could pretend to the Erldome of Orknay in the Kings hand; whilk he playnlie and absolutelie refusit: Wherfore he wes brought back to the Castell of Edinburgh, and ther keapit so strait as could be devysit: And whill he yit remaynit in Dumbarton, he directit his page with a letter unsubscrivyvit with a message to his sone Robert and certan uthers, to keap and menteyne the Castell of Kirkwall in Orknay, with sik defence possible, aganis all that wald or could assaill the sam. This boy therefter past in Flanders for fear of
tryall, bot was broght bak agayne be the Kings procurement, to serve for a proof aganis his maister. And now becaus the said Erle wald nocht condiscend to resigne (albeit he was drownit in debt, and the Kings Majestie maid assignay therunto be Sir John Arnot of Berswick, knycht,) and the King sufficientlie instructed in all, it pleasit the Counsell of Scotland, at his Majesteis command, to accept and allow of the Erle of Caithnes to pas with all instruments of invasioun aganis the said castell of Kirkwall, whilk he invaydit so fearcelie, as the keapers gave over; and so he conveyit sindrie preasoners therfra, as naymlie the said Robert, then Capten, and dyvers uthers, and conveyit them to Edinburgh, wher they wer tryit befor the Secret Counsell for their attempt; and sum of them confronted with the said Erle, and so fand him giltie; for the whilk occasioun he was remitted to the Castell of Edinburgh agayne, ther to remayne in custodie; and so being arreisted *apud acta*, to underly the law agayne the moneth of Februair nixt, he was demitted. Bot his sone Robert, with certen of his complecis, wer all hangit in Edinburgh, tryit as giltie of treason at the Erle of Orknayis command. This was done in the beginynng of Januar the year of God 1615: And upon the first day of Februair nixt, Patrick Erle of Orknay was convoyit from the Castell of Edinburgh to the place of justice, wher he was tryit be his pearsis, of erlis, lords, and barrons, and be them all fund giltie of the haill poyntis of the dittaye, proponit and allegeit aganis him be the Lord Justice and the Kings Advocate, Sir William Olephant of Newtoun, knycht. The cheif prin-
cipall and maist substanciall article of his accusatioun was, the hunding out of his base sone Robert to intercept the Castell of Kirkwall, and his fathers palace of Birsa, to his behuve, aganis all persons whatsoever, without exceptioun of the Kings Majestic or his Lieutenant. And so this mater being verefeit aganis him, and he acnowlegeing himself giltie, referrit himself in the Kings mearcie and favour, wherein he trusted confidentlie, bot all for naught; so as in the begynning of Februar nixt he was beheadit at the mercat place of Edinburgh, and all his honors, rents and lands convict to the Kings use for his attempt.

This Patrik Erle of Orknay was lang in favour with the King; he had a princelie and royall revenew, and indeid behavit himself ther with sik soveraintie, and geve I durst say the playne veritie, rather tyranicallie, be the shaddow of Dence lawis, different and more rigorous nor the municipall or criminal lawis of the rest of Scotland; wherby no man of rent or purse mycht enjoy his propertie in Orknay, without his speciall favour, and the same deir boght; wherby it followit, that fitchit and forgeit faultis was so devysit aganis manie of them, that they wer compellit be empresonment and small rewaird to resigne ther heritable tytlis unto him; and geve he had a steve purse, and no rent, then was sum cryme devysit aganis him, wherby he was compellit to lose ather half or haill therof, geve not lyff and all besyd. And his pomp was so great ther, as he went never from his castell to the kirk, nor abrod utherways, without the convoy of fiftie muscaters, and uthir gentilmen of convoy and gaird; and siclyk before denner and supper, ther wer thrie trumpetters that
soundit still till the meat of the first service was set at table, and siclyk at the second service, and consequentlie after the grace. He had also his ships directit to the sea, to intercep pirats, and collect tribute of uncouth fishers, that came yearlie to these seyis; wherby he maid sik collection of gret gunnis and uther weapons for weare, as no hous, palice or castell, yea all in Scotland wer not furneist with the lyke; and yit all this provisioun was spulyeit in his awin tyme, be the violent hand of the Erle of Caithnes.

During this same tyme and year, in the citie of Glasgow, ther hapnit a man, callit M' John Ogilbie, jesuit, to be apprehendit ther be the Archebishop and his men, becaus he was tryit sufficientlie to have sayed messe ther to sum inhabitants and citzents of that toun; and samonic as wer tryit wer all empreasonit in the Castell of Dumbarten, ther to remayne upoun ther awin expensis, and therefter relaxit, and confynit for a pecuniall soume for contravening the Act of Parliament, and fand cautioum under great sowmes of money ather of them not to commit the lyk fault or cryme agayne. The Jesuit in the meyne tyme was convoyit to Edinburgh, and ther keapit in strait waird, and a gaird of men be the space of eight dayis, with small sustentatioun; and compelit and withhaldin perforce from sleap, to the great perturbatioun of his brayne, and to compell him ad delirium: And being convoyit therfra to Glasgow agayne, certen temporall questions wer objected unto him, as naymlie, geve the King was heid of the kirk within his awin dominions, or nocht: To the whilk, he ansuerit No, &c. and so consequentlie to uther thrie: For the whilks
he was put to the cognitioun of a jurè, and be them fund giltie of treasoun and leze majestie, and so was condemnit to be hangit to the death, whilk was also accomplist: And so albeit the man was a priest, and had sayd mess aganis the Act of Parliament, he wes not challengeit for that, least it sould be devulgat that he sufferit for matters of religioun; whilk moovit sum preachers at this tym to object, that the caus of man was preferrit to the caus of God; and thus wald rather have had him to have sufferrit utherwayis, for contravening the lawis of the realme; becaus at this day, altho' bishops be erected in the kirk, yit all the nomber of preachers who wer befor ther tymis, have not allowit therof, bot publicisht ther libels aganis ther estait, and so mak debait amang themsells.

In the moneth of Aprile, the Metropolitian of St Androis departed this lyff, in his awin castell ther.

In the moneth of Maij, Sir James Makoneill, eldest sone to umquhile Angus Makoneill of Dunnevaig, who was before condemnit for certen crymis committed be him, and for escaping furth of the Castell of Edinburgh, in cumpanie of Johne Lord Maxwell, as is before tauld, escapit now furth therof, becaus it was constantlie supponit, that he had gevin counsell be word and writt for the violent keaping of that castell; and fearing the cryme sould have bene tryit aganis him be witnes, he tuik therfore tym and occasioun to eschew unpuneist. This Castell of Dunnevaig was ombeset be certen of the Kings ships be sea, that nayne of the kepers sould escape that way, nor be furneist with vivers be sea.
And the knycht of Caddell, brother-in-law to the said Sir James, took in hand to ombset the same be land, as he did, and wan the same: Sum of the preasoners he put to death ther, uthers he convoyit saiſlie to Edinburgh, and the greatest nomber escapit be sea and became pirats.

In the meane seasone, the Erle of Argyle having maid lang residence at court, and understanding that Sir James Makoneill was destroyand his lands and tennents, maid narrative thairоф to the King, and obtenit ane ample commissioun of his Majestie to pas aganis him with fyre and sworde, and to apprehend him ather quick or deid as he best could, and so haisted himself towart Scotland with all spedd for the purpose: His voyage maid no good success, as salbe, God willing, declarit heirefter at mair lenth, as the course of the historie may have place, to the whilk I remit the reader.

The nixt yeare, the King, for certen effairis and considerations 1616, mooving him, concerning sum enormeteis and factis done aganis him be Sir Robert Ker, his page of honor, and thairefore erected to be Vicount Rochester and Erle of Somerset, with manie uther offecis of preheminence, sent for Alexander Erle of Dumferlin, chancellor of Scotland, and Sir Thomas Hammiltoun of Byning knycht, his secreter heir, to have ther opinions of the foresaid Erle, and for uther quyet and secret effairis that the said Erle had persuadit the King to do aganis his noble subjects of Scotland, as naymlie aganis the just airis of the Erle of Bothwell, the Erle
of Orknay, and the Lord Maxwell; and be ther remayning at
court, the Erle of Rochester was more straitlie keapit, examinat
be the Chief-Justice of Ingland, fund giltie, and therfore condemnit
to be hangit; bot the tyme therof was delayt. The ayre of Both-
uell was sent for to court, to be restorit to his fathers rents, bot not
to his titlis or stylis. The ayre and brother to the Lord Maxwell
was also, be the Kings benevolence, restorit to his brothers rents,
bot to another title and greter. To the airis of the Erle of Orkney
wer gevin sum lands in Yreland, wherupon his brother sould
byg a strong hauld, and obteyne tennentis to inhabite his landis
and possessions, and to be obedient to the Kings lawis and sta-
tutis.

Great and dyverse complynts wer maid to the secret counsell
aganis the Erle of Caithnes, and he being cetit for the same,
knowing that sum proovis wer to be summonit to. verefie the
caus aganis him, devysit this subterfuge, to send for the men, and
cawsit a number of his men convoy them to a certen part wher
they knew of na escaping, and cawsit them to be drownit, wher-
by no actuall proof sould be fund aganis his wicked dealing. In
the meyne tyme, a nychtbour and cuntrieman of his, callit

Makky, took in hand to proove this fact of his, be the
witnesses who wer the actuall drowners of the men, and therefter
past to the King at court, and verefeit the same. The Erle per-
saving all was lyk to go wrang with him, addrest himself also to
court, bot was intercepted, and sent bak agayne be the procure-
ment of the cuntrie man foirsaid; and a certen day being assignit
to him be the Counsall of Scotland to compeir, he remaynit lang in great secrecie in Edinburgh, and delt so subtelie with the Lord Forbes, whose cornis he had brint be the drowned men aforetauld, as the mater brocht to talking, the Lord Forbes was agreit to ressave satisfactioun for his brint corne; but the other would give none of his geir, unles the Lord Forbes wald also procure the Kings remissioun for his saiftie, whilk was refusit, unles the Erle of Caithnes wald procure it be himself; and so he reteirit from Edinburgh with great expeditioun. Bot the Lords of the Counsell cawsit apprehend his eldest sone in Edinburgh, and commandit him to enter his person in waird within the castell therof, ther to remayne till his fathers returne, to mak satisfactioun for his fact; bot was soone relaxit therfra, to the common waird-hous of Edinburgh, wherin he is arreisted for greit sowmes of money; and he understanding that his father was past af the cuntrie, he subornit the keepers of the commoun preasoun of Edinburgh to let him escape, and he wald bestow lairgelie of gold for their gudwillis. Bot the principall maister thairof complenit to the Secret Counsell, and he confessing the same to be trew, wes discernit to be straiter keapit.

The Erle of Caithnes, seing na uther refuge, randrit himself in the Kings will with mearcie; and his Majestie discernit thus: That he sould give to the pairtie offendit 2000 markis: Item, That he sould renounce a pensioun of 1000 crownis that his Majestie was awand to him for besieageing the Castell of Kirkwall in Orkney: Item, He sould renounce his office of Sheriff in Caithnes:
Item, That he sould caus the Bishop to be answerit of his spirituall dewtie ther, and sould redres all quarrels and faultis to peax.

In the meyne tyme the King of Spayne, (as all Prencis ar covetous of superioriteis,) ombeset a certen toun pertening to the Venetiens, callit Verona, wherupon they of that commonweill, having their agent resident at London, complenit therupon to the King; for the whilk caus, his Majestic directed Sir Richard Prestoun, Lord of Dingwall, towart the Venetiens, to knaw of them what just rycht they had to posses that toun, and also to deal with the King of Spayne for peax and concord, geve it mycht be obtenit.

In the moneth of Junii, the Marquise of Huntlie was ceted to compeir before the heigh Commissioun of Bishops haldin in Edinburgh; and becaus of sum notorious enormiteis committed be him aganis the estableist religioun, he was committed therfore in waird within the castell of Edinburgh; and these faultis being tryit be them, they adverteist the King therof, be ther missive letters sent be post, subscryvit be the twa Archbishops and Bishops present in Edinburgh for the tyme, and my Lord Chanceller conferming the same be his subscription also. Bot within few dayis therefter, the Counsell, spirituall and temporall, convenit agayne, and ther it was motionat, be the requeast and supplicationoun gevin in be the said Marquise, that he was written for be the King, and therfore his assertion provin be the Kings handwritt. It was voitted amang them, that the maist part assented he sould be set at libertie, and my Lord Chanceller being the od man of plu-
ralitie, assented to his libertie, wher not lang before he had sub-
scryvit to his captivitie. For the whilk caus the Bishop of Gal-
loway inveyit publiklie aganis him to the people of Edinburgh, 
assamblit at his sermon in the moneth of Julii nixt, and detract-
ed him vehementlie, allegeing that the King had not writtin for 
the said Marquise: And albeit he had maid voyage towart the 
Court, the King wald not admit his approche, but gave him 
to chuse whither he wald remayne at Huntingtoun within Ing-
land in waird, or els to return in Scotland to that same prea-
son wher he cam fra, ther to remayne ay and whill his Majestie 
wer surelie and certenlie adverteist be the Bishops, that he had 
satisfet them in all poyntis of religioun, obedience to the King and 
kirk, &c.

In the end of this moneth, the Archibishop of S\textsuperscript{t} Androis sent 
his missives to all the rest of the Bishops of Scotland, desyring 
ther presens at Aberdene in the moneth of August nixt, to try the 
said Marquise, and to examine all his freynds and kynnisfolks 
wha ar suspect or dilated for the Roman religioun, callit Papistrie. 
And the King understanding heirof, sent word from Loudoun, 
and wald not suffer anie assemblie of thers to be haldin, without 
the assistance of a Commissioner of his chusing, wha sould sit and 
occupy the rowme as thought his Majestie wer ther present, and 
wald have the same callit a Nationall Conventioun, wherin maters 
sould be treatit according as he pleasit, bot not conforme to ther 
appetits, as the ministers wer wont to do before the erectioun of 
Bishops. The Commissioners for the King wer, the Erle of Mon-
3 D
trose and Sir Thomas Hammiltoun of Bynnie, knycht, his Majesties Secretre heir. This Conventioun was begun with prayer and fasting a day preceiding, and then preaching be the Archebishop of St Androis and another Bishop, and dyvers uther ministers of the kirk during ther remayning ther; wher also the Marquise of Huntlie, efter certen ceremoneis usit, paertlie be the Kings letteris presentit unto them and opinlie red, he was sent for and callit in; wher he with humilitie kneilit, and soght pardoun of God and the kirk for his defection in tyme bygane; and becaus he ac-knowlegeit that he embracit the wrang way, and now was resolvit to keap the rycht and trew way in professioun of religioun, he wishit and prayit them effectuallie to ressave him as a penitent, to relax him from excommunicatioun, and he promeist and avowit ther be-fore God and them, that he sould be a trew man in tyme cuming, and never declyne fra the same; whilk he also subscryvit, with a great ayth adjonit therto, for confirmatioun of a recent and new confessioun of fayth, whilk was pennit be Mr John Hall, minister of Edinburgh, and presented to the Commissioners be Mr John Adamsoun, minister at the kirk of Libbertoun. To conclude, he was prayit for and ressavit be the hand, be the Archbishop of St Androis, and the xxijj psalme sung for joy of his conversioun, and conclusioun of the Conventioun.

Within the cumpas of this yeare, the Lord Roxburgh was in-stallit Erle with all ceremoneis accustumat, and he wes honorat with the cumpanie of foure knychtis of his awin chuse; the Lord Chancellor sitting in the Kings place within the palice of Haly-
ruidhous, and doing to him as geve the Kings Majestie wer ther present him self; but his eldest sone deit that same yeare.

And siclyk expres command was directed from court, to repair all common and straight wayis and passageis with calsayis of stane wark. The Kings palice was reformit with all expeditioun of maissons and wrycht wark; his chappell royall was decorit with organis, and uther temporall policie; becaus his Majestie, be report, was to repair in Scotland the nixt year, God willing, and in respect he wald be convoyit and conducted be certen noblis of Ingland, he wald let them know that this cuntrie was nothing inferior to thers in anie respect: And therfore directed in Scotland Sarjand Bowy, his Symmoler of wynis, with a ship furneist therwith, to lay in the cavys of his palicis at Halyruidhous, and uthar partis of his resort.

Prince Charlis, the Kings onlie sone, was be his Majestie in stallit Prince of Great Bretayne and Yreland, and honorat be the Ordor of Knychtheid and Ordor of the Garten: Lykwayis his Majestie directed ane Inglish noble man ambassador towart Spayne.

I maid mention afore of a gentilman, callit Makky, wha was the tryar and revyler of the Erle of Caithnes his enormiteis, wha had mareit to wyff the laughfull sister of my Lord of Makeinzie; bot as ylandestis men ar licentious, and desevers ane of another, so it befell of this gentilman; for he was bot schort whyle returnit from court, and was renownit for his tryall of the actioun aforesaid, and remunerat therfore gracioslie be the King;
he fell, notwithstanding, in the fault of adultery, whilk is expresslie forbiddin in the law of God, repudiat his awin laughfull wyff, and kept another in hir contempt. For the whilk caus, the gentilwoman repairit heir to the secret counsell, and complenit of them baith, so as he was decernit and commandit to enter in preasoun within the Castell of Edinburgh, therin to remayne till he maid sufficient satisfactioun to the kirk, and to ther ordinance.

1617. In the moneth of Merche the nixt yeare, ther fell out a debait in law betuix the Marquise of Huntlie and Francis Erle of Erroll, for slaughter committed be ane of the Gordons aganis ane of the Hayis; the whilk mater the said Erle of Erroll persewit straightlie be law and justice, to the death of the malefactor; and the Laird of Geicht was the man that was accusit criminallie for that mater; and albeit many dayis war drifted and intermitted, and that the said laird had fund caution to underly the censure of the law; notwithstanding wherof, at the Marquise of Huntleis procurement, ther was a letter sent from the King to delay that persute till his cuming in Scotland.

In the meyne tyme, the Estais of this realme convenit in Edinburgh. It was proponit to them, the gret affectioun his Majestie had to visseit his native cuntrie, and that it was ther honour to defray all coistis and expensis he sould mak during his remayning heir; and therfore wishit, be the mowth of the Chancellor and his secretarie, to offer ane competent taxatioun of the
reddiest of ther guddis and geir for that effect; to the whilk they assentit; and therfore a Taxatioun of twa hundreth thousands pundis wer ordanit to be uplifted from the people of all estaits. And becaus his palice of Halyruidhous was not so promptlie and pertenentlie apperlit as reason wald, and his Majestis approche so near at Durhame, the Lord Secretarie was directed to desyre his Majestie to prolong his voyage hither till the nixt adverteisment. Bot his Majestie repairit within Scottis ground in the moneth of Maij, with the great rejoise of his people, and contentment of his awin mind.
APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

VARIOUS READINGS.

SELECTED FROM THE MSS.
VARIABLE READINGS.

New. Newbattle MS.—B. Belhaven MS.—N. Sir G. Naylor's MS.—L. Rev. Dr
Lee's MS.—Adv. Lib. MS. belonging to the Library of the
Faculty of Advocates.

P. 2, l. 3.—whome the said Erle slew at that conflict.—Car. B. and Adv. Lib.
P. 2, l. 5.—heighlie grievit in hait that she tuik, &c. L. and B.
P. 2, l. 9.—And when she had considerit of hir estait to be in gret danger of lyfe, &c.
B. and Adv. Lib.—his estait to be in great danger of lyf L.
P. 2, l. 12.—great distress of hir mynd for the hurt of the said Erle. I. and B.
P. 2, l. 15.—a litill, and finding hir bodye opprest with seiknes B.
P. 2, l. 19.—was resolut to rander, &c. L. B. and Adv. Lib.
P. 3, l. 7.—they remayne haill and togidder L. B. and Adv. Lib.
P. 4, l. 10.—Bot quhen he understude of this suddaine visitatioun, he addresst himself
with expedition first to Edinburgh and nixt to Jedburgh; notwithstanding quhairof he
was not maid welcome as appertenit: And he perceaving that he addrest his jorney to Strivi-
ling, &c. L. and B.
P. 4, l. 21.—was a necromancer, and—Car. L. and B.
P. 5, l. 12.—The abbot of Kelso, Mr Williame Ker, was slaine be his awin goodsone
Ker of Cesfurde. L. and B.
P. 6, l. 2.—quhilk was givin him to haist the end of his dayes: Sa that the Queene,
whither it was for pittie or hypocrisie I will not dispute, &c. L. B. and Adv. Lib.
P. 6, l. 23.—bodies was expellit and demolisht B. and Adv. Jib.
P. 7, l. 9.—loving and affable to all men and devote efter the Catholique maner, &c. B
P. 7, l. 15.—preachers speaking opinlie in that matter to the prejudice, &c. L. and B.
P. 7, l. 19.—compeir to avow it; L. and B.
P. 8, l. 1.—and yet returned sooner for advancement of his awin honor. Car. L. and B.
VARIOUS READINGS.

P. 9, l. 4.—aucht hundreth. B.
P. 9, l. 9.—devorcemont to be led and separation proceid betuix, &c. L. and B.
P. 10, l. 1.—he maid semblance to leid her brydle; and sensible people interpret the same, &c. L. and B.
P. 10, l. 7.—seeme to receave to hir husband, a man that was not in the roome of a Prince, &c. L. and B.
P. 10, l. 20.—Erle of Marr, my Lord Home, Lord Sempill. B.
P. 11, l. 21.—quharby the myndis of the maist pairt of the people were inclynit thair way. B.
P. 11, l. 24.—disjoinit in myndis, &c. B.
P. 13, l. 10.—sittand on his knevis with his hands and countenance touart heavin.—Car. L. and B.
P. 14, l. 5.—and ther decernit to remaine in captivitie, &c. B.
P. 14, l. 10—16. "Thair was"—horsemen and futemen.—L. B. and Adv. Lib. Car. N.
P. 15, l. 9.—speciall warrandice B.
P. 16, l. 6.—in effect shew himself B.
P. 16, l. 18.—To approve all their doings was an ambassador, &c. L. and B.
P. 17, l. 22.—In the next moneth, Lord James Erle of Murray, a man of this factioun returnit from France in Scotland, quhairby it wes the mair casie to him to have access to the Queene. Scho was persuadit be these that were hir keeperis, and utheris intromettit for that purpois, to desire him to tak the governmet of the countrie upoun him; to the quhilk he was sa easillie persuadit, that without great delay of tyme he coacted consent of the captive Queene the gude mynd of the factioners and his awin bent will, &c. B.
P. 18, l. 19.—she subornit a factioun of hir awin of the hous and freindship of Ha-
miltounes, and utheris in quhomc shee confidit, L. and B.
P. 19, l. 13.—In the meane tyme the Regent Murray directed certane gentilmen to the seas to prosecute Bothwell, quhair he mycht be fund, and speciallie in Orknay, quhair he understode him to mak his residence. L. and B.
P. 20, l. 3.—The Regent with his counsall, &c. B.
P. 21, l. 4.—to the Regentis use. Car. L. and B.
P. 21, l. 22.—For the entres of the nixt year 1568 thair was exceeding derth of cornes in respect of scant in the countrie, &c. L. and B.
P. 22, l. 13.—having the King of France, his maister, for his warrand, with sic factioun as they tua mycht devyse in Scotland and abrod. Car. L. and B.
P. 23, l. 4.—from the fortalice of Lochlevin. Car. L. and B.
P. 23, l. 19.—a fatal vertew appearendly in that house: B.
P. 23, l. 24.—devydit the coitt amang thaim. L. and B.
VARIous READINGS.

P. 24, l. 15. — within thrice dayis therefter, &c.  N.

P. 25, l. 17. — causis of the kingdome: And thus they went from Hammiltoun upon the threetient day of Maij, to pas touart Dumbarten. The Regent having intelligence heirof, causit, &c.  N.

P. 26, l. 9. — out of the field and past touart Dumfreis, &c.  B.

P. 26, l. 20. — be the hand of the Lord Hereis.  N.  Car.  New.  L. and B.

P. 72, l. 15. — bar agayne within the Justice saitt in Edinburgh.  B.

P. 27, l. 22. — remayning at Dumfreis.  B. and N.

P. 27, l. 27. — bot all was convertit to thraldome and inimitie or all was done.  N.

P. 28, l. 8. — a tragicall end for a filthie caus, altho he semit to be a tryar of the same.  N.

P. 28, l. 13. — she was conveyit.  N.

P. 28, l. 22. — with her at Drumfreis.  B.

P. 29, l. 5. — Bot all this talk was spent in vayne.  N.

P. 29, l. 20. — sik was the unsatiable gredines, &c.  N.

P. 30, l. 4. — counsall, and that be commission of sik Lordis as lovit hir Majestie best at home, to desyre that Queene to be sa gude, &c.  N.

P. 30, l. 8. — bot they would not assent to that petition but with a deaf eare.  N.

P. 30, l. 22. — and assegeit the castell; the newis wherof wer careit in Ingland both to Queyne Marie and Queyne Elizabeth: and this Queyne immediatlie sent sum subornit men to talk with Queyne Marie, not as thoght it had bene from hir, bot of their awin gude will and knaulege that they bure unto hir, declaring that she wald, &c.  N.

P. 31, l. 3. — done to diminisch hir factioun, and dissolve sik as wer bandit with hir in affectionou, to the end, &c.  B.

P. 31, l. 11. — bot Ingland be the contrar, never meaning nor understanding that the Regent of Scotlandis demand sould be refusit; towit that the Queyne sould, &c.  N.

P. 31, l. 19. — first ground in oblivion.  N.

P. 32, l. 24. — complayntes hine inde, war these; N.

P. 33, l. 2. — hir rebellious subjectis.  N.

P. 33, l. 14. — unquhile King Harie was slayn be James Erle Bothuell, and that the Queyne marcit that same man who was the principall actor therof; and therfore to delyver the cuntrie from bondage, &c.  N.

P. 33, l. 19. — mater be oppin battell, &c.  N.

P. 34, l. 15. — Bothuell to have been the principall actor of that murthor; whilk causit them tak occasion to put them selfis in armes; for answar, this cannot excuse their disobedient and rebellious fact, &c.  N.

P. 35, l. 1. — assisters in punishing the said Erle for that and dyvers, &c.  B.

P. 35, l. 13. — sa obscure,  N.

P. 35, l. 18. — and Mr Henrie Balnavis.  Car.  N.
P. 35, l. 20.—factioun in Scotland.  N.
P. 35, l. 26.—acces to ather princes.  And conforme to the delay, &c.  N.
P. 36, l. 6.—Queynis nayme:  B.
P. 36, l. 15.—sall acknaulege the King and his auctoritie, and confes and profes, &c.  N.
P. 37, l. 1.—without parcialitie  N.
P. 37, l. 17.—reasonable doings  N.
P. 40, l. 17.—and that same verie night my Lord Hereis lait at nycht was committit to that same castell also.  N.
P. 40, l. 25.—vestments and cowps, &c.  N.
P. 42, l. 1.—the Queyne and Counsell of  Car. New.
P. 42, l. 13.—to compir and be asuerable for penaltie of sownmes of money imposit upon them, wherby, &c.  N.
P. 43, l. 1.—whilk he dreidit.  Car. N.
P. 43, l. 19.—for sum secret causis among them.  Car. N.
P. 43, l. 22.—commandit to change from that to  N.
P. 44, l. 1-4.—"And thereafter"—"accuse him."  N. Car. New.
P. 44, l. 25.—to camp ther.  N.
P. 45, l. 4.—and so was convoyit to Edinburgh, and therefter immediatlie to Lochle-vin, &c.  N.
P. 45, l. 12.—he maid a tragiical end himself, as ye sall shortlie heir.  N.
P. 46, l. 1.—bayth redactit to extreme penurie :  N
P. 46, l. 4.—uncourteslie put therfra all her gudis violentlie tayne, &c.  N.
P. 46, l. 19.—blak cloth that coverit the.  Car. N.
P. 47, l. 2.—forment and.  Car. N.
P. 47, l. 5.—sa populous and thrang before him.  N.
P. 47, l. 8.—fyne granted as he thougt,  N.
P. 47, l. 9.—he delaschit his hagbute, &c.  N.
P. 47, l. 12.—horse beyond him to the death.  N.
P. 47, l. 25.—weill learnit  Car. N.
P. 48, l. 1.—promise maid in France, and neglectit his deutie that he acht to his Princes, who had promoovit him so heighlie.  N.
P. 49, l. 14.—to persew them as enmeneis, &c.  N.
P. 49, l. 17.—for this effect.  Car. New.
P. 49, l. 23.—enmeneis to all that clan,  N.
P. 50, l. 9.—saikleslie.  Car. New.
P. 50, l. 12.—and the present quyetnes, &c.  N.
P. 51, l. 1.—also lugeit thair, and of  Car. N.
VARIOUS READINGS.

P. 53, l. 6.—keap and preserve hir sone, &c.  N.
P. 54, l. 1.—Lithgow sufficient sure for ther remayning, &c.  N.
P. 54, l. 7.—brother to the Secretarie,  Car. N.
P. 55, l. 6.—for the Queynis part,  Car. N.
P. 56, l. 17.—uther convenient part,  N.
P. 56, l. 22.—within a short space.  Car. New.
P. 56, l. 24.—with his assistance placit his men, &c.  N.
P. 56, l. 26.—na offence at that tyme.  N.
P. 57, l. 11.—sum day,  N.
P. 57, l. 24.—These being entrit in Berwick upon the xj day of Maij, 1570 with, &c.  N.
P. 58, l. 5.—moneth the Scottis armie, &c.  N.
P. 58, l. 7.—without remorce.  N.
P. 58, l. 24.—enjoy that office.  Car. New.
P. 59, l. 2— to the haill people in samonie capitall townis wher messingers of armes, &c. N.
P. 59, l. 4.—he was boun, &c.  N.
P. 59, l. 20.—soldiers in the daynger.  N.
P. 60, l. 1.—the uther callit Weymis for payment of a reasonable ransom for him self, and his men escapit.  N.
P. 60, l. 12.—of his mistress erandis, and to mak the Queynis partie waik, whom he might annoy, entrit, &c.  N.
P. 60, l. 22.—great butine.  N.
P. 61, l. 4.—the Queynis.  Car. New.
P. 61, l. 14.—Spaynis service as most laughfull; and this overture was, &c.  N.
P. 61, l. 18.—whilk he also communicat to the Due, that, &c.  N.
P. 62, l. 8.—P. 63, l. 16.—The passages in the text are taken from N. L. B. and Adv. Lib.  They are thus shortly given in the Newbattle MS.:—“and na farther, and this answer was thocht sa uncertainye, that the Lord Seytoun movit na mair of that purpose, and procedit na forder in his negotiatioun for the King. Nather could the King be inducit agayne to any promeis of money to be sent in Scotland, the service of his awin effairs grew sa het in Flanders.”
P. 62, l. 23.—was therefter executed in Edinburgh the penult day.  N.
P. 64, l. 7.—dayis and fed with breid and watter onlie; then they wer set at, &c.  N.
P. 65, l. 1.—estait and calling as any woman, &c.  N.
P. 65, l. 7.—had committed no sik villanous fact.  N.
P. 65, l. 11.—stranglit at a corde be the baak of the hous.  N.
P. 65, l. 14.—of the greavous puncisment.  Car. N.
P. 65, l. 16.—to ane honest brother in office,  N.
P. 65, l. 21.—of wyse godlie men. N.

P. 66, l. 1.—brynt to assis and so hedeparted this lyff, &c. N.

P. 67, l. 7.—the pure people. N.

P. 67, l. 12.—Queyne of Scotland, nather be hir favorers at home. Therefore, &c. N.

P. 67, l. 20.—in medicin. N.

P. 67, l. 22.—bot she obtenit na libertie for all this. N.

P. 67, l. 26.—they ment to returne, &c. N.

P. 69, l. 11.—had notwithstanding omittit wilfullie, &c. N.

P. 69, l. 26.—to sic and persave. N.

P. 70, l. 6.—of ample reward, and a portion therof in hand, N.

P. 70, l. 13.—na uther weapon, &c. N.

P. 70, l. 17.—watchesmen; so as be the frequent and havie incuming of the first nomber the passage was maid braid and easie to the rest. N.

P. 71, l. 7.—with all her clothes and sylver veshell at ease and laiser; this hapnit upoun the second, &c. New.

P. 71, l. 11.—at the murther of the first Regent, Car. N.

P. 71, l. 13.—maister of the king and hons at his pleasour. N.

P. 71, l. 21.—constantlie with saif conscience; N.

P. 72, l. 2.—articles of his trespassis, N.

P. 72, l. 4.—askit God pardoun, N.

P. 72, l. 6.—deidlie to lay a thing to his charge wherof he was saikles as he tauld before; as also the preist synnit deidlie aganis his awin vow and professioun to reveill anie manis confessioun. N.

P. 72, l. 14.—And immediatlie therefter, this nixt verse as ane antidot to the former, was affiixt upon that same gibbet, the kirk dur, and the castell yet. N.

P. 72, l. 24.—P. 73, l. 7.—"I maid mention, &c." —"awin place." —N. Car. New. L. and B.

P. 73, l. 18.—out of Dalkeyth Car. N.

P. 73, l. 26.—onlie, and the foirsaidis captens merchit to the Powburn, bot being fewer in nomber wer dung back agaync to the port of the toun, &c. N.

P. 74, l. 21.—confirmie and ratifie the former. N.

P. 75, l. 4.—unto them, and they pennit sum articlis whilk they willit him to communieat to the Regent and his adherents, desyring them to condiscend therunto, whilkis wer so strait as nather of the parteis wald fauld to uther, nathir condiscend, &c. N.

P. 75, l. 23.—as favorit the Queynis caus wer chosin. Johne Knox cheif preacher ther was fugitive from that toun, and retectit to St Andros; in whose place was elected, &c. N.

P. 76, l. 3.—tranquillitie and peax. N.

P. 76, l. 10.—tua placis on ather syd of the streit and shot, &c. N.
VARIOUS READINGS.

P. 76, l. 13.—whilk was callit the cropping Parliament: Car. New.
P. 76, l. 23.—Regent was far past before; N.
P. 77, l. 2.—horse and fute without anie remorce or restitution: N.
P. 77, l. 4.—to Sheriffhall mure.—Car. N.
P. 77, l. 11.—At the whilk conflict wer thrie remarkabill men tayne preoners, and fiftie soldiers and foure men slayne; bot few on the uther part. And indeid this conflict had bene greater, and of mair loss to Mortoun, geve ather the weather had bene fair, or the soldiers of Edinburgh had obnent sufficiencie of gwn poulder. And as Captain James Melvin was distributit of the same for ther necessitie, ane of theme be mischance hapnit to let his lunt fall in the barrell, wherby the capten was brint to the death, and dyvers uthers with him to the great terror of the rest, and that was the caus of ther sudden deparitng from uthers. N.
P. 78, l. 17.—offences and sould sort with bag, &c. N.
P. 79, l. 18.—thais maters N.
P. 79, l. 25.—dischargeit and unburdenit himself of the same. N.
P. 80, l. 11.—the weifayre of—Car. N.
P. 80, l. 14.—bot also to preach or pray at all in the toun of Edinburgh. N.
P. 80, l. 16.—and conducing of soldiers; N.
P. 80, l. 17.—Capten Mitchell, and another capten callit Weymis to convoy him and hundrith soldiers, &c. N.
P. 81, l. 1.—Bot ere the rest could cum, &c. N.
P. 83, l. 19.—passinger bind to Leyth. Bot Johne, &c. N.
P. 84, l. 12.—being in the Regents ship wer tayne, N.
P. 84, l. 22.—keapit with a sure gaird, &c. N.
P. 85, l. 9.—stopping of vevers to be careit to Edinburgh. N.
P. 85, l. 17.—parteis and in maters conforme and, &c. N.
P. 85, l. 20.—promeisis geve they could be dissuadit to alienat, &c. N.
P. 88, l. 3.—burde clayth, and as youth is altogether restles, &c. N.
P. 88, l. 11.—that convoyit him evin to the death. And in the meyne tyme the soldiers of Edinburgh, &c. N.
P. 89, l. 26.—Lords, in this maner following. N.
P. 90, l. 4.—of sinistrous purpose. N.
P. 90, l. 13.—in the toun nor countrie, &c. N.
P. 91, l. 15.—the border men could not be withdrawin from ther theifrie, &c. N.
P. 92, l. 16.—Stewart of Garnetullie, N.
P. 93, l. 1.—bot refectiou on man or beast; N.
P. 93, l. 5.—assault, and killit the cheif man of ther ennemeis under the King, and to have returnit in honor, &c. N.
VARIOUS READINGS.

P. 93, l. 13.—that jorney. *Car.* N.
P. 95, l. 1.—whilk was evill bestowit and sloppit the same at tua partis N.
P. 96, l. 4.—fra thence to Flanders, and therefter to France to adverteis the King of the plattis, &c. N.
P. 96, l. 22.—for the space of an hour, *Car.* N.
P. 97, l. 6.—of the nixt accident: N.
P. 97, l. 8.—randrit to them in the Lieutenants nayme, N.
P. 97, l. 9.—be the Lady, and she burst furth *Car.* N.
P. 97, l. 13.—death without mearcie. N.
P. 98, l. 8.—was sa notorious to the Queynis factioun in Edinburgh, that, &c. N.
P. 98, l. 21.—and Capten Smyth. N.
P. 100, l. 6.—victorie butenis or revenge, they espyit a single gentilman ryding &c. N.
P. 100, l. 13.—the Queynis factioun in *Car.* New.
P. 100, l. 17.—shaw ther manheid, and as they ar ryding at the height of a village callit Broghtoun, &c. N.
P. 101, l. 5.—part, the Queynis factioun &c. N.
P. 102, l. 1.—great commandement and credeit, &c. N.
P. 102, l. 12.—bed; what further was done unto him prevelie is uncertayne. N.
P. 102, l. 25.—and maid a presoner of the Lieutenant, the rest they convoyit to Leith, wher they were hangit without forder proces, and this forme of doing was callit the Douglas Wearis, and the soldiers of Leith tayne be the Queynis factioun, wer payit all conforme and that in sight of ther faces, baith &c. N.
P. 103, l. 23.—thinking therby that they wer ather expreslie sent, or willinglie reteirit as spys. N.
P. 104, l. 4.—and thairther the men of Edinburgh raisit fyre at the Seynis in the Burrowmure. *Car.* N.
P. 104, l. 6.—and his courtiers. N. *Car.* New.
P. 105, l. 21.—bot performance. N.
P. 105, l. 23.—certen great geiists of aik &c. N.
P. 106, l. 16.—new coyne of layit money, N.
P. 106, l. 22.—staynis of the calsay, whilk reboundit aganis him, and this hurt was so deidlie that he deit, &c. N.
P. 107, l. 10.—West Nodrie. New.
P. 107, l. 15.—And the hous being straitlie percewit with gunnis, thais within talkit of composition. New.
P. 107, l. 20.—consavit sik another opinion, that immediatlie, &c. New.
P. 108, l. 1.—them to mak themselfis lycht to escape the daynger of death, and their wapons wer for the most part cassin away. N.
VARIOUS READINGS.

P. 108, l. 8.—lay in wait, and convoyt the soldiers to Corstorphin, &c. N.

P. 108, l. 15.—them frelie to pas wher they list with thankis, and becaus this was sa profitable to the toun, the soldiers ishit out sindrie tymis to certen grayngis &c. N.

P. 109, l. 21.—to stop him of further assault, and to reskew the hous; and he to stay ther further advancement in the cuntrie, consulted with the Barrons of his cunpmie of most trust, who thoght &c. N.

P. 109, l. 26.—this interpryse with farther diligence and force, they thoght, &c. N.

P. 111, l. 3.—threttie nyne of their gentilmen slay.—Car. N.

P. 111, l. 8.—therby, and this stratageme was done, &c. N.

P. 112, l. 18.—The townismen acceptit the petitions verie humble, and desyrit &c. N.

P. 112, l. 25.—seeing they were unaquentit with sik formes. And as to his last petition, geve it sould pleas hym in consideration of the povertie of that toun, to nominat sum small sowme, they sould stryve with diligence to obtene the sam, and bring to hym with all humanitie and reverence, so as when he declarit his will of the pecuniall sowme, it was brocht to him without further delay: and so they departed home with peax and joy, and the Lieutenant repairit agayne towar the Glenbervie, fra whence he first came. N.

P. 114, l. 3.—5.—“ and besyd, &c.; “ fare feild.” N. Car. New.

P. 120, l. 6.—and qualetis. N. Car. New.

P. 120, l. 18.—Edinburgh, in respect of the incessant pryde of the uther, and, &c. N.

P. 120, l. 19.—wher for greif of mynd, &c. N. Car. New.

P. 120, l. 23.—Efter hym dyed Johne Knox in that same moneth. L. B. and Adv. Lib. Car. New. and N.

Ibid. Bot Morton so handlit that mater heirefter, as he corrupted Tullibardin with ane office of esait to caus hym renonce that part of his office, whilk he did for the better, and thereafter perturbit the said Alexander Erskin to have debarrit him, &c. N.

P. 121, l. 3.—remit yow. N.

P. 121, l. 4.—“ The articlis,” &c.—P. 123, l. 6.—“ premissis.”—Car. N.

P. 124, l. 8.—unworthie of anie present benefite. N.

P. 124, l. 23.—and therefor the Regent refusit flatlie to condiscend, &c. N.

P. 125, l. 17.—blawin in the aere. Heirby, &c. N.

P. 126, l. 11.—under the payne of death. Car. N.

P. 126, l. 24.—so lang ther upon obtenyng the Queynis drowrie, whilk extendit to the revenew of a haill yeare, whilk he careit saiflie to the castell, &c. N.

P. 127, l. 3.—brocht in ther for his part of the pelf, and Sir James &c. N.

P. 128, l. 8.—to be execut in the toun at the verie hour of supper, he exposit his soldiers to certen thak houssis &c. N.

P. 128, l. 23.—of peax, and be all their consentis, the toun of Perth was &c. N.

P. 141, l. 1. tua noblemen travellit, &c. N.

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VARIOUS READINGS.

P. 141, l. 5.—wer so difffident of anie sik accident to fall out aganis them, as they wald not geve over for anie daynger as might ensew, &c. N.

P. 141, l. 22.—sik convenient partis, &c. N.

P. 141, 25.—so obstenat and repugnant to reason, &c. N.

P. 142, l. 1.—a braid cammes, &c. N.

P. 142, l. 13.—wer these; foure Cannon Ryall, &c. N.

P. 142, l. 14.—nyne gross culverings. Car. N.

P. 144, l. 2—18.—over; and this partic was the greatest and strongest; and the capten persaving his partie to be the waikest, was resolvit to geve over the hous in the Queyne of Inglands favors, and to hir Lieutenant, and not to the Regent, and to rander them selfis in ther will; sua that upon the xxix day, &c. N.

P. 144, l. 26.—Within eight dayis therefer, Secretarie Lethington, &c. N.

P. 145, l. 9.—The Bishop of Dunkeld was empreasonit in the castell of Blackness, Car. N.

P. 145, l. 23.—P. 146, l. 13.—and ther heids placit upon the heighest wallis of the castell, so that be contracted peax and cevill puneischment, wearis tuik an end for that tyme apareantlie; and becaus the soldiers of baith partis had no farther actioun at home, the captens kepit ther bands haill, and sum of them past in Swadin, and uthers to Flanders, wher they behavit them selfis vaillantlie. N.

P. 146, l. 16.—where they obtenit great spulyie. Car. N.

P. 146, l. 23.—ostages and pledgis, &c. N.

P. 148, l. 8—11.—trublis, whilk he willinglie did, bot he converted all that money to his awin use. N.

P. 148, l. 13.—people; bayre heidit standing at the kirk dur, and the same at an eminent part, beggerlie cled with ane cevill favorit sekeloth, as penitents, &c. N.


P. 149, l. 15—22.—to apprehend him as he did, and conveyit him to Edinburgh, wher he sufferit for knaulege of King Henreis murther, and that upon the 24 day of September, and confest, &c. N.

P. 150, l. 1.—wha eatit flesh in forbidden tyme of Lent: N.

P. 150, l. 5—7.—And becaus he understood that my Lord Murrayis wyff had a jewell of Queyne Mareis, he compellit hir be law to rander the same to him. N. and L. Car. New. B. and Adv. Lib.


P. 151, l. 6.—Roman Calcull New.

P. 151, l. 7.—the noble Prince Car. N.
VARIOUS READINGS.

P. 151, l. 10.—Marie in great honour, a Prince sa &c. N.

P. 152, l. 22.—be Lord Johne Hamiltonoun: N.

P. 154, l. 5.—confessit after ther return home; and ther remaining heir was without compulsioun, so as no uther gaird was appoynted to them then famous gentilmen, &c. N.

P. 154, l. 21.—unto him, who thereafter returnit to Ingland with glaidnes. N.

P. 157, l. 17.—Orkney and Zetland. N.

P. 157, l. 22—"then utherwayis," &c.—P. 158, l. 2—"of his intent." Car. N. L. B. and Adv. Lib.

P. 158, l. 14.—horsis, and great waigers layed doun upon spead of ther feit. Bot Lord Johne Hamiltonis horse, whilk was bot of a mean stature in respect of ther great Inglish geldings, overran them all a great way. N.

P. 159, l. 7.—thankis for his lyff saif, &c. N.

P. 159, l. 22—26.—bayth ther fat pursis and that be the advyce of learnt and experimented men of law in Edinburgh, and that for the breking and violating the common law of the cuntrie: and procedit thus. First, &c. N.

P. 160, l. 8—19.—And his plattis war sa particularlie and severallie notefeit to these tua Erlis be sum freyndlie spys resident at court; wherby it followit that be intercession of wyse gentilmen, the tua noblis wer reconcellit perftylie and finallie in all poyntis, so as they met face to face, and conferrit so loovinglie with uther, as the report came to the Regentis caris, wherby fynding himself sa far disappoynted, he was greavit to the haert; notwithstanding wherof he causit charge them de novo to compuir before the secret counsell, &c. N.

P. 161, l. 6.—and his spous Ladie Marie Levestoun. N. Car. New.

P. 161, l. 12.—or rather a new composition of gold or money for satisfactioun of his appetite.—N. Car. New.

P. 161, l. 23.—was broght to the tryall of a Juré for this interpryse he confessit, &c. N.

P. 163, l. 3.—The King ansuerit, that he was unable for weaknes and tender eage to accept of that place of governement, and gve so wer, I knaw not to what place to mak my resort. N.

P. 163, l. 6.—Edinburgh, baith for gude situatioun, fyne acre, and pleasant sycht of the feildis, the sycht of the sea and shippis ascending and descending. N.

P. 165, l. 1.—toun to have coft vevers, &c. N.

P. 165, l. 16—26.—or ells longer gve he might, and as his supposts wer in exersesing of this purpose it was tentillie espyit, and yit a gentilman of reputatioun was mordreist amang them, callit Erskin, besyd the hurt of dyvers uthers; and ther treasonable interpryse was postponit for that tyme. For remeid, &c. N.

P. 166, l. 6.—P. 167, l. 5.—first face. And the noblis convenit in counsell, concludit in a voice, that a parliament sould be haldin in Edinburgh in the moneth of Junii nixt en-
sewing: And it was also concludit that foure of them sould remayne with the King quarterlie, and uthers to be ordinar of the Kings counsall, and to sit in Edinburgh; bot when the tyme came, as it befell Mortoun to attend with his uther thrie, for the space foirsaid, he strave for a more lairge tyme, and remanit in Stirling Castell with strong hand till the appoynted day of the parliament foirsaid: He notwithstanding directed letters to the nobilitie to compeir in Stirling, and the parliament to be haillin ther, whilk the great number of them refusit. Bot the Erle of Montrose, &c. N.

P. 172, l. 15.—Stirling to Callendar. N.
P. 174, l. 7.—was subornit be Mortoun, maid the bancat to the haill number of Lords ther present, wher, whither be advyce of Mortoun, or what uther way it is uncerten, sik mightie poysan, &c. N.
P. 174, l. 24.—and wha had not obtenit pardon as yet for the same. Car. N.
P. 175, l. 11.—who Morton as his second convoyit to the turne. N.
P. 175, l. 17.—Parcis, wher he was thankfullie and courteslie ressavit be, &c. N.
P. 175, l. 22.—Within few yearis, &c. N.
P. 176, l. 3.—The Castell of Draffan was randrit. N.
P. 176, l. 15.—season, notwithstanding whereof ye sall heir, &c.
P. 176, l. 24.—the counsall wald not admit the giftis, &c. N.
P. 177, l. 6.—wher they wer convict for sclandring ane of the Kings counsellers. N. Car. New.
P. 177, l. 9.—Thay war baith weill beloved of the common people for thair comon offices. Car. N.
P. 178, l. 14.—under a foure corner cover of fyne purple velvet. N.
P. 178, l. 18.—chylde, and the servant that presentit the sworde to the King with the chylde. New. L. B. and Adv. Lib.

Ibid. This done, they presentit unto the King the sworde for the one hand, and the sceptre for the uther. N.
P. 179, l. 12.—plenteous liberalitie, distributing the same to all, &c. N.
P. 179, l. 22.—with brave tapesserie, payntit historeis, with the effigeis of manie valiant men N

P. 180, l. 2.—who wer acquaynted with the slaughter, &c. N.
P. 180, l. 5.—ten myllis. N.
P. 180, l. 6.—Lennox, and to enjoy the rentis of the abbacie of Arbroth, &c. N.
P. 181, l. 9.—sat on his kneyis and sayd, that it was a competent and semelie mater for the King to see, &c. N.
P. 182, l. 7.—eminent and heigh stone of the tolbuyth, &c. N.
P. 182, l. 15.—leve in libertie and lows lyff, &c. N.
VARIOUS READINGS.

P. 182, l. 18—P. 202, l. 22.—The history of the period included in this portion of the printed work, is thus given in the Naylor MS.

"This Erle of Lennox, of whom I maid mentioung afore, obteint sik favour of the King, that he was preferrit to all the nobilitie of Scotland for that tyme; for he bestowit on him a great part of the patrimonic that appertnit to the defunct Erle of Mortoun, and sumwhat appertening to Archebald Erle of Angus, together with the rentis of the bishoprie of Glasgow and abbacie of Arbroth, and besyld all this was intitulat Duc of Lennox, and great chalmerland of Scotland.

The preachers of Scotland at this tyme wer at great height, and in suspicioun with this Duc of Lennox, that he sould corrup the yong King from the estableist religioun then professt, to the Romen religioun. And finding ane Capten James Steuart then capten of the gaird, to be in credence at court, of whom they had guid hoip to be sound in religioun as the sone of a religious noble man, to wit, the Lord Ochiltrie; they began to be familiar and haymlie with him. This Capten James was an audacious arrogant man, effronted in all his actions. He obteint of the King the tutorie of James Erle of Arran, laughfull and eldest sone to umquhile Duc Hamiltoun, whereby easlie and without impediment he possesst all the rentis of the Erledome of Arran, Lordships of Hamiltoun and Kynnecil, bayth because the said Erle was an idiot, and his broother baneist from Scotland be the Erle of Mortoun during his regentrie, without anie tryit cryme that could be allegeit aganis them; yit not content with this simple gift to be callit tutor of Arran, in respect of the absence of contradicter, he asyrit to have the honors and title of the Erle of Arran, whilk aganis all equitie was auctoreist to him in Parliament; the laughfull heretor never declarit nor convict culpabill of anie cevill cryme. He committis adulterie with Dame Margaret Steuart, then spous to the Erle of Marche, a woman als impudent and arrogant as him self. This Erle of Marche was brother germe to umquhile Matthe Erle of Lennox, first was Bishop of Caithnes, and a consecrat priest. Deverement was led betwix the said Erle and his ladie, she being great with chylde to the said Erle of Arran. Breiflie, it was fund by the Judges ordinar, that the Erle of Marche was impotent, and had bene so at all tyme for the procreation of childrene: Therfore the marriage that before was conjonit betuix him and the said Dame Margaret was decernit null, and the Erle of Arran and she mareit immediatlie together.

Whill he contenewit thus in pomp, willing that nayne sould be ather above him, or equall in estait and reputatioun in court unto him self, began to disdayne the Duc of Lennox, and was alluterlie myndit to heve killit him, whilk motioung the ecclesiasticall number wishit effectuonslie; this intentioun of his being tryit, he was commandit be the King to absent himself from court till he sould be better myndit. Bot within a certain tyme therefer, sik reconciliatioun was maid betuix them, as the ministrie consavit sik betred aganis them baith that could no wayes be quenshed, as heirefter sall appear.
In the moneth of Julij, 1582, Lord Francis Erle Bothuell returnit in Scotland, and tuik jornay touart Perth, wher the King was resident for that present. At this tyme certen of the nobilitie, with the ministrie, consulted together on this maner; that the Duc of Lennox, as great chalmerlan of Scotland, shoulde be persuadit to hald and proclaime chalmerlan courtis to a certen day, to this intent, that be his puneishing the people ather be death or guds, he sould the rather incur ther indignatioun. The ministrie promeist to exelayme aganis his intent, and prophecie that his estait sould decay; so that ministrie, nobilitie, and people sould all concur to the exterminion of the Duc and Erle. And the Kings Majestie sould be detenit apart from them baith; who being then at St Johnstoun, it was devygit, that the Duc sould be sent to Edinburgh to hauuld his first chalmerlan court ther; and the Erle of Arran being then in Kynneill, they sould violentlie abstract the King from them both: And sua upoun the 23 day of August, the King mynding to return to Edinburgh, was interrupted in his voyage be the Erle of Gowrie, the Erle of Mar, the Master of Glammis, the yong Lord Oliphant, the Lairds of Lochleven, Cleish and Eister Weymis, the Justice Cleric, the Lord Boyd, Lord Lyndsay, the abbots of Dunfermeling, Camskynnell, Dryburgh and Paislay, the Prior of Pettinwyme, and Constable of Dundee, with the rest of ther complices assemblit in armes within the province of Strathern, to the number of thrie thousand men or therby, convoyit the King parforce to the castell of Ruthven: The gentilmen of his garde violentlie put fra him. The Erle of Arran understanding of this suddenlie went over to have relevit his Prince; bot he wes als suddenlie apprehendit, and keapit sure within the castell of Duplein, and his armure tayne from him: his brother William Stewart evill woundit, and all ther companie ather hurt or spulpit. Thus the wyse yong King being effrayit, was deliberat to yeald to tyme, and als was constraynit be them to yeald to all ther willis, desyrit that they wald grant him libertie of hunting, for he persuadit them that both he lykit of them selfis, and of ther proceedings, and so dissimulatlie promeist that he sould not reteir him self fra ther societie, and so semit to neglect his hid wrayth consavit aganis them whill he might do better.

The Erle of Gowrie, prince of this conspiracie, (as he was tryit for a greater heirefter) then Thesaurer of Scotland, considering with himself, that be the baneisment of the Douglassis he had incurrit the wrayth of the Erle of Angus being then in Ingland baneist, he thought expedeint to forteifie his interprysc, and to mollifie the wrayth of the Erle of Angus, that it wer gude to persuade the King to restore him to all his dignitez and rents. And to the effect this mater might the better be accomplisit, he wrait to the Queyne of Ingland to travell be hir ambassador in this cace, becaus she was upon counsell of this forsaid commotioun. Therefter upon the ellevint day of September, she sent in Mr Carie, sone to the governor of Berwick, and Robert Bowes, Thesaurer of Berwick, as ambassadors, to treat of the common peax of the two realmis; to desyre the King to allow the proceedings of thir fairnamit Lords, tending to the glorie of God as his preachers could declare, and to the
proffit of the commonweill, as tyme wald try. And fynallie that for the Queynis request he wald geve pardon to Archibald Erle of Angus, and ressave him to peax; whilk was granted be advyce of his counsall at that tyme: His pardon was proclamit upon the first day of October.

Efter all this, the Duc of Lennox was unmercefullie baneist be this factioun, to return home to France in wynter.

Howsome this forme of proceeding was notebeit in France, the Duc of Guyse being at that tyme in great favour at court, and a neir kynnisman to our King, immediatlie tuo ambassadors wer direct hither with all diligence to know the estait of the cuntrie, and geve the King was detenit captive be his subjectis aganis his will, that the King wald be reddie upon his adverteisment, to send him support of money and men for the suppressing of sik rebellis. And for securitie of this message, the ane ambassador callit Monsieur de la Mot Fenelon, Knycht of the St esprit, was sent be land throw Ingland; the uther callit Monsieur Meneville, was directit be sea: They came baith in Scotland in the moneth of Januar in the nixt year, 1583.

Monsieur de la Mot was shortlie depeshit with his anser from court, be reason he was rather lykit of be the spiritualitie nor lords of the commotioum. Therfore, upon the ferd day of Februar, was bancatit be the magistrate of Edinburgh for his Bien allé, wherat the ministers of Edinburgh institute all that day to be employit in fastig and heiring of thrie severall sermons; and becaus the bancat began at ten of the clock, they began ther first sermon that same houre, and so enveyit perpetuallie in all these thrie sermons aganis the King of France, his ambassadors, the Duc of Guyse, and aganis the magistrate of the tow of Edinburgh for gaving of the feast.

The uther ambassador having the lyk commission, abaid a certen space efter, and travellit secretlie with the King to caus him assure himself of a certen number of the nobilitie and to reteir him owt of the cumpanie of them who held them in captivitie, the reddiest and best way he might: As also he sould call upon these men, in whom he had gude hoip, that be ther counsall and ayd he might puneis the foirsaid rebellious persons. But at this tyme the usurpit counsell travellis to dissuade the King fra the amitie or societie of France; allegeeing that the freyndship of Ingland is more necessar and profitable for him, and that it war gude he wer alliyt with them in mariagie, and to send an ambassador for this effect with offers; in the whilk commision Coronell Stuart was directed, and with him was sent a plausible anser from Ingland.

And altho the King bure fair countenance to all ther proceedings, yit his mynd was far in the contrar; for he desyrit licence to pas over to Falkland from Edinburgh to occupy himself in pastyme and hunting, whilk was granted; so that in the moneth of Julij, in great suddentie, immediatlie efter his dinner, he tuik jornay towart St Androis in post diligence, and logcit himself within the castell, wherein he remanit quyetlie and straitlie a
certen dayis upon guarde, whill sik noble men came to him for whom he wrote. Thus he
delyverit him self from captivitie of the rebellious lords and the usurpit counsell afoirsaid
causit mak proclamatioun throw all the cuntrie, that none of his subjectis sould repayre to
him be the space of ten myllis without his speciall licence, unles they wald incur puneis-
ment.

The newis wherof was suddenlie direct to the Queyne of Ingland, and therefter she di-
rected to Scotland Secretarie Walsinghame in the moneth of September to the King with
manie reprochis: first, that he had baith writtin with his hand; and nixt that he had
sent his ambassador to testifie that he was contented of this former commotioun, and now
in the contrar had shawin himself unconstant.

The King was then accumpaneit with his haill nobilitie of the trewest sort in great nom-
ber, that war all peceable, obedient and honest. He ansuerit to the ambassador, that what
he wrote at that tyme sould not be imputed to him, because he was constraynit and com-
pellit therunto, and did nothing of frie will; with the whilk ansuer the ambassador was
so contented, that he departed with satisfactioun of mynd. The gentilman was verie wyse,
grave, and sober; and therefore tuik reason in gude payment, saying he thoght not to have
sene the King so deliberat as he fand him, nor yet accumpaneit with sik a face of a court
as he saw all the tyme of his remayning.

This sudden chaynge aforesayd was thoght very straynge be the factioners, wherupon
the Erle of Gowrie came with all humilitie to the King, and on his kneyis requyred pard-
doun, and evin so all the rest; and ther pardons wer granted be the worde of a Prince
conditionallie, that they sould all reteir themselfis furth of the cuntrie, and remayne ab-
sent during his will. The Erle of Angus was chargeit to remayne in Angus, and the Erle
of Rothes was sovertie for his residence, and that he sould not escape. The Lord Boyd,
the Barrons of Lochlevin and Eister Weymis past in France. The Erle of Mar, the Mas-

P. 203, l. 8.—P. 204, l. 3.—Therefter the Erle of Gowrie is apprehendit in Dundee, con-
veyit to Halyruildhous, examinat, tryit, and being found giltie be his awin subscription,
is led captive to Stirling with the Kings armie, (that went for suppressing the rebellion of
the saids Lords) tryit be his pearis and bechadit upon the ferd day of Maij at aught howris
at evin or therby.

Thus the Erle of Mar came owt of Yreland, the Erle of Angus brak waird, the Maister
of Glammis and the three Abbots, according to ther plat, convenit with thair forces in Stir-
ling, at the appoynted day, surprysit the castell upon the morn; but er that day eight
dayis wer constraynit to geve bakkis, as not onlie deseavit be them who had subservyvit to
that band, as also be the forces of the King’s armie, that came aganis them, and so fled in
Ingland, and the castell was randrit. Certen of the cumpanie who wer deput to keap the
same, war hangit, uthers pardonit of their lyvis. My Lord Lyndsay, the Maister of Cas-sils, and the Laird of Coldenknowes ar committed to waird as suspect persons of this con-spiracie. N.

P. 204, l. 4.—P. 205, l. 14.—From Sir George Naylor’s MS. It is thus given in the Newbattle MS.: “And becaus the Ministers allowit of the factions procedings, whilks the King and his Nobles thoght and decernit to be treasonable, therefore the King first cawsit a Parliament to be haidin, whareby first the Lords war forfaltit for their treason-able doings, and the estait of Bishops was estableist to be above the Ministers; and there-fore all sik Ministers be this parliament war dischargeit to use any functioun in the kirk, as wald not acknowlege their ordinar Bishop, and ressave their admission be thayme; and in the meyne tym meir stependis war suspendit for the yeir bygane, and for this present yeir, 1584: As also the King,” &c.

P. 205, l. 14.—P. 209, l. 7.—This part of the work is thus shortly given in the Naylor MS.: “Thus all maters in this realme semit fullie to be pacefie, till upon the ellevint day of August, the Erle of Arran for Scotland, and my Lord Hunnisden for Ingland, be commissioun of both ther Prencis intrcatit upon dyvers maters at the kirk of Foulden in Scotland secretlie, and upon the effect therof Patrik Master of Gray was direct ambassador to Ingland, wher he was so honorablie ressavit as the lyk was sendlie hard of before. Bot the caus was scarcelie honest, as the end declarit; for ther he prevelie accusit the Queyne of Scotland, and allegit certen of hir procedings to tend againis the estait of Ingland, and so she was beheadit as a traitor to that cuntrie, contra jus Gentium.

This year sum commotioun was raisit at a day of trewis haidin on the mydbordors betuix Sir Andro Ker of Farnherst knyght, warden for Scotland, and Sir Francis Russel for Ingland. Breiflie in the myds of the tumult, as the a warden preissit to save the uther, and Sir Francis leaping on his horse was killit negligentlie but not upon set purpose, that ever efer could be tryit: For the gentleman was weill beloovit for his gret modestie. The Queyne of Ingland being interest hearby, sent in Mr Witton hir ambassador, to compleyne of the injurie done, and allegit that the fact was committed be the warden of Scotland, and at the special command of the Erle of Arran, sua that the Erle was committed to preason within the castell of St Androis, upon the 29 day of Julij, and the Lord Warden relegat to Aberdene wher he deit within few days efer of a bloodie flux: Bot the Erle of Arran was relevit shortlie.”

P. 210, l. 18—25.—Bot Johnston within few days efer his libertie depouted this lyff for greif of the great victorie that his ennemie had obtenit over him. N.
P. 210, l. 26.—P. 212, l. 7.—This part is thus shortly given in the Naylor MS. : “Frederik King of Denmark sent his ambassadors in Scotland in the moneth of Junii, 1583, to repeit certen arrerages that wer awin to the crown of Denmarck, furth of the ylis of Ork-nay and Zetland, and to draw on a new consanguinitie betuix the tua realmis as efter hap-nit in effect.”

P. 212, l. 14.—Mortoun, during his regentrie. N. Cancelled in New.

P. 212, l. 19.—Angus, who was then Lieutenant to the Erle of Mortoun in the caus foirsaid, &c. N.

P. 212, l. 22.—and past secretlie in Ingland to the toun of Newcastle, wher he delatis the mater how, &c.

P. 213, l. 16—24.—“ The King,” &c., "aganis his Majestie.” Car. N.

P. 213, l. 24.—Therefter with all expeditioun this mater was sa wroght and broght to pas, as first the money gevin to the Lords in Ingland with common consent was gevin to the Lord Maxwell, &c. N.

P. 215, l. 18.—and thus escapit and eshewit the eminent furie aganis him. N.

P. 216, l. 23.—P. 217, l. 3.—“ During the great part,” &c., “ for hungar.” Car. N.

P. 222, l. 16.—pueneishment; and better it is for a commonweill to have few lawis weill keapit, then to have manie good lawis evill execut and far worse obeyit. N.

P. 224, l. 4.—that espyit the circuit of the toun and portis aforehand. N.

P. 225, l. 7.—bot howsone she was perfytlie informit that our ambassadors wer entrit Scottis ground, &c. N.

P. 225, l. 10.—Ingland, commissioners to behauld that tragedie. N.

P. 229, l. 4.—inimitie that fell out betuix the Erle of Crauford and John Lord Glammis Chanciller of Scotland, brother germen to the said Maister; and thir noblemen being baiyth, &c. N.

P. 229, l. 11.—his tutor James Erle of Mortoun, &c. N.

P. 229, l. 13.—the sentence of death, &c. N.

P. 242, l. 2.—after the Kings returne. Car. N.

P. 242, l. 6—9.—“ For the King,” &c., “ dyvers yearis efter.” N. Car. New.

P. 243, l. 1.—the office men of Denmark, &c. N.

P. 244, l. 13—16.—“ He was,” &c., “ Payne.” N. Car. New.

P. 245, l. 1.—on a new gallous that was erected fornent the palice yet for that purpose; N. Car. New.

P. 245, l. 18.—Juge have respect mair to freyndship nor to equittie, the jugement is corrupited. N.

P. 246, l. 12.—as all Scottismen knawis. N.

P. 246, l. 16.—to corrup and pervert all freyndlie tranquillitie, &c. N.
VARIOUS READINGS.

P. 247, l. 3.—Tarneway, as it were to provock a skirmish: The whilk when Murray considerit, commanidit his men to shute, and with the first shot was slayne, &c. N.

P. 248, l. 15.—preason be the Kings command as use is in this realme, bot, &c. N.

P. 248, l. 20.—P. 249, l. 4.—"be ane Killepatrik," &c., "keapit be him." Car. N.

P. 249, l. 4—9.—"At this fact," &c., "of all men." N. Car. New.

P. 250, l. 20.—and Coronell Stewart. N.

P. 252, l. 25.—P. 253, l. 3.—"For thir ar," &c., "unto golde." Car. N.

P. 254, l. 4.—with certen of the gaird, and commanidit them that he sould immediatlie be delyverit to hir, to be convoyt to the King and Queyne, wha war attending to speik him, wherunto, &c. N.

P. 254, l. 8.—agayne, (whilk befell not of manie monethis eftter) for she closit, &c. N.

P. 254, l. 11.—loove as ye may suppone. N.

P. 254, l. 17.—for selling of woll and sheip skynnis; Car. N.

P. 255, l. 22.—craftismen of Edinburgh, N.

P. 256, l. 7.—be the prences of ancient tyme, N.—be the prence, New.

P. 256, l. 8.—unles the mater wer movit in presence of the thrie estaits in Parliament. N. Car. New.

P. 262, l. 22.—P. 263, l. 2.—and the burrowis of Fyff promeist contributioun to the furnessing of a hundreth futmen. They concludit all in a voice, &c. N.

P. 264, l. 12.—lordship of Dalkeyth and erledome of Mortoun. Bot the former, &c. N.

P. 264, l. 16.—Lochleven (who now enjoyis the title of the Erle of Mortoun) and his airs maill laughfull. James Erle of Mortoun, sumtyme Regent had to wyff, &c. N.

P. 265, l. 12.—erledome of Mortoun to appertcne to Lochleven, he is now intitulat Erle of Mortoun: Bot Maxwell retenis the honor, and the uther the profett and commoditeis therof. N.

P. 265, l. 17.—his pupill his brothers some videlicet is ayre to umquhile James Lord Torphichin Lord St Johne in Scotland, and knycht, &c. N.

P. 267, l. 5.—furth of Edinburgh (beacaus that within the toun he could not weill performe his intent) beyond the rever of Forth; N.

P. 268, l. 21.—"to whais he grantit." Sic New. and N.—to quhais suit he grantit. L.

P. 272, l. 2.—quicklie in great number all in armure, and presented, &c. N.

P. 279, l. 4—18.—"Bot the King," &c., "Qui sua sorte contentus vivit." Car. N.

P. 281, l. 9.—castell of Down, whilk is a part of the patremonie of the erledome of Murray, and was, &c. N.

P. 281, l. 14.—P. 282, l. 13.—practise of thers, cawsit assemble the inhabitants of the toun of Lithgw, and the haill gentilmen of his court and garde, and with post diligence haisted to Sterling, and the gentilmen of his garde directed before to kill Atholl, inace they soould encounter with him. Bot he being premoneist, fled suddenlie: The uther tua
Erlis, suspecting na evill to ensew, came ryding furth of Sterling to salute the King in the way: Bot they wer omsset and almeanst baith killit geve my Lord Joynes Hamiltoun had not happelie and manfully interceidit. They wer baith maid preoners instantlie, and hardlie usit be the Kings words. N.

P. 294, l. 12.—articlis following, ending with extreme weorffayre.

P. 294, l. 5—10.—The Kings edict divulgat with advyce of his estait, the 26 of November, 1593. All these that hes not professit, &c. N.


P. 299, l. 6.—Graymis of Esk, and from the bellicious clamis of Scott, &c.


P. 299, l. 25.—P. 373, l. 16.—This portion of the text, taken from the Newbattle MS. is thus very shortly given in Sir George Naylor’s MS.:

“ Prince Henrie was borne the 19 of Februar, and was baptesit in Sterling be the maymis of Henrie Frederik, and installit Prince of Carrick.” See p. 301.

“ 1594. This yeare Bothuell maid a new invasion agenis the King, coming in battell agenis him at Leith with sum border men conducted be captens, and chaissed the Kings cumanie from the bray of the WOWMAT thruch Dudingstoun, and to the park dyk of Halryruidhous, and then returnit peacablie to Ingland. See p. 304—306.

“ Upon the thrid day of October, the kirkmen and the King maid choice of the Erle Argyle as Lieutenant, to inuyd the Erlis of Huntlie and Arroll, with his forces to ther extermion. The battell was foghin at a place callit Belllines, wher these tuo Erlis resisted him forceblie, albeit with a small nomber, and the uther accumpaneit with me then ten thousand men. They chaissed his cumanie, slew manie, wan thar baggage, armure and baners, and returnit saiffic home, saving that the Erle of Arroll was deidlie hurt, bot convalescit agayne.” See pp. 338—342.

“ 1595. Upon the 8 day of Januar, eight Lords wer chosin to tak ordour in all the Kings and commonweillis effairis and rents, whilk they governed so well, as all the malefactors of Scotland wer terrefeit be them, and came in to Edinburgh, or uther townis, to tak order with ther creditors for fear of further molestatioun. And sik as wer addebed to the King in fernes, or uther dewties, they satisfeit all in sik dew season, as was wonder to record, and the Prencis houshalds so sufficentlie satisfeit as the lyk was not in the Kings tyme before, nor ever sence, sa lang as he remaynit in Scotland. Bot the enormous people, invyous to rewll and order, cryit out agenis them for tua causis; ane was, that sum of these men war not content of thar awin former offecis, bot shifted fra ther predecessors ther offecis to ther greif and discontentment: The uther was, becaus they appoynted sharp inquisitors at all mercats, and transported sumkele to the Kings hous upoun meyne pryces weill payit as they thocht expedient, whilk was ather les nor was afore or dewtie re-
quyrit. Notwithstanding wherof, at the yearis end, they maid so just compt and reckoning to the King and counsell of ther adois as they fred him of debt, and delyverit to him a superplus, and to the Queyne ten thousand punds, whilk she offrit in propyne to the King on Newyier day, and he the lyk: Alwayis they wer chayngeit, and the officeis decayit. See p. 357.

“1596. My Lord of Balclugh, accumpaneit with a great campanie of border horsemen well inarmit, entrit the castell of Carlill in Ingland perforce in the nycht, and ther conveyit owt William Armstrong of Morton towr, alias callit William of Kynmont, wha was wrang-oslie tayne be the Warden of Ingland at a day of trewis; and therfore be persuasion of the said Williams freynds he undertuik this voyage, and convoyit him so saiflie away, as the newis therof wer immediatlie careit to Elizabeth Queyne of Ingland; and she desyrit the King, be hir letter written to hir resident ambassador heir for the tyme, to enter him in waird within Inglish ground, without hurt of his bodie or guds, for hir satisfaction of that proud attemp and assayling of hir houz of streth; and to pleas and pleasour hir Majestie he entrit the said Lord in Berwick with all expeditioun possible. And the Queyne fynding sik humanitie in the King, of her awin liberall courtasie releissit him back in dew and sufficient tyme.” See p. 366.
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ZAGAT

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