Leven and Melville Papers.

LETTERS AND STATE PAPERS

CHIEFLY ADDRESSED TO

GEORGE EARL OF MELVILLE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SCOTLAND

1689–1691.

FROM THE ORIGINALS IN THE POSSESSION OF
THE EARL OF LEVEN AND MELVILLE.

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TO

THE BANNATYNE CLUB

BY

THE HON. WILLIAM LESLIE MELVILLE.
THE BANNATYNE CLUB.

APRIL, MDCCCXLIII.

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RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE WARRENDER, BART.
The Revolution of 1688 is the most important event in the Civil History of Great Britain. The moderation and wisdom displayed by the leaders entrusted with the National Councils, at a period of great excitement, and the consequent durability of the changes then effected, afford an example deserving of the most attentive study. The Revolution has not, perhaps, substituted any very sound or intelligible principle in lieu of the notion of divine, hereditary, or indefeasible right, which was so long cherished by our Kings, and which perplexed and divided the people, but it practically established our institutions on a basis, which has proved at once favourable to liberty and order, and acceptable to the great majority of the nation. During the succeeding century and a half, amidst all the errors and follies, committed alike by our rulers and by the people, for how large a portion of the substantial blessings of good government have we not reason to be thankful!

In Scotland particularly, the great principle of governing with a direct view to the benefit of the people, was first distinctly acted upon at this great epoch, and one of the worst irresponsible governments which has disgraced modern times, was for ever put an end to. But while the tyranny of the Stuarts in Scotland, was by far more searching and bloody than any they ventured upon in England, they possessed more numerous, more powerful, and more devoted adherents in their ancient hereditary kingdom. The Revolution in England was brought about by a coalition of Whig and Tory, Aristocracy and People, Churchmen and Dissenters, uniting against an odious, distrusted, and feeble government. But in Scotland there was no such union, and she rather followed

1 "No part, I believe, of modern history, for so long a period, can be compared for the wickedness of government, to the Scot's administration of this (Charles the Second's) reign."—Hallam's Const. Hist., Vol. III., p. 435.
2 Perhaps the Revolution has never been sufficiently valued in Scotland. It was followed by an incident, painful to the national feelings, (Glencoe), and by another, (the Darien expedition), injurious to the national interests. After no long interval, the Union succeeded, an event less important in imparting rights to the people, but more striking in altering institutions.
the example of her powerful neighbour, than took any leading part in effecting the
change. A large party of the nation, comprehending nearly all the Episcopalian, and
the great majority of the Highland Clans, continued determined Jacobites, although,
such was the weakness and folly of the Government, that on the arrival of our Great
Deliverer, it fell, almost without being attacked. A majority in the Convention of
Estates called by William, going beyond the English word of compromise, "abdica-
tion," declared that James had "forfeited" the Crown.

In consequence, however, of this absence of compromise, and the more equal division
of strength in the nation, the settlement of the Revolution Government was more
difficult in Scotland than it was in England. There was also a distant monarch,
ignorant of persons, feelings, and circumstances, and overloaded with the management
of the alliance against France, and with the complicated affairs of England and Ireland,
to preside over, and direct the course of the Government, while the ablest and most
experienced ministers, having been employed during the late misrule, were unpopular,
and not to be trusted.

To introduce order into a Government so entirely disorganised; to aid and encourage
the Parliament to redress real grievances, to prevent the recurrence of late oppressions,
and to establish free institutions, without depriving the Government of the power and
authority necessary for the discharge of its new and complicated duties; to introduce a
pure administration of justice into courts and tribunals, which had only been instruments
of extortion and oppression; to re-establish Presbytery by law, and reconcile its repub-
lican simplicity with monarchical institutions; to provide for, and enforce a full toleration
of the Church recently dominant—a toleration, required not only by justice, but by the
natural repugnance of the Church of England to the withdrawal of Scotland from her
pale; to reverse the extensive proscriptions, which, in the late unhappy times, had
ruined many of the most estimable members of the community; to conciliate or gratify
the numerous claimants to participate in the success just achieved; to watch over and
defeat the designs of the Jacobites, without embittering their hostility; to provide
funds from an impoverished country to meet the extraordinary expenses of the crisis
which had arisen,—these were some of the duties which devolved upon the new
Government.

The following collection of Letters relates to this reconstruction and administration
of the Government. Without, perhaps, adding many important facts to the history of
this period, they throw considerable light on the character and motives of the chief
actors in the struggle, on the difficulties they had to contend with, and on the causes
which led to the final establishment of the Revolution settlement. They will also en-
able future historians to correct many errors and misrepresentations which have re-
mained unquestioned, and been frequently reiterated during a century and a half.

The Letters were chiefly addressed to Lord Melville, who was appointed Secretary of
PREFACE.

State for Scotland by William, immediately after his accession to the throne, and was
High Commissioner to the Parliament which sat in 1690. The originals are preserved
among the Family Papers belonging to his descendant my brother the Earl of Leven
and Melville, at Melville in Fifeshire; and it may contribute to throw light on the
correspondence, to prefix a short narrative of Lord Melville's life, and a connected
account of the brief, but eventful and important period, during which he held the seals
and represented the King in Scotland.

The family of Melville seems to have been originally Norman. From Galfridus de
Malevill, who received Royal grants, and bestowed lands on religious houses,\(^1\) in the
reigns of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, the thirteenth in descent, according to
the Peerage\(^2\) Writers, is Sir John Melvill of Raith, a friend\(^3\) of King James V. and
one of the earliest converts in Scotland to the Reformed doctrines. In consequence of
his embracing these tenets, under a sentence which recent writers\(^4\) do not hesitate to
call a judicial murder, he was executed at Stirling in 1548–9. His estate was also
forfeited, but it was regranted to the eldest son Sir John in 1562. The sons were all
Protestants; one of them, Sir James of Halhill, was ambassador from Mary to
Elizabeth, and is the author of the well-known Memoirs; another, Sir Andrew, was
master of the household to Mary, and attended her to the scaffold; a third, William,
Commissary of Tongland, was employed in the Matrimonial Embassy to Denmark in
1589; and a fourth, Sir Robert, after a long course of public employment under Mary
and James, was created Lord Melville in 1616. His son Robert, sometimes called
Lord Burntisland, was also a zealous Presbyterian.\(^5\) His cousin, Sir John Melville
of Raith, succeeded him as Lord Melville in 1635, in conformity with the destination
in the patent, and died in 1643.

His son and heir, George, fourth Lord Melville, whose life we are now to examine,
was born in 1636. Of his early life we have no account; but Charles II., while in

\(^1\) Charters of Holyrood, Preface xx. and page 208.

\(^2\) The descent of the family of Melville, in its various branches, has been very imperfectly traced by our genealogical
historians. Two elder branches, descended from Galfridus, terminated in female heirs, who carried large estates
into the families of the Lords Ross, of Aucheneleck, and of Douglas. In the archives of the family of Raith, from
which the Earls of Leven and Melville are lineally descended, there are preserved various original grants to their an-
cestors by William the Lion.

\(^3\) Who was one of the King's most familiaries.—*Johnston's MS. Hist. as quoted by Pitcairn.*


\(^5\) He was one of the Royal Commissioners to open Parliament on the 18th June 1633; and when the King pressed
some articles anent Church business, my Lord Melville, ane aged and good nobleman, said, both wyzele and gravele,
I disagrie from these articles concluded against the former order of this Kirk, because your Majesties father of good
memorie, after he had sworn himself, caused me and all the kingdom to swear subscryve to the Confession of Faith
that we then sett down, quherin all thir things that are now coming in are reuled be our Kirk.' Quhilk speach
made the King pause a while, but he could make no answer."—*Row's History of the Kirk, printed by the Maitland
Club, page 155.*
Scotland, addressed him as an adherent; and, in 1654, we find him carried prisoner from St. Andrews on some obscure charge. In 1655, he was married to Catherine Leslie, only daughter of the deceased Lord Balgonie, by Margaret Leslie, daughter of John, sixth Earl of Rothes, and grand-daughter of Alexander Leslie, first Earl of Leven, the well-known General of the Covenanters. Lady Balgonie married secondly, Francis, second Earl of Buccleuch. On his death, in 1651, his widow became guardian of his two daughters; and the elder dying in 1661, the younger Anne, became heiress of his vast property. In 1663, she was married to the Duke of Monmouth; and, at the request of the family, Lord Melville, who had previously been much consulted, took charge of the great Scotch estates of his young kinsfolk; and this connection and trust brought him farther into communication with the Court.

During the greater part of Charles’s reign, he seems, however, to have led a retired life in Scotland, occasionally visiting London on Monmouth’s affairs. He says he was offered employment in the Government, but declined it. He seems to have been throughout regarded as a leader among the Presbyterians; and Woodrow mentions him as refusing the bond prescribed the 3d of January 1678, obliging noblemen, &c. “their wives, barns, servants, tenants, and cotters not to be present at any conventicle.” In June 1679, he joined the army under the Duke of Monmouth, when employed in the west of Scotland, and was directed by his Grace to propose to the

1 I find the following original letter from Charles to him:—

“My Lord Melvill,—Being informed by Sir George Melvill, Knight Master of my household, that his occasions and his attendance upon me and my service doth much depend upon you at this time; and his service being now steady to me, I thought fit to recommend both himself and his occasions to you, which, if it work any furtherance to him, in moving you to do what may be thought just, fit, and honorable, I shall receive it as an acceptable service done to me, Your assured frind,

“charles R.”

2 Lamont’s Diary.

3 This Countess of Buccleuch married thirdly, David, second Earl of Wemyss. By each of her three marriages she had one surviving daughter, from whom the present families of Leven and Melville, Buccleuch, and Wemyss, are descended. Each daughter would have been a Countess in her own right, but the Earl of Leven surrendered his patent in 1663, and obtained another, passing over Lady Melville in favour of her second son.

4 The Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth deserves more notice than she has hitherto obtained. The energy of some of her letters is very entertaining.

5 The following “License to the Lord Melvill for going off the Kingdom,” in 1678, displays the jealous restrictions imposed by the Government:—“Edinburgh, the twenty-sixth day of February 1678.—Whereas his Grace the Duke of Lauderdale has represented to his Majesty’s Privy Council, that the King’s Majestie, at the desire of the Duke of Buccleugh, is pleased to allow the Lord Melvill to repair to London concerning the said Duke his affairs: Therefore the Lords of his Majestys Privy Council do grant licence and warrant to the said Lord Melvill, with his servants, horses, and necessaries, to pass forth of this Kingdom without molestation, notwithstanding of the late Proclamation of Council.”—[Acta Secreta Concilii.]

1 In the Acts of the Scots Parliament, about the end of 1660, I observe various notices of Sir George Melville as Master of the King’s household. He was appointed by Act of the 5th July 1660.
PREFACE.

Rebels to lay down their arms. He was afterwards engaged in the Scotch part of the scheme, for which Lord Russell and Sydney were executed, and found it necessary to fly to Holland in 1683.1

Excepting one certificate from Monmouth, to be inserted below, no traces of these transactions are to be found among his papers, and, if any existed, they were probably considered too dangerous to be preserved. But the records of the judicial proceedings under which Lord Melville was hereupon adjudged guilty of treason, have been recently printed in the Acts of the Scotch Parliament for 1685, and may be briefly noticed.

The decree of forfaiture, as it is termed, was not passed by the Parliament until

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1 The circumstances connected with his escape have been narrated by Sir Walter Scott in the Tales of a Grandfather, second series, Vol. II., p. 296. The following more minute account I find in the handwriting of his great-grandson, David, eighth Earl of Leven and fifth Earl of Melville, who was born in 1720, and died in 1802:—

"Lord Melville. Born about 1634, married to , 1654; my grandfather born 1660. Lady Melville 14 years old at her marriage, a little woman, low of stature, and 34 qrs. round the waist, bore 8 sons and 4 daughters; my grandfather the 4th child.

After the restoration, Lord Melville went and waited on the King, and was graciously received, and was in the use of going often to pay his duty, and always well received. In 1679, during the Insurrection in Scotland, he went as usual to Court, and the King asked him what was doing in Scotland? He answered, that he was sorry some people there were threatening to rise against his Majesty, but that he did not doubt but that the Duke of Monmouth would quell them immediately. The King said, 'Yes, my Lord, I have sent down James to them, and if you had been here in time, I would have sent you with him.' To which Lord Melville replied, that he was sorry he was not either come in time, or that he had not stayed in Scotland, to be of use to his Majesty. 'Well,' says the King, 'you may go yet;' to which he heartily consented, and got dispatches for the Duke of Monmouth. He joined the Duke the day before the Battle at Bothwellbridge, and was sent over to the Insurgents to endeavour to bring them to reason; he did every thing that lay in his power to persuade them to lay down their arms, and submit to the mercy of the general and the King, but all in vain. Next day they were defeated.

He returned to London with the Duke, and came down afterwards to Scotland, and lived peaceably and quietly.

The year after, when the Duke of York had got the ascendency over the King, and the Duke of Monmouth became popular, all those who were supposed to be enemies to the Duke of York's measures had reason to be apprehensive. That year, Lord Melville sent over his gentleman, Duncan Macartar, from Fife to Edinburgh, about some private business; this Macartar was a man of a pretty good family in the North, an old faithful servant of Lord Melville; coming up the Canongate, he saw a great many of the chief people going to the Abby, where they met, and had conversed with several people who confirmed him in believing that something extraordinary was going on. At last he met with Lord Cromarty the Lord Justice General, who was always an intimate friend of Lord Melville's, who of different principles. Lord Cromarty says to him,—'you highland dog,' (a name he was in use of giving him,) 'how does my Lord, what brought you here?' Says Duncan,—'he is very well, he has sent me over about some private business.' Says my Lord,—'you had better go home again directly.' 'No faith,' says Duncan, 'not till my business is done.' 'I say,' says my Lord, 'you highland dog go home as fast as you can;'—and so left him. Duncan began to think that my Lord had some meaning in his being so earnest for his returning to his Lord, and accordingly went instantly back to Leith. When he came there he found all the boats pressed, and Lord Balcarres's troop of dragoons ready to embark for Fife. He knew the Cornet, and made all possible enquiry where they were going, but he told him they knew nothing of their rout, and nobody knew but the commanding officer. He hired a yaul for Kinhorn, and by three o'clock got to Balbirny bridge, where he met Lord Melville and Lord Leven going to pay a visit to the Wemyss; my Lord was surprised at Duncan's speedy return, but was not alarmed for himself at first; but his son, from all the circumstances of the story, prevailed on him to go directly to the ferry and wait there till they heard what became of the dragoons, and Duncan went to Melville to give them information. About eleven that night the party came to Melville, and showed their
PREFACE.

The 13th of June 1685; it is extremely long, and includes many particulars, bearing not against Melville personally, but against persons with whom it is alleged he associated. As he was in Holland, the proceedings are conducted in his absence.

The first charge is for intercommuning with the rebels. The witnesses deposed, that Lord Melville, the night before the Battle of Bothwell Bridge, sent persons to the Rebel camp to say, that the King's army was decamping, and the Duke of Monmouth only knew where they were going; that, if the Rebels were broken, it would ruin the Presbyterian interest, and that he, Melville, would willingly go on his knees to beg them to submit to the King's mercy, for he hoped they would get good conditions. This seems to be the only evidence on this point.

On the 12th of June, Lady Melville presented a petition, representing that Lord Melville had warrant from the Duke of Monmouth for this message, and among the warrant for apprehending my Lord and his son, and on missing them, they carried off some arms and some horses. Duncan set out instantly to the ferry, and my Lord and Lord Leven went on board of a small boat, went down the Firth, and landed at Berwick, from whence they travelled to London with the greatest expedition. The morning after his arrival he went to wait on the King; but as the Duke of York had barred all the avenues to his Majesty, he got no access. Then he went to the Duke of York, who, for the first time in his life, received him very courteously. He told his Highness, that he had been to wait on his Majesty, but was not admitted to his presence, and that he was informed there was a warrant to apprehend him; begged to know from his Highness if it was so, and what the King had to lay to his charge. The Duke assured him that it must be a mistake, and that he knew nothing of it. Then my Lord begged he would use his interest with his Majesty to see him, which the Duke promised; and next day the King received him, but in the coldest manner. Coming out of Court he met a friend, who said to him, 'Good God! Lord Melville, what are you doing here! do you know there is a warrant out to apprehend you?' He told him he had done nothing to offend the King, and trusted to his Majesty's justice, and his own innocence. That night a messenger came to his lodgings to seize him, but he had time to get to the garret, and lay down in a cloak upon a bed; and the landlady telling him it was a sick gentleman, a friend of hers, the messenger believed her, and went off. That night he went into the City with his son to one Mrs. Buist's, and took the name of Dick. Two days after, a Cornet and twelve dragoons seized them there; and before they were carried off, Mr. Nairn, page to the Duchess of Monmouth, came to Mrs. Buist's, to the room where they were. Nairn told the officer, he came with a message from the Duchess to Lord Melville, and begged permission to speak with him and his son in private, and that he would allow them to go into the closet with him. After going in, Nairn bolted the door, and told my Lord, that the Duchess had sent to tell him, his life was at stake, and advised him to get off as soon as possible he could. As for myself, Nairn said, his life was at stake also, and he would go with him. So they all went out at the window, down to Wapping, and embarked in a small boat for Holland.

"My Lord attached himself to the Prince of Orange, when he rose daily in his favour, and was the foundation of the great honours and employments he arrived at at the Revolution. His son he sent to the Brandenburgh service, where he got a regiment. As soon as King Charles died, my Lord's estate was forfeited by King James.

"When King William came over, Lord Melville and his son returned with him; and my Lord's first care was to provide for Mr. Nairn. At first he was made Secretary to the Thistle, and had afterwards more posts and employment, which came to £800 per annum. My Lord was immediately restored to his estate and honours, and was farther created Earl of Melvill, and, at the same time, enjoyed the offices of Principal Secretary of State, and Lord High Commissioner to the Parliament. Afterwards he was Lord Privy Seal and President of the Council, which he was till the King's death. His son, the Earl of Leven, my grandfather, immediately on the King's coming over was made Privy Counsellor, got a regiment of foot, and Governor of the Castle of Edinburgh, at the age of 28, which he enjoyed till the King died. This was taken from him by Queen Ann, but only for a short time; and he was again appointed Governor of the Castle, and soon after Master of the Ordinance, and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Scotland."
Melville Papers I find the following declaration in original, given by the Duke:—

"These are to certify, that in the time I had command of his Majesties forces in Scotland, against the Rebells that were then in armes, I did direct and authorize the Lord Melvill to send propositions to the Rebells, and receive some from them, in order to laying down their armes, and submitting to the Kings mercy. In witness whereof, I have sett my hand and seales att London, this 10th day of June 1680.—Monmouth."

This document was, however, rejected, on the ground that no petition can be received from Lord Melville in his absence, and that Monmouth's declaration is given after the offence, and is not on oath. Melville's message, moderate as it appears, and thus sanctioned, was declared to be intercommunicating with, and sending intelligence to the Rebels, and the charge against him was declared to be proved.

Slight as this evidence may appear, it is clearly proved to have been tampered with, by evidence brought forward after the Revolution, for reversing the forfeiture. Lord Fountainhall, one of the judges, and other witnesses, depose, that they heard a witness say, in the course of his evidence, that Melville, in sending the message, said he had Monmouth's order for doing it, and, on desiring this might be written down, he was answered that they had not interrogated him on that point. Lord Tarbat said, that both the King and the Duke (Monmouth) had several times told him they had employed Melville to persuade the Rebels to lay down their arms, and that he wrote instructions, which the King signed, and delivered to Monmouth in his presence, to the same effect.

In regard to the schemes which are connected with what is termed the Ryehouse Plot, it is deposed, that Lord Melville was present at a consultation in London, where it was proposed that some money, to be furnished by the English, should be employed to furnish Argyle with armes. Lord Melville opposed this, saying, "we (the Scotch) never meddled with them, but they ruined us;" so it was agreed to send a person to Scotland, to ascertain the state of affairs, and discourage a rising.

The witness, Monro, farther says, that "Lord Melville took him one day to salute the Duke of Monmouth, who was at Lord Russell's house, and after some discourse Lord Russell spoke to Melville about sending 10,000 lb. to Argyle to buy armes, at which Melvill laughed, and said they might as well send tenpence, and broke off the discourse, and, within a little time, left them, and when he came away, he said they were unhappy who meddled with these people." Carstairs, the only other witness, deposes to the same effect:—"Lord Melville thought every thing hazardous, and therefore deponent cannot say he was positive in any thing, but was most inclined to have the Duke of Monmouth to lead them in Scotland, of which no particular method was laid down."

Such were the grounds on which the King and Parliament enacted, that "George

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1 The evidence of Carstairs was extorted by torture; and a promise was made to him that it should not be used against other parties.—See his Petition Acts, Vol. ix. p. 192.
Lord Melville ought to be punished as a horrid traitor, rebel, and murderer, with forfeiture of life, lands, and goods,” which was adjudged accordingly. His estate, however, does not appear to have been actually alienated, until the 16th of June 1685, when James granted it to Lord Perth, the Chancellor.  

Meanwhile, Lord Melville continued to reside in Holland. He appears to have been a good deal consulted by the Prince of Orange, and to have gained his confidence. It is stated in Wood's Edition of Douglas's Peerage—I know not on what authority—that he accompanied the Duke of Monmouth on his expedition into England, but this is certainly an error.  

His second son, who, on the death of a female cousin, had become Earl of Leven in 1682, accompanied him abroad, and seems to have been employed to negotiate the interview between the Elector of Brandenburg and William, which preceded the expedition of the latter into England. Leven also raised a regiment at his own expense, which he brought over with William, and which was sent, soon after the landing in Torbay, to take possession of Plymouth. Leven subsequently was one of the Scotch noblemen and gentlemen who met in London, and prayed the Prince of Orange to take upon himself the administration of affairs, civil and military; and he was entrusted with the Prince's letter to the Convention of Estates, which met at Edinburgh on the 14th of March 1689.

1 In a MS. of Crawford, the compiler of the Peerage published in 1716, it is stated, (p. 9,) that the Convention Parliament had the case of the Lord Melville in their view, as well as that of the Earl of Argyll, in declaring in the claim of right and declaration against King James respecting forfeitures on weak and frivolous pretences.

2 My reasons for this opinion are these:—1st, In the contemporaneous publications, I find his name in the consultations in Holland, but he is nowhere mentioned as having accompanied the Duke. 2d, In a defence of himself, written in 1703, he complains of James' persecution—"the it is well known to many that he (Melville) was against the Duke of Monmouth and the Earl of Argyll's invasion." 3d, The only other reference I find to this subject among the Melville Papers is the following note, evidently written by Margaret, in her own right Countess of Wemyss, to Lord Melville's eldest son, expressing the anxiety felt by the family as to the fate of the unfortunate Duke, after his defeat, but without any allusion to Lord Melville.—"My Dear Nephew,  "I hope this shall not bring the first news of the unfortunate D. of M. who, by all opinion, is taken by this time, or killed. I was unwilling to write to my sister, lest she know not of it; but if her business be not very pressing, I think she should come here and wait on our dear mother, who does not believe him in such hazard. Alas! the sad streak will be heavy enough when it come, without aggravation of groundless hops. The Lord comfort her. I am in such confusion, I can write no more. Adieu, Dear Nephew."  "For The Master of Melville."  

3 The object of this interview is stated by Ralph, (p. 1009.) It was to arrange, that the Electors of Brandenburg and Saxony should furnish troops to remain in Holland, in lieu of those which were to accompany the Prince. This having been concerted, the States heartily concurred in the expedition.

4 This regiment is now the 25th; my Uncle Toby "was of Leven's." I observe in the Leven Papers a letter from the Duke of Leinster (Schenberg) to Lord Leven, recommending an Irish gentleman, of the name of Le Fevre, to his patronage, but whether he was provided with a commission, does not appear.

5 These particulars appear in a letter from the Earl of Leven to Count Bernstoff, (vide Appendix.) In Sir Patrick Hume's Diary of the march to London, printed in Mr. Rose's Observations on Mr. Fox's History, it is mentioned in a note, that E. Leven's regiment was left at Topson, near Exmouth.
PREFACE.

Lord Melville did not accompany the Prince of Orange to England, being detained in Holland by illness. He followed in about four months, and arrived after William and Mary were proclaimed King and Queen of England. He was immediately sent down by William to attend the Convention of Estates, about to sit in Scotland, and the following collection of papers commences with the King's instructions to him, dated the 7th of March. On the 27th of March he was elected by the Convention of Estates one of the Committee for settling the Government. On the 3d and 4th of April, the Convention, after considering the reasons assigned by the Committee for resolving that James had forfeited his right to the Crown, declared the throne vacant. The Committee was then desired to bring in an Act, settling the Crown on William and Mary, and declaring its future destination, and to prepare an instrument to be offered with the Crown, for securing the people from the grievances which affect them. This was done on the 11th of April, and William and Mary were immediately proclaimed King and Queen of Scotland; and the King having accepted the Crown on the 11th of May, on the 13th declared Melville sole Secretary of State for Scotland.¹

The next step was to fill the universal vacancy in the public offices. In this place it may be sufficient to remark, that the Duke of Hamilton was appointed High Commissioner for holding the Parliament, the Earl of Craufurd President of the Parliament, Lord Stair President of the Court of Session, his son, Sir John Dalrymple, Lord Advocate, and Sir William Lockhart, Solicitor-General. Some of the considerable offices were placed in commission, with the view of gratifying more of the numerous candidates for employment.² Lord Melville remained in London, in attendance upon the King, and the letters addressed to him from Scotland, contain a lively picture of the keenness with which the various parties immediately began to urge their respective views.

The Parliament met on the 5th of June, and it might be supposed, that their first object would be to consolidate and confirm the great work in which they had been engaged as a Convention. But in a novel crisis, where a popular assembly does not possess established leaders, its measures are rarely chosen with wisdom, or pursued with sufficient agreement. Instead of proceeding with the settlement of the great questions before them, they immediately got into collision with the Crown, on points of secondary importance, and doubtful expediency. Three of these may be briefly noticed.

The first related to the constitution of the Lords of Articles for preparing Bills to be laid before Parliament.³ It is not surprising, that the enormous tyranny which had

¹ London Gazette, 16th May 1689.
² I find among the Melville Papers a great number of these solicitations, but I have generally deemed it unnecessary to print them.
³ Our brethren in the United States seem to have borrowed this part of the constitution of their House of Assembly, from our Scotch system. I am informed, that the late Chancellor Eldon remarked the great superiority of the Scotch over the English Acts of Parliament of this period, which he ascribed to their preparation by the Committee of Articles.
grown up under the virtual nomination by the Crown of this Committee, and its absorption of the whole powers of the Parliament, should have rendered the Parliament extremely jealous of its constitution, and particularly that it should sit as a permanent body, and that the Officers of State should be *ex officio* members. It was now proposed by the Government, that each Estate should freely elect its own members, and that measures should be allowed to be brought forward in Parliament, without passing through the Lords of Articles, or after being rejected by them. The absolute exclusion of the Officers of State, was urged as indispensable on the one side, while, on the other, it was argued, that without them, the King would be put on that rock, "constantly to impose his negative, and so break with his Parliament." The Duke of Hamilton, the King's representative, took no very decided part, the Parliament refused to yield, and the question was postponed.

A second ground of bitter contest arose on the question, whether, after the late vacancy, the President of the Court of Session, and the Judges, should be appointed by the Crown, or, as at the Restoration, examined by the Parliament. Three of the former Judges were continued in office, and constituted a quorum, to swear in their brethren. The President, Stair, strongly insisted on the rights of the Crown, and, although the Parliament refused to yield, the King carried the point.

A third ground of dissension arose regarding an Act, incapacitating for public employment officers who had served under the late obnoxious Government. This was understood to be mainly levelled against President Stair, and his son Sir John Dalrymple the Lord Advocate, and it passed through the Parliament by a majority of 74 to 24. But the Government refused to alienate hopelessly any class of its subjects, and it was impossible to frame an enactment which should not, in practice, prove too stringent or too lax; this, therefore, remained another ground of contention.

In vain modified instructions were dispatched by the King; in vain the settlement of the Church was urged by his representative. After sitting six weeks, when nearly the whole Constitution was in abeyance, it was found to be utterly hopeless to expect any progress to be made in the dispatch of business, and the Parliament was abruptly prorogued by the Duke of Hamilton, on the 2d of August.

It is certain that many Members of the Parliament, such as Sir Patrick Hume, who were honestly attached to the Revolution settlement, took part in this opposition, but whether they were disposed to push too far their own peculiar views, whether they desired to gain an ascendancy over the Crown, or whether they were instigated by con-

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1 I have looked over Ferguson's pamphlet, chiefly on this subject, and he does not touch on either of these important considerations. The law prepared was very vague, and therefore liable both to be greatly abused, and to be the source of perpetual dispute. It would have been happy for William's memory, however, if it had passed, for it would probably have prevented the Massacre of Glencoe.

2 They were designated as "The Club."
PREFACE.

and
celad Jacobites affecting sympathy with them, it is clear that they contributed to
obstruct the settlement of the nation at a moment when everything dear to them was
at stake.

It is also to be regretted that the King's representative did not lend the influence of
his high office in promoting the settlement of the Government by which he was ac-
ccredited. The letters of the Crown-officers are filled with complaints of his failure to
support the Government measures, and of his querulous temper. Burnett says he
 corresponded with the Duke at this time, and that he wrote fully to the King and to
Lord Melville regarding the ill humour in the Parliament, but "he had no answer
from the King, and Lord Melvill writ him back dark and doubtful orders, so he took
little care how matters went, and was not ill pleased to see them go wrong." This is
surely as bitter a censure as could be passed on an officer in the highest trust at such
a crisis.

Meanwhile, Dundee and the Highland clans had risen in arms, and gained the fatal
victory of Killiecrankie.

The letters of General Mackay and others, preserved among the Melville Papers,
have already been printed for the Bannatyne Club, in the Appendix to Mackay's
Memoirs of the War in Scotland, and do not require farther notice in this place.

Soon after the prorogation of the Parliament, Sir James Montgomery of Skelmorlie,
who had been disappointed of obtaining the post of Secretary of State, and afterwards
of another, delivered an address to the King, signed by a number of members of Par-
liament, remonstrating against the omission to pass the Incapacitating Act, and reite-
rating the arguments of the Parliament on the several points at issue with the Crown.
It was coldly received by William, and was followed on the 30th of November by the
publication of a pamphlet by Ferguson, vindicating the proceedings and votes during

1 In illustration of the carelessness with which this portion of our annals has hitherto been treated, I must here
notice, that until the circulation of that volume, none of our writers even approximated to the correct date on which
the battle of Killiecrankie was fought.

This action took place on the evening of Saturday the 27th of July 1689. Mackay describes his march, the day
after the battle, "being on a Sunday, the 28th of July:"—Memoirs, p. 61. I am indebted to Mr. Macdonald of the
Register Office, Edinburgh, for a reference to the books of the Privy Council, showing that a meeting of the Council
was held on the same Sunday, on hearing the news.

Burnett mentions no date, neither does Ralph nor Smollett. Tindall, in his continuation of Rapin's History, states
that the battle was fought, and Dundee was killed on the 28th of May, (vol. viii., p. 76.) Dr. Sommerville gives no
date, but speaks of the "defeat and death of Dundee!" (History of Political Transactions, p. 467.) Malcolm Laing
gives the 17th June as the date, (History of Scotland, vol. ii., p. 306.) and even the beautiful reference to the battle in
the Lay of the Last Minstrel, which is fresh on all our memories, could not tempt Sir Walter Scott to refer to original
authorities, or save him from implicitly following Laing, (Tales of a Grandfather, Second Series, vol. i., p. 192.) The
printed Memoirs of Mackay have enabled Dr. Browne, in his late History of the Highland Clans, to correct these
gross errors.

I have recently verified on the spot the accuracy of Mackay's description of this remarkable field. I cannot, in-
deed, share in the indifference with which the action has been viewed; for it seems to me, that the shot which killed
Dundee, perhaps determined the fate of the Revolution. I shall hereafter, however, have occasion to return to this
point.
PREFACE.

the late Session, and reflecting severely on the ministry, and chiefly on the Dalrymples. The Government, on the other hand, showed their good intentions, by publishing the Instructions they had given to the Duke of Hamilton. These were generally satisfactory; but much anxiety was naturally felt for a settlement of the important questions depending; and the repeated delays in the sitting of the Parliament excited great distrust in the desire of the Government really to redress grievances. The 1st, the 18th, and the 27th of March 1690, were successively fixed for the meeting, but a prorogation always took place.

It is remarkable, that the reason assigned by the King for these repeated prorogations, is not alluded to by any of our historians, and seems hitherto to have been quite unknown. His Majesty had resolved, he says, in imitation of his predecessors, not to permit the Parliaments of England and Scotland to sit at the same time. So particular is he upon this point, that he urges it in two letters, of the same date, to Lord Melville; one of them in his own hand, (Nos. 346, 347).²

He proposed to have opened the Scotch Parliament in person, and to have gone from Scotland to Ireland, had not the urgency of affairs in Ireland determined him at once to proceed on that expedition, which established him finally on the throne.

He perceived, however, the necessity of arming his Commissioner to the Parliament of Scotland with the most ample authority; and among the various and extensive powers intrusted to Melville, he was instructed to insert³ his own name in the Commission for holding the Parliament should the Duke of Hamilton be found impracticable. This proved to be the case. His Grace still pressed for satisfying the Parliament, by passing some of the Acts which had been rejected in the preceding session; and Melville opened the Parliament, as High Commissioner, on the 15th of April 1690.⁴ The despatch of business commenced on the 25th of April.

Meanwhile, Sir James Montgomery, and some of his friends and relations, had opened a secret communication with James. The course of proceeding they resolved upon was, that, with James’s sanction, his adherents should attend the Parliament, of course taking the oaths to William; and that they should claim exorbitant popular concessions, such as the Government would not concede, especially in Church matters. They reckoned that they would thus secure the support of the Club, or opposition; that the supplies should be withheld until these concessions were granted; that the army being unpaid, would be disbanded, and a dissolution would become necessary; the country would be thrown into confusion; and the insurrection of the Highlanders, and a timely descent from Ireland might effect the rest.

¹ They are printed in Somer’s Tracts, Scott’s Edition, vol xi., p. 400.
³ Melville to the King, 18th March 1690.
⁴ On the 30th of April Lord Melville was created Earl of Melville.
The Session commenced with an effort to renew the fruitless discussions of the preceding year. Melville having proposed to give the Royal assent to two Acts, for rescinding the Act of Supremacy, and for restoring Presbyterian Ministers thrust out since 1661, which had passed through the Parliament in the preceding Session, it was urged that the Acts must be renewed in the present Session; but this attempt at delay failed, and the Royal assent was given. This was followed by a trifling, but bitter dispute, about the place in which the Lords should choose their Committees; and by a representation against Sir Patrick Hume, for some words supposed to reflect on the Peers, which he had used in the debate. The Commissioner refused to take any share in these discussions, and they were soon allowed to drop.

An effort was then made to renew the Bill of last Session, excluding the Officers of State from the Lords of Articles, but a modification, recommended by the Crown, allowing them to sit and debate, but not to vote, (excepting that the Peers were allowed to choose Officers of State in their proportion of the Committee,) was passed. This was followed by a struggle as to considering or delaying the question of a supply; but it was carried to refer it at once to a Committee. The Acts for Church Government, and for Supply, having duly passed through the respective Committees, received the royal assent from the Commissioner, on the 7th of June. Here all serious opposition to the Government, from the Jacobites, seems to have terminated; and soon after, the confession1 of the conspirators involved in the plot, confirmed the ascendancy of the Government.

Confidence between the Government and the majority of the Parliament being now established, the redress of late grievances, and many other salutary improvements in the laws proceeded with rapidity. It is rare, indeed, to find a government and a representative body, proceeding with such unanimity to remodel their institutions, and resettle their respective claims. These improvements are, however, with one exception, stated with sufficient accuracy by Laing and other historians, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate them in this place.

The exception relates to the alteration in the law of Patronage, which Lord Melville is accused by all our historians of having passed, contrary to the intentions and instructions of the King. Burnett and others, excepting Laing, includes the concession of the Supremacy as having been equally unauthorised; and as the whole statements upon these subjects seem to me clearly erroneous, I will here examine them particularly.

Burnett’s statement is as follows:—"Lord Melvill carried down powers, first, to offer to Duke Hamilton, if he would join in common measures heartily with him, to be Commissioner in Parliament, or, if he proved intractable, as indeed he did, to serve in that post himself. He had full instructions for the settlement of Presbytery ; for he

1 Earl of Melville to the Queen, 24th June 1690, (No. 383,) and following letters.
assured the King, that without that it would be impossible to carry anything, only the King would not consent to the taking away the rights of Patronage and the supremacy of the Crown; yet he found these so much insisted upon, that he sent one to the King in Ireland for fuller instructions on those points. They were enlarged, but in such general words, that the King did not understand that his instructions could warrant what Lord Melville did, for he gave them both up. And the King was so offended with him for it, that he lost all the credit he had with him; though the King did not think fit to disown him, or to call him to an account for going beyond his instructions."

Let us first examine this statement regarding the supremacy of the Crown. From the moment when it was resolved to re-establish Presbytery in Scotland, that is, as soon as the Revolution was effected, it was obvious that the extravagant Act of Supremacy, passed in the worst times, (Act 1, 1669,) must be rescinded. In the Declaration of Right accordingly, it is voted by the Convention of Estates, that "Prelacy and the superiority of any officer in the Church above Presbyters, is an insupportable grievance, and ought to be abolished." And in the list of grievances, voted a few days after, it is declared, that the first Act of 1669 is inconsistent with the establishment of Church Government desired, and ought to be abrogated. Both these resolutions were read to William when he took the Coronation oath; and, in conformity with them, in his first instructions to the Commissioner to his first Parliament, dated the 31st of May 1689, he desires that the Act of 1669, and all other Acts inconsistent with that Church Government, which is most agreeable to the inclinations of the people, may be rescinded.

Accordingly, an Act to this effect passed through the Parliament in that Session; but, in consequence of the sudden conclusion of the Session, occasioned by a misunderstanding on other points, it did not receive the royal assent. The very first instruction to the Commissioner in the ensuing Session, however, (25th February 1690, No. 341 of the following letters,) directs him "to touch the Act already voted anent the rescinding the first Act of Parliament 1669," and this royal assent was given accordingly on the 25th of April. So consistent and distinct were the King’s instructions on this head; and, if any further proof was necessary of Burnett’s extraordinary error, it would be found in the King’s "Remarques" on the Act for settling Church Government in Scotland, sent to Melville on the 22d of May, (No. 366 of the accompanying correspondence, paragraph seven,) in which, in commenting on this very point, his Majesty observes, without the slightest expression of dissatisfaction, (how could there be any?) on the Act "concerning Supremacy being now repealed." William embarked for Ireland on the 11th of June, after which we are thus assured that Melville applied for more particular instructions regarding the passing of an Act which he had passed on the 25th of April, and which, on the 22d of May, the King had noticed as having already been passed. It seems to me that a statement thus confident and
PREFACE.

particular, clearly disproved by the dates, of two facts so well known and authenticated, as the passing of an Act of Parliament, and the embarkation of the King for Ireland, furnishes an additional proof how little Burnett can be relied upon.

In regard to the Act for taking the Patronage of the Church from the Patrons, at a specified rate, and conferring the right of nomination to benefices on the Heritors and Kirk Session of Parishes, the only instructions which I find, are contained in the King's private instructions to Lord Melville, dated the 25th of February 1690, No. 341 of the accompanying letters. They are in the following terms:—"You are to pass an Act for abolishing Patronages, if the Parliament shall desire the same."

The only other reference which seems to be made by the King to this point, is in his Remarques on the Act for settling Church Government in Scotland, transmitted to Lord Melville with his letter of the 22d May 1690, (No. 366 of the accompanying letters.) It is in the following terms:—"6th. Whereas it is desired to be enacted, that the Parishes of those thrust out by the people, in the beginning of this Revolution, be declared vacant upon this reason, because they were put upon Congregations without their consent, his Majesty desires it may be so expressed, as may be consistent with the right of Patrons, which he thinks he hath the more reason to desire, because in the reasons sent up with the Act, it seems to be acknowledged that this procedure is extraordinary, and not to be drawn into consequence." The King, in transmitting the alterations he had made in the Act by these Remarques, says, he leaves Lord Melville some latitude, to be used with as much caution as he can.

Now, these "Remarques," being of later date than the above Instruction, it has been argued by Sommerville, and stated in various shapes by other historians, that the Remarque, and not the Instruction, should have guided Lord Melville.

But when these passages are thus brought together, it seems obvious, that the authoritative and explicit Instruction is not superseded by the less formal Remark. The existence of the right of Patronage is recognised in both documents. In the first, there is conveyed a distinct authority to abolish this right, on the occurrence of a certain contingency. In the second, it is merely desired that this right should not be legislated upon, incidentally in the course of an enactment on another branch of the subject.

If it was a sufficient reason to exclude ministers, that they were put upon the people without their consent, Patronage, in the sense then understood, was obviously at an end, and the desire of Parliament to abolish or retain it, when it came regularly before them, might be hampered by a premature declaration. The King's remark seems intended to guard against this, and perhaps to inculcate caution in approaching a subject so likely to create excitement, but it is surely compatible with the previous instruction for the eventual abolition of Patronage. Accordingly, in his letter to the King of the 6th of July 1690, (No. 396,) while the measure was still in progress, Melville treats the taking away of Patronages as being within his discretion, and as it
would prejudice or benefit the King’s affairs. I find in another place Lord Melville observes, that “his Instructions amply warranted what he did,” and he adds, that Scotland would probably have been lost if he had not made the concession.

His view of this danger is thus stated in a vindication of himself addressed to the King in 1691. “As to the taking away of Patronages, tho it was frequently and earnestly desired of me by the Presbyterians, yet I did still forbear to do any thing in that matter, till the French fleet was upon the English coast, and a dangerous conspiracy against your Majesty’s government was discovered, and I having reason to think that affairs in England were in a dangerous posture, while all packets for me were stoppt for sometime, did conceive it was for your Majesty’s service to dismiss the Parliament of Scotland, with as little discontent as might be, and to gratify the Presbyterians in the business of the Patronage, in the way that might be the least offensive.”

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1 The battle off Beachyhead, which gave the French the temporary command at sea, was fought the 90th of June 1690, the day before the battle of the Boyne.
2 “William’s resolution to take the Irish war on himself, saved not only that country but England. Our own constitution was won on the Boyne.”—Ibid. p. 152.
3 “Things,” says Burnett, “were in a very ill disposition towards a fatal turn.” And again, when mentioning the extraordinary firmness of the Queen, in all this time of fear and disorder, he says, “she told me she would give me leave to wait on her, if she was forced to make a campaign in England, while the King was in Ireland.”

See also, Professor Smith’s Lectures on Modern History, Vol. II., pp. 51, 107.
4 The Queen stopped the mails on the 26th of June, and only allowed them to pass on to Melville on the 15th of July. Letters of the Earl of Nottingham, and of the Lieutenant-Governor of Berwick, to the Earl of Melville, No. 392, 395, 404, of the accompanying correspondence. The reason assigned for the stoppage, by the Queen, in a letter to William, published by Dalrymple, and dated the 26th June 1690, that she had not heard from Melville, is very unlike her usual good sense.

4 The whole of this Vindication is perhaps sufficiently interesting to be here printed.

Report by Lord Melville to the King, apparently written in 1691. A few corrections in Mr. Carstare’s handwriting—"Your Majesties affairs not having allowed an opportunity of giving an account either of my management or my sentiments as to what I conceive concerns your Majesties interest and service, I doe, in obedience to your Majesties command, presume to take this way of doing my duty for your Majesties satisfaction as to both.

"I can say it was more duty and zeal for your service, that prompted me to be concerned in publick affairs, then any interest of my own; and tho I shall allwise retain a dutiful sense of your Majesties goodnes and bounty to me and myne, yet I may be bold to say, that they and I have improved them for the best advantage of your Majesties interest, without that regard to the advancement of our selves, which can make us lyable to any reprovo from your Majestie, or just censure even from our ill willers.

"I cannot boast of merit in serving of your Majesty, while all that I could or can doe, cannot but come short of what I, and all true Protestants of these Kingdomes, doe owe to him who, under God, did deliver us from greatest misery. But having reason to think that my actions have been misrepresented, I hope it will not be displeasing to your Majesty, if I give some short account of my deportment, as to any trust I have had the honour of from you.

"How much involved publick affairs were when, by your Majestys command, I went down to the Convention of Estates in Scotland, and with what success, through God’s blessing upon my faithful endeavours, I did exact them, and ansuere, beyond my own expectation, the desine of your Majesties instructiones, in procureing a speedy settlement of the Government, without those limitations that might be unease to you, or a diminution of the lustre of the regall pomer in your royall person, are things that I shall not trouble your Majesty with.

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1 It was on the 18th of July the Queen issued an order in Council prohibiting the judges from proceeding on their circuits.
PREFACE.

In a letter to some confidential person at Court, (probably Monsieur D'Alonne), \(^1\) of the 10th July, (No. 398 of the accompanying correspondence,) he makes a similar enumeration of his difficulties. Portland, on the 23d of July, considers his alarms exaggerated, probably estimating more highly the extent of the success in Ireland, \(^2\) but

> "When I had the honour to be sole Secretarie of State to your Majesty for your ancient Kingdom, all my advices and actings were according to my capacity, regulated with a respect not so much to the gratifying of the humour of any party, as the laying of such foundations as might give no just ground of complaint to any, but might make all sensible that, in a hearty submission to your Majestys Government, they might expect your protection. Upon this designe there was such a nomination of persons to be in the several judicatures of the Nation, as was calculatged to what I did then take to be your Majestys true interest, both with a respect to your affairs in England, and the taking away of all pretence of dissatisfaction from your subjects of Scotland; and this will sufficiently appear, if it be considered that, by doing thus, I was exposed to the displeasure of not a few of my own persuasion, and did the rather lessen then advance my interest in the Kingdom, many of those I then named being persons in whom I had no particular concern, and from whom I have had little proof either of gratitude or kindenes, having allwise resolved that integrity in your service, and your Majestys favour, should be my only support.

> "If any thing was done in the Councell, or any other Judicatory, against those that were lookt upon as favourites of Episcopacie, that lookt like violence, it was non of my fault, I having laid out myself in frequent advices, to have things caried with a suteable moderation, but I cannot but say that the noise that haith been made of severity, haith been very much beyond what there was ground for.

> "When I had the honour to be your Majesties Commissioner, I found myself engag'd in perplexing circumstances; for some of those that were called the Club, had made a strong party both in England and Scotland, covering their black projects with faire pretences, suited to the genius of your friends in both Kingdomes, while they suggested to the English that your Majesty did designe to use an absolute power in the Government of Scotland, and that they would have the same fate, when you was once master of your affairs. To their friends in Scotland they did insinuate, that the King did not resolve that the Church Government should be settled, and that such as were high for the Church of England, had got such an ascendant at Court, that Scots Presbyterians could expect little countenance. Having by these methods, and a pretended zeal for such a frame of Presbytrie, as they knew your Majesty could not grant, imposed upon many of your Majestys friends, as well as out of Parliament, they joyned with the Jacobites, who are by them persuaded to take the oath of allegiance, that they might be in a capacity to sitt in Parliament, and there disturb your business, and advance the interest of their late master, and thus their party came to be of a double bottom, both in England and Scotland, and a coming short of success in their projects was lookt upon by them as nixt to impossible. In this posture, Sir, were matters, when I came into Scotland, and there only wanted a spark to en-flame the kingdom, and I doubt not but if your Majesty had adjourned the Parliament once more, these malcontents had involved us in blood and confusion, which, considering how deep the designe was laid, as hath been found since, might have been attended with fatal consequences.

> "I finding that the best way to treat the snare which these men had laid, was to undeceive such of your Majestys faithful subjects, as had been imposed upon by them, did therefore think it necessary for your affairs, to give the Presbyterians of Scotland, (who are almost the only persons you can rely upon in that kingdom,) that satisfaction which might be consistent with your Majestys honour, and the present posture of matters in England.

> "There were, Sir, two things that your Majesty was particularly concerned should be done in the settlement of Church government in Scotland; on was, that Episcopall ministers dissenting from it might be tolerated by law; another was, that there might be a particular Test, to be taken by those Ministers that were to enjoye benefices, that the excluding any from that advantage might not be by an arbitrary rule.

> "Both these I was much concerned to have done to your Majestys satisfaction; and therefore, as to the first, it is ex-

\(^1\) Monsieur D'Alonne, is frequently mentioned as a confidential person about the Queen. The only notice I find of him is, that he is Gazetted on the 3d of April, 1689, as follows,—"This day, Abel Tasin D'Alonne, Esq., was sworn and admitted into the place of Principal Secretary and Master of Requests to the Queen's Majesty."

\(^2\) It may be noticed, that Portland says, the King is to set off for England in two days,—William did not, however, land in England until the 6th of September.
it is obvious, that any increased dissatisfaction among the friends of the Government in Scotland, might have been attended with fatal effects.

The Parliament having been prorogued on the 22d of July, met again, for a short session, on the 3d of September, and having passed a Bill of Supply, and other Acts, was again prorogued on the 10th. The General Assembly sat from the 16th of October to the 13th of November; and Melville anxiously urged on leading Members the

pressly enacted in the statute establishing Presbyterian government, that such as shall be found of a sober life, sufficiently qualified for the ministry, willing to come and submit to the established government of the Church, and sound in their principles as to doctrine, of which the confession of faith is to be the rule, shall not be troubled.

"As to the second thing desired by your Majesty, I found, that an express formal act of toleration would meet with much opposition in the parliament, and therefore, I was under a necessity of being satisfied with what was equivalent, and did as I conceived effectually assure your Majestys desire, which was the rescinding of all penall laws whatsoever, against protestant dissenters from the established church government, which laws having been made with greatest severity against Presbyterians in the former reigns, did now come to be in force against those in whose favours they were made. But that the government might not be at a disadvantage by the rescinding of these laws, and the dissatisfaction of those ministers that were to be tolerated; Therefore it was enacted, that no Minister put out for not praying for King William and Queen Mary, should be permitted to preach, either in churches or meeting-houses, until they appear before your Majestys Councell, and take the oath of allegiance to your Majestys, promising to pray for you, declaring also and subscribing that they own your Majestys as King and Queen, not only de facto but de jure. By this act, Sir, as the Government is secured against the bad effects of seditious praying and preaching, so a liberty to worship God in their own way in meetings, is secured to the Episcopall clergie, upon their complying with the terms above mentioned, which are as easy as possible could be, in a consistencie with the security of the government.

"As to the taking away of Patronages, tho it was frequently and earnestly desired of me by the Presbyterians, yet I did still forbear to doe any thing in that matter, till the French fleet was upon the English coast, and a dangerous conspiracie against your Majestys government was discovered; and I having reason to thinke that affairs in England were in a dangerous posture, while all packets to me were stopt for some time, did conceive it was for your Majestys service to dismiss the Parliament of Scotland with as little discontent as might be, and to gratifie the Presbyterians in the business of the Patronages, in a way that might be least offensive. As to what concerns the settlement of the Church government, I have done nothing but what your Majesty did empower Duke Hamilton to doe; and the settlement of it upon the foundation of the Act 1592, was what the Parliament, being influenced by the Club, would not then listen to, and it is well known that Sir James Montgomery did strongly argue against it as confused and contradictory, and giving the King too much power over Church assemblies. Your Majesty also will allow me to put you in mind how much the members of Parliament, in the first session, were so prepossessed by the influence of malecontents, with apprehensions of designs as to arbitrary power, that they would not hear of settling the Church without redressing of all pretended civil grievances; which considerations will, I hope, justify the integrity and good designs of my management, so that I hope I may say your Majesties Parliament was dismissed with greatest contentment to themselves, without suffering your Majesties prerogative to be in the least incroached upon, as to the grand alledged grievance of the session, or permitting your clemency to be bounded by an unlimited Incapacitating Act, which so much was pleased for by some.

"I shall only beg leave to say that I cannot enough admire that those persons should complain of what was done for the satisfaction of Presbyterians in the settlement of the Church, who, by their combinations against your Majestys Government, counterarie to their alegiance, did make what was done absolutely necessarie for the safty of your Majestys interest. As for what concerns other things done in the two last sessions of Parliament, I shall not trouble your Majesty with any account of them, while they speak for themselves.

"As for the business of Bredalbans treaty with the Highlanders, I shall presume to say, that tho, before your Majestie came from Holland, and since, before you was put to so great expense as you have since been put to, that it was fitt to take off by money some of the chieff of the Highlanders, and that it was your Majestys interest to have as many of the Highland superioritys in your own hand as could be fairly purchased, without doing violence to any particular person; but I must take the boldnes also to say, that I did and doe think, that the obliging of the heads of
PREFACE.

advantage of a short session and great moderation. On the 18th of September the Privy Council, including the Duke of Hamilton, Sir Patrick Hume, and Lord Belhaven, in an address to the King (No. 448.), took a review of the Proceedings during the session, congratulated him on the successful termination of their difficulties, and expressed their particular satisfaction with the management of Lord Melville. On the 2d of October the Presbyterian ministers in and about Edinburgh addressed the King and Lord Melville, stating their high gratification with the settlement of the Church. Melville having proceeded to London about the 30th of September, forwarded His Majesty’s reply on the 24th October, and adds his own acknowledgements. In the course of them he observes, “I have had the happiness not to displease him,“ (the King), “in my conduct in Parliament.” The Jacobites in like manner state, that Melville’s concessions put an end to all their plans. (Annandale’s Confession, p. 506, Baleargass’ Memoirs, p. 65, Bannatyne Edition.)

But while all parties thus expressed their satisfaction with the settlement which had been effected in Church and State, Lord Melville had lost the confidence of the King. Towards the end of the year 1690, Sir John Dalrymple was joined with him in the Secretariaship, and afterwards accompanied the King to Holland. About the end of 1691, Melville was appointed to the comparatively insignificant office of Keeper of the Privy Seal; and in 1695, was made President of the Council. He held this post until the King’s death, in 1702, when he retired entirely from public life, and died in 1707.

the Clans to give good security for the peaceable behaviour of their dependants, would have been a surer foundation of peace amongst men who can be tied by no faith, and this was that which the law did allow. I do not see, indeed any great prejudice to the publick interest by Breadalbans articles, in so fare as they relate to particular persons, nor doe I take upon me to condemn the granting of an Indemnity to the Highlanders for their rebellion against your Majestys Government; but I durst never have advised the freeing of them from all obligations to make satisfaction for the depredations and robberies committed by them against your Majestys best subjects, this being the thing which is grievous to your Majestys faithful servants. As for the affronts which some did putt upon me in the management of that and other businesses, tho I could not but be sensible of them, yet respect to your Majestys service did make me bury in silence my resentments, though I regrated more upon a nationall account then my own.

“As to such whom it may be fitt to employ in the management of publick affairs in your kingdom of Scotland, I must confess that I cannot well perceave the necessity of employing at present any that are jealous of those that have been all along faithfull to your interest, the balance being too much already upon that side, and the clamours that have been made of your Councill having been either groundlesse, or proceeding only from the opposition that was made to the granting of unreasonable favours to such as were known enemies to your interest. Yet, being important reasons, which it were presumption in me to enquire into, doe make your Majesty think it fitt to employ some such, it is my humble opinion, that those who are least obnoxious to your people, and have never been active against your Government, may be pitched upon, and who I take to be such, I shall give my sentiments, without prejudice against any man, whenever your Majesty shall think fitt to put the question to me.

“I did speak to your Majesty of the busines of the roop of the excise at Edenburgh, not out of any particular concern of mine in the parties interested, but because it did seem plainly to me a packt busines for the support of the interest of some particular men, without a suitable regard to that of your Majesty; and because I did conceive it was not reasonable, by an irregular closing of the roop, to prejudice your good toun of Edenburgh, who have given signall proofs of their loyalty to your Majesty, and were willing to give more then the other party did, which only consisted of two or three particular persons.

“Thus, Sir, I have taken the boldnes to give your Majesty an short but true account of my management, and also to offer my advice as to what I humbly judge may be for your service.”
It is singular, that though various Memoirs of Melville's administration, prepared, either by himself, or under his direction, exist, the causes of his having lost the King's confidence nowhere appear. The reasons assigned by Burnett have been examined, and seem unfounded, but none of our Historians or Collections supply any that are perhaps much more to be relied upon. The reserve of William has thrown a veil over the transaction. Melville himself, speaks in one place, of his having sent a person to the King in Ireland, and the selection of that person, being the greatest mistake he ever made. In another place he complains of not being made acquainted with the King's instructions and inclinations, more than a footman,¹ and he would never follow any man blindly. Ralph, (pp. 212, 332,) observes, that Lord Melville took the only course which the exigencies of the times would admit of, to provide for the security of the Government, and then suggests, that the King displaced him as a peace-offering to the English Church, and in pursuance of his policy to keep all parties dependent upon him. Burnett says, that William was so apt to think that his ministers might grow insolent, if they should find that they had much credit with him, that he seemed to have made it a maxim, to let them feel how little power they had, even in small matters;² his favourites had a more entire power. Melville, in his remarkable letter to the King, of the 18th of March 1690, (No. 345), says,—"I must resolve to goe over, if I can, what you were pleased to blame me for, in not being resolut enough, nor taking enough on me." He may have displeased the King by falling into the opposite error, and conceded too much. The point is one of some interest, but I confess my inability to clear it up. Upon the whole, Ralph's seems to be the most plausible solution.

I trust that I may here be permitted briefly to notice the chief imputations to which Melville has hitherto been exposed. The consideration of them may attract attention to questions of considerable interest.

Burnett, with whom most of the allegations against Melville originate, ought, on his own evidence to be distrusted. The warmth of his prejudices and the inaccuracy of his statements, where he took a dislike, are admitted by his strongest supporters. He says that "he sometimes took the liberty to speak to the King respecting the establishment of Presbytery in Scotland, but Lord Melville had possessed the King with a notion, that it was necessary for his service that the Presbyterians should know that I did not at all meddle in those matters, otherwise they would take up a jealousy of every thing that was done, so I was shut out from all meddling in these matters, and yet I was then, and still continue to be, much loaded with this prejudice, that I did

¹ In writing to the Queen in June 1690, while still in high favour, (No. 388), he says, "I wish there had been more freedom used with me, when I was attending your Majesties, I could have been more serviceable to you." And again, (No. 396), he urges, that the safety of the country compelled him to make greater concessions than he wished.

² Lord Hardwicke says, very little of the most important business, towards the end of his (William's) reign, went through the Secretary of State's office; it was transmitted through inferior channels, Bentinck Keppel, the Pensionary of Holland, &c. Bentinck was Groom of the Stole; probably his inability to write in English, as well as the English jealousy of foreigners, unfitted him for filling a higher office.
PREFACE.

not study to hinder those changes." This shutting out from meddling, was, to a man of Burnett's habits and disposition, the most intolerable of grievances, and fully explains his hatred to Melville.

But, in truth, the dislike seems to have been mutual, and was not withheld even from the King. In a letter of Melville's to his Majesty, of the 27th of April 1691, (it should be 1690,) published by Dalrymple, (I do not find it among the Melville Papers,) he says, "I am not to justify Churchmen's miscarriages; you brought two from Holland, one of one persuasion and one of another, has done more mischief than thousands." Dalrymple adds a note, which is, I think, correct, that "the two clergymen here meant were Burnett and Ferguson; Carstairs was the friend of Lord Melville." Again, Lord Crafurd, in a letter to Lord Melville of the 23d November 1689, (No. 259,) congratulates him on the accounts he has received from the ministers lately come from London, of his zeal in the cause of the Presbyterian Church, whatever enemies it may have stirred up. Your "defeating the designs of the Bishop of Salisbury and others of that way, for reposing the conform ministers, as the people said of Jonathan, that you wrought with God that day, and brought about a great salvation to his Church; for that course had, at least for a time, effectually embroiled the nation, and ruined the Presbyterian interest." Burnett's interference is again noticed on the 1st and 5th of December, but at length, by Crafurd's letter to Melville of the 21st, it would appear he was "calmed."

In lamenting the "unhappy step," of making Melville sole Secretary of State for Scotland, Burnett says, that "he was, by his principle, bigoted to Presbytery, and ready to sacrifice every thing to their humours;" and again, in the following year, "the main point by which Melville designed to fix himself and his party, was the abolishing of Episcopacy, and the setting up of Presbytery." Let us, then, consider this question of bigotry.

That Melville was deeply and conscientiously attached to the Presbyterian Church, must have been well known before he was appointed Secretary. The man who had sacrificed family, country, fortune, and station, from attachment to that Church, was surely sincere, but, that this attachment was accompanied by intolerance towards other Protestant Churches, and more particularly towards the Episcopalian, or that he had failed to imbibe the tolerant spirit of the Monarch whom he served, may be confidently denied. His own letters in the following collection, and still more the reiterated disavowal of severity towards the Episcopalians, by that very zealous friend to Presbytery, Crafurd, abundantly prove this.

But what are Burnett's proofs of this fury and bigotry on the part of Melville and the Presbyterians? Where are his facts? He talks of "furious" and "frantic" Presbyterians "breaking out against such of the Episcopal party as had escaped the rage of the former year." And that the Presbyterians, by their "violence, and other
foolish practices, were rendering themselves both odious and contemptible." Malcolm Laing, and Sommerville, adopting a good deal of his tone, lament the disposition of each party in turn, to fall into the excesses from which they themselves had suffered.  
The observation is ill-timed. The atrocious orders1 issued in the two preceding reigns, under the guise (however false) of Episcopacy, remain recorded and undisputed; and the equally atrocious execution of them are written in characters of blood never to be effaced. But where is to be found a single order issued by the Presbyterians for persecuting the Episcopalians? Which of the Episcopal clergy ever suffered from the Presbyterian authorities beyond deprivation, or which of their laity ever suffered at all? Of the Episcopal clergy a good many were forcibly, and often harshly ejected by their flocks in the interregnum, before the Government of William was established; and it could scarcely be expected that the new Government, who began with establishing Presbytery, was to force them back upon their congregations. Others either openly prayed for James, or refused to pray for William and Mary, after their recognition by Parliament and the nation; and that these should be deprived, excites neither surprise nor regret; but even many of these were continued.2 I find in a pamphlet printed as late as 1710, a list of 113 Episcopal Ministers, specifying their names and parishes, who then enjoyed churches and benefices in Scotland; and of these nine were non-jurors. In Chamberlayne's present state of Great Britain, printed in the same year, it is stated, that 140 Episcopal Ministers took the oaths to Government before September 1695.  
Burnett himself, with all this bitterness against the Presbyterians, admits from the beginning, that "it was not possible, had he (the King) been ever so zealous for Episcopacy, to have preserved it." And again, that "the Episcopal party went almost universally into King James's interests, so that the Presbyterians were the only party that the King had in that kingdom," (Scotland.) And still later he states in the fullest and most distinct terms,3 that the King, as well as himself, were betrayed by

1 The following instructions issued near the close of Charles's reign, display the spirit in which his Government was administered:—"The Lords of Council ordain any person who owns, or will not disown the late traitorous declaration upon oath, whether they have arms or not, to be immediately put to death; this being always done in presence of two witnesses, and the person or persons having commission from the Council for this effect.—22d Nov. 1684."

2 "In relation to the turning out of the Episcopal Ministers, &c. it seems very strange that any continuing clamour should be on that head, no single Minister having been proceeded against these several months, tho they are so far from relenting on this lenity and forbearance, that since our sitt against them, they have turned arrogant, at that rate, as many of them who formerly only prayed for the late King in indirect terms, do it now expressly; and so generally, as not only the credit of the Government suffers, but friends are discouraged, and enemies are arrived to a high pitch of insolence; and am afraid, if some sudden check be not given them, the Government, in a short time, shall be very unsafe. I shall once more repeat what I have oft said on this subject, that no Episcopal man since the happy Revolution, whether laic or of the clergy, hath suffered by the Council upon account of his opinions in Church matters, but all necessarily for their disowning the Civil authority, and setting up for a cross interest. If I make not this good, I shall willingly forfaut my credit with his Majesty and all good men."—Lord Crauford to Lord Melville, 21st Jan. 1690, L. M. P. N°. 305.

3 After detailing the offers of the Episcopalians to engage in the King's interests faithfully and with zeal, on condi-
the Episcopalian. These statements are confirmed by the whole tenor of the address of the Scotch Bishops to James, on their hearing of William’s intended expedition, and by their agent Bishop Rose’s refusal to support William when applied to by the Bishop of London, and by William himself. (Keith’s Lives of the Scotch Bishops, &c., Russell’s Edition, page 65.)

Although, therefore, I believe that instances can be found of deposing Episcopal Ministers on insufficient grounds, especially at a later period than that under our review, yet, considering the extent to which persecution had been carried against the Presbyterians, under the name of Episcopacy, the moderation and forbearance they displayed when they gained the ascendancy, is creditable, and the imputations against them, originating with Burnett, and since echoed by other writers, are extremely exaggerated. But even if they erred, let us bear in mind their great and redeeming merit, of having introduced well-regulated liberty, and resisted the attempt to establish the Church of Rome in Scotland.

As to the Episcopalian, they may claim the merit of adhering steadily and conscientiously to the Stuarts, who had done so much for them; but to the credit of martyrdom in the cause, or of an enlightened support of the rights and liberties of their country, they must relinquish all pretensions. In England, a numerous party in the Church taking the lead among the people, contributed largely to the success of the Revolution. In Scotland, the Episcopal clergy having no support from the people, were driven to depend entirely upon the Crown, and declined to transfer their allegiance on the change of dynasty.

Burnett farther imputes to Melville, that “he proved to be, in all respects, a narrow hearted man, who minded his own interest more than either that of the King or of his country.” I shall not enter into any examination of this general charge; for if the preceding sketch of his career is at all correct, it will not require any refutation. The prevailing vice among the public men of the age, was certainly a pervading selfishness, exhibiting itself in a secret and dishonest tampering with the conflicting Sovereigns, and in clandestine corruption. Amidst all the virulence of party, Lord Melville has
never been accused or suspected of intriguing with the Stuarts; and in regard to pecuniary benefit, the only two charges I have met with ought in fairness to be noticed.

The first relates to a bond for three thousand pounds, given by the City of Edinburgh to the King, while Melville was Secretary, and by the King assigned over to Melville. The City Authorities subsequently resisted payment, and Melville proceeded against them in the Law Courts. In 1698, the King having stated that the gratuity was given with his full knowledge and concurrence, the money was paid, and however this procedure is at variance with the purer practice of the present times, it seems to have been then regarded as a customary donation, not requiring concealment, and not subjecting the receiver to reproach. 1

In the Memoirs of Captain John Crichton, which have perhaps attracted undue attention, because they were dictated to Swift, it is alleged, that the Captain being a prisoner in the Edinburgh tolbooth and penniless, at the suggestion of the Dukes of Hamilton and Queensberry, obtained a gift of five hundred pounds from the Lord Kilsyth, with which he bribed Secretary Melville to give him his liberty, which, after all, he did not obtain. The statements of this dreaming traitor, made forty years after the occurrences, and who avows, that he took a commission from William for the purpose of betraying him, do not however merit serious notice.

Melville is also accused, chiefly by General Mackay, of favouring his own family. In his defence it may be urged, that it was difficult at that time to know who could be trusted. The only two of them who held considerable posts, were his eldest and his second son. The papers of the eldest, Lord Raith, have not been preserved. He was admitted to sit in Parliament as Treasurer (Depute) on the 22d of April 1690, and continued to fill the office until his death in 1698. I find him thus characterised by Tarbat, (Cromarty,) in a letter to Carstairs. "Lord Raith," (misprinted Keith), 2

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1 While condemning the lax principles of that age regarding public money, we must guard against too easily crediting allegations of corruption. Sir George Rose's entire exoneration of Lord Melville's friend, Sir Patrick Hume (first Earl of Marchmont) from the charge, so long believed, of his having been bought over to support the Union, is a proof of the injustice arising from such indiscriminate imputations. Indeed, there seems reason to believe, that the bribery alleged by all our historians to have been practised on that occasion never took place, (Marchmont Papers, vol. i. p. 85.) I am, at the same time, rather surprised to find Sir Robert Walpole characterised by a recent writer as an "honest" statesman, (Lord John Russell's Introduction to the Letters of John, fourth Duke of Bedford, p. 20.)

Perhaps the purification of our public men from this stigma began with the great Lord Chatham, who, when he quitted the office of Paymaster-General, in 1755, left unnoticed in the bank the commission, (£20,000,) considered his perquisite on a subsidy granted to the King of Sardinia, (Hansard's Parliamentary History, vol. xix. p. 1246.) I am the more anxious to point out this additional claim of this great man on the gratitude of his country, because it seems to have escaped notice in the late publication of his correspondence, and in the examination of his character in the Edinburgh Review, (vol. lxxvi. p. 436, (and in Lord Mahon's History,) vol. iii. p. 56.)

2 The misprint is clear, for Tarbat is speaking of Melville, and urging his being employed. "In short," says he, "if this confusion and wrong steps be retrievable, I see not so fixed a base to draw upon as him (Melville) and his family, for Lord (Raith) is," &c.
is certainly one of the sharpest, most judicious, diligentest, in the nation.” (Carstairs' State Papers, p. 234.) Although Tarbat was his relation, he would scarcely have ventured to give such a character to one so well informed as Carstairs, unless it was deserved.

The services of Lord Melville's second son, the Earl of Leven, previous to and at the Revolution, have been already noticed. At Killecrankie, his regiment which he headed, with another, (Hasting's), saved the wreck of Mackay's army; and the General, disposed as he is to deprecate every officer then employed in Scotland, does justice to Leven's merits. Leven's subsequent career was alike advantageous to the cause which triumphed, and prejudicial to himself, but it may be more appropriately adverted to hereafter, should a continuation of this collection be printed.

Another imputation against Lord Melville is that of having employed torture in the case of Nevile Paine, one of the conspirators employed in Sir James Montgomery's plot. But it is to be considered, that the claim of right passed by the Convention of Estates, on the 11th of April 1689, does not go farther than to declare: "That the useing torture without evidence, or in ordinary crymes, is contrary to law.” It excites no surprise, however much it may be lamented, that this tacit sanction was taken advantage of, to extract intelligence from a known conspirator. It was hoped that the mere threat would have induced Paine to confess all he knew, but he seems to have courageously resisted a double question.

In reviewing these errors, however much they are to be condemned, yet allowance must be made, in applying just general principles, for the lax morality and erroneous usages of the age.

Upon the whole, I am aware that the opinion of a descendant in his favour must be received with caution; but it does not seem to me that justice has hitherto been rendered to the services of Lord Melville. Entrusted with the chief direction of the national councils at a period of unexampled difficulty and importance, his prudence, firmness, integrity, and vigilance contributed largely to the satisfactory adjustment of the great questions then depending between the Crown and the nation. To the possession of high and commanding talent, he had no pretensions; but the monarch and the people alike confided in his honesty and good sense; and they were not deceived. Amidst divided Councils, and with a majority in Parliament against the Crown, it had been found impracticable to effect an adjustment in the preceding year; but Melville settled the government, both in Church and State, detected and obviated the

1 I observe two other occasions, after the Revolution, in which the Parliament sanctions the employment of torture. One on the 1st of April 1689, in the case of John Chisley, for the murder of Sir William Lockhart, President of the Court of Session; and another on the 18th of July 1690, in the case of one Muire, for the rapt and murder of an infant. It is characteristic of James, that he finds nothing to condemn in noticing that Paine was tortured. He merely observes that it took place "according to the then laws of the country."—Memoirs of James II., vol. ii., p. 420.
effects of an extensive conspiracy, and, on William’s return from Ireland, he found the people satisfied, and his authority securely established. It seems fair to compare this interval with any that preceded or succeeded it; and if it is found that the only successful period of William’s government of Scotland, was while the great offices of Secretary of State and High Commissioner to the Parliament were united in Melville’s hands, a deserving public servant ought no longer to be deprived of that meed of public approbation, of which the malice of a contemporary, and the supineness of his descendants, have hitherto deprived him.

The concluding letters in this volume relate chiefly to the state of the Highlands immediately preceding the massacre of Glencoe, and it is to be regretted, that some material papers referred to in them have not been found. It appears, however, that as far back as the 20th of March 1690, the King, in an autograph letter, had desired Melville to attempt to gain Lord Breadalbane, with a view to disunite the Highland rebels, and His Majesty offered to pay a considerable sum for that purpose; that Melville, accordingly, on the 24th of April, issued a warrant to Breadalbane to treat with the Highlanders, but which warrant was only to remain in force until the 20th of May; that this negociation failed, and, on the 6th of July, Melville notices incidentally in a letter to the King, that Breadalbane had gone home, and written for a protection; that Tarbat was much consulted in regard to the Highlands, and the immediate management was entrusted to Colonel Hill, who commanded at Inverlochie or Fort William; that affairs in the Highlands, as elsewhere, continued to improve during the latter part of 1690, and the whole of 1691, outrages being discontinued, and many Chiefs having given in their adhesion to the Government; that in July 1691, orders having been received from the King in Flanders through Sir John Dalrymple, who accompanied him, at variance with those issued by the Queen in London, certain difficulties were represented by the Scotch Privy Council; that, under the King’s orders, Breadalbane was again employed to negociate with the Chiefs who distrusted him, and some of whom adduced evidence that he was intriguing with the Jacobites; and that the Privy Council and other Scotch authorities either disapproved of employing Breadalbane, or were not consulted. The last letter in the collection is from the Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville, regretting the ignorance of the Privy Council of the King’s intentions with respect to the Highlands. It is dated the 26th of December 1691, and the massacre occurred on the 13th of February following.

These statements confirm the impression hitherto entertained, that the respon-

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1 Reports of the Privy Council, 16th October 1690, and 29th July 1691; also Colonel Hill’s letter, 22d August 1691.
2 Lord Polwarth to Lord Melville, 20th November 1691.
3 Sir T. Livingstone to Lord Melville, 4th August 1691. Privy Council to Lord Melville, 29th July 1691.
4 Idem, Tarbat to Lord Melville, 29th August 1690; also, Colonel Hill to Lord Breadalbane, 17th October 1691. The same to Lord Raithe, 29th October.
sibility for the massacre rests exclusively with the King, Sir John Dalrymple, and Lord Breadalbane. They also show, that there was no necessity for an example in the Highlands, a plea which has been sometimes urged in palliation of the atrocious deed. I ought to add, that the King's having both superscribed and subscribed the instructions containing "one unfortunate sentence," should not be received by all our historians and poets as a conclusive proof of his being cognizant of their contents. I find numerous warrants and orders from him, some superscribed and subscribed, some only superscribed, some only subscribed, as a man in haste would dispatch business of form. These, however, are instructions to Melville, who was at once Secretary of State and Commissioner to the Parliament, and I have not had an opportunity of examining a sufficient number of orders issued to the Commander-in-Chief, to enable me to judge if they were executed with more regularity. In truth, the exact extent to which the King authorised the execution has not been ascertained, although his omission to enquire into it until compelled to do so, and his shielding the actual criminals from punishment, have left a lasting blot upon his fame.

It may perhaps be useful to offer a few remarks on some errors in the narrative of the historian generally read for this period of the Scotch Annals, Mr. Laing.

At the commencement of Book X., in describing the formation of William's first Scotch administration, the abilities, the faults, and the great unpopularity of the Dalrymple's, father and son, are correctly stated, but the confidence said to be placed in them by the King, and which is asserted much more strongly by Burnett, seems overrated. In the following correspondence I think it will appear, that up to the King's departure for Ireland, and particularly in contemplation of the anxious period of his absence in that kingdom, Melville was entirely trusted. Laing remarks, that the confidence of William was soon transferred (from the Dalrymples,) to Carstares, who studied to propess his master against the surrender of a single branch of his prerogative. Carstares seems, however, to have concurred with Melville in his concessions to the Presbyterians.

In stating the Parliamentary proceedings of 1689, Laing observes, that he (William I presume is intended) "scrupled to abrogate the rights of Patronage," which the

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1 Hallam's Constitutional History, Vol. iii., page 466, Note.
2 Burnett observes, that William allowed papers to accumulate, and then signed them unexamined. A very natural course, where the offices of King and Prime Minister were united.
4 Dalrymple's says, and Ralph repeats, that Tarbat had £20,000 to dispose of, and might confer three titles of honour, and adjourn or dissolve the Parliament at pleasure. But it is manifest, from the following papers, that he was misinformed, and that neither Tarbat nor the Dalrymples, had any authority distinct from Melville.
5 It is a remarkable proof how little Burnett is to be depended upon, that in narrating events in Scotland in William's reign, he only bestows an incidental and cursory notice on Carstares.
Parliament desired to repeal. I do not find that this question, or, indeed, anything relating to Church Government, came under consideration during this session.

In noticing the claim of the Parliament, that the Judges named by the Crown should be examined, approved, or rejected by the Estates, he observes that, "as the demand exceeded the Commissioner's instructions, the Parliament was adjourned amidst such a general ferment, that the Judges assumed their seats under the protection of the troops."

This implies that the dispute about the Judges, solely occasioned the adjournment of the Parliament; but the other grounds of misunderstanding have been already stated. It also follows that the prorogation, and the sitting of the Judges, were simultaneous. But, in fact, the Parliament was prorogued, as above noticed, on the 2d of August, while the Court of Session first sat and were sworn in on the 1st of November. And the President Stair, giving an account of the admission of the Judges to Lord Melville, on the 2d of November, says expressly, "I hear of no noyse as to this matter." The other letters from Edinburgh are to the same effect. The whole seems to be a misunderstanding of a passage in Ralph, (II., 105.)

In describing the Highland campaign of 1689, Mr. Laing, borrowing from Burnett, speaks of General Mackay, the Commander-in-Chief, as an officer "equally brave and pious, but diffident and averse to bloodshed, and better fitted to execute than command." That Mackay was brave and pious, and better fitted to execute than to command, is true; but to term him "diffident," is totally to misunderstand his character. On the contrary, a reference to his Memoirs and Letters will show, that an overweening opinion of his own merits and abilities rendered him querulous, tenacious, and impracticable. With great self-complacency he determined, (Memoirs, page 77,) that no Scotsman, except himself, had any regard for the public good, and that the King and the Earl of Portland were under a great mistake, in never answering or noticing his letters, and in not being guided by the advice he so plentifully tendered, regarding the whole internal administration of Scotland. He hopes Melville is not ill-affected, but only stupid, (page 185,) in sacrificing the King's interest, for the sake of getting every post into the hands of his own family. This favourite topic, and his own great merits, are reiterated pages 316, 318, 324, 327, 351, and everywhere, and it would be easy to show, that his views were as erroneous as they were confidently given. Even in military matters, the only considerable battle he fought, but for one bullet, would probably have proved fatal to his master's interests, and the two affairs which broke the Highland force, those at Dunkeld and at Cromdale, both took place contrary to his plans and intentions.

As to Mackay's averseness to bloodshed, he expresses no regret whatever, and has no

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1 Burnett, with his usual inaccuracy, says, that those who opposed every thing, pretended that the nomination should be made by the Parliament.
hesitation in burning "12 miles of a very fertile Highland country; at least 12 or 1400 houses," pages 346, 349.

His redeeming points were his fidelity to the cause, and his activity. After having his army destroyed at Killiecrankie on the Saturday, the spirit with which he collected fresh troops at Stirling, advanced to Perth, and cut off a party of the enemy on the Thursday following, show that he had imbibed something of the indomitable spirit of William.

In his account of the battle of Killiecrankie, Mr. Laing makes various mistakes of detail; and having recently visited the field, with all the accounts before me, and with the advantage of the very best traditionary information, I believe I may offer my corrections with some confidence.

The ground is accurately described by Mackay. Proceeding North, on quitting the pass, the river being to the left, there is a field in front, extending along the side of the river. To the right is a steep bank, perhaps fifty feet high, and above that a hill slopes upwards for about half a mile. Mackay's line was drawn up above the steep bank, and near the foot of the sloping hill, the house of Urrard being in his rear. The Highlanders advanced by the old road from Blair, much higher up the hill. Mr. Laing says, Mackay drew up along "a narrow field, where there was not room sufficient to form a reserve." Mackay expresses no wish to have a reserve, and says, "the ground was fair enough to receive the enemy, but not to attack them."

Mr. Laing says, (page 206,) Dundee arranged his army "on an opposite eminence," to that occupied by Mackay. From the above account it is clear, that the Highlanders were drawn up higher on the same hill.

Laing says, for some hours they continued to regard each other. Mackay says, it was at least two hours, (page 54.)

Mr. Laing gives a speech, which he says was addressed by Mackay to his troops; but excepting a reference to the Protestant cause, not one word of it appears in Mackay's own report, (Memoirs, pages 53, 54.)

Mr. Laing says, that Mackay conducted the remains of his army, after the defeat, across the river, "beneath the defile," and through the mountains to Stirling. In the third edition, the expression "beneath the defile," is altered to, "at the bottom of the defile." Neither is correct. Mackay mentions having crossed the river, i. e. to the right side, and the bank of the defile being on that side, precipitous to the river's brink, and without road or path, he must have quitted the river above the pass, and marched up the road, by the Craig of Tanvick, which passes the recently erected

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1 Memoirs, page 49.
2 On this field Mackay left his baggage. It is still called dhal vaggage, the field of baggage.
3 This house (with a comfortable modern addition) still stands, and over the door is the date, 1681.
4 Called the Queen's road, and said to have been traversed by Mary in a Highland hunting expedition.
5 Vol. ii, page 205.
6 Page 51.
xxxviii  

PREFACE.

Church of Tranandry. Thence, from his account, he ascended the Tummell to Alleane, where there is a ford and a mountain path across the mountains to Weem and Strathtay.

Mr. Laing speaks of Dundee’s successful attack on the artillery. The “three little leather field-pieces,” carried “on horseback with their carriages,” mentioned by Mackay, (page 55,) scarcely deserve to be so described.

After describing Dundee’s death-wound, Mr. Laing says, “he survived to write a concise and dignified account of his victory to James.” The lamented editor of Dundee’s letters, published for the Bannatyne Club, perceived that this letter, which was first published by Macpherson, was a forgery, and the letter of James to Cannon, (No. 262, of the annexed collection,) stating that Dundee was killed “at the very entrance into action,” confirms this view of the matter.

Mr. Laing says, “a rude stone was erected on the spot to mark to future times where he (Dundee) fell.” This is altered in the third edition, “to mark his victory to future times.” This stone is in the middle of the field where the baggage was stationed. It is without mark or inscription, and seems to be one of those standing stones which are not uncommon in Scotland, and probably of much earlier date than the battle.

Mr. Laing blames the unworthy counsels of the government for proposing, after the defeat was known, to abandon the north, and confine its forces to the defence of the Forth. From the accompanying letters (Nos. 145, et seq.) it would appear that no such plan was formed, (though Mackay refers to it, page 62,) and Sir John Dalrymple says, they have ordered all their forces to Stirling, and thinks the other side of the Tay is lost. This was on the Sunday, and on the Tuesday they heard of the safety of Mackay, and of the death of Dundee. It will be observed from Lord Melville’s letter to the Duke of Hamilton of the 8th of August, (No. 176,) that the King, on first hearing of the calamity, had ordered troops to Scotland, from the Border and from those at Chester which were destined for Ireland, but on learning the favourable turn affairs had taken they were countermanded.

Mr. Laing passes unnoticed the remarkable fact stated above, of the government, in 1689, having been driven to vindicate itself to the nation by the publication of the King’s Instructions to his Commissioner.

I have already noticed (page xx,) the real motive for the abrupt and frequent prorogations of Parliament in 1689–90, which Mr. Laing refers to as occasioning so much dissatisfaction.

Mr. Laing describes Montgomery’s plot as “visionary; absurd,” and “fantastic,” (page 211,) and then states, (not very consistently,) that if a majority in the Parliament of 1690 could have been obtained to refuse the supplies and to dissolve the Parliament, the Jacobites might have easily recovered the kingdom. Lord Bailearras
PREFACE.

says, (page 591,) Lord Melville tried his strength on an election question, and carrying it unexpectedly by six, took heart, and never men made a more miserable figure than the Jacobites. The danger was not to be disregarded, but it is obvious that Montgomery overrated his influence and his powers of intrigue, in supposing that the Club, or Ultra-Revolutionists, and the Jacobites could really coalesce.

As to the English part of that plot, which Mr. Laing describes as obscure, it seems very doubtful if it existed at all. There are but vague uncertain traces of it in the accompanying papers; and Balcarras says, that Montgomery exaggerated the danger to make himself of more importance. We observe nothing of it in the English papers of the period, and the whole texture of the plot was exclusively Scotch. Mr. Laing seems to be right (note) in exonerating Argyle from a share in it.

Mr. Laing’s observation, that Melville solicited additional powers, and in one article ventured to exceed his instructions, is derived from Burnett, and has already been noticed.

The opportune defeat of the Highlanders by Livingston, which seems to have broken the confederacy for the rest of this reign, is treated by Mr. Laing in a manner singularly curt and inaccurate. The surprise occurred at Cromdale, not in Strathmore, but in Strathspey, on the 2d of May 1690, and the Highlanders were entirely broken and dispersed, without the loss of a man of the royal army. (Mackay Memoirs, page 94, et seq.)

Mr. Laing’s statement of the redress of grievances in this session of Parliament does not call for any particular remark, and his notices regarding the violence of the Presbyterians have been already adverted to. He speaks of Lord Melville’s having “abrogated” and “abolished” patronage, and adds, that “the rights of patronage were purchased by the parishes at an inconsiderable rate,” whereas patronage was neither abrogated nor abolished, but patrons might be compelled to sell, and where parishes purchased, the patronage was continued, and vested in the heritors and Kirk-session. The chief motive for authorising this transfer seems to have been that very many of the patrons were Jacobites and Episcopalians, and at so critical a juncture it was both a popular and a safe measure to get the patronage out of their hands. I have heard that only four or five livings were purchased during the twenty years that this law existed.

I am rather surprised to find Mr. Laing and Professor Smyth estimating Burnett so highly as an authority. Laing strongly affirms his veracity, though he admits he “neither is nor pretends to be always correct in dates, and in his latter days was undoubtedly credulous. But his narrative is neither to be rejected because the dates are displaced, nor the glowing characters of nature to be discarded because they coincide not with the prejudices of party writers.”

PREFACE.

But surely where the dates in history are inaccurate the facts cannot be depended upon, and the confused mass is worse than a romance, for the reader cannot separate the truth from the fiction. As to Burnett's exemption from "the prejudices of party writers," it is a most extravagant claim. Even Professor Smyth, who gives him credit for more honesty than I do, says his representations and conclusions must be received "with that caution which must ever be observed when we listen to the relation of a warm and busy partisan, whatever be his natural integrity and good sense."

In the portion of his history which I have had occasion particularly to examine, his situation should have given him good opportunities of obtaining correct information, and he was not so old as to have diminished powers of discriminating truth and falsehood. Yet, he appears to me to have no just and ever present sense of the value of truth and accuracy, and his statements are never to be received as authority, unless they are confirmed by other testimony.

It may be remarked, that only a few of Lord Melville's own letters appear in this collection, but they are all of which copies have been preserved. It seemed probable that more might perhaps be found in some of our public repositories, but there are none in the British Museum, and on applying for leave to search in the State Paper Office, I was informed, in very courteous terms, that careful search had been made in that office, and the correspondence was not there. If the letters had been there, Lord Normanby (who was then Home Secretary) would have had much pleasure in allowing me free access to them.  

It occurred to me that some of Lord Melville's letters to Lord Portland might probably be preserved at Welbeck, and on applying to the Duke of Portland, his Grace was good enough to afford me the most efficient assistance in prosecuting my inquiries. I did not find any of those I was in search of, but others of considerable interest and value, and especially some from the Queen regarding Montgomery's plot in 1690, portions of which had been published by Dalrymple, will be found in their proper places. My inquiries were confined of course to my own immediate object,—viz., the correspondence relating to Scotland 1689–1691; but it is to be hoped that this great collection may be permitted to throw light on various portions of William's reign, so deeply important, and often so imperfectly developed.

1 My application was for leave to examine for myself, and knowing that such researches may be very careful or very superficial, I should certainly have preferred conducting my own inquiries. It is, I think, to be lamented, that our State Papers are not more accessible for purpose of historical inquiry. Nearly seventy years have elapsed since Dr. Robertson complimented the Empress Queen for throwing open to him the papers in the imperial library of Vienna. It is not very flattering to us to have yet to learn a lesson of liberality from that period and that Court.

2 From the strong good sense displayed by Portland himself in some of the accompanying letters, it is to be regretted that more of his correspondence has not appeared. Our historians do justice to his fidelity, but not, I think, to his abilities.
PREFACE.

In preparing this collection, and in conducting it through the press, I am deeply indebted to the indefatigable industry and attention of Mr. Macdonald of the General Register Office, Edinburgh, whose zeal in elucidating the History of Scotland is so well known. Without his assistance my inexperience and my other pursuits, would have deterred me from undertaking the work.

I am indeed very sensible how imperfectly my humble duties have been performed. But my pursuits in life have been little favourable to habits of literary inquiry, and particularly to the branch of it in which I found myself unexpectedly involved. I trust, however, that the volume may be viewed with indulgence if it be found to afford any portion of new and correct information on an important epoch in our National Annals.

The letters of the King and Queen, of which facsimiles have been given, will be found at pages 421 and 459, being Numbers 347 and 393 of the collection.

WILLIAM LESLIE MELVILLE.

London, April 1843.
APPENDIX.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM DAVID, FIFTH EARL OF LEVEN, PROBABLY ADDRESSED TO COUNT BERNSTOFF, WRITTEN IN 1717.

"I must begin at the time I had the honour to be known to your Lordship at the Court of Brandyburgh. I had then the honour to be employed by the Prince of Orange (afterwards King William) to negotiate his interest at that Court privately; and I was so happy as to be the instrument of persuading his Electorall Highness to make his journey to Cleve, to have an interview with the Prince of Orange, in order to concert measures for undertaking the Revolution, which was the foundation thereof. Thereafter I made several journeys from Berlin to the Hague, with private Commissions upon the same account, until that matter was ripe; and a little before that, I raised a regiment upon my own expense in Germany and Holland, by a Commission from his Electorall Highness, which I carried over with the Prince of Orange to Britain; and a few days after his arrivall in Britain, the Governour of Plymouth being ready to submit to the Prince of Orange, his Highness was pleased to acquaint me therof, and told me, that he reposed so much trust in my regiment, that he designed to order them to march and take possession of that place, (being the first that surrendered after his arrivall,) which accordingly was done. I'll forbear mentioning what part I acted in the Convention of Estates of Scotland, after King Williams accession to the throne of England, save only that I had the honour to be entrusted with carrying his Majestys letter to that Convention; and, next, I cannot omit to acquaint your Lop. that, in the year 1689, when his Majestys troops marched against the Highlanders, that my regiment being amongst the number of those troops, I did myself the honour to appear at the head of that regiment at the battle of Gillycranky; and what my conduct was, and the behaviour of my regiment in that battle, (altho the battle went against his Majesty,) I wish I were as happy as that even my enimes were to give their account thereof; for that was so well known, and so full in the publick prints, that (without my presuming to give her Royall Highness, Princess Sophia, ane account of my small appearance,) yet she honoured me with a letter upon that account, wherein she was pleased to take notice of my behaviour, which letter I have yet in my custody."

Having resolved, generally, to omit more applications, I rejected the following letter; but there is something so manly and graceful in its style, that I trust I may be pardoned for here introducing it. It is addressed to the King (William) by John, Lord Strathnaver, afterwards fifteenth Earl of Sutherland:—

LETTER—JOHN LORD STRATHNAVER TO THE KING.—31 Jul. 1689.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

"The meeting of Estates in this kingdom having thought fitt, in Aprill last, to appoint me as Collonell to a foot regiment, with power to me to nomimat my own officers, though this was done without my knowledge, and that I was sick of a feaver in the time; yet I noe sooner heard of it, then the satisfaction I had, to think that I was put in some capacity to serve God and your Majestie in my generation, did contribute so much to my health, that in a few days, beyond the expectation of many, I was able to goe about the affairs of my regiment, and have now had it compleat at Inverness this two months. I then requested my father, the Earl of Sutherland, to acquaint your Majestie that my ambition to serve your Majesty was such, that seing thow was more forces in Scotland than I hope shall be found needfull, I should therefore be glad to receave orders to march aither to Holland, Ireland, or England, or whither else your Majestie pleases; and am perswaded ther is none your Majesty may repose more confidence in then the regiment I command. I am sure ther is naither officer nor sentinell in it but who will esteem it his greatest honour to spend his blood for your Majesty against the French King, or whoever else is your Majesties enmy. I am afraid, out of too great tenderness to ane only son, my father hes neglected to inform your Majestie of my desire, which is the occasion that I take the boldness and presumption to trouble your Majestie at this time. I wait with the greatest impatience imaginable the happiness of receaving your Majesties commands, and am, as in dutie bound, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

"Inverness, 31 July 1689.

"Your Majesties most faithfull subject and most devoted humble Servant, STRATHNAVER."
ABSTRACT OF THE LETTERS.

1689.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 7</td>
<td>Instructions from King William for the Lord Melville,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— —</td>
<td>From the same; endorsed “Instructions for the Convention,”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Lord Stair from London to Lord Melville; March of Leven’s Regiment from Plymouth to Scotland; Suggests a careful selection of a person to be sent to Court; Plan for defending Scotland,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Lord Stair to Lord Melville; Has urged raising 10,000 foot in Scotland,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Lord Stair to Lord Melville; Melville’s visit to Scotland; Stair with the King,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 1.</td>
<td>From a copy of the time; Earl of Portland to Lord Melville; King’s satisfaction with Convention; Desires Melville to return to the King,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>——</td>
<td>Lord Stair to Lord Melville; Has urged sending money to Scotland, and thinks a force should be sent from thence to Ireland; Suggestions about Scotch affairs,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Lord Stair to Lord Melville; Urges the King to send assistance to Scotland; Objects to the term “forfeiting” the throne; In consequence of the murder of Sir George Lockhart, is to be President by the King’s desire; King disapproves Parliament nominating Officers of State,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Lord Stair to Lord Melville; The Coronation; Question of turning the Convention into a Parliament; Torture to be limited,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Duke of Queensberry to the King; States his attachment,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>——</td>
<td>Marquis of Atholl to the King; Has concurred in offering him the throne, but is against abolishing Episcopacy, and limiting the Monarchy farther,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Viscount Dundee to (uncertain, perhaps Lord Murray); Apology,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Apr. 21. Lord Stair to Lord Melville; Urges Lord Melville to come up to Court, and settle places; It would have been better to abolish grievances as unwarrantable encroachments, than to propose their amendment, 13
— 25. Endorsed Coppie of the King's Exoneration to Tarbat, with the King's letter to Melville, 14
— — Earl of Portland to (uncertain) perhaps General M'Kay; Miscellaneous, 16
— 30. Duke of Hamilton to the King; Doubts of turning the Convention into a Parliament; Recommends his Sons to the King, 16
May 15. Lord Melville to the Duke of Hamilton; Intimates his appointment as Secretary of State, 17
— 18. Earl of Mar to Lord Melville; Solicits his interest with the King, 18
— 20. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville; Congratulations on his appoint- ment as Secretary; Holyrood House requires repair to receive the King; News of Dundee, M'Kay, &c., 19
— 21. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville; Disapproves of the selection of Privy Councillors, and of Parliament meeting so soon as the 5th of June; Wishes to decline being Commissioner to the Parliament, 20
— — Marquis of Atholl to Lord Melville; Congratulates him on being appointed Secretary of State; Is going to the Baths, 21
— 23. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Apologises for having been misled about Melville's intentions; Renewed confidence in him, 22
— 24. Uncertain, perhaps Sir James Stewart; Opinion in Scotland on the ap- pointment of the Secretary of State and the Council, 23
— — Sir James Stewart; Abides by Lord Melville, 25
— 25. Duke of Hamilton to the King; Difficulties in passing the Com- mission of Privy Council; Urges delay in the meeting of Parliament, 25
— — The same to Lord Melville; Difficulties about the Commission of Council; Movements of Dundee, General M'Kay, and others, 27
— 27. Lord Melville to Duke of Hamilton; Vindicates the Commission to the Privy Council; Arrangements in Scotland, 28
— — Sir Patrick Hume to Lord Melville; Speaks the truth plainly; Is against employing the two Dukes, (Hamilton and Queensberry perhaps,) or others engaged with the late Government; His regard for Melville, 29
— 28. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Attachment to the King and to Mel- ville; Hints a wish for a place, 30
— 30. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville; Applies for powder and arms, 31
May 1 Sir George Mackenzie to Lord Melville; Continues a Jacobite, and being apprehensive of the consequences, has retired to Knaresboro'; His conduct as King's Advocate, &c., 32
OF THE LETTERS.

May Lord Melville to Earl of Craufurd; Announces his appointment as President of the Parliament, 33

June 1. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville; Arrest of Lords Tarbat and Lovat; Castle of Edinburgh still strong, 33

——— Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth to Lord Melville; His attachment to the King and to Melville; Has not joined the Duke of Hamilton, or any other party in opposition, 34

No Date, perhaps May 1689. Lord Tarbat to Lord Melville; Vindicating Melville's cousin, (probably himself;) Requisitions in the Highlands. (Should be 1690,) 35

May Tarbat to Lord Melville; Deprecates interference with Highlanders not in actual rebellion; State of the Highland Chiefs; Difficulty of war in the Highlands. 37

June 4. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville; Various objections to undertaking the office of Commissioner to the Parliament on short notice; Lord Murray has prevented the Atholl men from joining Dundee, 40

——— Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; His gratitude for being appointed to preside in the Parliament, 41

——— Hay of Park to Lord Melville; His family ruined by public oppression; Claims Lord Melville's protection, 41

——— 6. Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth to Lord Melville; His attachment to the King and to Melville, and his honest intentions, 42

——— Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville; Estates passed the Act turning themselves into a Parliament, 44

——— The Lady Auchinbreck to Lord Melville; Solicitation for a pension or allowance to her husband, 44

——— 7. Sir Patrick Hume to Lord Melville; Vindicating himself as to the share he took in the several measures before the Convention of Estates, 46

No date, perhaps 1st June 1689. Lord Melville to Duke of Hamilton; Authorises him to adjourn the Parliament and come to Court; The King found only a short adjournment necessary after the Convention, 49

June 8. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville; Unwilling to recall Mackay, until he had dissipated or beat Dundee; The north is very disaffected, 51

——— Marquis of Atholl to Lord Melville; Is vexed at being misrepresented for having gone to the Baths, 52

——— 11. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; His unsuccessful attempts to moderate the vehemence of parties in Parliament against adherents of the late Government, 52

——— Lord James Murray denies corresponding with Lord Dundee; His exertions to keep the Atholl men quiet, 54
June 11. Mr. David Nairn to the Earl of Leven; Is officiating for Sir Andrew Forrester, (Query, in what capacity?) under Lord Melville,

June 13. Lord Melville to Sir Patrick Hume; Thanks him for writing so freely; Is satisfied he is in error in the course he has pursued,

—— Lord Melville to Colonel Balfour; Castle of Edinburgh not to be bombarded,

—— 14. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville; Surrender of Edinburgh Castle; Regrets the leave given to Sir George Mackenzie to go to England,

—— Lord Melville to the Marquis of Atholl; Has spoken to the King in his favour,

—— 18. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville; Meeting of Parliament, and first proceedings; Committee of Articles, difficulties about; The Great Seal entrusted to too mean a person,

—— Lord Eglinton to Lord Melville; Wants the command of a regiment,

—— Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melville; Proceedings in Parliament; Making difficulties, and inclined to oppose every thing,

—— Master of Stair; Committees in Parliament; Parties in Parliament,

—— Lord Melville to the Duke of Hamilton; Has been unable to obtain the King's instructions on several points,

—— Mr. Nairne to the Earl of Leven; Miscellaneous; Evils of delay in public business; Leven promised the government of Edinburgh Castle,

—— 20. Master of Stair; Committee of Parliament; Grievances,

—— Lord Belhaven to Lord Melville; Want of public spirit in Scotland, and dissatisfaction prevailing,

—— Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melville; Duke of Hamilton objects to the arrangement for the custody of the Great Seal suggestions,

—— 22. Endorsed from Closeburn to Westshiels; Proceedings of Parliament as to the choice of Committees; Sir J. Dalrymple and Sir William Lockhart present their patents; Objections to appointment of Mr. Inglis; Conduct of Lord Melville,

—— 23. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville; Is very much dissatisfied at the Commission, for swearing the Lords of Session being sent to Lord Craufurd instead of to him,

—— 24. Lady Polwarth to Lord Melville; Recommends Lady Hilton's case,

—— Lady Polwarth to Lord Melville; Is requested by Lady Hilton to beg that Ketelton's escheat may be saved to his family,

—— Hay of Park to Lord Melville; His advice as to the appointment of the Lords of Session,

—— 25. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville; Sends an Act, which will dis-
please Lord Melville, for the King's orders; Others are preparing; Is dissatisfied at affairs being dispatched through Lord Craufurd, and hopes he may be permitted to resign,

June 25. Marquis of Lothian to Lord Melville; Praises Lord Melville; Wishes for employment,

—— Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; The Duke of Hamilton offended; Selection of Lords of Session; Proceedings in Parliament about Committees,

—— Master of Stair to Lord Melville; Urges reasons against excluding Ministers of State from being in the Committee of Articles; Presses bringing forward Church Government,

—— J. Anderson to Lord Melville; Objects to the Proceedings of Privy Council relative to the town of Glasgow,

26. Earl of Argyll to Lord Melville; Introduces his brother Charles,

—— Master of Stair to Lord Melville; Sends the Act on Committees; Disapproves excluding King's Officers from thence; Lord Morton brings forward an incapacitating Act against persons who behaved ill in the late Government, and the writer; The Church Government Act postponed to compel other things of less moment to be passed; Dissatisfaction with every Minister,

27. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville; Parliament intractable, and bring forward measures displeasing to the King,

—— Marquis of Atholl to Lord Melville; Thanks Lord Melville for doing him justice with the King, and getting his son released,

—— Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Encreasing difficulties in Parliament from the unreasonable proposals of Clubs and parties, especially in Church matters,

—— Lord Balcarres to Lord Melville; Wishes to live in privacy; Has been released on bail, and is urged by the Council to write to Dundee, with whom he has nothing to do,

—— Lord Rosse to the King; Dreads the misrepresentations of Sir John Dalrymple regarding his speech on the Lords of Articles,

—— Lord Rosse to Lord Melville; His attachment to the Revolution; Objects to the proposed modification of the Lords of Articles, and to Sir John Dalrymple's attack upon him,

—— Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth to Lord Melville; Dissatisfaction in Parliament that Melville desired to introduce Tarbat and Sir John Dalrymple into office; Objections to admitting Dalrymple as Advocate; Various suggestions,

28. Master of Stair to Lord Melville; Act of incapacity to take precedence in Parliament of Church Government; Debate thereon; Prerogative attacked; Supporters of the Government; Style of Proclamations,
June 29. Sir Patrick Hume to Lord Melville; Sends Mr. Fearne with some proposals to Lord Melville, 104
— Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; For some remission to Lord Wigton and his brother, 104
— The Same to the Same; Proceedings in Parliament; Incapacitating Act has precedence of Church Government; Commission averse to Presbytery; All the King’s friends are Presbyterians, 105
June 29. Sir Patrick Hume to Lord Melville; Advises him to concur with the Parliament; Disgust against the Master of Stair, 106
— Sir George Mackenzie to Lord Melville; Is glad to be absent from the Parliament, and begs not to be sent back to Scotland, 107
— Baird of Newbyth to Lord Melville; Complains of injustice; Begs to be re-appointed a Lord of Session, 107
— The Viscount Tarbat to Lord Melville. Eight letters without date.
Caution required in regulating the Church Government; Necessity of regulating Sheriff Clerks; Qualification of Mr. Ar. St. Clair as a Judge; Hint regarding persons for the Ministry, 108
Act of incapacity of former servants of the Crown; Reasons against it and for proroguing the Parliament; Earl of Mar’s claim to be Governor of Stirling Castle; Money required to settle the country, 110
Danger of extreme remedies in Church matters, because inapplicable in some places, 114
Regarding the Lords of Articles; Suggestions regarding the remuneration of the Officers of the Crown, 114
Regarding the Mint and Coinage Improvements, Herring Fishery, Law Courts, &c. 118
Regarding Church Government, Patronage, &c. 118
1690. Jan. Tarbat’s Memorial in relation to the Church, 125
1689. June. Lord Melville to the Earl of Craufurd; Good wishes, 127
No date, perhaps June. Sir George Mackenzie to Lord Melville; His good will to the Government; Does not want a situation, 128
— Sir George Mackenzie to Mr. James Melville; Hopes to have a fine remitted; Private details, 129
— Sir Gilbert Elliott to Lord Melville; Proceedings of Privy Council; Apprehension of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson and others for a plot against Government; Their confession; Wishes a new signet for the Council, 129
— Memorial to the Lord Melville concerning the present state of the debt of the City of Edinburgh, 130
July 2. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville, 134
— Lord Melville to the Duke of Hamilton; Various notices from the King, &c. 135
OF THE LETTERS.

July 2. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Incapacitating Act for Church Government, and proposal from Aberdeen, supported by the Commissioner; Patronage, &c. 136

— Sir Patrick Hume to Lord Melville; Entreats Melville not to oppose an Act concerning persons not to be employed in public trusts, and to expedite the Act about Committees. 137

— Sir John Dalrymple, Master of Stair, to Lord Melville; Proceedings in Parliament; His opinions on them. 138

4. Earl of Eglintoun to Lord Melville; Solicits the command of a regiment. 138

— Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Commissioner impedes the settlement of Church Government; Disorders in the Church from omitting to enforce the law. 139

— Margaret, Countess of Balcarres, to Lord Melville; Lord B. was employed to write to Lord Dundee, but his letter had no effect; so he is again imprisoned, and his health has suffered. 141

— Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville; Duke of Gordon, Lord Balcarres, &c.; Choice of a Provost at Glasgow; Will stop measures he disapproves. 142

6. The Same to the Same; Difficulties in Parliament about certain Acts; Mackay’s movements. 143

— Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Parliament will not vote a supply, however necessary, until Church Government is settled and some grievances redressed. 144

— Sir Patrick Hume of Polwart to Lord Melville; Complains of the Commissioner; Urges the measures Sir Patrick had recommended. 146

— Lord Blantyre to Lord Melville; Has levied a regiment; His attachment to the cause and to Melville. 146

7. Sir John Dalrymple, Master of Stair; Proceedings in Parliament; Forfeitures, &c. 147

— 9. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville; Difficulties in Parliament; Seizure of Jacobites in Edinburgh; Authority to employ torture. 149

— Master of Stair; Parliament authorise torture in a conspiracy among the Dragoons; State of Parties; Objects to farther concessions. 150

— Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melville; Skelmorley’s attack in Parliament on Lord Stair and Lord Melville, &c.; Remarks. 152

10. Master of Stair; Increasing difficulties in Parliament. 153

11. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville; Church Government, Forfeitures, &c. cannot be settled in Parliament. 154

— Earl of Argyll to Lord Melville. 155
July 11. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Church Government, &c. cannot be settled in Parliament, and the public interests are disregarded, 155
— Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melville; Proceedings in Parliament; Sir Patrick Hume's intemperance; Earl of Argyll, &c.; Opposition of the Club not discouraged by the Duke of Hamilton and Parliament; Impracticable Remarks thereon, 157
— Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melville; Suggestions regarding places, 161
— Mr. Gilbert Elliot to Lord Melville; Lieutenant Wilson and others examined before the Privy Council, 162
— Sir James Steuart to William Denham of Westshield in London; Dissatisfaction in Parliament with instructions about Committees, &c.; Plot in Edinburgh, 162
— 12. Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melville; Division in Parliament more equal, 165
— Sir John Dalrymple to Lord Melville; Successful defence of himself in Parliament, 166
— Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville; Reports 3 French frigates on the coast; Has supported Sir John Dalrymple in Parliament, 169
— 14. Sir Thomas Stewart of Coltness to Lord Melville; His regard for Lord Melville; Wishes to be Master of the Mint, 170
— 16. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; His views regarding an Act for Church Government; Commissioner unpopular, 171
— 17. Lord Murray to Sir William Anstruther; (Should be 1690;) His anxiety that the Atholl men should not join the Jacobites, 173
— 18. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville; Receives no answers to his letters requesting instructions; Dundee, Argyle, Mackay, &c., 174
— Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; No progress made in Parliament, 175
— 19. Lord Melville to the Duke of Hamilton; Nothing material, 177
— Captain Johnston, and other Officers in Newgate prison, to Lord Melville; Solicit a compassionate consideration of their case, 177
— 20. Lord Cardross to Lord Melville; Difficulties in Parliament about filling the Court of Session, &c.; Stair and his son should retire, 178
— Master of Stair; Sir Patrick Hume and the Club are stripping the crown of its prerogatives; There are 15,000 men in the West to dictate to the King; The difficulties are great, and prospects bad; Parliament should be prorogued, 181
— 22. Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melville; Opposition in Parliament to
OF THE LETTERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the King’s appointment of Judges; Duke of Hamilton does not support the Officers of the Crown; They determine to remonstrate with him; Lord Melville urged to take more decided measures,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 22. Countess of Mar to the Queen; Solicits that her son may succeed to his father’s military appointments,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— 23. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville; Miscellaneous,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— — Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Delays in establishing Presbytery; Patronage complains of the Commissioner,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— — Sir James Montgomery (Skelmorley) to Lord Melville; Vote in Parliament as to the mode of filling the Court of Session; Is disappointed at not receiving his commission as Justice-Clerk,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 24. Master of Stair; The Articles; Duke of Gordon ill-used; The royal authority weak, and the Club insolent; The Bass holds out; Council have put £20,000 on Dundee’s head; Proposals about the Church,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— 25. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— — Sir John Dalrymple, Master of Stair, to Lord Melville; Adjournment of Parliament; Traitor Officers,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— — Sir John Dalrymple, Master of Stair; Weakness of the King’s authority evinced in the Parliamentary votes about the Court of Session, &amp;c.; Recommends conciliating the Duke of Hamilton, to defeat Sir Patrick Hume and the Club,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— 26. John Hay of Park to Lord Melville; Complains of the divisions in the Parliament; Blames the Commissioner and Lord Stair,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— 27. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Complains of the Commissioner’s conduct to him as President of the Council,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— — Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melville; Proposes various measures for Lord Melville’s consideration, to defeat the plans of the Club after the prorogation of Parliament; Backwardness of Anandale and Ross in joining their regiments; &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— 28. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville; Battle of Killiecrankie; Supposes Mackay to be killed or taken prisoner,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— — Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melville; Killiecrankie,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— — Sir John Dalrymple to Lord Melville; Killiecrankie,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— 29. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville; Killiecrankie,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— — Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melville; Killiecrankie,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— — Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth to Lord Melville; Killiecrankie,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— 30. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville; Killiecrankie; Dundee killed; Arrival of Mackay, &amp;c., at Stirling,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— — Lord Cardross to Lord Melville; Killiecrankie; Congratulations,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— — Endorsed copy of a letter to My Lord Craufurd from Lord Melville;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficulties multiply; Suggestions for delaying Church Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About sending Ministers up to Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 30. Lord Melville to Sir James Montgomrie; Answers his letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>about his application to be Justice-Clerk, and about Sir John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalrymple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— Hay of Park to Lord Melville; Military intelligence after the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle of Killiecrankie; Objects to the employment of disaffected men,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melville; Results of the Battle of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killiecrankie; Safety of Mackay and Leven; Hamilton unpopular with the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— Sir John Dalrymple to Lord Melville; Particulars of Killiecrankie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and of proceedings in Parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— Mr. Gilbert Elliot to Lord Melville; Send a copy of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proclamation about the opening of the Signet; Officers of Dragoons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>found guilty of treachery,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— From a copy; No date, perhaps July. Endorsed draught letter to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Council in relation to the Ministers. It is in the hand-writing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Sir John Dalrymple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 1. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville; News from Ireland; Relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Londonderry from Scotland; Death of Dundee favourable; Parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impracticable, so will adjourn them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; States reasons for dropping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an Act for restoring certain conformists; Duke of Hamilton impedes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a settlement; Episcopalians adverse to the Government, and only the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterians favourable to it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— Lord Murray to Lord Melville, (with Dundee’s letters in a note;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His assistance to Mackay at Killiecrankie; Many of his clan followed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dundee; The desertion of Mackay’s men the real cause of his defeat,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Duke of Hamilton to the King; Could get no more supplies from the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliament, so has adjourned them; Death of Dundee holds out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>favourable prospects; A proclamation issued by the Council,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prohibiting any from leaving the kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— Sir John Dalrymple to Lord Melville; Death of Dundee; His</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>successor; Movement of Mackay; Proceedings in Parliament; Duke of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton captious, and requires to be dealt with decidedly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville; Adjournment of Parliament in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ill humour; Good accounts from Mackay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— Officers of Dumbarton’s Regiment to Lord Melville; Prisoners at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bury St. Edmunds for high treason; Petitions for mercy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melville; Parliament adjourned</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OF THE LETTERS.

ceedings in Council regarding a proclamation requiring all persons to remain in the kingdom; Ought to be limited to persons in public trust, . . . . 232
Aug. 3. Sir Adam Blair to Mr. Grahame, vintner in Edinburgh; An intercepted Jacobite letter; Does not believe Mackay's death, . . . . 233
— 4. Sir John Dalrymple to Lord Melville; Views on the prorogation; Only persons who are to get places should be allowed to go to Court, . . . . 234
— 6. Duke Hamilton to Lord Melville; Military intelligence, . . . . 235
— Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Touches on some details; How to be most useful, . . . . 236
— John Anderson to Lord Melville; Solicits leave for the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow to elect a Provost, and that the Bishop's rents may be employed for the good of the town, . . . . 237
— 7. Master of Stair; Various intelligence; Things prosper on the whole; Club, &c., propose to petition the King to call the Parliament meeting at Glasgow; But things seem prosperous; A proclamation regarding the Clergy, . . . . 238
— 8. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville; Mackay's movements, &c., . . . . 240
— Lord Melville to the Duke of Hamilton; The King's views regarding Killiecrankie, . . . . 241
— Lord Melville to Major-General Mackay; His views and instructions after Killiecrankie; Indemnity granted, . . . . 242
— Lord Melville to Lord Cassillis; Leave to come to Court, . . . . 245
— Master of Stair; Club still active about the petition to the King; Meeting of Ministers likely to go with the Club; Military, . . . . 245
— 9. William Cuninghame to Lord Cardross; Military movements in the Highlands, . . . . 246
— 10. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Has sent a list of persons, and their characters; Danger from (Stair's) influence; Settlement of Presbytery essential, . . . . 248
— 13. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville; Indemnity; Military movements; Good news from Londonderry, . . . . 249
— Lord Melville to the Duke of Hamilton; Sends intelligence from Scotland, &c., . . . . 250
— Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melville; Lord Raith's marriage to Miss Dundas; Duke of Hamilton disliked by the Presbyterians, . . . . 250
— Sir John Dalrymple to Lord Melville; Accounts of Mackay, Argyle, &c., . . . . 251
— Mr. John Law to Mr. Kennedy of Cloburn; Rumours of Prelacy; Danger from Presbyteries and Synods getting possession of the Government, . . . . 252
— 14. Sir John Hall to Lord Melville; Royal Burghs claim their privileges in relation to trade, . . . . 253
ABSTRACT

Aug. 15. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville; News from Ireland; Act of Indemnity, 254
— Marquis of Lothian to Lord Melville; Thanks him for the appointment of Justice General; Asks promotion for his son in the Scotch Guards, 255
— Sir John Dalrymple to Lord Melville; An offer from Breadalbane; Writer's opinion of him, 256
— 19. Mr. Alexander Pitcairn to Lord Melville, 257
— 20. Lord Craufurd to Lord Melville; Complains of the state of his affairs; Fears Melville is betrayed by some about the King, 259
— Marquis of Lothian to Lord Melville; Thanks him for leave to come to London, 261
— Sir Patrick Hume of Polwart to the King, 261
— Sir Patrick Hume of Polwart to the Lord Melville; Thanks for leave to come to Court, 262
— 22. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Solicits the restoration of a Glasgow ship which had been taken by the French and recaptured, 262
— Mr. Nairne to the Earl of Leven; Reputation Leven has acquired at Killycranky, &c., 263
— 28. Major-General Mackay to the heritors in Atholl; Requisition for cattle, 264
— 29. Sir A. Murray to Lord Melville; Endorsed Blackbarony; Has voted in support of Melville, and wants a place, 264
— Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; His recommendations to Ministers flocking to Court to rely on Melville, 265
— 31. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Demurs in Council regarding Leven's appointment to be Governor of Edinburgh Castle, 265
— Gilbert Elliott to Lord Melville; No date, perhaps August 1689; Sends the state of the vote in Council about adjourning the Parliament, 267
Sept. 3. Marquis of Douglas to Lord Melville; Refusal to sign an address proposed by Lord Ross, &c., 268
— Earl of Eglintoun to Lord Melville; Wants permission to visit his wife in Yorkshire, 268
— Lord Cardross to Lord Melville; Mackay's difficulties in the Highlands, 269
— 4. Thomas Dunbar of Grange to Lord Melville; Urges him to rely on the Presbyterians; Praises Sir Patrick Hume, 269
— 5. Lieutenant-Colonel Buchan to Lord Melville, 271
— A. Swintoun wants a company for his son, and a seat in the Courts of Session and Justiciary for himself, 272
— Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Tenderness towards Jacobite Clergy, 273
OF THE LETTERS.

Sept.  5. William Livingstoun of Kilsyth to Lord Melville,               Page 273
——  8. Sir Patrick Murray to Lord Melville; There being no Treasury ap-
       pointed, he has collected the duty on Wine since the King's coming over, 274
——  9. Lord Cardross to Lord Melville; Submissions under the indemnity, 276
—— 10. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Submission of Jacobite Lords;  
       Earl of Tweeddale trying to be conjunct Secretary; Members flocking to Court  
       may perplex the King,                                                     277
       —— Earl of Kintore to Lord Melville; Will venture to repair to Court,  
       though his leave is not come,                                             278
       —— Sir Thomas Moncreiffe to Lord Melville; Accounts from the Treasury,  
       —— Sir Alexander Bruce to Lord Melville; Adhesion of Jacobites to the  
       Government; Is proceeding to review the troops,                         280
       —— Queries concerning the precedence of the Officers of His Majesty's  
       forces in Scotland,                                                     281
—— 12. Lord Livingstone to Lord Melville; Retires into Sutherland; Is sum-
       moned before the Council on suspicion of holding communication with the rebels;  
       Takes the Oath of Allegiance,                                              282
       —— Murray of Philliphaugh to Lord Melville; A message from the Duke  
       of Queensberry; Praises him, and doubts the Duke of Hamilton,           284
       —— 14. Murray of Philliphaugh to Lord Melville; Praises the Duke of  
       Queensberry; Vindicates himself in the matter of Jereswood's trial,      285
       —— 18. Orders of Walter Corbets, Governor of Blair Castle,               287
       —— 19. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Reports at Edinburgh of a  
       conference in the King's presence; Favourable results and prospects,     287
       —— Distress of the town of Edinburgh for funds; Solicits the continuance of  
       the duty on Ale,                                                          288
       —— 23. Colonel Robert Lundie to Lord Melville,                           289
       —— Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Thanks for intended kindness;      290
       —— Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melville; Proceedings regarding Jacobite  
       Lords; Conversation with Sir Patrick Hume, who is much dissatisfied, and  
       seems a republican; Has a kindness for him nevertheless,                291
Oct.  3. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Tenderness displayed towards Epis-
        copal Ministers, except where the lieges proved charges against those who were  
        refractory,                                                              293
       —— Sir John Hall, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, to Lord Melville; Town  
       of Edinburgh,                                                            295
       —— 6. Duke of Sohombre to the Earl of Leven; Wants reinforcements,       295
       —— 8. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Proposes to purge the Church of  
       Ministers hostile to the Government,                                      296
Oct. 9. Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melville; Nomination of the Lords of Session, 298

— 12. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Plans for procuring a favourable meeting of Council for opening the Signet; Law regarding praying for the King and Queen, and moderation observed with non-juring Clergy, 299

— 15. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Signet opened; Details relating thereto, 303

— Earl of Craufurd to Uncertain; Sends a paper vindicating proceedings towards Conform Clergy, 304

— 20. Sir William Anstruther to Lord Melville; Respecting Annandale; Gratitude to Melville, 305

— Sir William Anstruther to Lord Annandale; States what passed in a particular conversation, 305

— Lord Melville to Lord Craufurd; Regrets the divisions in the country; Sends a commission for the Lords of Session, with orders to admit them, 306

— 22. A list of the persons whose names are to be inserted in the Commission which is to be granted by us to the ordinary Lords and Senators of our College of Justice in our ancient kingdom of Scotland, 307

— 24. The Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Vindicates his treatment of the Episcopal Clergy, 308

Oct. 29. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; His attachment to the King; Swearing of the Session, 309

Perhaps Oct. Heads of the affairs of Scotland, humbly offered to your Majesties consideration by the Duke of Hamilton, 310

About Oct. From Lord Melville to the Presbyterian Ministers, 311

Nov. 1. Lord Phesdo to Lord Melville; Thanks for his appointment to the Session, 312

— 2. Lord Stair to Lord Melville; First meeting and swearing of the Court of Session; Himself President; Urges employment of Scots troops in Holland and Ireland, 312

— 5. Lord Cardross to Lord Melville; Complains that Lady Maitland will not give up the keys of the mint, 314

— Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melville; Recommends Mr. James Elphinston as Commissary; A rule required as to whether appointments by the late King, or by his authority, are absolutely void, 315

— Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; His caution regarding the Episcopal Clergy; Glasgow College, 316

— 7. Mr. Gilbert Elliot to Lord Melville; Promises an account of Proceedings of the Privy Council, 318
OF THE LETTERS.

Nov. 7. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Conduct of Mr. Aird, a non-juring Minister; Fidelity of the Presbyterians Ministers to the King, ... 318
— 12. Sir William Anstruther to Lord Melville; The Court of Session, though strongly opposed, gives satisfaction; Things are gradually settling, ... 320
— — Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melville; Unsuccessful attempts by the Club against the Session; Scotland quiet and orderly; Army not required, ... 322
— — Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchenbreck to Lord Melville; Asks for the title of Viscount, ... 323
— 14. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Recommends a Dysart skipper who has been run down at sea, ... 323
— — Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Dreads some measure in favour of the Episcopalians and ousted Ministers, ... 324
— 15. Sir Robert Sinclaire to Lord Melville; Continues to decline a seat on the Bench, ... 326
— 19. Lord Cardross to Lord Melville; Council moderate with the Clergy; Difficulty in paying the army; Recommends keeping it up till Parliament be over, ... 327
— 21. Minute of Presbyterian Ministers; Commissioners’ account of their negotiation, and what was ordered thereupon, ... 328
— 23. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Congratulates him on the support he has given to the Presbyterian Ministers and to Presbytery, and his successful opposition to the Bishop of Salisbury and Episcopacy, ... 329
— 28. Lord Cardross to Lord Melville; Intrigues of the Jacobites in Edinburgh, ... 331
— 30. King James to the Laird of M’Naughten; Encourages him to continue to resist in Scotland; Will send Lord Seaforth and the Duke of Berwick, ... 331
— — King James to Brigadier Cannon; Instructions after Dundee’s death; Intends to send the Duke of Berwick to command in Scotland, ... 333
No date, about 5th November 1689. Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melville; Session satisfactorily established; Sir John Lauder wishes to be appointed to it; Suggestions about the Master of Melville, ... 334
Dec. 1. Lord Melville to the Earl of Craufurd; Affairs at Court; Adjournment of the Parliament, ... 335
— 3. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Proceeding of the Council regarding Jacobites, &c., ... 336
— 5. Lord Melville to the Earl of Leven or the Master of Melville; Intelligence from London, ... 337
— — Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Dreads influence hostile to Presbytery; Sends a paper on the subject for the King’s perusal, ... 338
— — Sir James Dalrymple of Stair to Lord Melville; Divisions in the
Dec. 7. By the King; List of persons whose names are to be inserted in several commissions by his Majesty, 340
— 10. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; His alarm at the great opposition at Court to the Presbyterian interest, 341
— — Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melville; Appearance of a seditious pamphlet; Proposes to answer it; Commander in Scotland incapable; Lord Melville to be cautious in chusing an under Secretary, 342
— 12. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; The Duke of Hamilton's claim to be first Minister of State; Craufurd and others decline to take an oath tendered by him, 343
— — Lord Cardross to Lord Melville; Duke of Hamilton at Council; Proposes an oath to Councillor; Refuses to sign as President, 345
— — Lord Stair to Lord Melville; Signing orders in Council by the President or by a quorum, 346
— 18. Lord Cardross to Lord Melville; Opposes the new oath to the Council, and adjourning the Parliament, 347
— 19. Duke of Shrewsbury to Lord Melville; Suggestion to secure Captain Hugh Campbell, a spy, 348
— — Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Wishes for permission to write direct to the King; Publication of his Majesty's instructions to the Duke of Hamilton has had a very beneficial effect, 349
— 19. Mr. Gilbert Elliot to Lord Melville; with letter from Captain Kennedy in Ireland, 350
— 21. Earl of Craufurd to (uncertain); Printing the King's instructions has had a happy effect, 352
— 22. Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall to Lord Melville; Gratitude to Lord Melville, 353
— 24. Lord Neil Campbell to Lord Melville; His commission read before the Privy Council; Depredations of the Highlanders, 353
— — Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Mischief of a report that the Duke of Hamilton had secret instructions at variance with those published; Insolence and intrigues of deprived Bishops and Clergy, 354
— 26. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Solicits instructions whether the signature of the President of the Council will be sufficient, or if a quorum of nine members should sign, 356
— — Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Intrigue against Melville and the Presbyterians, 357
OF THE LETTERS.

Dec. 26. Sir John Dalrymple to Lord Melville; Solicitations on his way to Scotland, 357
—— 30. Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melville; Pitleri's intrigues, 358
—— 31. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; His devotion to Presbytery, 359

1690.

Jan. 1. Lord Stair to Lord Melville; King's visiting Scotland doubtful, which has a bad effect, 361
—— 2. Earl of Argyile to Lord Melville; Encloses a letter to the King, 361
—— 4. Mr. Gilbert Elliot to Lord Melville; Sends proceedings in Council, 362
—— — Master of Stair; Reports current; Temper of Hamilton and his Duchess; Highlands, 362
—— 7. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Hopes Melville retains his favour with the King; No particular news, 364
—— — 16½. Memoranda, "Sir Patrick Hume to the Lord Secretary;" Solicitations, 365
—— 9. 1690. Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melville; Anxiety to have his place for life; Devotion to Melville; Presbyterians will be displeased if Melville has a colleague; Lord Stair's people dissatisfied with Melville; Melville only to blame in delays, 365
—— 10. The Privy Council to Lord Melville; Apply for firelocks, 366
—— — Master of Stair, Duke of Hamilton, &c.; Urges the immediate establishment of a garrison at Inverlochy; Mackay's incapacity; Melville cannot satisfy the Presbyterians, 367
—— 11. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; A proclamation; Apprehension of M'Greig, a great robber, 369
—— 14. Master of Stair; Reports abroad; Government wants strength; Recommends the Provost of Stirling for a small place in the Commissariat, 369
—— 16. The Privy Council to Lord Melville; Supplies sent to Ireland; Suggestions to modify the duty on provisions exported in Scotch vessels, 371
—— — Sir John Dalrymple to Lord Melville; The Provost of Edinburgh is joined with the Club; Anandale, Dunmore, Balcarras, 372
—— 17. From Lord Stair to Lord Melville; A commission come to swear Tarbat about the Registers; Proposes to exonerate him; Heads of the Club dissatisfied; Donative to the Ministers urged, 373
—— 20. Earl of Argyile to the King; Reminds his Majesty of the sufferings of his family, and solicits support in his claim on the Duke of Gordon, 374
| Page |
|------------------|------------------|
| 375  | Jan. 20. Earl of Argyle to Lord Melville; Is very friendly, and requests assistance, |
| 375  | —— — Master of Stair; About a patent of Baronet to Lord Fountainhall, |
| 376  | —— 21. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Is misrepresented at Court; Vindicates himself respecting Episcopal Ministers and inferior judges, |
| 378  | —— Sir James Dalrymple of Stair to Lord Melville; Vindicates his friendship for Melville, |
| 379  | —— — Sir John Dalrymple to Lord Melville; Declares he is well satisfied and attached to Melville; Interference of Commissaries with stipends of Clergy, |
| 380  | —— 22. Lord Melville to Lord Craufurd; Arms, &c., sent to Scotland; Very anxious material matters should be settled immediately, and beats laid aside, |
| 382  | —— 23. Marquis of Lothian to Lord Melville; Acknowledges a remission of feu-dues, and asks promotion for his son, |
| 383  | —— 24. Lord Carmichael to Lord Melville; Accepts employment, |
| 383  | —— 25. Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melville; Proceedings against the printer of the Vindication of the address, and respecting proposed publications, |
| 384  | —— — Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melville; Anxiety that the King should come to Scotland; Weakness of the Government, especially Craufurd; Duke of Queensberry, of the Club, or a Jacobin Duke of Hamilton looking on, &c., |
| 386  | —— 28. Earl of Cassillis to Lord Melville; Measures adopted in the Treasury and in the Exchequer; Examination of Holyrood House; Reprinting of the Vindication of the address stopped, and licensing enforced, |
| 387  | —— Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; King’s coming to Scotland; His depression and consolation, |
| 387  | —— 30. Lord President Stair to Lord Melville; Proposes enforcing sumtuary laws, if the King comes to Scotland; Sir James Montgomery is disseminating his pamphlet in the West; Reasons for his (Stair’s) sitting in Parliament for Ayrshire, |
| 388  | —— 31. Sir John Dalrymple to Lord Melville; The Club is strong; Hopes the King is coming; Details, |
| 389  | Feb. 4. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Reports of Jacobites on the prorogation of the English Parliament; Duke of Hamilton’s communications with the Cameronians, |
| 391  | —— — Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melville; Adverse to the King’s Coronation in Scotland; Majority in Parliament will be with the Government; Signing the proceedings in Council by the President; King must sit personally in Parliament, |
| 392  | —— Master of Stair; Has ascertained the plurality of the Parliament is right; Proposes some things in anticipation of the King’s opening Parliament in person; Is personally satisfied, |
OF THE LETTERS.

Feb. 7. Master of Stair; Urges the King's coming to Scotland; Negotiations with the Highlanders, 394
— 8. The Privy Council solicit the King to come himself and open the Session of Parliament, 395
— — The Council's letter about the Seamen, 396
— — Duke of Shrewsberry to Lord Melville; Suspicious of Sir Peter Fraser, 396
— — (Copy) The Privy Council to Lord Melville; Anent the levying of Seamen; Want money to levy seamen, 397
— — Sir William Lockhart perhaps to Mr. James Melville; Council invite the King to come to Scotland, 398
— — Master of Stair; Urges the King's coming to Scotland; Talk of a union between the Duke of Hamilton and the Club, which will be against the Presbyterians, 398
— — 11. The Earl of Lothian to the King; Solicitation, 399
— — The Earl of Lothian to Lord Melville; Dissatisfied that his son is not promoted in the Scotch Guards, and asks that a part of his brother's allowance may be assigned to him, 399
— — Earl of Argyle to Lord Melville; His attachment to Melville and to the King, 401
— — Sir Patrick Hume and Duncan Forbes of Culloden to the King; Prevailing dissatisfaction; Uncertainty of a majority in Parliament; Unpopularity of the session; Urge the King to come, 402
— — Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth and Duncan Forbes of Culloden to Lord Melville; Apparently attempting to gain adherents to the Government, 403
— — 13. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Dissensions in Council, and suggests an increase, 404
— — 15. Master of Stair; Conversation with the Duke of Hamilton, who is dissatisfied; Recommends Melville to come as Commissioner to the Parliament, 404
— — Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth and Duncan Forbes of Culloden to the King; The Session very obnoxious; Points of concurrence to be first mooted in Parliament, 406
— — Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth and Duncan Forbes of Culloden to Lord Melville; Unpopularity of the President Stair and his son, 407
— — 18. Sir John Dalrymple to Lord Melville; Examination of A. Strauchan, a Jacobite; Duke of Hamilton dissatisfied, 407
— — 20. Earl of Argyll to Lord Melville; Objects to the Duke of Hamilton; Seizure of Strachan, 409
— — — The Privy Council to Lord Melville; Apprehension of Strachan, and intelligence received from him, 410
ABSTRACT

Feb. 20. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville; Council wants energy, 411
—— Master of Stair to Lord Melville; Style of Proclamations; Urges Melbourne to be Commissioner to the Parliament, 413
—— 25. Private instructions from the King to Lord Melville, Commissioner to the Parliament, 414
—— 28. Colonel Hill’s certificate and recommendation from the Burgh of Belfast, 415
—— King’s instructions to Lord Melville to secure disaffected persons, 416
No date, probably Feb. 1690. The King’s instructions to Lord Melville for securing influence in Scotland, 417
Mar. 18. Lord Melville to the King; Duke of Hamilton continues impracticable, so Melville reluctantly determines to use his commission to be himself Commissioner to the Parliament; Necessity that Parliament should sit; Will comply with the King’s desire to be more resolute, but dreads misrepresentations; Duke of Hamilton’s dissatisfaction at the publication of his instructions, and at an attack on him by the press, 418
—— 20. King to Lord Melville; Sensible of his care and zeal and the honesty of his motives; Will not allow the English and Scotch Parliaments to sit at the same time; Hopes this will not occasion ill will or distrust, 420
—— The King to Lord Melville, (Autograph;) Intends the Scotch Parliament to sit when that in England rises in about three weeks; Very desirous to gain Breadalbane, 421
—— King to the Privy Council respecting deserters from the troop of Life Guards, 421
—— 25. Copy of the King’s Warrant to Tarbat to treat with the Highlanders, 422
A true copy of his Majesties Warrant to me, dated at Whitehall the 25th of March 1690.
Apr. 9. King’s instructions to Lord Melville to allow the Parliament to meet, but not to proceed to the despatch of business, 423
—— 11. Earl of Portland to Earl of Melville; Refers him to Carstairs for information, 424
—— 12. Marshal Schonberg, (Duke of Leinster,) to the Earl of Leven; Complimentary, 424
—— 15. Order by the King to the Earl of Melville to apprehend disaffected persons; Warrant to Melville to seize any person he may consider disaffected; and in disaffected counties to seize arms and all horses above five pounds value, 424
—— 17. Colonel Hill to the Earl of Leven; Suggestions regarding the management of the Highlands, 425
—— 19. Earl of Ranelagh to the Earl of Melville; Payments from the English treasury to Lord Melville, 427
OF THE LETTERS.

Apr. 22. Earl of Portland to the Earl of Melville; English Parliament should separate before Church Government is established in Scotland; Extravagant demands by the Presbyterians deprecated; Hopes well of the Parliament; His opinion of Mackay; Is sorry he is obliged to write in French,
— 24. Commission by the Earl of Melville to John Earl of Breadalbane to treat with the Highlanders,
— 29. Sir William Lockhart to the Master of Melville; The King regrets the farther adjournment of the Parliament; Is reluctant to concede the Patronage; Sir William dissatisfied with the underlings in office,
— King’s instructions to Lord Melville; Parliament to proceed to the dispatch of business on the 28th of April,
— Additional instructions to the Earl of Melville; King’s additional instructions to Lord Melville to ratify the Confession of Faith of 1644, &c.,
May 1. Mr. David Nairne to the Earl of Leven; Misunderstanding between Sir David Nairne and others in London,
— 2. King to Lord Melville; Approves of the treaty with the Highlanders through Breadalbane; Approbation to George Earl of Melville, our Commissioner,
— 7. The King to the Earl of Melville; King’s instructions to Lord Melville, authorising him to remove officers and soldiers from the army, and to confer commissions,
— 14. The King to Lord Melville; Empowers him to grant remissions to those who discover treasonable designs,
— 15. Earl of Portland to the Earl of Melville; Congratulations on favourable prospects; Urges such a Church Government as will not destroy itself, and is compatible with monarchy, and will not give jealousy to the Church of England; Military matters and General Mackay,
— 22. The King to the Earl of Melville, with remarks on the Act for settling Church Government,
— 30. King’s additional instructions to Lord Melville,
June 3. King’s instructions to George Earl of Melville, transmitting an indemnity; Authorises exceptions,
— The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville; Immaterial,
— 5. The Privy Council to the King; Sir James Hamilton and the Earl of Haddington entitled to be Keepers of the Park of Holyrood House,
— 9. The King to the Earl of Melville; Autograph; As far as he can judge approves of Mackay’s plans; Wishes the Session of Parliament closed; Embarks to-morrow for Ireland,
— 9. The Earl of Portland to the Earl of Melville; Recommends him to conciliate Mackay, and support his expedition to Inverlochy,
June 13. The Earl of Nottingham to the Earl of Melville; King’s departure for Ireland, 443
—— 14. Mr. David Nairne to Lord Melville; Arrest of Ferguson, 443
—— 19. Mr. David Nairne to the Earl of Leven; Lord Drumlanrig favourable to Lords Leven, Melville, and Raith, &c., 444
—— Duke of Atholl to Major-General Mackay; Is gone to Glen Almond to drink goat’s milk; Has ordered assistance to Mackay, 445
—— The Marquis of Atholl to the Earl of Melville; Being now returned to his own country, hopes to keep his people quiet and favourable to the Government, 445
—— 21. Earl of Nottingham to Earl of Melville; Sir John Cochran and Mr. Ferguson will be released by the King’s Bench, if there are not matters against them, 446
—— 23. Lord Rosse to Mr. George Stirling; Hears he is to be imprisoned, and fearing injury to his health has retired to England; Sends a letter to Lord Melville, 446
—— Lord Rosse to the Earl of Melville; Fearing imprisonment, has retired to England, 447
—— Lord Melville to the Queen; Introducing (perhaps Lord Rosse) to discover the plot, 447
—— Mr. William Carstares to ; Introduces a person (perhaps Lord Rosse); Discovery of the plot; Fears it has extended to England; Commissioner has acted for his Majesty’s service; No fear of persecution, 448
—— 24. Lord Melville to the Queen; Reality of the plot; Lord Ross’s partial confession; Lord M. has written more fully to Monsieur D’Alone, 449
—— 26. The Earl of Nottingham to the Earl of Melville; French fleet off the Isle of Wight; Earl of Torrington near them; No letters from Scotland since the King’s departure; Communications of Montgomery with the late Queen, 450
—— 27. Colonel Billingsley, Deputy-Governor of Berwick, to the Earl of Melville; Notices from Berwick; Lord Rosse gone to London, 450
—— Master of Forbes to the Earl of Melville; State of affairs in the North, and recommendations, 451
About May. Endorsed Articles upon which the Lord (probably Ross) was examined, and his answers written in the Queen’s hand, 453
About June 25. Lord Melville to the Queen; (no date nor signature;) Certain of the plot, though no legal evidence; Cannot write at length; Fears misrepresentations; Wishes he had been treated with more openness, 455
—— Lord Melville to the Queen; the same as 381, 456
July 2. Lord Melville to the Queen; Montgomery’s partial confession; Says the English are concerned in the plot; Is aware he has conceded much, but it was necessary, 456
OF THE LETTERS.

July 3. Sir William Lockhart to the Earl of Melville; Engagement of Beachy Head; Battle in Flanders; England adheres to the King, .... 457

— Colonel Billingsley to the Earl of Melville; Has orders to stop the Mails, .... 458

— The Queen to the Earl of Melville (Autograph); The scrupulous person (probably Lord Rosse) says little; Is not apprehensive if the King is successful, .... 459

— Earl of Portland to the Earl of Melville; Account of the battle of the Boyne, .... 459

— Earl of Nottingham to the Earl of Melville; Regarding the stoppage of the Mails, .... 462

— Lord Melville to the King; Reports proceedings in Scotland, particularly regarding the Plot; His difficulties, .... 463

— Rev. W. Carstairs perhaps to M. D’Alone; Jacobite reports; Commissioner troubled with the Mails being stopped, .... 465

— In Lord Melville’s handwriting; Probably to Mons. D’Alone; Describes his difficulties in very strong colours, for the Queen’s information, .... 466

— Colonel Hill to the Earl of Melville; Suggestions from Inverlochie, .... 468

— Earl of Nottingham to Earl of Melville; Sir Patrick Maxwell of Spring- kell busy on the Border, .... 468

— Rev. W. Carstairs probably to Mons. D’Alone; Unsettled state of Scotland; Sorry Lord Ross is imprisoned, .... 469

— Earl of Nottingham to Lord Melville; To secure disaffected persons on the Borders, .... 469

— Captain Pottinger to the Duke of Hamilton; Attack on Sir Donald Macdonald, .... 470

— Colonel Billingsley to the Earl of Melville; Agreeably to orders sends on the Mails; Sent out a party against Lord Home, which failed, .... 472

— Captain Pottinger to Major-General Mackay; Distress of troops in the Highlands, .... 473

— Colonel Billingsley, Deputy-Governor of Berwick, to the Earl of Melville; Accidental delay of the Mails; Parties crossing the Tweed into England, .... 474

— Earl of Portland to the Earl of Melville; Is surprised at Melville’s apprehensions after the King’s success; King to depart to England in two days; Forts the only means of keeping the Highlanders in order; Great successes in Ireland, .... 474

— Lord Melville to the Queen; Detention at Berwick of expresses to Lord Melville; Concern of Lord Ross and Sir James Montgomery in the Plot, .... 475

— Sir William Lockhart to the Earl of Leven; Regarding pay, .... 476
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 30.</td>
<td>Sir William Lockhart to the Earl of Melville; Relation regarding persons engaged in the Plot; Recommends torturing Neville Paine; Regarding Simpson, ..........</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Earl of Annandale's conditions from the Queen, .......................................</td>
<td>479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A full and faithfull account of the Conspiracy, William Earle of Annandale was with others engaged in against the Government, wry ten from the Earl's own mouth, be Sir William Lockhart, and delivered by the Earl to the Queens Most Excellent Majesty, the 14th day of August 1690, ........</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 2.</td>
<td>Judges of the Court of Session to the King; Judges solicit to be exempted from taxation, in conformity with ancient custom, ..........</td>
<td>481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Lord Melville to the Queen; Application from a lady (perhaps Lady Annandale); Unwillingness of the plotters to confess fully, ..........</td>
<td>482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Commissioner of Supply of Lanarkshire to the Earl of Melville; Returns of men, horses, &amp;c., from the County; Attachment to the cause, ..........</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Sir William Lockhart to the Earl of Melville; Regarding the Plot; Lord Annandale and Sir James Montgomery, ..........</td>
<td>484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13. Sir William Lockhart to the Earl of Melville; Regarding the Plot; Lord Annandale and Sir James Montgomery, ..........</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18. Lord Melville to the Queen; Anxious for the King's return; Surprised at Montgomery's not waiting on the Queen, ..........</td>
<td>486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— D. Carnegie of Pittarro to the Commissioner; Military suggestions, ..........</td>
<td>487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— 17. Earl of Kintore to Earl of Melville; Concern at his eldest son's joining James's party, ..........</td>
<td>488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— 20. Lord Annandale to Lord Melville; Thanks for assistance, ..........</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— 21. Colonel Hill to the Earl of Leven; Affairs quiet in the Highlands, but many idle reports are about, ..........</td>
<td>490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Alexander Johnston (eldest son of Lord Warreston) to the Earl of Melville; Thanks for rescinding Warreston's forfeitures, ..........</td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— 22. The Marquis of Atholl to the Earl of Melville; Anxious to keep all quiet, ..........</td>
<td>492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— 24. Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melville; Queensberry concerned in the Plot; Lady Montgomery told Lady Annandale that Sir William Lockhart and Sir John Dalrymple were betraying Melville; Strenuously denies this, but is surprised at Melville's favour for Montgomery; His devotion to Melville; News from Ireland, ..........</td>
<td>493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— 28. Countess of Seaforth to the Earl of Melville; Solicits that her son may live at large or go abroad, ..........</td>
<td>494</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OF THE LETTERS.  

Aug. 30. Sir William Lockhart to the Earl of Melville; Relation regarding persons engaged in the Plot; Recommends torturing Neville Paine; Regarding Simpson,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>505</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---  (Copy) Earl of Annandale's conditions from the Queen,

---  14. A full and faithful account of the Conspiracy, William Earle of Annandale was with others engaged in against the Government, wryten from the Earles own mouth, be Sir William Lockhart, and delivered by the Earle to the Queens Most Excellent Majesty, the 14th day of August 1690,

---  An account of what Annandale remembers in relation to Navell Pain's going to Scotland,

---  Sir William Lockhart to Mr. James Melville, in relation to Skelmorly and Lord Ross,

---  Sir William Lockhart to the Earl of Melville, in relation to Earl of Annandale his information,

---  Sir William Lockhart to the Earl of Melville, in relation to Lord Ross; Knavery of P., probably Lord Rosse,

---  Sir William Lockhart to the Earl of Melville; Unsatisfactory examination of Lord Rosse,

---  Copy Declaration by George Earl of Melville; Conditions entered into with Montgomery,

Sept. 2. His Majesty's orders for breaking up of Glencaimn and Kenmure's regiments,

---  The Earl of Kintore to the Earl of Melville; His son is sensible of his folly in joining the enemy; Solicits indulgence towards him,

---  6. Narrative respecting Sir James Montgomery of Skelmorley, in the Queen's handwriting,

---  Earl of Drumlangrig to the Earl of Leven; Private requests,

---  The Earl of Nottingham to the Earl of Melville; Sends an order to secure two vessels at Glasgow,

---  Sir William Lockhart to the Earl of Melville and the Lords of Privy Council; Return of the King from Ireland,

---  Sir William Lockhart to the Earl of Melville; King's return; Melville should be ready to come to London,

---  10. Earl of Drumlangrig to the Earl of Melville; Account of an unsuccessful march from Stirling,

---  17. The Earl of Breadalbane to the Earl of Melville; Desires to settle the country; Cannot come to Edinburgh; Will do what is desired,

---  18. The Privy Council of Scotland to the King; Congratulations on
King's return; Satisfactory progress in settling Scotch affairs; Are pleased with Lord Melville and the other servants of the Crown, Sept. 27. Colonel Hill to the Earl of Leven; Progress of Fort-William (Inverlochy), — 29. The Earl of Portland to the Earl of Melville; Apology for not writing, Oct. 2. The Presbyterian Ministers in and about Edinburgh to the King; Congratulations on the King's return; Satisfaction at the establishment in Parliament of the Doctrine and Government of the Church of Scotland; Praise Lord Melville, — The Presbyterian Ministers in and about Edinburgh to the Earl of Melville; Satisfaction with the settlement of the Church; Suggestions regarding the General Assembly; Sensible of the importance of moderation, — The Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville; Lord Melville gone to London; News from Edinburgh, — Colonel Hill to the Earl of Melville; State of affairs at Fort-William, — The Town Council of Edinburgh to the Earl of Melville; On their election; Assurances of their loyalty; The city requires assistance, 8. Lord Rosse to the Earl of Melville; Is desirous to be favourably represented to the King and to wait upon him, 9. The Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville; Presbyterian party in a minority in the Council; Two frigates required for the west coast, — The Earl of Melville to the Earl of Craufurd; Arrived safely in London, and has sent a Commission for the sitting of the General Assembly; Urges moderation as indispensable, particularly in the Assembly; Lord Carmichael Commissioner, — The Earl of Melville to Lord Carmichael; Intimation of his appointment as Commissioner to the General Assembly, — The Earl of Melville to Mr. Hugh Kennedy, Minister at Edinburgh; Urging moderation in the General Assembly; Suggests an adjournment, — The Earl of Melville to Mr. James Kirkton, Minister at Edinburgh; The same advice, — The Earl of Melville to Doctor Rule; The same advice, — The Earl of Melville to Mr. Fraser of Brae; The same advice, — The Earl of Melville to Mr. David Williamson; The same advice, 13. Sir William Lockhart to the Earl of Melville; Misplaced, should be 13th September; King allows Lord Melville to come to London; Wishes others not to come, but can only prevent official persons, — Sir James Dalrymple to the Earl of Melville; Approves of the measures in progress,
OF THE LETTERS.

Oct. 14. The Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville; Approves of Lord Carmichael as Commissioner; Is glad he is not appointed, 546
— 16. The Privy Council to the Earl of Melville; Send various letters about Highland Chiefs to be submitted to the King; N.B.—One letter is printed in Mackay’s Memoirs, page 356, 547
— 17. The Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville; Will urge moderation, and a short Session of the Assembly, 548
— Lord Carmichael to the Earl of Melville; Accepts the appointment of Commissioner; Solicits instructions as to the right of the Assembly to adjourn themselves, 548
— 18. The Earl of Kintore to the King; Solicits a pardon for his son, a Jacobite, 549
— The Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville; Harmony and moderation in the Assembly, 550
— Lord Carmichael to the Earl of Melville; Letter to the King from the Assembly passed unanimously, 551
— 21. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville; Sir Donald Macdonald treats for his submission; Is referred to Mackay; Tarbat differs from Melville regarding Church Government, 551
— 22. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville; Highland combination is broken, 553
— Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville; Moderation of the Assembly; Solicitation in favour of Mr. Herbert, Minister at North Berwick, 554
— Lord Carmichael to the Earl of Melville; Moderation in the Assembly; Proposal to dissolve it, 555
— 24. The Earl of Melville to Mr. Gabriel Cuningham; King’s answer to the Address of the Edinburgh Ministers; Assures them of his protection if they continue firm to him; keep their judicatories within proper bounds without concerning themselves in things alien, 555
— 28. Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville; Has seized Lord Bellenden and other Jacobites; Objects to the favourable terms conceded to others, 556
— The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville; Solicits favour to Lord Bellenden, 557
— 30. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville; Fears Melville confines himself too much to a party; Prevailing dissatisfaction is likely to raise a storm, 558
— The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville; Solicits favour to Lord Bellenden, 559

Nov. 1. The Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville; Gratified by the letter [No. 478.] to Mr. Gabriel Cuningham; Care of the King’s interests; Commission for College; A Jacobite in the Edinburgh Town Council, 560
Ixx

ABSTRACT

Nov. 1. Lord Cardross to the Earl of Melville; Moderation in the Assembly University Commission, .......................... 562
— Lord Carmichael to the Earl of Melville; Hopes next week to dissolve the Assembly; Sends three proposed Acts of Assembly; Instructions are framing for a Committee of Assembly, .................. 563
— The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville; Suggestions regarding the settlement of the Highlands; Conears with Colonel Hill, .......................... 564
— 6. Lord Carmichael to the Earl of Melville; Assembly proceeds satisfactorily, .................. 566
— The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville; In favour of Lady Mary Macdonald, .................. 566
— 8. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville; Highlanders must not be forced on Colonel Hill, .................. 567
— 12. The General Assembly to the King; Address at the close of the Assembly; Their moderation; Have provided for the propagation of religion in the Highlands; Have appointed visitations, .................. 567
— 14. Lord Carmichael to the Earl of Melville; Dissolution of the Assembly; Satisfactory adjustment of points of difficulty, as former conformity, &c. 569
— Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville; Suggestions and remarks, 570
— 15. The Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville; Vindicates himself, .................. 571
— Lord Carmichael to the Earl of Melville; Return of Mr. Carstairs to Court; His usefulness, and that of Mr. Kennedy, the Moderator in the Assembly, .................. 572
— Lord Cardross to the Earl of Melville; Various notices from Edinburgh; Assembly Mint; His brother; Army at free Quarters, &c., 572
— 18. The Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville; Urges Lord Morton’s claim to Orkney and Shetland, .................. 574
— 20. The Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville; The Commission for the Universities, .................. 575
— 22. The Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville; Inquiry as to the opening of the mail packets; Case of Captain Bruce, .................. 576
— 25. The Earl of Argyll to the Earl of Melville; Is going to London to contest something, .................. 577
— The Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville; Privy Council report the usefulness of Argyle in reducing the Highlands and Islands, 578
Dec. 2. The Privy Council to the King; Captain Bruce’s case, 578
— 4. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville; Solicitation in favour of Mr. Archibald Sinclair, .................. 579
— Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville; Solicitations for Bishops’
OF THE LETTERS.

rents; Sends £200 to advance his claim; Approves Sir Thomas Livingston to command the forces, 579
Dec. 4. Duchess of Queensberry to the Earl of Melville; Solicitation, 581
— 6. (Copy) Declaration of the Earl of Nottingham in reference to Navil Payne as emissary of the late King, 581
— 8. Declaration by William Earl of Annandale; Acknowledges possession of patents, &c. from the late King, 582
— 11. Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville; Torture of Payne unsuccessful; His feelings regarding it, 582
— 16. Sir Thomas Livingstone to the Earl of Melville; Want of provisions and money for the troops, 583
— 18. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville; Suggestions to buy off Lochiel; M'Donell and Keppoch by annual payments, if not, they will be troublesome; Church matters; Necessity of restraining the Presbyterians; Necessary that Presbytery and peace should stand together, 584
— 19. The Duchess of Hamilton to the Earl of Melville; Desires the release of her son on bail, 587
— — The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville; Anxious to buy peace in the Highlands; An indemnity should except persons, not crimes, 587
— 23. Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville; The bill for £200 sent before, missing, 588
— 27. The Earl of Cassillis to the Earl of Melville; Doubts about a lease to Lord Mar, 589
— 30. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville; Advises Melville, if the King desires it, to accept a colleague, and not to resign; The time is unfavourable for altering measures, 590
— — Sir William Anstruther to the Earl of Melville; [Perhaps should be 1689;] Complaints of Grant, a suitor against the Session, 591

1691.

Jan. 6. The Privy Council to the King; Inform the King, that by the claim of right, must Navill Payne be brought to trial, 592
— 10. Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville; Earl of Cassillis gives in a claim for Bishops' rents; Apprehensions regarding the state of affairs, 592
— 29. The Duke of Hamilton to the Earl of Melville; Will send accounts of what passed in Council, 593
Feb. 12. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville; Objects to the Hierarchy, 594
Feb. 13. Sir John Dalrymple to the Earl of Melville; From the Hague; King's letter to the Church Commissioner regarding displaced Ministers; Fortifying Inverness, 594
— 20. Sir John Dalrymple to the Earl of Melville; Adjournment of the Parliament; Other details, 595
— 23. Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville; Moderation of the Church Court; Fears the lenity of the Government in various particulars is mistaken for fear, and the King and Lord Melville are betrayed; His alarm, 596
Mar. 20. The Viscount Tarbat to Mr. James Melville; Soliciting assistance in a quarrel his son was engaged in, 598
— 21. Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville; Urges the danger of the Government, and the necessity of strong measures against its enemies, 598
— 28. Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville; Execution of M'Millan deferred, 599
— 31. Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville; Regarding Lord Wigton; Requests the money sent on his account may be returned, 600
Apr. 2. Sir Thomas Livingstone to the Earl of Melville; Alarm of a French invasion; His difficulties, 601
— 14. The Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville; Is dissatisfied with the leniency showed to dissenters, 601
— 18. The Duke of Hamilton to the Earl of Melville; Is going to London, 603
— 21. Sir Thomas Livingstone to the Earl of Melville; Military wants, 603
— 25. The Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville; Election of a Provost in Edinburgh; Church matters; Quarrel with Sir William Lockhart, 604
— 28. The Privy Council to the Earl of Melville and the Master of Stair; Transmit papers, 608
— 30. The Lords of the Treasury to the Earl of Melville and Master of Stair at Court; Deficiency of funds to pay the Military, 609
May 1. Colonel Hill to the Earl of Melville; The Highlands will not submit; If so, wishes they may be rooted out, 610
— 12. Colonel Hill to the Earl of Melville; State of things in the Highlands, 611
— Colonel Hill to the Viscount Tarbat; His orders to act against the Highlanders; Gets little pay, 612
— 15. Colonel Hill to the Earl of Melville; Submissions in the Highlands, 613
— 22. Sir John Dalrymple to the Earl of Melville; Names Mr. Hamilton his depute in his part of the Secretary's office, as a person may not seem to be imposed on him, 614
— 23. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville; Solicitations as to a reprieve, (for his son perhaps,) and regarding the Principal of St. Leonard's, 614
OF THE LETTERS.

May 25. The Earl of Arran to the Lord Raith; His reasons for withdrawing from Hamilton; Wishes to live quietly, 614
--- The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville; Sends a letter from Colonel Hill, 616
--- 28. Sir Thomas Livingstone to the Earl of Melville; Orders regarding the Earls of Arran, Hume and Seaforth, and execution of them, 616
--- Colonel Hill to the Earl of Melville; Highlanders will keep their ancestors' arms; Has sent them an oath of allegiance, which many Camerons and Macdonalds have taken, and others are following; The Appin and Glencoe men wish to go in to Argyll; Have a short day to do it in, 617
June 4. Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville; Is unwell, 618
--- The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville; Interview with Breadalbane; Will assist him in settling the Highlands; Wishes to hear from Melville, 619
--- 8. Sir John Dalrymple to the Earl of Melville; From Brussels; News from the army, 620
--- 9. Colonel Hill to the Earl of Leven; Five French frigates off Sky, with arms, money, &c., but no men; Thinks most of the clans will remain quiet, 620
--- 13. Sir Thomas Livingstone to the Earl of Melville; Earl of Arran has promised not to disturb the Government, 621
--- 16. Sir Thomas Livingstone to the Earl of Melville; Designed to encamp in Badenoch; His reasons; Has contradictory orders; The Bass is taken by the Jacobites from the treachery of the Sergeant commanding, 621
--- 18. Colonel Hill to the Earl of Melville; Lord Seaforth's house taken, and ship's cargo lodged there; This ship, and Breadalbane's interference, have prevented many from taking the oaths; Dreads Breadalbane, 622
--- The Privy Council to the Earl of Melville; Solicits that instructions may be sent to Captain Every of the Pembroke frigate to obey their orders, 623
--- 19. Sir John Dalrymple to the Earl of Melville; From Genbleur; Shows dislike of Melville, 624
--- 23. The Privy Council to the Earl of Melville; Complaints of Captain Every, 624
--- 26. Colonel Hill to the Earl of Melville; Breadalbane and Atholl have a commission to settle the Highlands; Many will not trust the former; He says he has money for them in London; If so, he will keep much of it; Disapproves employing a man in correspondence with the enemy; Dalrymple and Mackay arranged it; If the Chiefs get money, they will be in a situation to assist in a rebellion; Details and plans, 625
July 2. Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville; Various details, 627
ABSTRACT

July 16. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville; Remarks on Hierarchy and tantivie Presbytery; Urges a middle method to bound preistrie, 628
— 21. The Duke of Hamilton to the Earl of Melville; From Holyrood House; Army ordered to the borders of the Highlands, in compliance with the King’s orders; Various remarks, 628
— 23. Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville; Moderation of the Church Commission; Episcopal clergy carry themselves high, 629
— 23. (Copy) Sir John Dalrymple to Sir Thomas Livingstoun; Troops to remain on Highland borders and await farther orders, 631
— 25. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville; Seizure of Stewart of Appin by Colonel Hill; Young Macdonald of Glencoe and others encouraged, 631
— 28. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville; Complains of Sir William Lockhart’s interference with them, 632
— 29. The Privy Council to the Queen; Contradictory orders from the King in Holland, and from the Queen in London; Both are obeyed; Highlanders were disposed to be quiet, and to accept the oath tendered by Colonel Hill; Apprehension of Stewart of Appin, 633
— — The Duke of Hamilton to the Earl of Melville; Transmit papers, 635
— — (Copy) The Earl of Melville to Sir John Dalrymple; Shows dissatisfaction; Queen has staid two executions, 635
Aug. 3. The Privy Council to the Earl of Melville; Transmit letters, 636
— — The Duke of Hamilton to the Earl of Melville; Stair and others oppose the Council regarding the Highland army; Oddness of contradictory orders, 636
— 4. Earl of Nottingham to the Earl of Melville; Horses sent from Yorkshire to Scotland, 637
— — (Copy) Sir Thomas Livingston to the Earl of Melville; His difficulties from contradictory orders; Remarks as to posts to be occupied, 637
— — The Earl of Melville to the Privy Council; Transmits Queen’s answer to letter of Council of the 29th July, and Duke of Leinster’s Commission, 639
— 20. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville; His son acquitted, but again imprisoned for foolish words, 639
— 21. Colonel Arrott to the Earl of Leven; Requires money for works at Inverness; The Regiment behaved well on the march, 640
— 22. Colonel Hill to the Lord Raith; All quiet about Fort-William, as it has been for a year, 641
— 27. Sir John Dalrymple to the Earl of Melville; From Mesty; News from the army, 641
— 29. The Privy Council to the Earl of Melville; Send papers regarding the Bass, 642
OF THE LETTERS.

Aug. 29. The Duke of Hamilton to the Earl of Melville; Transmits proceedings in Council regarding the King’s letter; Council adjourned until October, 642
— — The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville; Regarding his son’s trial, acquittal, and release, on pardon; Breadalbane has £10,000 for the Highlands; Hill will be a loss, 643
— — Lord Polwarth to the Earl of Melville; Urges on him to be early, bold and diligent with the King when he arrives, 644
Sept. 11. Duke of Hamilton to the Earl of Melville; Distrusts Breadalbane’s conduct in the Highlands, and thinks the King is betrayed, 645
— — Sir Thomas Livingston to the Earl of Leven; Regarding some Highlanders in Ross-shire, &c., 645
— — 19. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville; Hints doubts of Melville’s conciliating some persons, 646
Oct. 5. The Duke of Hamilton to the Earl of Melville; President Stair says he knows nothing of what is passing, 646
— — 10. The Earl of Breadalbin to Colonel Hill; Is angry with Hill for writing to Flanders against him; Had spoken and acted in Hill’s favour, 647
— — 14. The Duke of Hamilton to the Earl of Melville; Should be to Lord Raith or the Earl of Leven; Does not mean to go to London; Hopes the King will alter his present measures, and let affairs rest until the spring, 647
— — 17. (Copy) Colonel Hill to the Earl of Breadalbin; Answer to his letter of the 10th; Disliked his late offers to the Highland Chiefs; but since Hill knew it was the King’s pleasure, has urged them to accept, 648
— — 29. Colonel Hill to the Lord Raith; An intrigue of Breadalbane with Glengarry; The Chiefs disown Breadalbane; Their reasons; His interference prevents a settlement, 649
Nov. 2. The Duke of Hamilton to the Earl of Melville; Reason for not going to London, &c., 650
— — 20. Lord Polwarth to the Earl of Melville; Expects intelligence from London; Public matters going well, 651
Dec. 26. The Duke of Hamilton to the Earl of Melville; Wishes Sir Thomas Livingston had seen the King on Highland matters; Council not informed of the King’s views, 652
Whithall July 8th 1690:

I received your letter by William Luckhart and all the others by the same person, whom I have seen three several times to very little purpose; he has made me promise he shall make evidence and has taken care to make me keep my word for he has named no person nor told anything but what I was known here before. Willam Luckhart will give you a more full account as he has had it from me, what there is more to be done you will be able to make a better body of the place. He is not so apprehensive of the danger, for had he not heard revealed things to make us stand upon our guard as it please him to bye the king with prudence I dont dont but all may in time be well fitted. I know you will join with the heartily in those prayers you may be spared I will help you all can from hence.
Kensington le 20. Mai 1690

Para la lettre joignez vous d'acqis de vos intentions
à l'égard de l'abjuration de mon Parlement
en Ecosse puisqu'à ce que celle d'Angleterre sera celle
dont la lettre se fera que l'environ trois semaines.
Il sera nécessaire que vous faîtes à quiconque est
affaire que par son moyen l'on fasse à Roger le Rebelle,
est le plus pressant de donner une bonne somme d'argent
par faite publiquement les 4000£ que le Conseil de
des affaires est formé demande pour découvrir
ce qu'ils ont projeté. Je sçais que le projet que
vont partir il à la longue temps feront arriver aujourd'hui
et parti filler avec l'Axe. Et mon intention de faire
être appelée de la continuité de mon Amour. William R.
Kingston le 30 de Mar 1690.

Mon cher fils, vous voulez me lire l'intention a l'égard de l'abjuration de mon Parlement en France jusqu'à ce que celle d'Angleterre se fera là. Donc la lettre se fera que l'abjuration trois semaines.

Il sera nécessaire que vous fassiez àgrandir MA. Freelin afin que par son moyen l'on fasse à l'Étater de Rebelle, et je vous contenter de donner une bonne somme d'argent. Vay fait reléguer 24000. que le Comité de l'affaire de guerre m'avoir Demande pour dresser ce qu'ils on projeté. J'espère que le prêcheur qui vont partir ily à s'long temps feront arriver au poussin et parti fonder avec l'Étater et pour les de France bien à faire de la construction de mon Christia. William A.
THE LEVEN AND MELVILLE PAPERS.

1. INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE LORD MELVILL.

Mar. 1689.

You are to concurr in advice and direction in matters of War with the Commander in Chief of Our forces in ordering thefe that are levyed, or in levying more if it be founde convenient. And if the occafions may not admette of delay, that he, with your advice, give commiffions to the officers who all leve or command them.

If there be neceffity to fecure perfons that the Commander in Chief doe the fame with your advice.

If the Caftle of Edinburgh be not renderd according to our former letters, you shall treat for the renderd of it, and give aflurance of In demnity, if need bee, and fuch other gratifications to the Duke of Gordon and others, as you shall fee fit. And that you doe the like as to the Caftle of Dunbarton. And that you put thefe Caftles in the hands of confident perfons, both as to Commanders and Souldiers.

If you finde that there will be formd party, or a breach, or ane invafion, the Commander in Cheif, with your advice, shall ceafe upon ferviceable horfes and armes, as you see neceffarie for the publick fafety. And in that cafe that he call all fuch as you know to be well affeded to Religion and Liberty and to the interef of the Nation, to concurr with him in Arms.

Given at our Court at Hampton, this 7th day of March 1681.

WILLIAM R.
THE LEVEN AND MELVILLE

PAPERS.

1. INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE LORD MELVILLE.—7 Mar. 1689.

You are to concurr in advice and direction in matters of War with the Commander in Chief of Our forces in ordering these that are levied, or in levying more if it be found convenient. And if the occasions may not admit of delay, that he, with your advice, give commissions to the officers who shall levy or command them.

If there be necessity to secure persons That the Commander in Chief doe the same with your advice.

If the Castle of Edinburgh be not rendered according to our former letters, you shall treat for the rendering of it, and give assurance of Indemnity, if need bee, and such other gratifications to the Duke of Gordon and others, as you shall see fit. And that you doe the like as to the Castle of Dunbarton. And that you put these Castles in the hands of confident persons, both as to Commanders and Souldiers.

If you finde that there will be formd party, or a breach, or ane invasion, the Commander in Cheif, with your advice, shall cease upon serviceable horses and armes, as you see necessarie for the publick safety. And in that case that he call all such as you know to be well affected to Religion and Liberty and to the interest of the Nation, to concurr with him in Arms. Given at our Court at Hampton, this 7th day of March 1688.

WILLIAM R.
2. (Copy) Instructions by the King for the Convention.—7 Mar. 1689.

You shall endeavour to know the inclinations of the several members of the Meeting of the States in Scotland, and to adjust what differences is amongst them, whereby it will appear what partie is stronger before they proceed further than the nomination of a President.

If you find that that interest is strongest which is for restoring the Government of the Church in the Presbiterian way, you shall endeavour to have it, with provifon that the rules of dispfen may be adjufed, and all occasion of complaint for rigour be taken away. And to get this eftablishment with the more full conftent of the Meeting, you fhall endeavour to get the Presbiterian party not to infift further againft others than that forfalters be taken off, and that what profit hath been made by compositions and by fines, either of which were upon account of oppofition to the evil courfes of the time, may be restored by thefe that have received them.

You fhall give affurance that fuch perfons fhall be in public trust as fhall be acceptable to the Nation, feeing the endeavour to load perfons continues difcord, and fheweth a diffidence of the supreme magiftrate. Given at our Court at Hampton, the 7th day of March 1689.

William R.

You fhall endeavour that the firft matter taken to confideration in the Meeting of the Estates of Scotland, be the violations incroaching upon the constitution of that kingdom, which are moft proper to be declared in that Meeting before they be turned into a Parliament.

You fhall endeavour that the articles for preventing grievances be as near as may be to thefe of England, in fo far as the cafe is not different. You fhall take the Regifters in your cuftody, that the feveral clerks may give extract of what fhall be found convenient for the use of the Meeting. Given at our Court at Hampton, the 7th day of March 1689.

William R.

If you find the Meeting of the Estates in Scotland earnest for uniting
both Kingdoms into one, you shall endeavour that the pretence of it make no delay in the settlement of the Government. And if they will insist in it, you shall endeavour that a proposition of the tearms of it may be offered to the Parliament of England, such as may be hoped they will not reject, but will accept of without the necessity of a treaty, which will necessarily require long time, as that the private interest of the Scots Nation, by their judicatures laws and customs, civil and ecclesiastic, as now they may be abolished, be preferred without appeal or review. But that all matters of treason against the King, or against the safety of the Commonwealth, and the malversation of all in trust be judged by the Peers, and that Scotland's proportion of Members of Parliament and of Assessment of Lands, be referred to the King. Given at our Court at Hampton, the 7th day of March 1689.

WILLIAM R.


My dear Lord,

London, March 23, (1689.)

I am sorry for the bad weather you have had. I was not out of the house a day since I parted with you, be reason of a pain in my back, that often troubles me, whereby I was not able to promote my Lord Levines affairs. Mr. Carstairs endeavoured what he could, but by the throng of buff into, could not get meeting with the King, or with Mr. Benting. I went yesterday to Hampton Court, and spake with both at length. I got an order for the regiment to march to Chester, and ther to be provyded in a ship to Kirkubrigh. I did believe Mr. Nairne had gotten credit, and had dispatched to the regiment; but finding no thing effectually done, I wrote sharplie with an express this day, but have had no return as yet. I spake also for levimoney, which the King promised. Non gets more that levi hear then twenty fl. a man, and not till the regiment be compleat and mustered, I fall not cease to urge so far as I can. I need say nothing of what is to be done ther, for all is forseen, for the cafes have occurred, till something come from the Conventione by an express; it wer fitt some better tempered and qualifyed person wer sent hither then
was sent downe. Bearers may carry false reports that none would adventure to wryt. The assistance the late King hath gotten from France, is nothing like what was paid before. I have dealt with the King that the Parliament might send a message to the Convention, to raise ten thousand men in Scotland on their charges and pay, which, with these already sent, might be the nearest way to receive our friends in Ireland, at least to fave invasion on Brittan, which will certainly be on Scotland rather than on England. And new raised English from ther soft beds, will neither be proper in Scotland, nor to fit any where as our hard bred people. Many regiments are levied and levying heir, and many more resolved on, which may be levied ther. Two great defeats the French have got in Cullenland in the beginning of a campaine, give great hopes of this campagne. All heir doe admire the folly of the late King's letter to the Convention, and it is better that it was cede then if his friends had gotten ther will. I sent your son's letter this day. I need not wryty any other thing to him, your interest being one, and I am beyond punctualities with either of you. Remember my service to him. God Almighty direct and protect you.

My dear Lord, adieu.

I find Pittcaveny much comended be all the letters I have seen.


My Lord,

London, March 27, (1689.)

I did by my last to my Lord Levine, give account of my endeavours for the arrears of his regiment, and for levymoney. I spoke again at length with the King heir, who told me that yesterday in Exchequer he had ordered the payment of the 1200 pound, yet the paymater said to Mr. Nairne he had not received that order. I went with Mr. Nairne to L. Ranolo, to tell him what the King had said, and if he doubted, to ask him self, but we found him not. Patone is come heir post. All fall be done that is in my power. I have again urged that 10,000 foot may be raised in Scotland, at the English charge, seeing the Commons had voted 31 regiments for Ireland, whereof the half is not raised. I shewed him that if ther wer insurrecatione or invasione in Scotland, it would be a hoplefs
remede to send downe grein English from their plentiful lyf to merch 400 myls, and get hard quarter, whereas the Scots would quicklie be ready, and would cheerfully goe to fave their brethren in Ireland, and meet the Irish ther, rather then wait for them at home. I have urged it with many who have great weight in Court and Parliament. The King seemed convinced, but yow know his way never to say what he will doe till he doe it.

The sad news from Ireland breids great greef and humour heir, that many spair not to say the King must be betrayed. He hath ordered a strong body of hors to the north of England. He had appoynted the ship of warr that carry the men and provifions to Dary, to crupe betuen Scotland and Ireland. It is thoght strainge that the administration is not continowed ther as was heir, and no progres for settling the Government. If alteration be to be made in the Church, it will be great unkyndnes to the King to have it after that he is proclamed, for then it must have his content, and will lay the change at his door. The high Churchmen are alarmed heir at his speech in Parliament to tak off all restraint of Protestants, that all of them might be capable to serve in this conjunctur. The Lords voted that the act excluding all that comunicat not with this Church, bot left the postur of comunicating free. Ther is great debat in the Comons house about that article in the Coronatione Oath to maintaine the Church. Some would have it as now established be law, others as it is or shal be established be law. It is lyk to be as established be law, leaving out now. My service to my Lady Melvil, and to the Master my Lo. Leven.—My dear Lord, adieu. I hope to hear from you on Monday. A setlement is longed for ther as it hath been in England.


My Lord,


I have heard by my Lord Rofs how things have gon ther, and now that yow have been some time ther (for he told me he met yow betuen Berick and Edinburgh) I hope the setlement of the natione will be put to a close, especialy seeing ye ar in danger from the castel, and it is longed for heir. I have been oft with the King, and have givin him accompt of what I had
from Scotland as things past. I have urged all I could for your son's arrears and levimoney. He told me on Thursday last he had given order for the arrears in the theaury the day before, yet I find nothing hath been wrytten upon it, and I intend, on Monday, to goe to Hampton Court about it. I long to hear how yow have been able to bear your for journey. My Lord Rois told me what terrible storme hath been ther. I expect to hear from yow on Monday, feing yow wer at Edinburgh the Moonday before.

—My dear Lord, adieu.

Remember me to your Lady and fone, and Lord Tarbet. I am glad to hear he hath Caryed weel.

I am lyk to be arefted by Lock. and yow may look for the lyk. I pray yow fie if any relief can be made ther.

6. (Copy) Earl of Portland to Lord Melvill.—1 Apr. 1689.

My Lord, Hampton Court, Apr. 1, 1689.

We have heard of the resolutions of the Convention of Estates with a great dale of satisfaction. God will guide all affaires for the good of his church and people. The King ordered me to writ to you Lo, to assure you from him of his being fully satisfied with your conduet, and that he desires yow to make all possible hait to return hither to attend his person.

Yow know no doubt before this of the march of the forces towards Scotland, which will no doubt be sufficient to preserve yow from all inconvenience or hazard. Generall Ginchell commands them. Yow will likeways have heard of Admirall Herbert's arryvall upon your coast. Untill I have the honour to see yow again, I intreat yow to beleive that I shall be always, without reserve,

My Lord, Portland.

7. Sir James Dalrymple of Stair to Lord Melvill.—5 Apr. 1689.

My dear Lord, Ham, Apryle 5, (1689.)

I wrott a lyn to yow with Thurflayes poft. I have since been with
the King. At leaft your fon's arrears ar gotten, but not the levimoney yet. Non heir get any till of full must of ther regiments, and then bot 20 fh. a man. Ther is great cautione heir of example, thogh cafes be very different. I fall watch all opportunities to promove it. I have urged the fending downe of money as neceffar, both for levying ther and on other acompts. The King fayes, ther is not yet a found for mor money then the prefent charge requyers, yet he is to try the housfes about a levie in Scotland on ther acompt. It is lyk they may the more tractable, becaus of the danger from Irland is now fo heightned, all being certain that K. James is ther, wherin we have been long deluded heir with contrar reports, fo strongly afferted as could hardly be refifted. Ther ar great burthens necessarly already imposed heir. The revenew in tyme of peace is to be 1200000li. Ther ar 400000li already imposed be land ceis, being 70000li per menfem for fix months; 600000li is ordained for the charge of the Expedition; 400000 for Irland. A pol money laid on in place of the hearth money, which is estimat to 600000li. The forces yow now have ar on the English charge. Ther muft be forces for your selves. If yow levy in this extraordinar necessitie, the fourt pairt of the great levy being fyve thowfand foot, and fyve hundreth horfs, a pairt wherof will be long a coming from the north, it may make 10000 foot and 1000 horfs, with the regiments fent as they are to be recruited. I fie no appearance of farty of our cuyny if ther be not an armie fent to Dary, able to take the field. It is far fafer to deall with enemies in ther owne cuyny then in ours, wher a concurs may be to ther affiftance. Ther is a strong body of horfs fent to the north, and a fleet is fett out under Herbert. The King is greived at the delayes that have been made be that Committee for Irland, bot the reflexione on the Government is for on that occasione. The King bid me wrytt to yow when yow thought of that levy for Scotland, that yow might follow it if yow fownd it convenient. I know thes things will perplex yow as they doe me, who fie not fo farr as yow, but we muft truft God, and be doing what we can. The worke is his owne, and he hath moft eminently appeared in it. I fear moft the ingratitude of this people, who ar apt to returne to Egipt many of them. I fownd no generall credentiall in L. Rofs letter from D. H., nor heard I any proposells from him. The De letter was fhewing the difficulties had
THE LEVEN AND

been or wer lyk to be, and defyryng assistance. The anfwer did approve his car and prudence, had litle els different from the letter to the Conventione. I fand nothing concerning the Church in the laft letters. It will be nether fecuir nor kynd to the King to expe& it be Act of Parlia-
ment after the fetment which will lay it at his door. A joynt compre-
henfione of all interefts wer the only beft which might in fome meafur 
atiifie all parties. It will be very dangerous to adjurne the Conventione for a formality of making an offer, and then returning to order a procla-
matione. It wer much better to fete all and pafs the proclamatione, and to wrytt the King to forbear fetling civil places for a tyme, till he may have full informatione who ar fitt, for that is the great matter, that all will be ready to get an occaftione to come up for, by which it will appear that I defyr nothing to be by my chalking as I hear was publicklie fpoken. God knowes how litle I have in my eye, other then the comon intereft, and anticipating chalking could not be prevented, feeing I have fo fair opportunity now, bot on my confience, I have not infinuat the leaft thing that way, since thes of our countrie wer heir. This I say that yow may have good grownde to vindicat me as to that.


My dear Lord,

Ham, Apryl 9, 1689.

I wrotte to yow at lenth on Seterday laft. Since I had a letter of the 2 instant, shewing the procedour of the Committee. I have yet seen non 
from your Lo. of that date. I gave the King an acompt of the relationes 
I had, and particularly of the repulfes of the Irish by the Scots at Col-
raine; and on that ocafione I urged that thes good men, who would hear of no indemnitie, but had put ther lyfe in ther hands for prefervying re-
ligione and his intereft, might be fpedily fpumed, els the number that 
wer of the Irish behoved to opprefs them, that it would be a late remeede 
that could come from England; that therfor he would order Makayes 
partie to goe for ther releef, and a share of the horfs fent to the north; 
and that he would invit the conventione to raife the fourth pairt of the 
great levy, bein 5000 foot and 500 horfs. Of both he might caus tranf-
port eight or nyn thousand to Irland, for they would fo secuir Scotland, thogh few remained with the neighbourhead of the hors in the north; and that at least he would fend 50000 pound for incouraging and inabling Scotland, wherby he might recover the renowne of his armes, which the delayes heir, tho without his fault, had made to be les in reputatione. He lyked this weel; and I defyred he would wrytt to yow with his owne hand for your credit and encouragement, which he promised to fend with heart. My letters buir that ther wer preliminaries thinking on er the throne was fetled. The vote of vacating the throne is but preparatorie; and the terme of forfating the King's right seems harsh, implying that the Conventione had a superioritie of jurisdicitione, whereas the solid ground is, that the King having violated the constitutione of the kingdome in both its sacred and civil rights, the conventione, as representing the body politick, did declar, that seeing he had violat his part of the mutuall engagments, they wer frie of ther part, for they could not fall on the on part without fredome to the other to liberat themselves, and feing the violationes wer fo high as to refuse, reject and renunce the government of the kingdom according to its trew constitution, and to assume a despotik and arbitrary government, nether he nor any come of him after that could have any title to reigne, and therfor declarine for King William and Queen Mary, the adminiftratione being in him alon during his lyf, &c. Ther is a great difference betwixt declaring or renuncing a government, and other violationes; for that doeth lose the right ipfo facto, whereas other violationes do not, but only give the enjured liberty to liberat themselves, as adultry doeth not dissolve a marriage ipfo facto, but gives the enjured libertie to loohe themselves. I wrotte formerly that the Parliament heir was lyk to be crofts to the diffenters. Now blessed be God things goo better. The moderat churchmen leave the tory party; and ther is acts both of comprehensione, leaving most things that are unwarrantable free and of libertie very large neer compleetling. That shamfull murther of Sir George Lockart touched the King much, and made him say to me he faw it now neceffar that I fould reftume my place againe, which I was willing, thogh it was my right, that he fould enjoy it, being yownder and abler to enduir the toyle then I. If the altering the church government be found an incroachment and declared voyd, it is much better then to expec it
1689.

MELVILLE

PAPERS.

11

declaire agriff and annull encroachments then a Parliament. You know how unwilling any was that did any thing of importance, as Commifioner, to returne to ther former ftatione. I doe not thinke it prudent to urg those who withdraw to approve what is or fall be done; for thoug neceffity make them comply, it will not provock them mor; and if they fee any hope, give them a fairer pretence to breed trouble, efpecialy at this jundur. I hope you will not forget to alter the oath of alleagance as heir, and to lay affyd the other oaths and acknowledgments on the firft pairt of the teft, and to qualifie tortur that it never be ufed hot when ther is one witnefs or half probatione, nor the litte A in bulk, hot great in import, of vacating the fettled Judicatories by cumulative commiffiones.

The bifhops have fo signalized themfelves by oppoiitione, that thereby, and by withdrawing of their freinds, I hope they will not be weghty now.

My dear Lord, adieu.

9. SIR JAMES DALRYMPLE OF STAIR to LORD MELVILL.—11 Apr. 1689.

My Dear Lord,

London, Apryl 11, (1689.)

I receaved yours of the 4th instant, and I wrovt to you evry poft. The expref was not dispatched be reafone of the Coronatone which was this day very [splendidlie] performed. I defyred the King to wrytt to yow with his owne hand, which he promifed to doe, thogh he did not fo to D. H. I had gotten a warrant for L. Leven’s regiment to march to Scott-land by Chefter, bot I thoght it unnecéflar to bring a handfull of strangers that way, and to retard the officers. I could not get it renewed for throng of this Coronatione, bot I resolve to get it dispatched now. I hope the King with this expref will invite the Conventione to levy and fend moft of them with Makaye’s partie to Irland. He seemed so inclyned if he be not diverted. I mervell the Conventione moved nothing of it to him. I am still of opinione that it is of extreme danger to adjurne or weaken the Conventione by the offer of the crowne, which, thogh it was folemne heir wher some hours did it, is not necéflar at fuch a distance be mor then on or tuo; and, in the meantyme, the Conventione may goe on to secuir the cuntry and to order what remains. It may be some may keep things off that ther may firft be made a Parliament, which, how necéflar or fit it will be till the King and Queen be crowned, want not difficultie; and there is no hope they will goe to Scotland for that purpofe. So long as ther is any hope of unione, the Convention is mor proper to
declar'd against and annull encroachments then a Parliament. You know how unwilling any was that did any thing of importance, as Commission, to returne to ther former station. I doe not thinke it prudent to urg thes who withdraw to approve what is or fall be done; for thogh necessity make them comply, it will bot provock them mor; and if they see any hope, give them a fairer pretence to breed trouble, especialy at this junctur. I hope you will not forget to alter the oath of allegiance as heir, and to lay asyed the other oaths and acknowledgments on the firft part of the test, and to qualifie tortur that it never be used but when ther is one witnes or half probatione, nor the litle A& in bulk, bot great in import, of vacating the settled Judicatories by cumulative commiisiones. The bishops have fo signalized themselves by oppositione, that therby, and by withdrawing of their freinds, I hope they will not be weyghty now. My dear Lord, adieu.

10. DUKE OF QUEENSBERRY TO THE KING.—13 APR. 1689.

*Edinburgh, April the 13th, 1689.*

May it please your Majesty,

I doubt not but my Son has informed your Majestie of the hard things done me by some great men here, and how concerned they have been to discourage me from attending the Convention, and tho these methods oblig'd me to desert the Houfe for severall dayes; yet, when I heard your Ma**tes** business was to be done, I went there, and own'd your service in all points with such concern that I presume my greatest enemies will not have the impudence to charge me with the leaft remissnes. And now, Sir, the occasion of this trouble is, in all humilitie, to wish your Ma**te** a long and prosperous reign, and to assure your Ma**te** of my resolution to serve yow faithfully and own the Protestant interest to the last drop of my blood, as I doubt not your Ma**te** will have the goodnes so to order matters in this kingdome that my friends and I may be in condition usefully to own the Royal interest and preserve ourselfs from the malice of our enemies, whom your Ma**te** will still finde more concern'd to express their privat refentments then their duty to the Crown. My family is
now entirely in your Royal concerns, and your Majesty has the greatest pledge I am able to give of my fidelity, when others, (whom possibly your Majesty trusts more) are acting a secular part; but of all this your Majesty has certainly so just a view that I need say no more of the subject, nor shall I trouble your Majesty in any thing else, hoping your Majesty will allow my son to receive your Royal commands in all my concerns. So, wishing your Majesty all imaginable happiness, I do acknowledge myself,

May it please your Majesty,
Your Majesty's most faithful, most humble, and
most obedient Subject and Servant,
Queensberrie.

11. Marquis of Atholl to the King.—13 Apr. 1689.

May it pleas your Majesty,

As none can be more sensible of your Majesty's generous undertakings for securing the Protestant religion and reducing the administration of our government to a just temper and balance than I am, which I told your Majesty when I had the honour to wait on you, so none shall be more ready to serve and promote your Majesty's interest according to my duty and capacity, as in the Meeting of the Estates I have cheerfully concurred in every thing I conceived truly conducive for that end, and therefore to advance your Majesty's great concern, I have heartily voted and contented that the throne of this Kingdom be filled by your Majesty as the next most proper and deserving Prince of the Royal blood.

There are some things offered to your Majesty in the Petition of Right, such as the abolishing Episcopacy, and some new limitations put upon the Monarchy, to which I could not give my consent, the former being against my conscience, and, as I conceive, against your Majesty's interest also, and the latter I judged unsuitable to the Monarchy, and to import an unbecoming diffidence in your Majesty's justice and goodness, and for this I trust your Majesty will not blame me; and tho', perhaps, some of my countrymen may prove so unjust to me as to misrepresent me to your Majesty, which, I am sorry to say is a practice too usual, yet I confide in your Majesty's justice to believe no hard or ill thing concern-
ing me till you first hear myself. I waite your Majesties comands, and
on all occasions I shall acquitt myself as becometh,

May it pleas your Majestie,
Your Majesties most humble, most faithful,
and most obedient Subject and Servant,

Edw, April 13, 1689.

Atholl.

12. The Viscount Dundee to [uncertain, perhaps Lord Murray.]
—21 Apr. 1689.

My Lord,

Keeth, Apryl 21, 1689.

I would certenly have sent Major Grahame to wait on your Lordship
this night, as I wrot to you, but that he was stayed on the road with com-
pagnie, without my knowledge, till it was too late. He shall be with
your Lordship to-morrow at the hour appointed.—I am,

My Lord,
Your most humble and faithful servant,

Dundie.


My Dear Lord,

Hamptoune Court, Apryl 21, (1689.)

I have frequently urged the dispatch of this bearer. I did defyr the
King might wryt to you, which he promised, bot it was still delayed, till
at laft yeasternight he was dismiift with a letter to your fon, bot non to
your self. He came to me to Ham, shewing the fam, and thogh it was
this day, I have attended most of the day, and behoved to rest satiffied
that the Earle of Portland fould wryt as from the King, and fould invit
yow to come up hither, your advyce being fo necessary at thiis tyme, when
places ar to be fetled, in which I forbear to move till you come. What
the King will doe as to levies ther or fending money, which I urged all I
could, not only for levi money, bot for taking off thes who might continow
or breed troble. Only he told me that he had fent with Mackay ten
thousand pound. I faid that might be for paying his partie. He faid no,
bot for extraordinar exigencies. It was thoght strange why ther was
nether express messenger nor pacquet to signify the proclamatione of the King and Queen, and I think it very strange that the greivances ar only propos'd to be amended it seemes be a parliament; whereas, if they had been declared encroachments unwarrantable, ther needed no mor bot the King's approbation. However, it is very necerar ther be some dispatched up, that ther may be an end. I hope yow would have been on, thogh the King's call had not been; bot I thought best to secur it, for I hear all the members ar prohibit to leave the Conventione without leave.—My Dear Lord, Adieu.

14. (Copy) The King's Exoneration to Tarbet, with His Majesty's Letter to Lord Melvill.—25 Apr. 1689.

Whereas we have thought fit to put the records of our kingdom of Scotland into the hands of untill we shall have considered how to dispose of the fame, and finding that our right trustie and well beloved George Lord Tarbat hath readily offered to deliver the said records upon oath, in the accustomed manner, and understanding that the said Lord Tarbat hath not only exercis'd that charge faithfully and diligently, but done similar service to the crown and kingdom, in putting the principal evidences in order and method, and in recovering many considerable evidences which were missing to many of our liidges, do therefore exonerate and discharge him of his said trust and office, and approve his service therein, and in consideration thereof, and of his long services, we do further, of our grace and by our royal power, give to him our good will, favour and protection, and do secure him from all danger in his person or estate, notwithstanding of any actions, writings, councils, speeches, or any crimes committed by him, in any of his public capacities or services, before the day of this instant; and we promise to pass an ample remission to him, under our great feal thereupon, and because of his age and weakness by sickness, we dispence with his attendance at public meetings of any sort, unleas we, by our special mandate, call him on any occasion, and we will this to be as valid to him in all respects, and to all effects, as if this discharge and remission were expressed in full form, and had
paffed our feals wherewith we dispence in ample manner, and fulfeft interpretation of our royal favour and good will towards him. Given at our Court at Hampton Court, the _day of_ 1689.

There is not one word or letter more or les then is here.
There was but one letter fent, quhow the copy follows:—

_My Lord,_

I have received your letter of the 16th inst. by Mr. Lockart, which confirmes me in the opinion I have long had of your concerns for my interef and service, which I fhall be as ready on my part to acknowledge in any occafion that may offer for your fatisfaction and advantage, though it were to be wish'd that in fome things the Convention had proceeded otherwife than they have done; yet I am perfuaded no pains nor industry of yours has been wanting to prevent thofe errors; and I do agree with you that fomething is reasonably to be facrificed for the gaining of time, fince no inconvenience is more irreparable than that of delay. Your advice will be fo extreame ufeful to me, that if the orders of your Convention are not abfolutely binding, your presence here would contribute fo much to my service, that I hope you will make what hafte you can; and fince I would have you be careful, yet be not greater than will agree with your health. I defire you wold fend me an exprefs, with an account in writing of your opinion of all matters now depending, and what may be fit for me to do in them, with all plaineſs and freedom, which will ever be moft acceptable to me. Since you think my Lord Tarbat can be serviceable in quieting the north, I hope you will encourage his going thither, and to that end I have fent you his discharge in the form it is defired, which you make ufe of or not as you fee opportunity. A distribution of money among the Highlanders being thought the likeliest way to fatisfy them, I have given orders for 5 or 6 thoufand pounds to be fent to Major General Mackay for that purpoſe, as alfo for 2 Frigates to cruize on the north-eaft coast as you defire, and hope, in fometime, our affairs will be in fo good a poffure, that we fhall not apprehend an invasion from Ireland, but rather be in a condition to fend over fome fufficient force to support the Britifh interef there. 

_April 25th_ 1689.
16. THE LEVEN AND


Monsieur,

Whytehall, ce 25, d'avril [1689.]

Jay très bien reçu vos dernières lettres du 26 de ce mois, il ceroit tres utile de tacher daccomoder les differents entre my Ld Argyll et les gens du haut pais d' Ecosse, le Roy a donné ordre pour satiffaire le dit comte, ci bien que vous pourrez travailler a faire mettre lesprit des autres en repos, Jespere que par la marche de nos trouppes vous serez entiere-ment en seureté, et je ne doute pas que vous nayez receu des nouvelles auteur de la Flotte fur vos coltes, nous avons de mauvaises nouvelles de London Dery qui nous en font craindre la peste cela nous rendra les affaires de Lyrlande tres difficile. Il est furprenant que la Convention tarde ci long temps a refoudre qui envoyer ici et que cependant ils ne suffen rien favoir au Roy de ce quils ont fait Je vous prie de faire tenir lenclofe a my Lord Melvill au plustoft, et destre persuade que, je suis,

Monsieur,

Votre tres humb1 et tres obeiff1 Serviteur,

Portland.

16. Duke of Hamilton to the King.—30 Apr. 1689.

May it pleas your Majestie,

The honor of your letter from Hampton Court the 25 instant I received this morning. I consider myself very happy that your Ma1ie is pleafed with my indevores to serve yow here, which shall ftil continew to the utmoft of my power. Befor this our Commi{}sioners with a letter from the Eftats will be with your Ma1ie. Their desires to turn them in a Parliament I durft not differ in, tho if I were with your Ma1ie I should take the boldnes to lay befors you the reaons both for and againft itt, (which made the advice very doubtfull to me,) knowing your Ma1ie's great judgement could beft determine what was fitteft for your service; and there is many things fitt to inform your Ma1ie of to be confidered by you befors a Parliament meet that is not easy to be communicate this way. The meeting of the Eftats finding their number grow very few, by the
Commissioners and some others going to wait on your Majesty and others to make their levies, has adjourned their meeting to the 21 of May next, and has left a commity of their number here to looke to the peace of the kingdom, and do any buffinnes may occurr in the mean time, and has allowed me, for my health, to go to the country for a weeke or two. I hope your Majesty will pardon this trouble, and give me leave to recommand to your goodnes and favor my two sons Selkirk and George, that you wold be pleased to put them in such capacities as they may be able to serve your Majesty which I hope they will do faithfully, as they shall ever have the example of,

Sir,

Your Majesty most faithfull, most humble, and most obedient Subject and Servant,

Edinburgh, 30 April 1689.

Hamilton.

17. Lord Melville to the Duke of Hamilton.—15th May 1689?

When I came to this place upon the Kings call, it was my design to have begged his Majestie's leave to have retired and live privatly, which I did signifie to him, but he hath been pleased to lay his commands otherwise upon me, and without either my expectation or intercesssion, to make me his Secretary of Scotland. I am very fonceible of my unfitness on many accounts for so great and weighty an employment, yet since it hath pleased his Majestie to bestow it upon me, whose commands I darre not disobey, I hope your Grace will believe, that next to what I consider as my fidelity to the King, and my deuty to God and my country, I wish to live weell with your Grace.

The King is gone for Portsmouth, and is to return in a few days. He was so oppresft with multitude of affairs, that he could neither dispatch the commissiioners, nor wreat to your Grace; but he command me to tell you, that so soon as he returned, he would wreat to you, and signifie his pleasure as to what methods he shall judge most proper to be taken in this juncture. He is weell satisfied with your Grace's procedure, and the service you have done him in this Convention, and will be ready to shew...
his fence of it, and doubts not of the continuance of your deuty to him, and of your zeale for his service. His Majestie is resolved to be in Scotland so soon as possibly his affairs heer will allow.

I was told by some hear, that your Grace had receaved information that I should have misrepresented your actions to the King, but since Mr. Jonfton, who was faid to be the informer, and who was the firft teller of it to me himfelfe that he heard fo, abfolutely difowns it. I hope it is not trew; neither what I heer some others give out, that your Grace has a prejudice att me, since I never gave you any just ground. My way has been alwaies plain and open; however, it hath [been] my miffortune often to be mifconstrued. I hope, if it be fo with your Grace as I defire, that you will not give heade to idle stories, and that you will believe that I am,

MY DEAR LORD,

My Lord,

If your going from Edinburgh had not been more sudden than I expected, I thought to have begged your owne allowance to have burdened you with the enclosed informatione of the state of my affairs with the King’s Majestie, and my conditione otherways. And as I then designed, fo now I entreat your Lop. leave to give you this truble, not doubting but you will take effectuall paines for me to give his Majestie, at your conueniencie, a just impressione of what I have represented in the inclosed paper, (a rude draught of which your Lop. fee at your firft coming to London,) and to back what I have defyred, which are both just things, and without which I cannot subsift to doe his Majestie that service my duty binds me to, and my family will certainly perish unlefs his Majestie support the fame. I have wretaten to his Majestie, as also to the Earle of Portland, which I beg your Lop. may pleas to delyver, the doubles whereof I fend you here inclofed. I have likeways wretaten to Sir John Dalmumple (who I know has kindness for me) to concurre with your Lop. in promoving my affaires. But the maine confidence I have, next to the King himselfe, is in the true kindness I know your Lop. has for my famaly, that you are so nearly related too. And, as I know your Lop.
influence both with the King and others at Court can be very effectuall for my advantage, so I firmly believe that will not be your Lop. fault if I meet with anie disappointment, for I lay my selfe over upon you, and you know how sincerely I am,

My Dear Lord,

Your most faithfull and humble Servant,

Alloa, 18th May 1689.

I entreat your Lop. mind what my cachen Dunn has wreathen to you in his owne behalfe, to doe for him. And, seeing all publickt places of state will nowe be disposed off, mind me also, if you think fitt.


Holyroodhouse, 20 May 1689.

Your Lordship of the 15 instant I received yesterday, and wishes yow joy of your imployment of secretary of this kingdome; and yow are the happiest man in the world, that his Majestie hes fo good ane opinione of yow as to bestow the best place in this kingdome on yow without either your expectations or interceffione; and I doubt not bot fo great a favour will prompt yow to all the faithfull service yow can doe to the King and Kingdome, and not follow the example of your predecessors in that office; and, in fo doing, your Lo. may be assfured of my living well with yow. I wish with all my heart his Majestys affairs there may be fo ordered as we may be happy to see him quickly here. I ame sure his affairs in this kingdome requyres it. But give me leave to remember your Lo. that the ruinous conditione of this house requyres great preparations before it can be capable to receive his Majestie; it having been much spoyle when the rabble fell on the Earle Perths loadgings in this house and the chappel, and his stables having been burnt a little before, all which would be considered before his Majestie resolve on coming here. I doe not remember that ever I faid your Lo. hade mifrepresented my procedure in the Conventione. I did hear somesuch story; but it was fo foolish, I never concerned myselfe at it, having never heard the author;

Holyroodhouse, 21 May 1689.

This day, after two in the afternoon, I received a flying packet from your Lo. which I see should have come before the meeting of the Eftats this morning, which we adjourned till Fryday, so his Majefties letter to them cannot be presented till then; with it I received a commiffion for a Privy Council, which I doe admeer your Lo. said nothing of in yours, and did not give his Majefty’s directions when they were to meet, since it is to pafs the Great Seall, whither before or after, and there is yet no
Great Seal of his Majestie's here in this kingdom, and I wish both the file of it and persons had been better considered, for it will give great offence to see persons made Privy Counselors that hes in all our meeting of Eftats, fo long as they stayed, voted in every thing contrair to his Majesties service, and others againft whom the greivancies does most poynat. But I shall give advertisement to all of them to attend and make the best of it I can, for we cannot at this juncture be without a government, and it seems scarce possible for this meeting of the Eftats to meet in a Parliament againft the 5th of June, the members being now preparing themselves against intelline war and foraigne invasione, which seems more their interest then attending here, and this day we had a very thin meeting. I wish your Lo. had conferred these matters with us before his Majestye had determined himselfe in it. I will not take the boldnes to writt to his Majestye at this time, but I beg of your Lo. to comunicat to him what I here writt to you. I fee his Majestye intends to put the great honour on me to represent him as his Comissioner; I shall ever be readie and willing to serve him in every thing I am capable of, but on fo short advertisment, and without waiting on his Majestye, I dare not undertake it, for so many reasons that it is impossible for me to writt them. And the delaying the Parliament for tuo or three moneths, I think I am able to demonstrat it to be rather ane advantage then a prejudice to his Majesties service, and it hes been very usuall to containow the meeting of Parliaments by proclamations, as your Lo. shall be advyfed, if his Majestie thinks it fitt. I have been so much surprized with all this matter, and the way of it, that I have been in much disorder all this afternoon, so I hope your Lo. will pardon all the errors in this letter, from your Lo. most humble Servant,

Hamilton.

21.—Marquis of Atholl to Lord Melvill, 21 May 1689.

My Lord,

I wish you much joy of your being Secretary of State. His Majestye could not have chose one mote for his service, nor for the good of this distraeted kingdom. I doe not doubt but your moderatt counells will
help to soften the tempers of those who are something to hot. I writ
up to some of my friends, to see if I could get leave to goe up to vindici
catt myself to the King, of some aspersions I had reason to belive was
layd to my charge; but since the King had not at that time excepted
of the crown, my friends advis'd me not to press it. I writ to my Lord
Derby, that he might lett his Majesty know, that they physicians thought it
necesflair for my wife and me to goe to the bathes for our health, being
troubled with violent paines. I had encouragement from his Lop. that
his Majesty would not deny any thing that was so necesflair for our healths,
foe I intend to begin my journey to-morrow. I hope your Lop. will be
pleased to vindicatt me to the King, if my journey is misconstrued by any
of my countrymen. I have left my eldest son to manage my interest for
the King's service; who I doe not doubt but will doe it effectually, he
being young, and I old and crafy, and not fitt for fatigue. I rely on your
Lop's frindship in this affair, which I hope will not be thought unjust or
unreasonable.

I am, your Lop's most
humble and faithfull servant,

Atholl.

May 21, 1689.

22. Earl of Crafur'd to Lord Melvill.—23 May 1689.

My Lord,

As, by the cunning insinuations of men whom I judged your Lordships
friends on all occasions where a publick intereft might not otherways
overrule them, I was imposed upon, and did believe that it was realie your
Lop's purpose to bring into the government such as I knew were un-
 favourable to the nation, and, upon that alone ground, had for three
weeks more reserve in my behaviour to your Lo. then either had bene
my former way with yow, or was indeed feemingly consiftent with the
strick frindship had bene some tyme betwixt us; fo, when my suspicions
are over, and I haue discovered the trick, and severall contrivances in
that matter, and the partiall aimes by which some have bene acted, I
cannot, in Justice to your Lo. forbear longer the owning of my mistake,
1689.

MELVILLE PAPERS.

which I know, as a Christian and a person of honour, yow will verrie freely forgive, without the least remainder of any former unfavourable impression; and the rather that in my publick appearances, as well as my private addresses to your Lo. or frinds, yow shall find that the root of my old respect to your Lo. and zeal for your interest, shall at no occasion fall short of what at anie tyme yow might warrantable have expected from,

My Lord,

Your Lo's most faithfull humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

Edenbrugh, May 23, 89.


We have had ane account this week of my Lord Melvin's being made sole Secretary, and of the nomination of our Council of 24 of the nobility and 16 barrons, as also that our Convention is to be adjurned til the 5 of Junij and then to meet in a Parliament, and they say it will dissolve and adjurne to-morrow. Bot I perceive that my Lord Melvin's being Secretary is a surpryse to many, and that the nomination of the Council is lykwise excepted against. They say of my Lord Melvin, that to have the favor of the Church of England, he should have professt at Court that he was never against the office and order of Bishops, but only against ill Bishops, and this is spread industriously among the Presbiterians. They alsò give out that my Lord Melvime and my Lord Stairs and his sone are one, and that they were the Kings only informers in this nomination, and that nather Argyle, Skelmorlie, nor Cardross were acquainted with it—that ther are four of the Earles upon the Council, who, in the Convention were alwyse oposist to King William's intrest—that sone of them have been the country's old oppreßors, and that the ther be more Barrons named nor ever was known to be of the Council, yet ther are only two of them that voted for Mr. Wm. Hamilton his going to Court, and that all the rest were voters for Sir Jo. Dalrymple. Bot the great fear and allarme given is, that Queenberry and Tarbet are to be brought againe
24

into the Government; and some wil waiger that Tarbet shall ether be Chancelor, or have his own place. Bot, on the other hand, it is said that my Lord Melvine was alwyse known to be a good and sober man; that tho he may be againft revenge, and for gaining some rather then losing them, yet nether he nor uthers with him can have any tentation to bring in Queensberry to the disguift of the nation, and that if he have kyndnes for Tarbet, it is excufable. Bot it will never be found hurtful to the countrey, that, for the nomination of the Council, as we are now composd, it is not possibl for any man to name als many that will not be lyable to als many exceptions; that the 4 excepted against are of the ancient nobility, who clameth birthright, and who wil be lefs hurtfull when in then when out; that the Barrons named are all almoft very acceptable men, and that to enqury who were the Kings informers is very improper, since the preliminary tyeing him to take advice in fuch caices of his Parliament, &c. was rejected. Thus yow have the comon clatters; yet the thing works higher, and it's said that to-morrow ther may be a motion in the Convention for ane adreß to the King about thir things, and that the Parliament may be delayed for a tyme, and new and more Commissioners fent up to give the King a true account of things and perfons; and it's said that D. Hamilton inclines to goe up; and if he be to be Commissioner, it's very probable he may desire to be present at the drawing of his own intructions. I might tell yow many uther storyes how men difpofe of all places, bot I hope we shall have good men under so good a King, and that my Ld. Melvine will stil find it his intrest als as it is his inclination to promote fuch. Claverhouse is faid to be in Lochwaber. We have no late news from Ireland. It's lyk we may be shortly in a good pofture, for we have now 7000 strangers, and 8000 new leavies within the kingdom. Some think the deprivation of fo many conforme ministers of late hath been summare eneugh, and that England may offend at it, bot what could be done with many that pray openly against the Government? The Lord give us a happie settlement, and men to be of more quyet and contented spirites. This I thought good to transmitt to yow, thinking it might be at leaft divertifing.—Adieu.

Edt. 24 May 1689.

My Lord,

I verily think your Lo\textsuperscript{i} advancement is of God, and am no les assured it shall be for him, and therefore doe most heartily congratulat it. I have nothing to say in publick maters. I wish all men were of more quiet and contented spirits, and cannot but hope that under so good a King and by so good a hand we shall have good men set over us, which will be our countries happiest restitution, as evel men have bein its ruine. Your Lo\textsuperscript{i} may remember that when you came home you advisd me to write to a friend for removing of mistakes that I lye under, and nou my Lord I hope I have both found the friend, and the most compendious methode, for as I define not to be better known then I think your Lo\textsuperscript{i} knowes me, so I doe freely confess, that never was any man better satisfi'd to be confuted of his errours than I am to find myself so happily reproved by the change that God hath wrought, and that all the apologie I offer for myself is that my mistakes were only in the midtes, but I am sure my minde was still found in the ends, and this I say, my Lord, for no other end but to be fairely stated in his Majesties favour with his other good subjets. I pretend to no singular advantage, tho my sufferings and los of time might make a better deserving perfon a little solicitous, but since I have had the misfortune to fall under his Majesties displeasure, I would gladly have it removed, that both I may more cheerfully rejoyce with all good men, and be in cafe to prosequut my privat imployment without discouragement. Pardon this trouble from

My Lord,

Your Lo\textsuperscript{i} Moft humble and moft obedient servitor.

\textit{Edin. 24 Maii, 1689.}

25. Duke of Hamilton to the King.—25 May 1689.

May it pleas your Majestie,
The flying packet, with your Majesties letters to the Eftats and myself,
come not till after they had ajurned them selves to the 24 instant. In the
same packet I received a warrant for passing a commission under your
great seeal for your Majesties Privy Counsell here, but having therewith
received no directions from your Majestie, nor advice from your Secretary,
and the Commision it self bearing no dispensation to your Privie Coun-
fellors to meet and act before it passed the great seeal, and there being no
seeal, I was put to great difficulty what to do, knowing the Eftats wold
ajurn, conforme to your Majesties letter, and to have no government untill
your Majestie was acquainted with this might have been inconvenient to
your service; therefor I called yeafterday morning (befor the meeting of
the Eftats) all the Counsellors was in toun, to advife with them what was to
be done, and it was thought fitt to acquaint the meeting of the Eftats there
with, to have their advice, which according, they have given, as your
Majestie will see by an extract of their opinion sent to the Lord Melvill.
By your Majesties letter to me, I see you intend to put the great honor
and trust on me to repreft your royall perfon as your Commissioner to
the Parliament, for which I return my most humble thanks; and hopes
your Majestie will not miitake me that I now beg of you to allow me to
waite on you before you put that trust and honor on me, for I forfee so
many difficulties in it that without waiting on your Majestie, and haveing
your particulare instructions and derections, which cannot be had att dif-
tance, I am affrayed I shall not be able to anfwer your Majesties ex-
pections in your service, and may run myself in great inconvenientys,
and besides I beleive none ever represented your royal predeceffors in that
capacity but by a commission under the great seeal, which I do not know
how that defeft can be helped but by proroguing the parlament from
the 5 of Jun to fuch a convenient time as you may have your great seeal
ready, and fuch ajurnments has been often made by proclamation by your
royall predeceffors, and your affairs ar fo difpofed of here that I hope, by
the care of your Counfell and the officers of your army, that a little delay
can have no ill conſequence, but rather be an advantage, to make a better
agreement amongst the Members of the Parliament; for I cannot be fo
unfaithfull to your Majestie but to tell you that I forsee great jealoufies
and devifions falling in amongst them, which your Majestie can onely
THE LEVEN AND 1689.

Your Lo. comply with the defires therein, as the means to prevent all mistakes, and carry on his Majesty's service, and I am, Your Lo. most humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

Heaft back the bearer, and let me know what is fitt to allow him for his expenses.

27. LORD MELVILL TO THE DUKE OF HAMILTON. 27 May 1689.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

The lines you honoured me with by the exprefse came fafe to hand. It furpryfes me to hear that the pacquet with his Majesty's letter cam not till after the meeting of the Eftats was adjourned, I having taken all care that it might be with your Grace in due time. I know the Commiffion for the Counfell muft pafs the great fefall when its ready; yet, in the mean tim, I thought fitt your Grace ſhould have it that yow might ufe it or not as ther was occafion; and I had no farder dire&ion from the King about it. In the beginning of every reinge the like difficulty occurs. Had I altered the ftyll of all former Commiffions, I had not efcape cenfur. I can confider no perfon in the Commiffion who oppofed the Kings service in every vote while they stayed and then deferted; and I am fur the perfonfts moft pointed at in the grivances ar left out of the Commiffion, and fo I do not fee why it ihould giv any offenc. It was in complyanc with the addrefs from the ftats that the King did refolv to turn them in a Parliament, upon the fyft of the nixt month. I beleiv fuch of the Commiffioners as fpoke to the King in privat will not refufe that the prefent exigenc was the reafon why the ftats did defir to be turned into a Parliament with the firft convenianc. The satiffying the ftats prevailed with the King, who wold otherwys willingly have your Grace heir to have adjufted your own inftru6lions, and he ſtill refolves to leav it to your Grace and Parliament whither to proceed or delay the diett; and if yow think fitt to delay, ther ſhall be no body better satiiFyed to waitt upon your Grace heir then myfelf, and to aflur yow I am very ambitious.

26. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—25 May 1689.

Holyroodhouse, 25 May 1689.

By my laft I told your Lo. of the difficultys that did occur to me as to the comifion of the Counſill, sent yesterday morning. I called fo many of the Counſellors as was in toune, to afke their advice what was to be done, and they advyfed the acquainting of the Eftats of the cafe, which accordingly was done, and their opinion is herewith fent, and a coppie of the Letter writt to his Majefty by the States at their parting. We hear Dundie is in Lochaber, making a randevoys of all he can expe&t, which they fay does not anfiwer his expectations. The laſt we had from Generall-Majour M'Kay, he was at Invernes; Colonell Ramsay is gone to him with 600 of the beft men of these old regiments to joyne him to come this way; Sir John Lauder is come here, and his regiment lyes in Kellõ; Sir James Leflies regiment is gone to fforfar, Barclays regiment of dragoons to Couper in Angus, and Heaftings regiment of foot at St. Johnftoune to wait M'Kays orders; Marques of Atholl went from this to England on Thursday, and the fame day the Earle of Mar dyed at his house in Allowa very fudgingly. The ſhips with the bombes came a fortnight agoe, which I wonder thoſe concerned gave not account of; they have been plying the caſtle to little purpose, since I have herewith fent yow a letter from Captaine Rook, received this day, which yow will comunicate as is fitt. I have fent this by ane expref, leaft the intercepting a flying packet might difapoyny his Majeftys service; and I pray
your Lo. comply with the desires therein, as the best means to prevent all mistakes, and carry on his Majestys service, and I am,

Your Lo. most humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

Heart back the bearer, and let me know what is fitt to allow him for his expenses.

27. LORD MELVILL to the DUKE of HAMILTON.—27 May 1689?

MAY IT PLEAS YOUR GRACE,

The lines you honoured me with by the expresse came safe to hand. It surprieses me to hear that the pacquet with his Majesties letter cam not till after the meeting of the Eftats was adjurned, I haveing taken all care that it might be with your Grace in due time. I know the Commiffion for the Counfell muft passe the great feall when its ready; yet, in the mean tim, I thought fitt your Grace should have it that yow might ufe it or not as ther was occasion; and I had no farder direction from the King about it. In the beginning of every reinge the like difficulty occurs. Had I altered the styll of all former Commiffions, I had not escaped censur. I can consider no perfon in the Commiffion who oppofed the Kings service in every vote whill they stayed and then deferted; and I am fur the perfons moft pointed at in the grievances ar left out of the Commiffion, and fo I do not fee why it should giv any offence. It was in complyanc with the addrefs from the Eftats that the King did refolv to turn them in a Parliament, upon the fyft of the nixt month. I beleiv fuch of the Commiffioners as fpoke to the King in privat will not refufe that the prefent exigenc was the reafon why the Eftats did defir to be turned into a Parliament with the firit convenienc. The fatisfying the Eftats prevalied with the King, who wold otherwys willingly had your Grace heir to have adjusted your own inftructions, and he ftil refolves to leav it to your Grace and Parliament whither to proceed or delay the diett; and if yow think fitt to delay, ther shall be no body better fatisfyed to waitt upon your Grace heir then myfelf, and to affur yow I am very ambitious
to be in such good tearmes with your Grace as may advanc the weill of the King and kingdom, as becoms

Your Graces

28. Sir Patrick Hume of Polwart to Lord Melvill.—27 May 1689.

My Lord,  

Edenb. 27 Maij 1689.

I was never in greater fash and confusion than now, and have nothing to ease my mind but my firm resolution never to concur in any thing but what I am fatified in my judgement tends to the advantage of the King and countrey. The joining some persons in the Commission of Counsell, who were grievous in the late state, diſquiets the minds of most honest men here; besides great apprehensions, that others are to be brought in upon other offices. Much of this sort is attributed to your Lo. influence, which I will not believe till you bid mee.

You know I am a plaine man, and must deal freely. I have ever had a jealousy of two Dukes, if they get into great places, that they will be insupportable, and have all depend on them who ought to depend on the King and the Government. Moreover, I am for neighbourly ways, Live and let live; deal small and serve all. The wisest King that ever was says, Better have the one hand full with peace and quiet, than both hands full with strife and debate. 'Tis said your Lo. is sole secretary; I affert you are principal secretary; this no unbyaffed person will repine at; the other has been formerly reckon'd a grievance, and is like to be so still whoever the man be. 'Tis said your Lo. will, as Lauderdale did, by your single moien and advice fill all places. I affert you will take a more found methode, and that with respect to two little proverbs now said. I know, and you, that I can have little expectation any fave you will recommend me to a benefite, so I seem to fpeak againft myfelfe; but be it so, I am equal to my felf, thus I alwise thought, thus I fpoke, and fo now. I have from a good woman late intimations of your care of me, wherby it may be well with me; but believe mee, if it be not well with you, it cannot be well with me, for you know I am your unalterable friend; let me never be accounted your enemy becaufe I tell you the truth. If your Lot fet
your selfe to promote those who were in the late Government, who ought to content themselves of a fair offcome and to be at ease, it may run a hazard of doing them hurt, if not your selfe, in whom I and many honest men ar intimately concerned. Now, if this undisguised freedom commend me to you, as Sr Ru Murray’s in another caife did him to the late Law-derdale, I have nothing to say, but can easilly content me in what honest principle moves me to this, and in the satisfaction I have in giving this profe, whither favory or not, you must determine, that I am and shall be, 

My Lord, 

Your L. faithfull and true friend to do you service, 
Pat. Hume.

29 Earl of Crafurdf to Lord Melvill.—28 May 1689.

My Lord, 

I had the honour of yours laft night, and esteames it a favourable caft of providence, that my addressee to your Lo. of the 23d instant, did in the order of tyme not only prevent the recept of your Lo’s, but even the date of it, and that my mistake of your Lo’s purposes was over, before your late expressions of kindness for me and my familie had reached me. As I did not receave that impression of your Lo. from what did arife out of my own breast, but was imposed upon by the suggetions of such as I had undertood frinds to your Lo. als well as to the publick interrest; fo now that I ame upon solid grounds undeceaved, I truft I shall not, upon any representation whatsoever, mistake your Lo’s proceedings afterwards; and by all the tyes of generofitie, judges my selfe bound to make it my bufineses to vindicat yow to others, who by my exemple were milfed, and conceaved amisse of your Lo. It is the desire of my soule, that in all my publick actings, I may carrie fo as I give neither offence to God nor my King. If thorrow grace I be helped to such a behaviour, I shall judge it my croun and my joy. If I know my own heart, which indeed is very deceitfull and desperatlie wicked, I esteame my selfe equalie bound to act for his service to the uttermoft of my power, for meer conscience sake, as if he loaded me with the moft signall marks of his favour. For the standing of my familie, I relye on the mercy and goodness of God. If it
be his pleasure that I be the last that shall represent it, I patiently stoop to it; if otherways, I shall adore that God that hitherto hath helped me, and comforted me about with fongs of deliverance. The same omnipotent being who hath said, when the poor and needy seek water and there is none, and their tongue faileth for thirst, he will not forswear them; notwithstanding of my present low condition, God can build me a house if he think fit. Though it be said that paper does not blush, yet I find a contradiction of that maxime in my present application to your Lo. and ame realie in a strait whither to expung this last sentence or not. On the one hand, as I could never have had the confidence to be the first mover in such a matter, so on the other, it might have been understood a contemning of your Lo⁰ friendship, if I had buried in silence that infusion in your letter of kindness to me, and regard for my familie. Your Lo⁰ generous way with me, hes stricklie bound me by all the tyes of dutie and gratitude, to carry so to your Lordship, in all the thread of my lyfe, that there shall still somthing appear that may evince that in sinceritie als well as profession.—I am,

My Lord,
Your Lo⁰ moft faithfull and humble Servant,
Crafurd.


My Lord,
The Lords of his Majestys Privy Counsell being informed this day that ther is only ane hundred and fifty barrels of poudre in his Majestys magazines here, therefore they desire your Lo. to acquaint his Majest therwith, that he may give order for sending such a quantetie of poudre to this kingdome, as may be necessarie for his present service; and that his Majest may be pleased to order more armes, especially firelocks and bandeliers, to be sent for the ufe of the forces here, which by warrand from, and in name of, the Lords of his Majesties Privy Counsell, is signified to yow by your Lo. humble servand,

Ed' 30 May, 1689.  
Hamilton.
31. Sir George Mackenzie to Lord Melvill.—[May 1689.]

My Lord,

[Knaresborough, May 1689.]

My bigotrie for the royall familie and monarchie is, and has been, very troublsom to mee; but though I haue been tuye layd ahyde from being Kings Advocat, I will stille continew firmly in both, and regrat deeply to see our juft, noble, and antient government pulld to pceces, and funk doun to a condition wherein it will be neither able to defend it self or us. I was spok to to stay for the Parliament, and shew my love to my countrey in oppofing the articles and Officers of State fittin Parliament, elfe I wold be lookt on as a flattering courtieur; bot I told I wold abbor both; wherupon, and upon hearing furmifes of what was defignd againft us, I left the place, but openly, and am here at Knetsbrough Wells in Yorkshire, and has intimated this to our flattimen. I never did any thing that deservs abfconding. I punifht crimes, but committed non; and yet I will not return till things be fetled, for others may want juftice, though I want not innocencie. But if it be seen that the King cannot proteft innocencie, wee ar all unfortunat, and yet I will not be troublsom to him; all I feek being a paffe for my health, and a delay till matters fetle. Tarbats information and cafe will convince the world that wee suffer on the Kings account and yours; for they begun to be kynd to us till they fear'd wee wer to be brought in, which I am not fo inolent as to expept, nor fo wicked as to refent. If my paffe be procurd, fend it to the Post master of Borrowbridge; and after you hav excuf'd this, and my former, burne, and if you want leafur or inclination, caus your fervant Mr. Nairn wrat ane anwver

Som tak great pains to mak Scotland and this reigne very odious and terrible; and I am fure it is their intereft to mak both eafie; you cannot beleev what is really true, and the King will find all true that I fortold him; and if you think fit, you may show his Majeftie this.
32. **Lord Melvill to the Earl of Crapurd.—May 1689?**

**My Lord,**

Whatever mistakes your Lo. hath been under as to me, yet they never made me entertain any thoughts of your Lo. but were consistent with that true honour and respect I ever had for your selfe and familie, and therefore I hope your Lo. will believe me when I assure you that I have no resentment of any mistake you have been under as to me, who am the same that I ever was. I am ordered by the King to acquaint your Lo. that his Majestie hath thought good to doe your Lo. the honour of appointing you President in the ensuing Parliament, from the confidence he hath of your Lo. zeal and concern for the true interest of the nation and his service. Time will only allow me to add that your Lo. shall ever find me readie to embrace any occasion that may testifie how much I am,

**My Lord,**

Your Lo. most faithfull humble Servant,

**Melvill.**

33. **The Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melvill.—June 1, 1689.**

*Holyroodhouse, 1 June 1689.*

This morning I received the inclosed from General M'Kay, and did communicate it to the Lords of the Privie Counsell, who advised the sending of it by a flying packet to your Lordship to be communicate to his Majestie, and likeways resolved on securing in prison the Lords Tarbat and Lovat; for on what the General Major has write, they thought they could do no les. Wee all conclude His Majestie has aijurned the Parliament, haveing had no directions about it, and the Members certingly beleiveing his Majestie wold grant the defire of their letter. I beleive very few will be here the 5 of June. This morning a serjeant, a corporall, and 3 soldiers made their escape out of the Castle; they inform that garifon is in good condition still, and that the bombs had done little hurt there, but spoild the roome where the Registers lay, and prejudged them. All our new troops are ordered to march into Perthshire to be
nearer the orders and directions of the Major Generall Mackay and Laneir, the last being now at Perth.—I am, your Lordship’s most humble servant,

HAMILTON.

34. SIR PATRICK HUME OF POLWART TO LORD MELVILL.—1 June 1689.

My Lord,

Edenb. 1 June 1689.

I have got 2 letters from my wife, one of 25, the other of 28 Maj, shewing a great deal of passion and perturbation of mind, and chargeing mee with ingratitude and falsenes in friendship to your Lo. and other friends. If these characters be due to mee, I am a person wholly unworthy of your Lo. friendship, or any honest man’s; if you, upon tryall or hearing me, find me such as thee expressst, then I pray discharge my friendship, continue my forfauteur, and ruine my family; if you will continue your friendship to mee, try fully if I deserve it—but if you will conclude hardly of me without hearing me, all I can say is this, I have never been false, never ingrate—I have been and am a loyall friend to the King, my countrey, to your Lo. and others with you there—I have not changed my side, am in no new pack, will satify you of all I have done or laid, human infirmities excepted. I have not been acting against you, but for you; I have kept a strong pack of honest men together, who, if you please, will joine so strongly to you, as the King and countrey’s intereft, with yours in it, may stand up with strength, and easly bridle all ill designers. To fancie that I set up with D. H. in opposition to you is a chimera, the greatest mistake that can be; on the contrary, I have broken any pack he had design’d here. As for the two who ar there I can pay nothing; I saw them not at parting, never heard from any of them since by word or writ—or these marks of a fast friendship with them? Well, if I have not friendship from your side of the house, I expect it no where; if I be debarred from friendship on all sides, it shall be because my path of honesty is too narrow, too strict and scrupulous, and I shall fall in the proverb, long leet long poor. The bearer can inform your Lo. what I think will make good all I have writen; I refer to him—I cannot pretend
to add to his credit, because I am brought to that pass that I know not what credit I have myselfe with you; but if what he has proposed to mee, and will propose from mee to your Lo. and S., which is the result of much paines of honest men here as well as mine, then I hope God will bring a pleasant order out of our confusions, and clear my honest indevouris from all imputation. So I take leiv of your Lo. and, come what will, shall ever be,

My Lord,
Your Lo. faithfull and true friend, and humble Servant,
Pat. Hume.

35. The Viscount Tarbat to Lord Melvill.—1 Jun. 1689?

My Lord,
Tho yow be little concerned in what's doing in your owne concerne, yett at leaft, by another hand, it had been weell done to have informed those who are. We doe not feare further then the unlucky fate of our nation gives ground, but for whom is all this.

Your Coosine wonders not that he is ill stated at Paris, nor much why he is so at Whithall, for he was never more so then when he deserved best; but he fayes that calumniators will be disappoinited if calumny be not; for he sweares they will put no place by him that he expected, tho all they say should be beleived; and he is very confident, that if present there, afferitons wold vanish, or perhaps dared not be affer ted. He did wifh, and would have indeavourd that all the King's enimies should have submitted to him, and that all the worthy Ecclesiasticks in the nation might have owned him and there duty, that so he might not be king of a party, nor want a great part of the hearts and hands of Scotland. How others impeded him in this he fayes your Lop. knowes, and perhaps he thinks himselfe yett more usefull to the King and yow in that way then his enimies are or will be; and if he be ufeless, he fayes he is as well pleased in the good event as they are in there bad intentiones, tho fucessfull. However, he cannot guesse ether at matter or perfones that is nether of accusation nor accufer; but if the King beleive them
I believe Coll. Hill hath writ to your Lop. but yee may find in one letter what not in another. The Commission of the Kirk is gone mad, as I think; and I declare I wish they would do right on many accounts, for I am no bigot pro or con.

**THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO LORD MELVILLE.**

1 Jun. 1689.

MY LORD,

Tho' no wife man comes to Councell uncalled, yet I could venture over that, since I have no pretence to the character but my late experiment on the advice I gave to Maj. Gen. Macky, and the contributing of my weak endeavours also for keeping of the Highlanders in peace, and my thanks for it might justly forbid me to medle more, or indeed to speak of this subject, nor would I if it were not to your Lo. who I know will rather excuse me if I be mistaken than misconstrue me when I am in the right; and if I were not so much concern'd for the good of His Majefty's service, on which (I am convinced) depends not only the happiness of Scotland, if it be possible that good can consist with there humors, but the true security of our reformed religion under God. And therefore my Lo. on what I heard of the command given to Maj. Gen. Macky, to invade all the Highlanders, not only who were in rebellion, and to destroy them, but all others who would not joine against them, not to say any of the legality of putting a&ion in war on the other Highlanders more then on us Lowlanders, or of makeing it a crime and a cause of military execution against the people because they ly near to ill men, or because they will not rise and act as shoulders, (heritors only being lyable by statute to come to the Kings host on there own expence,) I shall leave that, tho' yow know it is cried out against as barbarous in the late government to order military execution against countrymen, not for not rising to affist against the enimy, but for not refusing to aid and shelter enimies no, nor for that nether, but for not disowning to be entered...
I beleev Coll. Hill hath writ to your Lop. but yee may find in one letter whats not in another. The Comission of the Kirk is gone madd, as I think; and I declare I wish they would doe right on many accounts, for I am no bigot pro or con.

36. The Viscount Tarbat to Lord Melvill.—1 Jun. 1689?

My Lord,
Tho no wife man comes to Councell uncalled, yett I could venture over that, since I have no pretence to the character but my late experiment on the advice I gave to Maj. Gen. Macky, and the contributing of my weak endeavours also for keeping of the Highlanders in peace, and my thanks for it might justly forbid me to medle more, or indeed to speake of this subject, nor would I if it were not to your Lo. who I know will rather excuse me if I be mistaken then misconstrue me when I am in the right; and if I were not so much concern'd for the good of his Majesties service, on which (I am convinced) depends not only the happines of Scotland, if it be possible that good happ can confift with there humors, but the true security of our reformed religion under God. And therefore my Lo. on what I heard of the comand given to Ma. Gen. Macky, to invade all the Highlanders, not only who were in rebellion, and to destroy them, but all others who would not joine against them, not to say any of the legality of putting action in warr on the other Highlanders more then on us Lowlanders, or of makeing it a crime and a cause of military execution against the people because they ly near to ill men, or becaufe they will not rife and act asoulders, (heritors only being lyable by statute to come to the Kings hoft on there owne expence, and that but when the K. or his Leivtenant is in the feeld, and for a certaine number of dayes, which was greeved at, since wee payed standing forces,) I shall leave that, tho' yow know it is cryed out against as barbarous in the late government to order military execution against countrymen, not for not rifeing to assist against the enimy, but for not refuing to aid and shelter enimies—no, nor not for that nether, but for not disowning to be enterd
in combination with them to affassinat the governours. Yett your Lo. knowes this was judged the worst a& of the late governours—but compare it with ordoring military execution against subjects who will not be fouldiers on there owne expence. But, my Lo. I writt not this on the account of law, nor for my interest in any of the people, for I have oft advised my relationes not only to live in peace, (which they have exactly observed, evne to the E. of Seaforths vassals and tennants, albeit there lord and master be a Papift and with K. James in perfone, and have comanded the few that I have to obey when called to rife with the Maj. Gen. if he judge them worth calling, but my commands would not make them rife at Bellingown’s call, no, tho I were in the place.) But I am in a manner for& to writt, because I see ane evill in it to the Kings service. My. Lo., these in rebellion are but a little part of the Highlands, for the D. Gordon, Ma. of Athole, E. of Argyl, E. Mar, E. of Seaforf, E. of Bredalbin, Lo. Lovit, and Lo. Rae, the Ld of Grant, Macintosh, Macleod, Weem, are no wayses joined in it, and some of these alone are of more interest then all who are engadged. These ingadged are Lochiel, Glengary, Macdugall, Appin, Glenco, and Macalisters, who are ether tennants or vassals to the E. of Argyle, and with these Maclean and Kep-pach. Now all these may, as I conjecture, make up twixt 3 and 4000 men, if they gather all, but without inconvenience to them they will bring to the fields 2500. This is the state of the Highlanders, ingadged and not ingadged. It appears that evne the few ingadged can not be easily nor speedily reduced, for it’s not easy to force them to fight, the bounds are so unaccesible, and on the other hand it’s not easy to prevent danger from them from night on faithes, and because of many hazardous defiles which ane army who pursues them moft make; but the very chasing of them is enough to wrong ane army by fatigue and bad accomodation in these mountainous deserts; and when they are chased it’s to little purpose, for they can vanish in two or three hours tyme, and few know whither, and in as many dayes they can be together againe, and at a great distance from the perfuer, who can not possibly conjecture where they are, till he have new intelligence, and then a new march and a new fatigue, and to as little purpose as the former. This the Estates of Scotland found by
experience from Montrose, besides his defeating them oft in fight. And
as for the burning there houses and destroying their goods, (which was
then also used against them,) they will little value that, for wherever there
are goods near to any hills, these will certainly and soon repay them, it
being unpracticable to defend many places from there downfalls, and they
can still repair there houses in a few dayes as well as they were, and they
never value there cornes, but they will make the adjacent low countries
repay there los: and furnish them two busheles for one they lose; and to
all this add that it most be expected that they will use others as they will
be used, and chiefly those who are either faithfull or obedient to the King.
Now, my Lo. if by using military execution against these who are not
joined with them because they will not fight against them, what if these
induce others to joine with them, especially any of these formentioned
considerable clans or lords or there people, who by that means may break
of from all obedience, evne tho there matters would never so gladly hinder
them, as may appear from my Lo. Argyll and Lo. Neil Campbel's ten-
nants and vaullus, who make at present at least the half of the party in-
gaged in the rebellion—maugre all there lords will. Yett, my Lo.
if they will not submitt by treaty, (which will be the speedieft, safest and
least expenfive way,) then force most be used against them, but not by
forcing and provoking others to joine them. But, since your Sirnes and
I did formerly writt a long paper to you proposing the safest method for
reduceing them by force, I shall not trouble you with repeating it, this
being already too long; but Ma. Gen. Macky, who I beleive juditious
and most faithfull to his Majefty, is not more sollicitous to have these
people submitt to the King then I am, for all his injury done me in blame-
ing me, who, by intrety, keept the greatest clann in peace, because he
imagind I could have influenced my Lo. Argylo's tenants and vaullus,
albeit I doe not so much as know there faces, and which never Governour
in Scotland could yett influence, but by satisfying there humors and bar-
barous interest. My Lo. if the Parliament take a more violent courié,
I wish it better suceeds then I expect; but the diverting of the Kings
armes, tho in a smail part, at this tyme, the difreput of his haveing a warr
against Britaines, the expence so farre above the value of the enimy,
makes me zealously wish that the fitteft methods were taken to bring them
to a speedy subje&tion. And this giveing yow the trouble of so tedious a letter, the cause I hope will excuse

Your most faithfull Servant and affectionat Coorne,
TARBAT.

37. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—June 4, 1689.

Holyroodhouse, 4 June 1689.

This morning I received your Lo. by the express I sent, with his Majesty's Comission and instructions to me to appear as his Comissioner tomorrow. I shall not trouble your Lo. in this to say any thing of the difficulties putt on me by it to act in so high a station on so short advertisement, without equippage, money, or any thing els suitable to the character like former Comissioners. Time will show your Lo. so much precipitation was not the best way to serve the King; and albie the Estates desired to be turned into a Parliament, yet they never limited the time, or expected a day should have been prefixed till they had been advysed with it, which, and other measures hade been delayd, would have prevented great difficulties I forfee arying in the meeting of the Parliament. I perceive you think I was mistaken as to the title of the Comission of the Counfill, and as to some of the Counselors named. But yow will find I ame not, that ther is some hade better been left out for the reasons I told yow being true; and tho this Comission of the Counfill be conforme to the late Comissions granted, yet it is not conforme to the old title, before the Duke of Lauderdale begane his streatches on our law. The great feall is not yet come, so I shall be in the same difficulty with the Comission to be Comissioner as I was with the Comission to the Counfill, but moft take the same way to have it helped by the Counfill and Estates. I shall not trouble your Lo. with any further at present, having bot little time to consider what I ame to doe to-morrow who ame, your Lo. most humble servant,

HAMILTON.

I hade almost forott to tell your Lo. that I had this day a letter from my sone-in-law, the Lord Murray, telling me he hade gott all his fathers
vassals and men in Atholl, to ingadge not to joyne with Dundie, and that ther was non of them with him, albiyet ther hade been great pains taken on them; and if he hade not gone there, when his father went away, they hade all joyned Dundie, who and M'Kay were lying within three miles of other, on the head of Strafpey; and we hope by this Ramfay hes joyned him, so we expect every hour to hear of actione. I have sent what I received this day from Captain Rook.

38. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melvill.—June 4, 1689.

My Lord,
I had your Lo* of the 31 of May, about 11 in the clock this forenoon. Your overlooking of my former weaknes, in misconstrueing of your Lo* designes as to the choife of our manadgers, is equalie generous and chrifitian, and loads me with double tyes to carrie fo, as your Lo. may have no reaon to conclude that you have thrown away your forgivenes and favours, upon one who is no way fencible of either. I ame surprized at the honour done me by the King, in appointing me to preceed in this en-fueing Parliament, and ame convinced, that as I labour under much unfittnes for fuch a manadgement, fo I have no other qualification to recommend me to it, but the zeal I have for his service, which I trust shall be ftill fuch as is due to a King, fрайmed in all repective to our hearts wish, and alreadie acknowledged by every good man, to be a bleffing to all the Proteftants the world over; fo that if we be not a happie people at this juncture, I diſpair of ever feeing that joyfull tyme. I ame in much repective, and by manifold obligations, My Lord,

Your Lo* moft faithfull humble Servant,

Craufurd.

Edenbrugh, June 4th, 89.


My Lord,

I doubt not bot befor this tym, your L. hes heard that the Vicount of
Tarbet hes been in cuftodie, bot yesteray was allowed his own howse. Ther is a violent fpett both against your L. and him self, seeking men that haw nether don nor suffered, being the men that fett moft wpon appearance, in prospect of preferment, bot if the Kings Majesty truft fuch persons as haw been bound by no bonds, it will be fein what the events will be, our troubles increasing, and our enimies discovering themselves, and power in militarie affairs put in the hands of noe honor nor faithfulnes for the moft part, and it will be found want nothing but opportunitie to appear. Bot of this no mor till the next. My Lord, I know I hav been recommended to your L. by a frend, bot thoé ther were nothing of that, my sufferings now thes eight and twentie years past knownen to you, will eafilie prompt your Lo., a man of pietie, honor and parts, to tak car of me, and to put me in som condition to repair the breaches of an old familie, rwind by publiq oppreffions. I shall say noe mor, bot thrwft my selfe vpon your L. car and frendhip, and swbfcriv my selfe,

My Lord,
Your L. moft humble Servant,
J. Hay of Park.

40. Sir Patrick Hume of Polwart to Lord Melvill.—June 6, 1689.

My Lord,  
Edenb. 6 June 1689.

I got a letter o’ th’ 1st June from Sir Wm Lockart, writen at your Lo. defire. He intimates two things yo’ Lo. do’s admire; one, that I should be named to be of their fide who misrepresenjt you, and repine at the King’s favor to you; the other, that I should have so litte regarded my selfe as to have appeared in a matter crofs to the interest of so good a King: both these you may juftly admire, if the suppositions be true. To the first, I am of no fide in so far as it misrepresents, nor, at any rate, faue in so far as I find them of mine, that is, candidly and honestly following and promoteing these avowable interefits that I have been serving the moft part of my past days, and wil serve in what is to come of them; and for repineing at favours you meet with, I can well affirme I do it no more than if they had been beftowed upon my selfe: as for other mens
nameing me this or that ill, it may be their fault, is only my mifortune: judge, then, what fide I am of, or if you are not of the fame, I hope it is fo. To the second, I avow, and wil make it out, in dispite of malice, that I have never appeared in any matter cros to the interest of our good King, and I hope never to do it; and that as much out of gratitude to him, and respect to his prosperity, as out of any regard to my owne interest or honor, I lie not if I fay more: judge, then, my Lord, who is misreprefented. If I need not either that fome charitable perfon shoule vindicate me, or that I should come and do it my felfe; but I am bound here; fetters would be as eafe to mee in this cafe. It is I hope your advantage, flill to be what I knew you to be. I think I am the fame you thought mee; your designes for my good wer of your felfe; I never preffed your L. hard on fuch points. My wife did intimate your repects that way, of which I have fense enough, and am not ingratan, as by hir mistake fhee calls me; but if from my part in the laft acts of the meeting you find juft caufe to alter, I am not fo partiall as not to fay you have reafon. If our Commiffioners have taken care to fave fakes for themfelves, I repine not; yet I know that this four and twenty years I have fpent my life and eftate, and went very near lofing both, perhaps may yet lofe them in ferving the good publike interef, while fome of them were at more eafe, in more fecurity. Yea, I am not vaine in faying I am as capable, in fome repects, yet to ferve it as fome of them; and if, by whatever means it come, thefe reap the reward, then I may fay with Chrifs kirk in the green, frefh men came in and hail’d the duils, while figh ters were forfoughten; but I am glad you ar all in good friendfhip; the mor new friends you get, you need the old the les; I wish they may be as true as they. I reolve to fatisfy my felfe in acting the part of a good man as I am able, and will fudy, if God provide me food and rayment, therwith to be content; and no man shall tax me of difhonnefty, no friend of fallhood, no benefactor of ingratitude, dum spiri-
tus hos regit artus; and I affure you, my Lord, I am very heartily, Your Lo. humble fervant and true riend, Pat. Hume.
41. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melvill.—June 6, 1689.

*Holyroodhouse, 6th June 1689.*

The great feall came that morning the Eftats mett, but could not be gote putt to my Comifion in time. But, however, I produced the Comifion without it, and told the Eftats it would be done that day, so they were pleased to proceed, and pasted the Act turning themselves in a Parliament, to which I gave the royall affent, and the coppie of the Acts herwith sent that your Lo. may shew it his Majesty, and then I adjurned the Parliament to the 17 instant, conforme to my instructions. Your Lo. intimatione from his Majesty to goe to the publick rooms should have been obeyed, if they hade been furnished, or time and allowance given to doe it as former Comissioners hade. If his Majesty thinks not fitt to bestow that on me that I may appear to represent his royall person as others did his predecessors, I moft doe it as I can. I have herewith sent a warrant to be signed by his Majesty, for my allowance of 50 lib. a-day, without which I cannot appear to serve his Majesty as Comissioner, and for other things you mentione. I shall not give further trouble untill a more convenient time who ame, your Lo. moft humble servant,

Hamilton.

42. The Lady Auchinbreck to Lord Melvill.—6 June 1689.

*My Lord,*

*E'd the 6 of Jun (1689.)*

I did atemt seeing your Lo. or you left Scotland, but had the miffortune to mis you, which I moch regraited, and the mor that I am afraid that now when you are crowded with bofenes, which I am mightily gled ther is such occasion for, that this may be the mor unfezonab; but my husbands condition being what it is, I can not but say something of it to your Lo. being perweded that I could not reprezent it to any that will les mistake me in the cai. His circumstances your Lo. knows, who thses years past hath had his own fher of the ruens which that poor shyr sustained, wher we had any intreft in; and I may say he hath been very far from
being any mener of way fretful therat, but rether heth caryed the littel difficultys he heth hed with mach chirfulnes, both of us haveing rether refon to blis God for his good hand of provedence al alongs, then to comple, which is not the difyen of this to your Lo. nor I hope will never be herd from us, who hath fo many obligations to count for to the God of his peopls mercys, yet now that we are in our naitif countre, and douth fiel difficultys to get urefiled throw; what with the vaftation of that contre fyd, that oftener then one heth been ruened with devercyty of calamitys thes years paft, that for the moft part ther wher we might expeft any good from is rendered uncapabel of helping us to live by the prefant unhapie inferfion; likways that there hath been no small difadvantage which heth been unfut among us, that, to tell the truth, it is becom a task to get even hous keept, for nothing can be hed ther, and every body heer ar fo avers from advancing any thing to one another, that it is not to be had on the beft security—fo that this, with some foran dept abrod that could not well be evited the contracting of, heth made me thus fare thoughtfull as nefcitats me to fay thus much of it to your Lo. tho cros to my inclination to fpeke of to any in the worald; but the confidanc I have in your Lo. macks me hop your Lo. will be plefed to fpeke to the King for us whos former kindnes heth been moft fefonabel, for which we have a moft gretfull fenc of, and will fo long as we breth—and doth think it no final happennes that we have him to adres to who heth been fuch a blifing to our nations, and that it is fo is not only a gret incoredgement to us, but to many who formerly heth been groning under our bordens. But when I fpeke of this, your Lo. may think my husband geting a ples in Earl Argylls regment might do us good, and fo it might, if it wer not in that contre, —but fo it is, tho ther was a prefeit draun to advanc them, yet fuch is the diftres of that fhyr that it was not; fo, as they are not yet the better, I know not what will be, and its no small mater to get fuch keept togither, and tho it could be mor punctualy payed, your Lo. knous if not beter than any, what the reafing of a new regment is of unevitabil charge, that moft be, efpefily wher they are, and therefore if your Lo. will be pleded to indevor our being mynded, that fo, ether be way of pention, les or mor, out of the bohepriks, or what evir way your Lo. would els propos that might be easyef to ther Majefties, it might be a mien of preserving a
very antiant littal famely; and unles somethings of this kind be condi-
fcended to, any other vifabel appirance feems to be as low as can bee.
The intref t heth in your Lo. macks me with greter confidence pled for
your asiftanc to what I hop would never be difonera bil to your Lo. who
I know, without any maner of complement, was ever a lover to do good,
and it would not, I hop, be the wors with your Lo. to be inftremental in
the refque of a diftrefed family again, by whom it would never be forgotten,
and I hop it would not want its reward. I beg your Lo. may excus this
to tedius devertion from one who hath been not a littell gled of your Lo.
acces to do for your frinds. Be the evant of this what it will, non shall
with your Lo. mor hapiness every maner of way; tho I have ufed this
moch fredom, whatever way your Lo. will be pleafed to think of shall be
very acceptabel, only I moft pay ther is non I promes my self mor affiftanc
from, fo far as it comes in your Lo. way, which is abfoletly trofted to your
ain bor ter manedgment then any thing from me can fignife. Beging, as
your Lo. hath lefor, to heir from you; and that your Lo. may ever belive
my being, with the litel confern I am capabel,

My Lo.
Your Lo. very affectionat, and very humbel Servi,
Henereta Campbell.

That which allo incoradged me to fignife this confen to your Lo. is,
that his Majefty was often plefed to fay he would mynd us. Mr. Alex-
ander Campbell tells me he hath writen to your Lo. who hath indeed been
a fufferer, and hath caryed very well al along. If ther be any aces to
him, it will be a very gret act of charity. But all this needs apoledg,
which I beg your Lo. may forgive.

43. Sir Patrick Hume to Lord Melvill.—June 7, 1689.

Edinbour, 7th Jun 89.

In the great meeting of the eftates of Scotland, wherof I had the honour
to be a member, tho' I have all along acted nothing but what I conceived
neceflary for the interest of our King and country, and was going on in
it both honestly and innocently, not jealously that any creature would be so unjust as to put false glosses upon my motions in that house, or ill constructions upon what I acted candidly; yet I find that some one or other has been busy to misrepresent me so as to endeavour to put the King in a bad opinion of me, which I hope is a thing not easy to do; yet this obliges me to give some account of myself, and what hand I have had in business, the more particularly that false stories may not wrong me, appealing to the judgement of the King himself, or that of any honest statesman, if I be blameworthy or not.

1. From the first day of the meeting of the States I was never one diet absent from it, nor yet from the Committee, called the Committee for settling public affairs, wherof I was a member.

2. There was no act of moment passed wherein I did not appear as my duty called for and my reason led me; so as I may say never a pleading passed of those who opposed themselves to our new Sovereign's undertaking, but I answered and debated against it as I was able.

3. I was as earnest as any, to forward our main affairs, and to get over delays and losing time, which some studied.

4. But more particularly I had a main hand—yea, more than any other—in wording and carrying on the little Act affirting the authority of the Estates, tho' I was not then a voter, my election not being yet discussed.

5. I had also the main hand in wording the Act, called the great vote, declaring the vacancy of the throne.

6. I had likewise a main hand, and was at a great pains in drawing those articles called the Claim of Right, and those called the Grievances; the justice of which I am able to maintain to the whole world.

7. After all this was over, I made the following proposal, not to be added either to the claim of right or to the grievances, they were concluded, that for filling the public offices in the Government, upon which a just and regular administration doth so much depend, the Estates would offer to his Majesty a list of persons, two or three for each office, whom they judge most capable and fit; in respect that his Majesty of necessity must choose by information either from single men, or a few men, or from the Estates; and the last way is by far the surest, safest, both for the King and the people.
8. Upon the spreading of reports here, that the King was ill satisfied with the proceedour of the Estates, which was like to have a bad effect in reference to some about the King, I had hand in drawing the letter from the Committee to his Majesty, wherein they beseech him, that in case there have been or shall be any infinuation, representing to his Majesty the proceedour of the meeting unfavourably, notwithstanding their sincere endeavours for his Majesty's true interest and the country, his Majesty would be pleased to consider it with that wisdom and moderation, which had shined in his other actions, and is hoped will make his people happy under his government. Then they express a just confidence, that in his Majesty's appointing persons to manage under him the affairs of this kingdom, he will not be prevailed upon to employ such as have, in the former evil Government, been grievous to the nation, or have shewn dissatisfaction to this happy change, or have been retarders and obstrucers of the good design of the meeting of the Estates, whatever fair pretences they may make; they further express a confidence, that his Majesty will, by serving himself of persons of true integrity and worth, beloved of their country, and of approved faithfulnes, provide for the security of his service, and the comfort, ease and safety of his people.

9. I was accessory to the presenting this letter to the great meeting for their approbation; they did approve it, and declared it to be the opinion and sense of the Estates of the kingdom; at that time they did comissionat the Duke of Hamilton, the Lord Roys, Mr. William Hamilton, advocate, and myself, to repair to Court, to give his Majesty an account of all their proceedings, and to acquaint him with things necessary for him to know, before the meeting of the Parliament, and did write to his Majesty, desiring an adjournment of the Parliaments diet of meeting, and his allowance for their Commissioners to come up.

10. When Instructions were spoke of to these Commissioners, I, for my part, presented four, which many thought very necessary, as follows:—1. To represent to his Majesty the great inconvenience which may follow upon the employing persons in the Government, who, in the former evil Government, have been grievous to the nation, or who have shewed themselves disaffected to the present happy change, or have been obstrucers or retarders of the good designs of the Estates in this meeting.
2. Item, The great inconvenience which may follow upon putting employ-
ments, Civil and Military, in the hands of one and the same person, or of
putting more than one of either sort in the hands of one person. 3. Item,
To represent how dangerous a thing to pass by the persons who have been
acconary to the evils which the nation hath suffered, without taking
notice of them in a way of moderate justice without severity, so as to
prevent the like for the future. 4. Item, To represent what advantage it
may be to his Majesty's service, and satisfaction to the lieges, that the Civil
offices which are of greatest profit and emolument be divided among
more persons, according as the service in the employment and the profits
will admit. The premises I own and avow: How they have been
altered, added to, or misrepresented, I know not; I acted with a good
intention, and as is said, I submit all to the censure of good men and
yow, for I think you one, and that as much as any thing obliges me to
continue,

Your affectionate humble Servant.

44. LORD MELVILLE TO THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.—8 Jun. 1689?

I could not return your Grace any particular answer to your former
befor this, and all I can now do is to acquaint yow that the King hath
ordered what arms and ammunition could be well spared to be shipped.
I am not yet certain of the number and quantity. The Duke of Schom-
berg said 2000 arms and 300 barrels of powder. I have got a warrant
for Mr. Dunlop and his correspondents for transporting 10,000 arms and
some ammunition. As for the prisoners sent by Genl Mackay, his
Majesty's pleasure is, that they be remitted to a Council of War to soon as
the Gen. Major comes south, and that all care be taken to make a clearer
discovery of this affair wherein they have been engaged. As for those
who absent themselves from the Parliament, I have no particular direc-
tions further from his Majesty then to tell your Grace that he doubts not
but what is convenient and necessary for the Government in present cir-
cumstances will be duly weighed and considered, that the procedure of
his Parliament in this and in other things will be such as shall manifest to
the world that they are acted by nothing but a sincere respect to the good
of their countrey and his service. Your Grace knows that hardly any particular direction could be given in this case, and at this time that there is a great difference betwixt those who have never owned his Majesties authority, and may be thought absent out of disaffection, and such who have owned it, and profess their willingnes to serve their Majesties who yet may be absent upon rational considerations. I forgot to speak of the expence of the express your Grace sent here, not having time to do it when I received your letter first, but the King remitts that to your selfe, who knows what is fit. I am sorry that any thing in my management should give disatisfaction to any, particularly to your Grace, whom it was never my intention to disoblige. What may have been the indifferency of others ought not to be laid at my door. The precipitation which your Grace blames me for I suppose relates chiefly to the making fo short an adjournment of the Parliament, but your Grace knows the motives inducings his Majesty thereunto, and he is still of the mind, that a delay, as affairs then stood, might have been prejudicial to the interest of the nation and his service, and nothing els but this consideration, and what he judged to be the desire of the Convention in their address to him, would have moved him to have given your Grace instructions in absence. But now that matters are in some better case, and that nothing can be of more advantage to his Majesties service then that things be so adjusted as to draw all into unanimity in his service, he leaves it to your Grace, who can best know what is urgent on the place, to adjourn for a competent tyme, in which yow may come up and return after a full conference with his Majesty on your instructions; and your Grace shall find none readier to concurr with yow in what concerns his Majesties service, and the satisfaction of those ingaged in it, especially of one so zealous and eminent in his interest as yow are, then Your Graces.

June 1689.

My Lord, I had no particular interest in Mr. Inglis, who is appointed keeper of the great seal in Entrekins vice, but a freend recomended him as fitt, and I wiff he had been taught not to append the seal till the Kings Commissioner had been acquainted with it, for what he hath done is contrare to what he was ordered to doe.
THE DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVIL. — 8 June 1689.

Holyroodhouse, 8 June 1689.

Yeasternight I received your Lordships of the 4th instant, with one to Generall Major Mackay, I did the same night send one to the west to dispatch some to Irland for intelligence, and write tuo several ways to the captans of our ships to go to the coast of Irland to cruze there, and give the best account they could if there was any appearance of an invasion from thence, which, I am confident, there is little fears of, iff itt be not by the French fleet, and it's very strange if they can be able to come to our coasts and land men, if there be an English and Dutch fleet at sea as you write, but if they should be able to land any considerable force wee should be in an ill condition, considering how disaffected all the north is, and if we should absolutly, with all his forces, recall Mackay befor he disipats or beats Dundee, all that countrey generally, lowlands as well as highlands, wold be in arms with him, so, upon comunicating your letter to the Councill this morning, they thought it not fitt absolutly to recall him, but leave it much to himself, and desired him to send any of the English horse that is with him to the west countrey, where they can be best provided with horse meat, and most of our ouen new leveyed horse wee intend should go there also, and some regiments of our foot lays there and about Stirling, the rest being in St. Johnston, Dundie, and about this place, beseide what is with Mackay, from whom wee have not heard since what I sent you. The inclofed from my Lord Murray being the laft neues we have, which, when you peruse itt, you will see he has done the King good service in these countries; I have likewise sent you a letter directed to your son—all I can ad to itt is, that he is a very notable boy broght itt, and says Londondery was in a good condition when he came away, to hold out for some time, but the letter I sent you from Captain Rooke is since he came away.

I am,

My Lord, Your Lordship's moft humble Servant,

Hamilton.
46. Marquis of Atholl to Lord Melvill.—8 Jun. 1689.

My Lord,

I writ to your Lo\(^p\) before of my resolutions of coming to the bathes for my health, and was resolved to have waited a returne, but my pain in the head and indispositione daily increasing, I was aduyfed by my phisitianes to haften hither, the bathes being the only remedy that they judged might recover my health, and that I might not loufe the proper season of them. I am informed that some misconstru\(\text{e}\)t me as if ther wer some thing els in it, but I declair to your Lo\(^p\) that I intended nothing but my health, and hou foone it pleafes God that I have any competent meaure of health, I intend to returne and make it appear with what zeale and faithfulnes I will serue his Majestie; in the mean tyme I have entruf\(\text{e}\)t my fone Murray with any small intrefet I have, who will be foruard and ready to promote his Majesties service, as he shall be required. I hope your Lo\(^p\) will doe me the justice to witness the reality of my indeuours for advanceing of his Majesties intrefet whill your Lo\(^p\) was in Scotland; and, to guard me againft fals insinuationes that may be made to his Majestie by my enimies, I have written to some others of my freinds, who will affift your Lo\(^p\). Your Lo\(^p\) may give trust to the bearer my servaunt. I am surprized to fee juft now a gazet which in some part of it concerns me; I am persuaded that ther is no reality or truth in it, for I left the management of the country to my eldeft fone before I came away. I am allways, with much sinceritie,

My Lord,
Your Lo\(^p\) most faithfull humble Servaunt,

Atholl.

47. Earl of Craurud to Lord Melvill.—11 Jun. 1689.

My Lord,

Since my laft to your Lordship, I have been impoying my felle, as it were for the faifety of my life, for stilling the tempers of fuch members as
have inclinationes and purpofes, even in the entrie of our Parliament, to impeach severals that were formerly in the rule, but my fuccefs has in no fashion answered my endeavours. Some do disguise their sentiments, but are nothing changed in their resolutiones; others fhun my company for that alone reafon, and all that are of that partie do generally boggle at me, and at the beft keep a referve. I am in other refpects favoured by every Member of the Houfe, and not quite out of hope to prevale with fome of them to alter their way. I judged it indifpenfible duty to give your Lo. warning of this, that you may take fuch courfes as will divert this fforme intended for fome of your friends. Such as pretend to be upon their fecrets declare they will have a hitt at the Duke of Queenberry, the Viscount of Tarbat, the Lord Staies and his fone, and Sir George McKenzie, late Advocat. It is affirmed, that if they prevale not over thefe, at leaft to an incapacitating them for truft, they not only will take leave of the Houfe, but go of the nation. They fpeak refpeftfully of your Lo. at leaft to me, but extremely quarrells my Lord Staies as the ocaafion of the nominacion of the Lords of Seffion, who, they fay confifts cheifely of fuch as are the drofs of the nation, and enemies in their heart to the preffent government. It is a finking consideration to me that privat intereft fhould over rule all publik advantages in the inclinationes of fo many otherways worthie members of our house—that zeal for the true religion, duty and gratitude to our King, whose vertues have commended him to the beft of mankynd, and a due regard to our own faifty, does not act us at that rate as all other considerationes fhould be light in comparifon of thefe. I presume that your Lo. hath done me the right to acquaint the King of the deep fenfe I have of the late honour conferred on me, though I am sufficiently convinced of my unfittnes for fo high a truft. As I hate compliment and love fincerity, if there be truth in man, I look on your Lordfhip as I defire to be efteemed by you,

My Lord,

Your Lordfhip's moft faithfull humble Servant,

Crafurd.

Edinburgh, 11th June 1689.
My Lord,

I received the inclosed Sunday last, when I was at Falkland, being sent to me from Atholl by a servant of my fathers, whose letter I also sent. I came here yesternight, and shoued it my Lord Commissioner, who advis'd me to send it to your Lop. As to the first article my Lord Dundee alleged in his letter, I doe remember I did say something to that purpose, but it was before I came home from England, since which time I never faw him; but as to the other part he alleged he heard I had said, (that if I saw the King or his orders, I would hazard all,) is absolutely false, for I am sure I said nothing like it. My Lord, since I have this occasion, I may say I have done a great deal to hinder, not only the Atholl men, but many others, from joining with Dundie; which, if I had not so much concerned my self in, its well known to all that country, that his party had been in 4 or 5 dayes three times more considerable then they are; and since my pains have proven so successful, I hope no informations will have weight to occasion any trouble to my father, who went to England for his health, and to be as much as possible out of the noife of the world now in his old age. This, my Lord, to the best of my knowledge was the occasion of his going away, which may be easily imagined he had not done, where he can prove so little considerable, if his intentions had been to act against the present Government; and, besides, I will assure your Lop. he particularly recomended to me to keep his men peaceable, and not to joine Dundie; all which being represented by your Lop. to his Majestie, I am confident he will be so just as to allow him to live any where quietly in his dominions. I must also beg your Lop. will represent the condition of my misfortunate brother, who has been so long in close prifon in Newgate. I am far from excusing his fault, for I think had he engag'd to serve the Turk, he ought to have been faithfull to him; so I have no argument, but his want of years, and not understanding the nature of the crime he committ'd; which, with the enticement of the rest of the officers amongst whom he was but newly entered, and so could not be accessary to their contrivings, which I hope may prevail with his Majestie to pardon him;
and which I entreat your Lop. will be instrumentall in, as you will oblige,

My Lord,
Your Lop's most faithfull humble Servant,
Edistrib June 11.

49. Sir David Nairne to the Earl of Leven.—11 Jun. 1689.

My Lord, June 11th, 1689.
I have the honor of your Lops. of the 4th, which I had noe reafon to expect, considering how much businesf your Lop. now is necessarie involved in. It is true I have officiat in Sir Andrew Forrefters station ever since my Ld Melvill has been Secretary; but truely he never positively told me I should continue in the place; and indeed it is not yet a time for me to question his deSignes, feeing he has fome much necessarie businesf, and which I am resolue, to the best of my capacity, to ferve his Lop. without afkeing of queftions. However, when the hurry is over, I doe resolue then to put in for myfelfe; and I afure myfelfe of your Lops. and the Maifters favour, hopeing, now you know my heart fome well, that I need not make any publick protestation of my fidelity and inclination of ferveing your famiily. I wrote to your Lop. to know what is due to your regiment for June laft; for not being upon the eftablifhment, I can not get pay from the office, without a fpeciall warrant from the King. Your comritisfions fhall be defpatched with all fpeed; but fome many things intervenes, that I cannot prouife to a day. I shall trouble your Lop. again next poft or the Maifter, but have not time now to fay more then that I am,

My Lord,
Your Lop's moft humble and moft obedient Servant,
For the Earle of Leven. David Nairne.

50. Lord Melvill to Sir Patrick Hume.—13 Jun. 1689.

Sir, 13th June 1689.
I received yours of the 27 of the laft, but could not sooner give a return, not having been matter of my time, nor can I now write to you at that
length I would. I shall only in short say, in answer to what you write, that I thought you had known me better, then to have had the least suspicion that ever your telling of truth could make me your enemie, or the kind freedome of so good a friend as your selfe, (in whose friendship I have reckoned my selfe happie,) could have that requital from me, which Sir Ro' Murray's honest plainness had from another. It hath been indeed my misfortune to be mistaken, when I have been, according to my knowledge, acting with the greatest sincerity for my countre and the publick interest; but I am hopeful, as it hath hitherto been my endeavour, so it shall, for the future, be my care so to manage my selfe, through divine assistance, that my actions upon strictest search may be lyable to no just blame; and I shall be bold to say, that had either the authors or fomenters (of which, Sir, I reckon you none) of reproaches cast upon me, been as sincere and selfe denied in their designs as I was in mine, things had gone with greater smoothness, and with lefe noise; but my particular concern is not great. That which is most grievous to me, is the difmal prospect that mistaken meaures, even of such who, I am confident, aim at the publick good, give of our affairs; for I doubt not, but if I had an opportunitie of discoursing things with you, with my usual freedom, I should convince you, that the methods taken by your selfe and others, had the clearest tendencie to promote what you most feared and shunned; which I am afraid, Sir, you had felt, had either my own inclination been satisfied, or others had their desire in my being abstracted from all publick affairs, in which nothing but a desire of advanceing the united interest of my King and countrey could have in my declining years engadged me. As for what you write of sole Secretarie, his Majesties pleasure was to be my rule; and it had been all one to me whether there had been one or more, provided affairs had been well manadged, though I had not been of the number; but as for the prejudice of a sole Secretarie, I cannot well decern it, in a time wherein we have a King who understands and looks narrowlie to his own affairs, and is not to be so imposed upon as former Princes have been. I am, Sir, fullie of your mind as to living and letting live; and I am sure the profits of my place will not soon make up the losses I have sustaine upon the publick account. All I shall say further is, that it is, and shall be my desire, that I may be
helped of God rightly to discharge the duties of my trust, and that others may in their places embrace the opportunity that is put into their hand, of advancing their own happiness, under the government of a King that is so ready to act his part for the promoting of it. I shall only add, Sir, that I assure you I am what I was, without a change, and have the same kindness for you as in my power, upon all occasions evidence that I am,

Sir,

Your true friend to serve you.

51. Lord Melville to Colonel Balfour.—13 Jun. 1689.

His Majesty being informed that the shooting and throwing of bombs in the Castle has not had that effect to the prejudice of the garrison as could be wished, but rather has or may do prejudice to the house; and, considering that the ammunition may be scarce for any supplies can be sent from this, he hath commanded me to signify to you that it is his pleasure you may forbear spending your ammunition untill Generall-Major McKay come south, that then some effectual ways may be taken for reducing that place—and in the main time, to take all possible care that guards and sentries may be so posted in all proper places, that all intelligence and communication may be kept betwixt the Castle and the town.


Holyroodhouse, 14 June, 1689.

Since the last I sent your Lordship, from the Major General McKay, wee had none untill this directed to the Council which came late last night, which gives a full account of his proceedings, so I need ad nothing to it but that the prisoners mentioned therein are not yet come, and that wee should desire to know as soon as possible his Majesty's pleasure and directions as to them. Last night the Castle of Edinburgh was delivered up on capitulation by the Duke of Gordon; the copy of the articles
that Sir John Lanier agreed on with him, and the Counfells ratification thereof, is here inclofed fent. I have likeways fent your Lordfhip the depofitions of two men that are laft come from Irland, which are the laft neues wee have. Sir George McKenzie, late Advocat, is gone to England; I have fent yow a letter he write me which I received after he was gone; he is a member of our Parliament, and it is thought strange he fhould have got the Kings leave to go now when the Parliament is to meet, which is like to be a very thin meeting, and I fhould be glade to know the King’s pleafure what he thinks fitt to be done as to thofe that abfents, and will not come to the Parliament. I have write once or twiceto your Lordfhip fince I heard from you. I intreat for particular anfwers to what is write to you by your Lordfhips moft humble fervant,

Hamilton.

53. Lord Melvill to the Marquis of Atholl.—14 Jun. 1689.

My Lord,

I receaved yours, and communicate both what yow wrot and what the gentleman yow fent told me from yow, to his Majeftie. The King was fo much taken up that I have had no anfwer as yet from him. I am glad to hear your fons journey to Athole hath had fo good fucceffe, as the D. of Hamilton writs. What this gentleman, Mr. Fleming, hath told me fince I fpoke with his Majeftie as to your Lo. carriage in reference to his fervice, I fhall communicate the firft opportunity I can have, and fhall be ready to do your Lo. all the fervice I can. I have been ill this laft night and am not able to writ my felf, therfor I begg you will excufe it, and refts,

My Lord,

Your Lo. moft humble and moft obedient Servant,

Melvill.


Holyroodhouse, 18 June 1689.

Yefterday the Parliament mett, and I did propofe to them, conforme
to my instructions, the choosing of the articles. But they said, before the articles could be choyfen, the oath of allegiance and de fidei must be first taken, according to ye use of former Parliaments; so an act was by me proposed, for asserting and recognizing the King and Queens authority and rycht ye croune, a cappie quherof I have herewith sent to your Lop. and in it the oath of allegiance to be taken; for I thought fitt to have this act passed, being of great consequence to the King and Queen, and not to stay till it were prepared by the articles; for I forsw what is this day come to pafs, that the Parliament would not agree to the articles, as is proposed in my Instructions. The first vote they passed this day was, that a constant comittie of articles was against their first grievance, which, notwithstanding all I could say, I could not prevent. I found also they intended to bring to a vote, all Comitties of Parliament to be choyfen, was to be done by the whole Members, and not the several Estates to choyfe their own. I found also they intended to vote that no Officer of Estate should be on the comitties, but as particularly choyfen. So being the first vote goe wronge, I would allow no more to come to a vote, but adjurned them till fryday, that I might consult with the Counfill what was fitt to be done, and speake with some of the leading Members, that was so hitt against the articles, what they would be at, and see what I can bring them too, and so lay it before his Majestie; and untill his Majesties pleasure be knowne, all busines will stoppe. So if I bring them not before fryday, to a better temper then they are now in, I must adjurne the Parliament for so longe as I may have a retourne from the King; for my instructions being to bring in all busines by the articles, I can suffer no busines to be brought in, or done in plaine Parliament, untill the law estabishing the articles be repealed, and that I have the Kings instructions to content to it. By the methods hes been taken with yow in busines, I have much feared what is like to come to pafs; and I hinted my fears to his Majestie; and I wish other measures be taken, for the way yow are in will not doe; for publick matters must be conferred here, or it will be impossible to gett things otherwise done in Parliament, that is fitt for the Kings service; for by what is past, the whole natione fears all busines will fall in the methods they were in, notwithstanding of the petitione of rycht and greivances. But I shall not enter on more particulars,
since I doubt not but the Kings Advocat and others will more fully in-
forme your Lop. of all that is past this day; only give me leave to tell
your Lop. that we was much surprized to see, that the Advocat and
Solicitors Comissions had past the Great Seall, and was presented in
Counfill this afternoon. We called for one Inglis, who produced a war-
rant, under his Majesties hand, docqueted by your Lop. to be the ap-
pender of the Great Seall, by which he has taken upon him to putt the
Great Seall to these Comissions. This is a very extraordinary thing to tru-
t a privat mean personne to putt the Great Seall to what paffes the Kings
hand at his pleaufure; and the Counfill hes appoynted to writt to the
King about it, for its a matter of great confequence, the truſt of putting
the Great Seall to what paffes the Kings hand, and never was truſted to any
bot a Chancellor, except when ther was a Comiſsioner and no Chancellor,
and then the Comiſsioner had the truſt of it; as in 1638 and 1639, my
wifes father, when Comiſsioner then, had the truſt of it. I shall make
no complaint why I shoule be worſe ufed then former Comiſsioners; but
for the Kings service, and the kingdomes intereft, it is very unſitt the
Great Seal should be in the power of such a mean man. Your Lop.
knows, that untill of late, few things past the Great Seall untill it paffed
in Exchequer, who were a cheque to see, that in caſe any thing paffed the
Kings hand againſt his intereft, or any privat persons, it might be ſtoped
and reprefented to the King, as at other Sealls, before it come to the Great
Seall, were cheques for the fame reaſone; fo it’s thought very ſtrange that
all this is paff over, and new comiſsions given, that was never heard of
the like before in Scotland. Its your intereft and the Kings service to
thune all new devices in the Government, but follow our ancient rules and
formes; and if you would allow me to know things of conſequence before
yow pafs them, I ſhould be readie to concurre with yow the beſt I could,
and it would prevent all miſtakes (in caſe any) in the Kings service. I
have ſent herewith a letter from Mackay, which will give no doubt a full
account of his affairs, fo I need ſay nothing. I have not heard any
thing from Ireland fince my laſt. I have ſeen letters from Captain Rook,
directed to the Comiſsioners of the Navy or their Secretary, which I
believe gives an account of affairs there, and went by the ordinary
packquet, as the Postmaſter here tells me, for they come from Greenock
1689.  MELVILLE PAPERS.  61

directed to him. I have since I begun to writt, directed your Lop. by a
flying packquet, with the Kings precepts, it being now very late, and
having been at the Parliament in the morning, and the Counsell in the
afternoon, I am so weary, that I most ask your pardone that I can not
answer yours till the next; so shall only add, that I am your Lop. most
humble servant,

HAMILTON.

I hope your Lop. will acquaint the King with what I have writt.

55. EARL OF EGLINTOUN TO LORD MELVII.—18 Jun. 1689.

My Lord,  Edinb', June 18, 89.

I can not sufetiantly apologis for my self, for the only fault I ever was
girtie of to your Lordship, but I most declar this, that it shal make me
be mor cations in feutor of geving my word of honor. My Lord, I am so
ashoured of your goodnes in pardoning, that I uil nou adres my self to
you as I hade never been girtie. Your Lordship will be pleased to re-
member that the Convention was pleased to nominat me Captan to on
of thefe independant troupes was refed, and I doe not dout that the tualve
troupes uil be regemented into tuo regements; therefor I houmbely pre-
shoum to intreat your Lordship to remember me with the King for the
command of the first regement. You know both my flation in the world—
giveth me the first right to it, and that I had the honor to command heart-
tofer as Levetenant Colnal—being Levetenant to the gards of hors, and
my Lord Ros only commanded in the flation of a Major. Therfor I doe
think my honor moft confered in this afear that ever befel me fins I
cam in to the world; and by your kear and kainnes to me in this ye wil
for ever oblige,

My Lord, Your afectionat and real humbel servant,

EGLINTOUN.

I intreat your Lordship to shou his Majestie that if he wil grant me
that command, I wil go with them to anie pleas in Crisindom wher he wil
command me.

My Lord,

Edinburgh, 18 June 1689.

We came to this place yesternight late, and understood that Skalmorlie was of his old temper, having proposed in Parliament that the Act affenting his Majesty's right to the Crown should carie this narrative:—That in respect the King had taken the Coronation Oath, accepted the instrument of Government, and promised to him to redres the grievances, therfor—He had not the good fortoun to be fecounded, so the motion fell. This day the bufines of the Articles was in debate, wher, in the terms of the instructions, it was brought in; but they plainly said that they wold have no constant Comitie of Parliament, that all things but to be brought into the House in the first instance, and, if not ther agreed, then remitted to a Committee—and they voted this to be the meaning of the grievance, tho not expressed; a thing so strange that one may well see what they defyne, for all the grievances must have ther exposition, so they will extend them to what ends and purpofes they think fitt. They are also positive that no Officers of Statt, tho it wer to be a constant Comitie, is to be of it. So far as they have gon, they have don prette well. If your Lordship have this account from any present, I hope you'll excuse the lammes of this, it coming to me be hearfay. I went and waited on his Grace after dinner, who was civill to me. I told him of my commifion, which he defyrred me to ufe in the ordinarie forme in fuch cafes; fo the Advocatt and I gave them in; which, when he fee the feall appended be Mr. Inglis, he was in gratt wrath, called for Mr. Inglis, command his warrant to be produced, aledging he ought to have aquainted him therwith, and that it was a novelltie, and never don in any former raine. Enterkin was called to give ane account of this, and after very neer to hours working in Counfell, it was agreed that outhur my Lord Ros and Skalmorlie, or Sir Patrick Hum and he, shoult draw a letter repreffenting the thing to the King; so I, not being called for, am not yett admitted. Sir John Dalrimple will certinly give you a ffull account of this matter, and to tell the truth, being both father and mother to it, he is oblidged to defend it. Ther hath been feveral members with me this day, even of these we
thought ourselves fur of, who cray with open mouth against my Lord Stairs; and for what I can learn, they resolve to indyt him still. They say expressly you ar manadged be Stairs, and that ther was never such a barbarous nomination of the Seffion as he hath obliged you too. They name Neubaith, Pitmedan, Harcus, who they say will not serve under the present Government. Then ther is Hamilton of Priftmedan, and Mr. Will. Aikman, whom they know to be Stairs Creturs, and indeed sadly do they strik att you throu him, tho the truth is, I think, they are resolved to quarel att evry thing. Sir John Dalrimple told me that Scalморlie had made a speck to the burows, prompting them to make ane adref against you. What's in it no doubt he will give you ane account. I hear of ane other exposition they have given to one of the grivances, that tho they only nam Judges places to be during lyfe, yet the meaning was, that all places should be so, and that thus they will have it done. Pray you, my Lord, take fpelill notice how your papers for this place are drawn, for I well fee they will quibell on evry word, and remember not to make a nomination of the Lords of Seffion, so as it can not be imagined its by my Lord Stairs influence. I am very sick and wearie, so your Lordship must allow me to fay, I am,

My Lord,
Your Lordship's most humble and most obedient servant,

Will. Lockhart.


My Lord,

Edenb. June 18, 1689.

I cam faif heir yesterdai. Ther was an A& brought in concerning the articles conform to the Instruction. Calder began fom objections against it, whither officers of eftat shold be supernumerary, so it was layd over till this day: That ther might be no hesitation as to me, I cam into the house as a burges, without my Commiffion, which I pretended was bot pafling the feall. So bein on of the commity, I thought that wold waiv the queftion; bot they did not fall upon that head, bot infifted that all conftant commiffys wer a grivanc, and therfor ther could be no fixed perfons, bot pro re nata commiffys naimed. It was argued that the
article in the grievance said no such thing; that it was never thought a
fault that ther should be a constant committie of the most knowing mem-
bers to prepair matters to the Parliament, but not to prelimitt, and that
thes members wer formerly not choifin by the respectiv flats, but the bishops
choifed the noblemen; thers tow did choice the barrons and burrows, so
the barrons and burrows had no interest in the nomination of their own
proportion of the committie. It was anſuered, this was the Conventions
meaning in the articles of the grievance, and they forc't a vote that a con-
stant committie was the meaning of the grievance, tho not express. The
Commissioner told he could not consent to that vote, bot did not stop the
vote, and fo all manner of articles ar out of doors, which will be of in-
finitie prejudice; for now every thing, without consideration, will be
brought into Parliament, and the King put to a negativ, which is a kind
of breach, and, in difcretion, ought to be avoided; but I see plainly they
lay hold on this, for it stops all. Nothing can be done without this point
be yeelded; and from ar as defirous to hinder the country to gett ease
and fatisfacon as if ther standing did depend upon it. God be thanked
the Castle is delivered, and Dundys people dissipat, so the Kings affairs
heir ar abow ther mischief; but I hav no expeation that we can com to
any peace heir. Nothing but talking of inditments and projects to forcethe
King to comply with ther pleafur. Skelmorley did yesterday propofe
that the Act recognizing the King and Queen's right to the Crowne should
had that claws, becaus they had undertaken to redrefs the grievances, and,
at this rait, to vote what was meant, tho not express in the grievances,
woold make a Kings title very ambulatory. This day he was as violent
as ever; so I see he thinks he can com better to his purpose by the Club
then by the meafurs he laitly seemed very frank upon. It hath been pro-
poed, that fice what concerns the King is fixed, lett no ill humors appear
till church goverment be setteld, and a generall cours for the forfaulturs,
and then lett every man take his own humor, bot that they will not do;
fo, God knows, its a hard chapter; for to adjourn them, will make noice
and giv new encouragment to the dying hops of the malignant party, and
yet I am convinc't no good can be don with them. All this tim the D.
hops to gett up and concurs to an adjournment. I hav given your Lo. an
account of the morn in Parliament. Afternoon was as uneafy in Coun-
fell when my Commission was produced, tho I had told the D. of it, and givin him an account of Mr. Inglis Commission, at which he stord in the fornoon, yet he seemed to be content, because he was a relation of my wyfs; bot in Counsell he fell out that this was an unwarrantable extraordinary office never befor in the world. On tim he said he had no power to append the feall, bot by his order another tim he said he had pouer, bot it was of dangerous confequence to trust a public person to append the feall. It was told that the office behoved to be new, for it was allwys at the disposall of a Chancellour; bot ther bein nather Chancellour nor Commissioners of the feall, it behoved to be put in som bodys hand for the interim. He is fo intent to hav this Commission recalled, that he will have a repretentation from the Counsell againft it. As ther ar tuo, of which Skelmorley is on, to draw a letter to-morrow about it; fo its evident, if the King giv any Commission not to ther pleafur, it must ftop at the seals. He says its the Commissioners privileige that he should keep the feall wher ther is no Chancellour, and that an ordinary person was never trusted. I am fur when Rothes dyed Enterkin keep the great feall, and append it till Aberdeen was Chancellour mor then six months. If your Lo. think fitt the fending down the nomination of the fealls doth fatisfy this fcruple, bot nothing bot takin away the office will pleas. I fee clearly the Lords binch in Parliament is very right, except Ros, Annandaill, and Mortoun. The barrons ar pretty weill, bot the borrowes ar all poifeft. Argyl is not yet arryved. The Parliament meets not till fryday. My dear Lord, adieu.


May it please your Grace,

Between nyn and ten of the cloake laft night at Hamptown Court, I received yours of the 14 instant by a flying packet, in which was a letter from Gen. Major Mackay to the Counsell, a copy of the artickles between the Duke of Gordon and Sir John Lanier, with the Counceils ratification, the depofitions of two men from Irland, and a letter to the King, all which I caried immediatly to his Majestie. I was in hopes this day to have received his Majesties directions for answering severall particulars of
your Graces letter, but he came from his closet in the morning straight to the City, wher I followed him, and have attended all day for an opportunity of speaking with his Majestie, but he was so much taken up in the Councell and Treasury that I could not, only I put him in mind as he was going; so soon as I shall receive his Majesties commands I shall signifie his Majesties pleasure as to the particulars you wrett off to your Grace. Befor I receaved your Graces letter, I knew not that Sir George Mackenzie had got a pass.

His Majestie has given a commissiion appointing ten of the Lords of Councell and Seffion, a lift quhairof is heir inclosed to your Grace. The commissiion is sent to my Lord Craford as precedent of the Parliament, he being apoynted to take ther oaths. I received ane letter from the Earl of Craford in name of the Counfell, relating to the fending of arms and aмонitione, and to ane war with France; to which I mead returne to his Lordship foe fare as I received his Majesties command, &c.

59. Sir David Nairne to the Earl of Leven.—18 Jun. 1689.

My Lord,

I have the honor of your Lop of the 11th. I hope noe affairs shall take me foe much up as that I shall neglect my duty to your Lop. I am glad your Lop. foresees what may be the inconveniency of delaying busines. I must be free, that I forsee a great dale of clamor will arife therefrom; and I assure your Lop. it begins here already. I am satisfiied I have discharged my duty. I have prett my L[^4] I know not how often to speak for your months pay, tho’ I know not what it comes to till I have the particulars from you. Since the news of the Castle I alfo moved that he shoule put the King in minde of your Lop. but he fayes the K. once promised it, foe that he needs not minde it. Yet your Lop’s Commission, and your Leu Collonels is ready for the Kings hand when my Lord please to present them. There is this night fent to the Earl of Crawford a Commission for ten Judges. I have fent the names to the Mr. Scrymfoir. I shall alway containow, My Lord,

Your Lop’s most humble and most obedient Servant,

David Nairne.
60. Sir John Dalrymple to Lord Melville.—20 Jun. 1689.

My Lord,

Edenb. June 20, 1689.

I gave yow an account in my last how the Parliament had voted that it was the sense of the Convention, tho' not expressed, that all constant committys of Parliament was a grievance. I hoped, after consideration, this wold appear to themselves very idle and highly prejudicial to the King; but I was surprized yesterday and this day in Council to find that the Parliament did intend to represent their reasons why they had differd from the Commissioners instructions, and that my Lord Commissioner did require the opinion of the Council whether he should allow the Parliament to proceed to represent to the King, and to fall upon other matters in plain Parliament before the King were acquainted, contray to the standing law anent the articles which was in consequence to consider former laws as repealed upon the Parliament's vote without the royal assent which makes or rescinds laws. It was earnestly pressed that the Commissioners instructions were his peculiar trust, and that the Council could not pretend to alter them, or advye the Commissioner to go contrary to them, or to suffer his Majesty's right and the standing law to be taken away in other terms than his instructions till his furder pleasur were known, and that it was better to bring in some things to the Parliament on fryday to fill the field; about the constitution of the house; that such members as were dead should be suplyed, or some byr that had not elected, as Rose, to the Convention; what should be done with these members who did not attend or refused the oath of allegiance; and to make rules for the procedure of the house, such as, that no Act should pase that day it was brought in, and many such like which needed not go to the articles, and thereby profitable busines was doing till the Kings return, without adjournng the Parliament, which might giv ill impresions and hopes to enimys, and without falling upon nice and dangerous debates and innovations. But all this could not satisfy; and the Council did vote, that in caice the Parliament should proceed to representations, and to bring in busines without the articles in plain Parliament, in that caice the Commissioner should not stop or adjourn them; which is not only to
fugget, but invite the Parliament to take that cours which was never don; even in the forty-one ther was a constant committy; and to bring in matters in plain Parliament is to put the King upon that rock constantly to impose his negativ, and to break with his Parliament, which our ancestors hav wily shuned by that preparatory committy. My Lord, I thought strang the Commissioner did allow a vote contrair to his instructions, after it was known to be loft by the tryall vote, delay or not. I think it mor strang to refolv nather to keep such matters in hand as need no articles, nor yet to flop till his Majefy's return, bot to proceed upon the vote of the hous as if therby the articles wer rescind. I think myself obliged to tell your Lo. plainly, that I do fee animofities fo hy and unreason-able, that not only in this, bot every thing els ther will be no temper nor peace; and finc the Commissioner allows them to go on, ther may be very ill confequences both to the King and kingdom. I fee plainly they refolv to necesfitat the King to do all things by the advice of the Parliament, and to fall upon any that he shall imploy without ther approbation. My Lord Commissioner fays, all this aryfes from his receaving his instructions at second hand; and he does not know the King's mind, and therfor muft advyc the Counfell. Your fon Leven was with his regiment, and Sir John Maitland was away, and others do concert all ther matters. My Lord, it's much better to allow my Lord Commissioner to com up, and adjurn the Parliament, then in this humour to ruine all. The King and Queens authority is establifhed by an Act; and it's ther own fault, not his, that all ther grivances are not prefently redresfed, for which indifferant persons not concerned in places muft blaim them. They do now plainly pretend that the King is obliged to redres all ther grivances, which fom proposed as a quality in ther recognizing him; and whatever they think a grivanc he muft redres, otherwys he faills, and they may do right to themselves; whereas the King fayd only he wold redres every thing that was juftly greivous, wherof they ar not fol judges. If we continew long in this condition, we will all repent it. If the King calls up the Commissioner, non els shoule be allowed to com up. In regard of the prefent condition of the country, it wer neceffar that the other Counfellours wer named and the Government fetled. All fober men heir ar amazed.—My dear Lord, adieu.
I love not to mention persons, but your Lordship will have accounts, and it's proper to consider thos who wer firm, leaft all defert. Every body fears the Club—non fear yow. All is for law—your freends do. Crawfurd and Carmichael, Eglintoun, Cassilis, Rivain, Sir Robert Sinclair, Blackbarrony, the M. of Douglas, Kintor, behaved weill. Ther was an offer made to me, that in caice the Governour of the Bafs and his brother wer indemnifyd for life and fortun, he wold deliver up the fort. This I did communicat to the Commissionner, and the Counfell did refolw only to giv the Governour his lif, bot not his fortun, which is very inconsiderable, and wold not indemnify his brother for correponding. My Lord, consider if it be fitt to want the place for that trifle. When yow pleas yow can hav it in these tearms. We are affured heir that Anandall is conjunct Secretair.

61. LORD BELHAVEN TO LORD MELVILL.—Jun. 20, 1689.

My Lord,  Ed7, June 20, 1689.

I would not have neglecd my duty fo fare as not to have congratulated your Lop. advancement to fo eminent a ftation befor this tyme, if I had not been mostly ever fince abfent from this place, with my troup in the North country. I shall not give my fentiments of the juftnes of his Majeftys choife, leaft I may be fuspeected of flaterie, which I know yow as naturally hait as I doe not defire to fall unto that error. Bot yet I am not infeñible of your merit, nor of what obligations your Lo. have put upon me; they had their beginning in Holland, and I hope you shall never have reaon to call me ungrate. My Lord, I am heartily forrie that in the entry to your office of Secretarie, yow should have fo much reaon to keepe secret the proceedings of this poor miserable kingdome; I am ashamed that fuch things should be done heir, and no dout yow will be ashamed that they should be published wher yow are. Our animofities and invidius differences increffe, and our breaches widen, the more our King by his letters recommends the contrair. We are become almoft infeñible of the unexprefsible benefit we enjoy by his glorius undertakinge, and of the feaonable affiftence and protection his forces have given us. We confider not that without him we can doe but little ourfelves, and yet
we cavell at little things as if we could doe great things: These who were most forward in opposing our union with England when they would have been neceffitated to have agreed to on upon reaſonable termes, doe now hinder on amongst our selves when the Protestant religion claimes the contrair. In on word, for what I can fee, and to my fad regraite, I fee felf intereft is heavier in the ballance then the intereft of either religion or country, and greide and invie predomins over love and humilite, which is the judgement of the faddfeft aspect that ever befell a nation, and fays we are not fitt for a deliverie. My Lord, I will not free my felf of human frailties, but I belive what my pait hath been in these affairs is not with your knowledge, but your frends heir can give you an accompt of it, if it wer worth ther pains; only this I moft fay, that what I doe I doe according to my confcience, and no relation fhall make me defeat from that principle, nether fhall any difobligation (which I fear not) make me recide from this principle, viz. to venter lyfe and fortune for his Majeftie our deliverer, the Protestant religion, and the trew intereft of our poor country, which at this tyme is in fo much danger to be ruined by felf feeking intereffed men.

My Lord,
Your Lo. moft humble Servant,

Belhaven.


My Lord,

Eden. the 20 of June 1689.
I wrot to your Lordship laft poft, and told you what had been don in relation to our commiffions. This morning I was with the Duk, whom I found diffatifified extremely, and I think now not without refon. The grounds ar tuo—first, that the commiffion is given to a pette inſignificant merchand, as he calls him, to spend the feall, without apointing any perfon to revife what pafes the Kings hand, fo all papers, tho of the greateft concern, is manadged be a perfon that does not underſtand them, even to the prejudice of privatt perſons, the custom alſwyſe being that in the caſe of no Chancelour or other Judicator, the Counfell had the pouer of revifing; this is certainly a fundamentall error in the writt. The nixt
thing complained of is, that he had not the discretion to acquaint the Duk, tho he told me he had your order for it. All the answer I could make to this was, that he had your order to acquaint him, and not to meadell without your order, which satisfied as to your part, but still exclaimed against the unreasonableness of the thing, and high truth put in so mean a person's hand. It is my opinion, since it makes so much clamor, and upon the matter wronge, as well as the disobayng your orders, to wryt rather to the Duk, to be communicat to the Counfell, bearing, that in respect he had disobayed the orders yow gave him, in not acquenting his Grace with any papers befor the aending the scall, which the King had appoited you to give him; therfor, appoints his commiission to be delyvered up and cancelèd, and appoints any other person you think proper to nam, to receave the scall, with pour to them to aend the same to any papers pases the Kings hand, after they are revifed by the Counsell, and that during the Kings plefur. The Duk proposed that I should take up the sealed commiission, and produce in Counsell the warrant, and they wold apoint it to pas. I told him I could not doe that till I knew your sentiments in the mater, and this day they sent a letter to me to be sent to Major Bunting. I sent it back, and told I could not meadell till I wer receaved. I muft say, I wonder Sir John shoule have drawn that commiission with fo littell regard to you. We commonly say over fur over loft. If you follow this opinion, you must wryt to Sir John, and tell him the Dukes refons wer irreftable. Your Lordship sees that I spare nather perfon nor things wheber you are concerned, therfor I hope your Lordship will take care that nather Mr. Nairne nor any of your farrants shal fee my letters; for, tho I'll allways tell the truth to your Lordship, yet it wer very unfitt any other shoule know it. The Laird of Scalmroollye did me this day the honour of a vifitt—talked with me—

My Lord, my good brother is fallen so ill at this article he can writ no mor. He defirs me to sho your Lo. Scalmorlye seamed verie fair in relation to your Lo. and proffesed he knew nothing of any indytment against my Lord Stair. What is in it mor, probably your son will be able to give you a better account.

My brother and I are your Lo. most humble servants.
Since you left this, we have had several things worth your noticeing, and wherof, no doubt, you have heard; yet out of the obligation that lies upon me to our friend, I must shortly tell you, that when our Parliament met the 17 instant, the first thing moved was, concerning a Committee for Articles; and it being signified that the King had given an instruction to his Commissioner, that the Committee for Articles should consist of 8 freely chosen out of every state by the respective bodys, and that the Officers of State should be supernumerary; ther arose several questions, as whither a constant Committee was not found by the States to be a grievance; next, whither Committees should be chosen by the respective bodies, or by the whole Parliament; thirdly, whither the adding of the Officers of State as supernumerary, was not also a grievance; and, fourthly, it was whispered who should preside in these Committees. The first question was only debait that day, and it was carryed by more then two thirds, that a constant Committee is a grievance; and it was regarated that, in the entrie, an instruction from the King should meet with such an apparent contradiction. I need not tell you my sense of the grievance represented by the Estates; but it is my opinion that the drawers of this Instruction did not think that that grievance designd more Committees, but only as the words are, that ther ought to be no Committees, but such as are freely chosen; and that this qualification was added, because the Committee of Articles formerly was not freely chosen. I also beleive that they took it to be an ampleation, when they added, that even matters rejected in the Articles, might be again proposed in plene Parliament; and yet, as you see, this does not satisfie; which made some wish that the instruction had been more general, remitting to the Parliament the way and manner of appointing Committees for preparing their matters, and (if it could have been thought on) the method established in the 1641 had certainly pleased best. However, upon this vote the Commissioner adjurned the Parliament till yesterday; but unluckily in the Council after Munday, Sir John Dalrymple and Sir William Lockhart pre-
sented their patents sealed with the Great Seal, and at the same tyme, on Inglis presents ane order for his being under keeper and appender. At this the Commissioneer formed greatly, and certainly it was a great miftake to move the King for ane order to such ane obscure persone as Inglis, to be the keeper and appender; because such ane immediat order makes him in effect Lord Keeper, ther being non answerable for his truth; whereas all such little keepers under the Chancellor ar bot his servants, and he answers for them; and the miftake was yet greater, that Inglis should not firft have acquainted the Commissioneer or the Council with his order, as even the Chancellour wold have done, that the Kings hand might be reconnofed, befor he had entered to the exercife by appending. Bot the result was, that the feal should be brought to the Councell, and the matter represented to the King; and I think Skelmurlie and Polwart were appointed to draw the letter. In the fame intervall the Commissioneer asked advice of the Council, whither he should adjurne the Parliament or not, in respect of the vote againft a constant Committie untility the Kings mynd were known; and on Thursday it being voted in Councell, it carryed not adjurne 13 to 9. Bot why any were for adjurning, specially these that were for the instruction, was thought a little strange, since if the public had thereby suffered any detriment, the Parliament had undoubtedly made it ane agravation of ther charge, who advised to such ane instruction. Bot it was said on the uther hand, that they were for adjurning, that these advisers might escape a present senfure. However, the Parliament met yesterdays, and fell on the second point, whither the constituantls of the Committie should be choen by the whol Parliament, or the respective benches, and after much debaite, the house inclined to refer it to the King, and ther was no vote in it. Bot as to my thoughts, the respective benches have the better clame, and so it was appointed in the 41; for sieing it is laid doun for a ground, that each state should have ane equall number, it is clearly moyst agreeable to this equality, that they should choise ther own number, utherwise one of the Estates prevailling may choife out of ane uther state, such as, perhaps, the Estate itselfe wold not choife, and so frustrat the equality of represenfation intended for them; and any thing said in the contrair, did in effect proceed upon suppositions of one state prevailing above the rest, which neither could be
decently made, nor did obviate the inconvenience. They fell also on the third point, which in mens apprehension is most inconsistent with the States grievance; because, as they say, the making of the Officers of State supernumerary, was one of the heaviest pairs of the former articles, now found to be a great grievance. Yet the Kings Advocate did urge the Kings prerogative and perpetual cuftome; and no doubt perpetuall cuftome signifies most in this matter, since we know that the House of Commons in England wold judge even the King or his Commissionars presence to be a grievance in their meeting, tho it be undeniably none with us; and, therfor, if the Officers of State be found to have been constantly of all Committees of Parliament in former tymes, they may be admitted still, and for this end the Kings Advocate defired tyme to search in the records, and the Commissioner adjurned till Tuisday. Therefter in the afternoon the Counsell meets, where the letter was brought in and read, that was to be sent about Inglis's affair; but it proved too long, and not so fatifying on uther accounts, and therfor was delayed, whither from som mitigation of mens humores, or aither because uther mens humores in the forenoon had displeased, I cannot say. It did also displease the Commissioner, that a letter was brought from the King, allowing Glafgow a free election of ther Magistrates. It was said to be lyke the old tread of letters, but uthers thought that Glafgow should have hade this liberty or now, and in effect it deserves better at King Williams hands then any toun in Scotland; and many think that the King will erect it in ane absolut burgh royall. But you know Duke Hamilton was made baillie of the regality for his life, when the King succedued as aire to the Duke of Lenox; and it is pretendit that now, in the vacancie of the Bishopr, the right made to the Duke of Lenox after the 38 revives. But this is thought a vaine pretence, because by the Act 1662, reftoring Bishops, the Dukes right was made void; so that now upon ther abolifhing, it is fallen in the Kings hand, and the King, as come in the Bishops place, hes the only power of election; for the Duke of Lenox, as baillie, never had it, nor pretendit to it. However, the mater was remitted to be examined by the Kings advocat. It's sayd this day that the affair in Parliament may be thus accommodat, that the respective bodies shal have ther nomination, and officers of state shal be excluded. But could I tell yow
all the reflections made on thir maters, it wold be a diversion to yow. Non blains my Lord Melvine, bot many think matters might have been beter ordred, and they doe also judge that it is my Lord Melvins as well as the Kings intreft to pleafe this Parliament inteirly. It is not the feason, nor is it worth the pains at any time to contend for puntilios of the prerogative. The Kings prerogative over the Parliament is in many uther respetts als much as can be defired, and this Parliaments love and zeal for the King is incontestible; fo that it must be the Secretarys intreft, as no doubt it is his study, to keep by all means a good understand- ing betwixt them. Nor is ther any scant of good men acceptable to the countrey and true to the King to ferve in publick trufts; fo that it’s no lefs hoped that we shall have such, and yow know that nothing can be more defired by or profitable to this countrey. It’s certain we still need a ballance; and yow are too well acquainted with both things and perfons to think utherwise. I hartily wish all men well, the Kings prosperity, and my Lord Melvines eftablishment.—Adieu.

Edr 22 Junij 1689.

Let me know if this com to your hand, and how I may wryte to yow heirefter.

Yow may remember what I told yow was all my desir at parting: and if it may be procured, as you know it can be no mans prejudice, fo I pro- teft I doe the rather at this time desire it to be in some better caife, and have some better acces to ferve the perfone by whom only I expect it, and therfor mynd it as yow have convenience.

64. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melvill.—Jun. 23, 1689.

Holyroodhouse, 23d June 1689.

This day I received letters from Major Generall Kirk and Captaine Rook, and all these other letters fent in this black box, which they de- cired might be quickly fent, which is the occafione of this flying paccket. The inclosed coppie of a Counfill of Warr is all the account I have of Londondary from them; but I doubt not bot they have fent more full accounts. I writ to your Lo. fully yefternight by the ordinar packet,
1689. MELVILLE PAPERS.

66. LADY POLWARTH TO LORD MELVILL. 24 Jun. 1689.

My Lord,

I got a letter from the Lady Hilton yesternight, whose sister was marred to that unhappy man Ketelfton, who murder'd himself. She desires me to speak to your Lordship if any petition be put in for his estate, that it may be stopped if it be possible, for his lady and children will be perfectly beggars if they be not helped in that way.

I wrote to your Lordship to Hampton Court, and inclosed her letter, but it will miss you. That Lady has had nothing this long time but what she has had from her sister, and it will be charity to do for her.

I am, MY LORD, Your Lordship's most humble servant,

GRISSELL CARR.

67. JOHN HAY OF PARK TO LORD MELVILL. Jun. 24, 1689.

MY LORD,

Your Lo. friends hear design to give you the trouble, in order to a settled information of affairs here, that your Lo. enemies may not have occasion to clamor against you as they have done upon the nomination of the Lords of Sesion, at least ten of them, some of whom refusing to take the oath of allegiance; and Phillipawawgh, a person under bad character, having had a chief hand in ruining many families, and taking the life of a very honest gentleman, its true the admiration of all.

You will get a fuller letter from several persons that desire and desire your honor and reputation; and therefore I shall treat, as I wrote in my last, that you may dispose of no places till you hear from your friends, and believe it's sincerely your interest that's designed by,

MY LORD,

Your Lo. faithful friend and servant,

J. HAY OF PARK.

65. LADY POLWARTH TO L ORD MELVILL.—24 Jun. 1689.

My Lord,


I had a letter yesterday from Sir Patrick, much of it in the old strain. He had his service and good wishes to your Lordship. I shall say no more of what concerns him, your Lordship knowing him, and knowing best wherein he can be serviceable to his King, countrie, and your Lordship. This inclosed is from the Lady Hilton, who is sister to Ketelfton's Lady, who murdered himself here. The Lady Hilton is a person he's don mor for Sir Patrick and me, when we was in trouble, then all the relations we had; and hath often venterd both life and fortoun upon our account. I hop your Lordship will consider the condition of that poor woman and famaly, who will have nothing in the world, if she have it not that way. If ther be any thing doing anent it, I beg your Lordship will put a stop to it, till we hear from Sir Patrick, which will much oblige,

Your Lordship's most humble Servant,

GRISSELL CARR.

My Lord,

I got a letter from the Lady Hilton yesterday, whose sister was married to that unhappy man Ketelston, who murdred himself. She desires me to speak to your Lordship if any put in for his escheat, that it might be stopped if it be possible, for his lady and children will be perfectly beggars if they be not helped that way. I wrote to your Lordship to Hampton Court, and inclosed her letter, but it will miss you. That Lady has had nothing this long time but what she has had from her sister, and it will be charity to do for her.—I am, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most humble servant,
Grissell Carr.

I hope your Lordship will pardon this truble and the giving so little paper.


My Lord,

Your Lo. friends hear designs to giw yow the trouble, in order to a settled information of affairs hear, that your Lo. enemies may not haw occasion to clamor against yow as they haw don upon the nomination of the Lords off Seffion, at leaft ten of them, som of them refusing to tak the oath of aedageance; and Philiphawawgh, a perfone vnder bad characters, hawing had a cheif hand in rwining manie families, and taking the lyfe of a verie honest gentleman, its trwlie the admiration of all. Yow will get a fuller letter from severall persons that defyrs and defyngs your honor and reputation; and therfor I shall intreat, as I wreit in my laft, that yow may dispose of no places till yow hear from your friends, and beleiv it it's fingly your interest that's designed by,

My Lord,

Your Lo. faithfull friend and servant,
J. Hay of Park.


I have little to say in this, having written so fully in my last, but to transmit to your Lo. the inclosed A&t, which passed in the Parliament this day, and not ten votes against it; which your Lo. will be pleased to shew to the King, and have done his Majesty's pleasure concerning it. I find the Parliament are a preparing other A&ts that, I believe, will be as little pleasing to you; which I doubt not but you will get notice of from others, so shall not trouble you to repeat them. I see your Lo. does now dispatch your publick affairs to the Earle of Craufurd, which he has been unufull when there was a Commissioner; and I shall be forrie that office lose any thing in my time; thence I have desired of his Majesty to be delyvered of the employment, since I see, as matters are now stated, I can doe him no more service in the Parliament, and that ways are taken to lessen me of what former Commissioners had, and which I did not expect. This comes by Major Somervell, who deserves very well for his activity about the Castle of Edinburgh; but I will not recomend any body, having have no share in what is past in the disposing of places here, so leaves it intirly to your Lo.; and I ame, your most humble fervant,

Hamilton.

Your Lo. be pleased to delyver the inclosed to his Majesty.


My Lord,

Ed", June 25, 1689.

Any thing from me doth so little signifie, that I should not have thought it worth your trouble, if both my duty and inclination had not prompt me to with your Lo. joy in the exercite of that great trust his Majesty hath conferred upon you; and I do presume my zeal to his Majesty's service to be so pure, and thinks the present danger so apparent and great, as not to mix any self interest in what I conceive for the good of the King
and country. And having always esteemed your Lo. a person of so much integrity, ability and concern for the good of both, I have had no little share in the contentment with others of your Lo. friends upon that account.

Yet I cannot be so disingenuous as to pretend to so much self denial as not to wish that his Majesty were not ignorant of his true and faithful servants, now when so very many are not such, and when it is his interest to distinguish them—that when things are in disposing by such a King, and passing through such hands, I think I ought to have no reason to apprehend any neglect, but that as my pretensions, compared to others, have not been unreasonable, so that I may not unjustly expect some return suitable to the capacity I think I can best serve his Majesty in. I shall give your Lo. no further trouble at this time, assuring you I am,

My Lord, Your Lo. most faithful and most obedient servant,

Lothian.


My Lord,

I receaved a pacquet from your Lop. on Sundayes night, which, tho' an honour done to me, and an evidence of trust both from the King and your Lop. gave great offence to my Lord Commissioner upon severall accounts; first, in that it was not addressed to him; 2dly, that I should be ordered to administrat the oath to the Lords of Session any other wayes then by his Grace command; 3dly, that any thing should be appointed to pass the broad seal in the want of a Chancellor otherways then by his order; it having been a priviledge, as he says, due to all Commissioners when there was no Chancellor, and in the want of a Commissioner belonging to the Council; and that Master Inglis office is new, and, upon that reason, unwarrantable; and beyds, that even by Mr. Inglis right, he is only under keeper of the great seal, and the apender of it, but is not impowered to apend it without he have order from him and the Counciill table; and expressly declared, that if either I produced those papers in Parliament, or swore the Lords in that place, or did apend the Broad Seal to any paper relating to that affair, he would lay
Majesty's instruction, the house did not so much as offer the Act to the Commissioner to be touch'd, but are to waite his Majesty's pleasure, before they crave his assent to it.

I wrangle the less in publick, that I may retain an interest with members in privat, and the rather that we are over-rule'd ten fold in the votes, when any matter comes to that part of it. In all publick matters I think I shall be incapable of stopping their career in the least, but am not quite out of hope that I shall prevail in some measure to allay their heats against particular persons; but even for this I dare not undertake, for they are unite as one man in all things they at any time table.

The Councilours they chiefly quarrel'd in the Commision for that board, were the Marquis of Atholl, the Earl of Erroll, the Earl of Marishall, the Earl of Kintore, as persons not through in the government. I give nothing of my own opinion of any or all of these, being an ill judge of men, and so no way apt to give characters off them. But the cry of some was, that these were nominat to try the soord, that others under deeper guilt might pass after them.

The marks of your Lop.'s favour I every day receave, in the advantageous representation you give of me to the King: do oblige me by all the tyes of duty and gratitude to behave so on all occasions where your Lop.'s interest is at the stake, as it may be evident that the tokens of your friendship have not been plainly thrown away, when they were bestow'd on, MY LORD, Your Lordships much obliged and faithful humble Servant, Edinburgh 25 June.

CRAFURD.

SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILLE. 25 Jun. 1689.

MY LORD, Edenb. June 25, 1689. Thes tuo last dayes of the Parliament, we have bin chiefly about that debait, whither the Officers of Estat shou'd be in the articles or Committy for preparing buisines. I alwys knew the state of that debait; but to prevent their fallin upon other points, that may more concern the prerogativ, I was willing to opin out this matter. I hav perused all the records of Parliament, and I dare boldly say there was never a Parliament
Majesties instruction, the house did not so much as offer the Act to the Commissioner to be touch’d, but are to waite his Majesties pleasure, before they crave his assent to it. I wrangle the lefs in publick, that I may retain an interest with members in privat, and the rather that wee are over-rul’d ten fold in the votes, when any matter comes to that part of it. In all publick matters I think I shall be uncapable of stopping their career in the leaft, but am not quite out of hope that I shall prevail in some measure to allay their heats against particular persons; but even for this I dare not undertake, for they are unite as one man in all things they at any time table. The Councellours they chiefly quarrelled in the Commission for that board, were the Marquis of Atholl, the Earle of Erroll, the Earle of Marishall, the Earle of Kintore, as persons not through in the Government. I give nothing of my own opinion of any or all of these, being an ill judge of men, and so no way apt to give characters off them. But the cry of some was, that these were nominat to try the foord, that others under deeper guilt might pass after them. The marks of your Lops. favour I every day receive, in the advantageous representation you give of me to the King: do oblige me by all the tyes of duty and gratitude to behave to on all occasions where your Lops. interest is at the stake, as it may be evident that the tokens of your friendship have not been plainly thrown away, when they were bestowed on,

My Lord,

Your Lordships much obliged and faithfull humble Servant,

Edinburgh 25 June.

Crafurd.


My Lord,

Edenb. June 25, 1689.

Thes two last days of the Parliament, we hav bene takin up chiefly about that debait, whither the Officers of Estat should be in the articles or Commity for preparing busines. I alwys knew the fate of that debait; bot to prevent ther fallin upon other points, that may mor concern the prerogativ, I was willing to opin out this matter. I hav perused all the records of Parliament, and I dare boldly say ther was never a Parliament
in Scotland on record, bot ther wer articles—ther was never Parliament nor articles, bot the Officers of State were members of both. Moft people did imagin this was a lait invasion, bot I see certainly the contrary. Ther is no man mor convinct then I am; that the articles as they wer abused wer an inftuerable grivance, and the King by his instru&tions hath yeilded all that was noifom in them, and all that is ftaled as grivous by the Conv-ention, viz. that each flat shall choice and fuply the number that is to reprefent that flat; wheras befor, the Lords and Bifhaps did choice thes who repreffented the fhyrs and borrows: next, the instru{tions yeelds all prelimitation of the Parliament, fo that any thing may be brought in plain Parliament, tho it hath bein rejefted by the articles; bot from on extreem we run to another. The Parliament hath voted no confant. Committy, tho ther is no fuch thing in the grivanc; and that the Officers of [State] shall be no members of any Committy, except they be chooin by this means, in the framing and deliberation of laws and other matters. The King is quitt excluded, fo that he or his Commissioneer shall know nother mor or lefs till a prepa/ired A& be brought in to Parliament and voted, fo he shall till be put to the neceffity of his negativ, which mack a breach. This our ancestors did wifly prevent, by having his Officers at the prepa-ring the A&es, on of fyv, for the King, fo as the Parliament can not be im-po{ed upon, and its certain, tho the intereft of the croun and country can never be oppofit treuly, yet they are feperat, and it may be the projéct of fom to robb the croun of all pover, and render it impotent to extreac the Government, to rule and defend the people, bot to leave us to our own divisiones and diftra{tions; and its not only for the Kings prerogativs that he ought to hav fom for him in the framing of laws, bot the King, befids the right of his prerogativ, hath a particular concern in the politick body, to fee laws betwixt man and man juft, otherweis his people goes to con-fufion; and its only the Soverain that can hold the baulanc, that on party or intereft do not run doun the other, either via facti, or by law as Scotf-men ar alwayz ready to do; for the peers wold run doun the barons, and thes the borrous, and the gentry and nobility the treading people and commons; the north and west, and every party that drives different intereft, would treat others according to ther firenth, if the King do not keep the ballanc even, which he muft do by his minifters, and they can not do any thing if
1689.  MELVILLE PAPERS.  83

ty be excluded from advyc in makin lawes; befyds, its a contradiction to say, the Officers of Stat shall be members of no Commity except they be choifin, for they are incapable to be choifin; for now each Estat is to choice of it self its proportion. Now, the Officers of Stat, if they be members of Parliament as Officers of Estat, then they ar of no Stat, nather peers, barons, nor burrows, and fo can not be choifin at all; and consequently the King is out of capacity to hav any interest in the making of his own laws. Befyds, many in the Parliament did deny that the Officers of Stat wer members of Parliament; and when it was urged, at last to clear that point in the A6, as they wer not members of the articles, yett they wer members of Parliament, this was flighted, and they wold not defin it. My Lord, it was expected they wold send up a representation, with reasons why they differ from the instructions; but after the representation was produced, they wer affrayed to read it, and fo you hav not ther reasons; but they think the authority of the vote is sufficient to conclu the King. I do not inclin to reprefent what hard intollerable words wer laid on the occasion, that every word of the grievances wer as unalterable and neceffar as the fetling of the croun, and the on could as weill be altered as the other. I do not know what account yow will make of this matter, otherwys I had fet up a representation of it; but they having fet non, I forbear. If ther wer any thing to be excepted, this matter might be mor easly paft over, but nothing will pleas. They say plainly that influenc them, that they will oblige the King to dispofe of all places at ther defir and advice. In ftead of articles, the Club meets at a tavern twice a-day, and orders all the north country members; and all the malignants, for fear, ar cum in to the Club, and they vot all allike. Belheaven, Castillis, Eglintoun, Forfar, Kentor, Elphintoun, ftood faft. Of the Lords—Lothian, Carmichaell, and Sutherland, wer non liquet, becaus they faw it loft. Eenfruther fpoke very weill, bot fpeakin was to no purpofe. Stenfton, Blakbarrony, Sir John Maitland, and Hew Kennedy of Striviling, Mr. John Bofwall of Sanquhars, wer all I remember for us. The D. lent away an express on Sunday in displeafur, that the packet and nomination of feffion was directed to Craufurd. He rages in Counfell, and feared Craufurd, who refused to keep up the packett. It cam to this, that he wold not lett Craufurd make any mention in either Coun-
fell or Parliament, because all accounts or messages from the King, he thought, must be by his Commissioner, but allowed him to swear them in the Session House, which does as well. He will not allow the Commissioner to passe the Seals. The King must writ to the Council anent it. Pitmedden delays, Edmiftoun refuses to take the oaths, so will Harcars. It was an act of justice, conform to the Kings declaration, to repon them; but its as well that they do not accept. It were fitt that three lawyers were named in their place. Your Lorp. will consider of Sir John Maitland, Mr. Will. Aikman of Cairny. Ther is a way takin to know if Sir John Lauder will be obliged by bein defungned; if not, Mr. James Falconer is without exception. I do heir-no mor of an invasion. Mackay is desired to carry a sufficient party to the Hylands to subdue the clans that either are in rebellion with Dundee, or will not join. I see either D. H. must hav all his will, or he must be left out, in which caic it will be hard to extrect affairs. That notion is put in his head that he is necessary. I phansy my Lady Arroll, who was brought over prifoner, hath mad him value himself that way. They ar now at the Club preparing an address against all persons that hav don ill things in the Government, ther associats and maintainers. The Commissioner, did ask me what I thought fittest now to do. I told him plainly I was forry he had allowed any votes contrair to his instructions, till the Kings pleasur wer known; for in effect we hav takin away the articles; and if he allowed new matters to be brought in, that things wer prejudicat by a vot of Parliament, it wold be very ill. Therfor I did propose that to-morrow he should signify to the Parliament, that his first instruction was to fetle Church Government according to the general inclination of the people, and desire them to fall upon that; this will probably carye off the moft part from ther animosities. If it do not, yow may consider what can be expected if they be deaff to this claim, and whither ther be me that pretend to be Presbiterians then thes who treuly defing it. I know nothing the King hath to expect of this Parliament at present but som continuation of the cefs, which will not be now effectual, and it's not considerable; it will giv a fair ground to disband our forces in caic ther be no invasion, because ther is no fond for ther payment; and indeed nather officers nor fouldiers ar at his command, which doth hightin the boldnes of som
heir; and if it wer not for the Inglis amongst us and in our nightboorde, and M'Kays men, they wold not be commandable to difband. Ther muft be a letter to the Counfell about the opening of the Signet. Yow may fay with conclusion, nothing will either pleas or pafe upon the firt command. If D. H. be allowed to com up allon, yow will easflyer deall with him nor if his lady or the club com. I find his jealoufy of Argyll and Skelmorley continue, bot ther is nothing to be concluded on his resolutions. My Lord, ther ar many things heir in confidenc, not fitt to fall by, therfor read and burn.—My dear Lord, fairweill.


My Lord,

By Saterdays poaft I gave your Lordfhip informatione of what paft in Councell in relatione to his Majefties letter in favours of the towne of Glafsowe, His Grace the Duke of Hamilton putting a fuee to that benefit his Majeftie had given us, pretending that the King had not been rightly informed of his intereft.

My Lord, fince that tyme I being called neceffarly waft to fee a dyeing chyld, Mr. Sprull was advysed yesterday to put in a petiffione to the Lords of Councell, defyring, that in reffept of the urgent neceffe of the publick safetie, and the difficulties of the towne, there Lordfhips wold be pleafted to allowe them the benefitt of the A& of the Eftates, conforme to his Majefties letter, alwayes referving his Majefties right untill his plea- fure be known. After fom debait in Councell concerning it, they have allowed ane electione of the Bayllies and Councell, and that they shold fend up a lift of thrie perfons to the King, owt of whiche his Majeftie may nominat on to be Proveft. Now, my Lord, this is nather confoirme to the Kings mynd, nor to the towns priviledge; for the Kings mynd is, that we shold have full and ample libertie to elect our Magiftrats as freely as any other brughe in the kingdome, and caries no restriftione, and alfo it puts the towne in a worse condition then it was; for all that the towne was obliged to doe according to the fetiment by A& of Parlia-
ment to the Duke of Lennox, (in whose place his Majestie now stands,) only to present a list of thrie perfons to the Duik or his Commissioner, especially Commissioner for that effect, at the Castle of Glasgow. If his Grace, or non from him were there, they proceeded to the elecfione of there Proveft as the Act of Parliament aworthifed them; and very frequently they have done, when either there was no Commissioner at the castle, or that his Commission did not exactly meet with the matter. Now, my Lord, by this Act of Councell, the towne is highly prejudged, and the end of his Majesties letter is frustrat. Wherefor I humbly crave that your Lo. wold be pleased to inofirme his Majestie heirof, that his Majestie may renew his letter to the Councell, dispensing with this his right, and aworthifing the people to elecf there Proveft as freely as any other brughe hath done. My Lord, the publick interest and safetie of the natione and of the place calls for this, and also the people hopes for his Majesties favour and goodnes in it. My Lord, for your clerier information, I have sent to Mr. Nairne the copie of the Act of Councell, as alsoe the juft double of the Act of Parliament, wherby your Lo. will find wherein they disagrie. His Grace the Duck of Hamiltone did maintaine this debait very hotly. My Lord, I humbly beg that this may not be delayed, both for the publick good, and the privat concerne of the towne; for both can hardly admitt any delaye.—I am, My Lord,

Your Lo. obliged servant,

Jo. Anderson.
Ro. Spreull.

73. Earl of Argyll to Lord Melvill.—Jun. 26, 1689.

My Lord,

Ed’, June 26th, 1689.

I recommend the bearer heirof, my brother Charles, to your Lop. What his pretensions are, he will inform your Lop. of them himself. He hath been an considerable sufferer in this caufle, which I know is enough to recommend him to your Lop. and shall mightily oblige,

My Lord,

Your Lops. most humble Servant,

Argyll.


By this express you have the Act as the Parliament has voted, concerning Committees. The dockett was the most impertinent clause I ever saw. After some reasoning, it was thrown out by the generality of the house; tho' we had too much discourse that the instrument of Government and the grievances were the same thing, and of the same authority, and the leaving any thing undone of the, did unsettle and louse all that the Convention had don. You remember first day it was preft as a condition or reason of the recognising the King and Queen, that they had engaged to redress the grievances. My Lord, whither privat advice may be stremeeched, to hinder the Kings Advocate to tell his sentiments to his master or no, I know not, but I am fur it ought not; and I still say, the excluding the King to have any for him at the framing of laws, is most inconvenient for both crow and country. I am sure had ther been any present when that extravagant clause was added to the reasons, it had never been offered to be read in Parliament, much less reasoned; for my Lord Commissioner resolved to have told at the sitting down of the last day of Parliament, or at least after the ending the reasons and letter, that his first instruction was church government, in which he was impowered to make it in what terms should be most the inclination of the nation, without the least limitation. But my Lord Mortoun brought in a general Act, incapacitating all from places that had behaved ill in the last Government, or who had been oppofite to this revolution, or had not concurred in the present measures. It was said, thes generalities import nothing but an insinuation that the King had or was ready to make ill choifes. It was answered, the Parliament was judge, and wold make subfumptions as they pleased. After this Act was twice read over, my Lord Commissioner told that to-morrow he would bring in church government; but he told me this night, that from Presbyterian ministers had been with him for a delay, which I apprehend is granted. The party thinks the King will certainly in this session establish the church government; and if it were don, other things, that are not so much of moment, may be left unfinished; therfor they ar prevailed with
to staff off that which wold anticipat many idle and humorous questions; but I am fur the generality of the ministers wold not be off that opinion. So to-morrow we ar like to hav a warm dyett. I was sent up a commiſſioner of three from the convention, or wold hav thought the Kings fending me back with his commiſſion could hav maid me no wors then when I cam up, but I find a great difference. Many think fitt to render me incapable, who voted me to the greatest trust I was capable off; and I am fur if your Lop. had not been Secretair, and my father President, yow had both bein honest men in the opinion of four pairts of fyv in this nation; but now thes characters yow Cary hath altered ther value, and it's gentle to diveft yow without taking your heads, for attempting to take places from the King without the advice of his Parliament. We are in great anxiety to see what the King resolves; for tho the articles stops his instructions, yet it hinders not any thing to be brought in to Parliament which is not of, or contrair to his instructions; so many things will be prejudicat by delay.—My Dear Lord, adieu.

This day ther was an order in Counſell for givin a Commiſſion to Hamilton of Binny to be Secretair of War. It wer proper the Commiſſion cam from the King.


Holyroodhous, 27 June 1689.

Having fo fully writt to your Lo. before, and particularly by Major Somervell, who went away laſt night poft, I have lite to fay in this; but at the Parliaments defyre, I fend ther letter to the King to your Lo. to be deſtyvered to him. They have fent reaſons why they did not agree to the A& anent the articles I propofed; albeit once they resolved on the conterary, and they have agreed that the feveral Eſtats choyſe their oune members, as yow will fee by the A& they deſire the King to confer to. But no doing as to the Officers of Eſtats being on thses committies: Sir John Dalrymple and I did what we could to have had them in, but we had no other help. As foon as the letter to the King and the refones was voted
ther was one other Act presented in Parliament, which I here send your Lo. the coppie of to shew his Majesty. So soon as it was read I took it up and adjourned the Parliament to the morrow, and told them I desired them to consider of the settling of the Church, of purpose to give them busines till his Majestys pleasure come. As to the Act of settling committees of Parliament, I find they designe to have their grievances all helped or they begin to any thing els, and that they intende some orders or overtures as to the Sessione to be made to his Majesty, who no doubt will take the just measures as to his one service and his peoples good.—I ame your Lo. most humble servant,

Hamilton.

75. Marquis of Atholl to Lord Melville.—27 June 1689.

My Lord,

Bath, 27 June.

I am very sensible of your Lops. favor in the just representatione you have made of my concerne, and will not faile, upon all occasions, to doe your Lop. all the service in my power: I hope er noe all the false stories and calumnious insinuationes used by my enemyes are clearly taken off; and your Lop. may eafily think that if I had been in the leaft accesoire to what they charge me with, I would not have adventured to come to England for protection. And tho I be not fitt to serve his Majesty in publick employment, yet I affure your Lop. non shall be mor firme to his intrest and the Protestant religione. I understand that my poor misfortunat fone Mungo owes his inlargement to your favour; and though I cannot with confidence solicit for him, yet naturall affectione obliges me to intreat your Lop. that how soon it may consit with his Majesties pleasure you will be pleaed to shew your kindnes to him. I hope your Lop. will doe me the honor to lett me know his Majesties further sentiments of my affair.—I am allways, with much sinceritie,

My Lord,

Your Lop's most faithfull and most humble Servant,

Atholl.
76. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melville.—27 June 1689.

My Lord,

I had last night the honour of your Lordships, dated June 22d, and communicated to the Commissioner and Council what related to the publick. Our heats and animosities do rather grow then decrease; and yet I am of opinion, if this Parliament be dissolved, the Kings interest may be in danger of ruining in this nation; for no new choice can possibly be expected to any advantangne, nor do I think that an adjournment could be ventured on, without manifest danger, and a construction by the body of the nation, that a breach were designed betwixt the King and his people. Some are induftriously spreading reports, that few of the grievances shall be redrested, and others are at little pains to undeceive in this matter, who perfectly know the Kings readiness to gratifie his people in all their just defyres. It is now evident, by a motion already tabled in Parliament, that all shall be voted incapable of publick trust, who, being formerly in the Rule, were judged grievous; and that some particular acquaintances of your Lops. and mine are aimed at. Things of this nature, alswell as new grievances, are conferred in privat clubbs, and then by some leading member dayly presented in the Houfe; when, after some short arguing, (for which the one fyde is altogether unprepared,) they go to a vote, which method is farr more agreeable to their temper, and more effectually dispatches their buffines, then if they were under the consideration of a Committee, where they could not be fo perfectly secret, nor fo unanimously agreed to, as in their caballs. One method by which they act a great many members, yea, I may fay, is their cheefe toole with which they trade, is the representation which they inculcate, with all the cunning and infination imaginable, that your Lop. and my Lord Stares designes to obstruct the settlement of pure presbytrie, and frankly do offer to serve that interefte to the full, in caice others comply with them previously to concurr in some methods which may strengthen their intereft, and strip your Lop. of some of thofe whom they name your friends. When I came to understand with some affurance that this was the prevailing argument, and that no privat discourses would cure them of this miitake,
I made the question to them, if they found an equal readiness in your Lops. friends and those of my Lord Stares, for the settling of Presbyterian government, would they then be prevailed with to consider of your Lop. and him as good countrymen, and forbear their insisting on new grievances? This has been my work yesterday in the afternoon and all day, and with tolerable success; upon which, by my selfe and others, the Commissioneer has been strongly urged, and at last he agreed to table the business of church government too-morrow in Parliament, where an indication of his own temper in that matter will either weaken or advance his interest, as he beheaves; but the chief sticklers in matters have this evening fnelled my aim of friendship to your Lop. and the loss they shall be at when the zeal of others for that way shall equall if not outdoe theirs, and are now importuning the Presbyterian ministers, that they deal with members to wave that matter for a fourntight, against which they shall have all things so conferred that the influence cannot faile to be favourable. If they succeed in this, I have ground to believe that their procedur against your Lops. friends will run very high before that time elapse. They make use of a by occasion for favouring of this delay; an adrefis from the conforme ministers in the diocese of Aberdeen for a Generall Assembly; which, if agreed to, they being foure to one in respect of the ministers of the Presbyterian way, shall effectually restore their interest or at least impead the settlement of pure Presbytrie. The Commissioneer has receaved that adrefis, and plainly tells, that if overtures be made for the one fyde, he will listen to them in behalfe of the other. This does so alarm members, that I am afraid they shall be diverted from dipping much in this subject too morrow; and, in that case, the old project shall continue, except wee who are your Lops. friends shall warmly concern our selves, and give evidence of our zeal beyond others to have the house of God well appointed. If the Lord affit us in this matter that wee appear with any significancie, it may fall out that mistaken members shall be undeceived, and your Lops. interest in the Parliament restored. In the reasons sent up for the late vote of the house anent committees, there was at firft a clause, which upon arguing was expunged, that was like to have put me from the chair, I refuēing to proceed if they insisted upon that expression, which was to this purpose,—That if the authoritie of any one grievance were quef-
tioned, it were to bring in doubt the authoritie of the same meeting which settled the crown on King William and Queen Mary. Thir words were so lyable to mistake, and in their tendencie might have been of such unhappy consequence, that I started at the hearing of them, and was very uneasie untill they were parted with; and freely declared, that before I signed reaons with that expression in their bosom, I not only would leave the chair, but undergone the hardest sentence they could pronounce on me for my refucalel. I have this day nottice from my Lord Hercus that he will be here the nixt week, but does neither directly accept nor decline his truft. Your Lops. continouing friendfhip to me does exceeding en-
gage me to fthreat myfelfe to the uttermoft, on all occafiones where
your Lops. interef lyes in the way of,

My Dear Lord,

Your Lordfhips moft faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

Crafurd.

Edr 27th June.

77. The Earl of Balcarres to Lord Melvill.—27 Jun. 1689.

My Lord,

When I had not liberty to wreit, I defired my weif to truble you with
entreating you to reprefent my affair to the King, and beg his leave to
com up and wait on him. I haue never been foe happy as to have had
in my pour to have ferved you, which made me with fome reluctantely put
you to truble for me; but the charafter I have of your moderation and
justice mafs me defirus to owe a favor to you, rather then any other I
could aplay to, tho you had not the charafter you nou have. The Coun-
fell wer pleafed to give me leave to com to my own lodging, on foure
thoufand pounds bail not to flirr out of it, which was better thane whear
I was; but my health is fo ruined by a long clofs imprifiment, that I can-
not recover without having my liberty; which mafs me intreat your Lo.
to intercede with the King, that I may have liberty to com and live in
Ingland, or in any place his Majeftty will appoint for me; and I fhall
give my word of honor that I fhall live abfolutely abftraët, and doe nothing
to the prejudice of his Goverment. I have had a furprizeing message
from the Counfell; they order me to writ to the Vicount of Dundie and procure the Leard of Blairs liberty, or I must goe to clofs prifon again. I have never medled with Lo. Dundie since ever he weant from Edinbruch, nor intends nothing but a privat leife; fo I cannot but think strange whey I should be pitched on to receive prisners that I never was concerned with. This, I hop, your Lo. will think fo reaonable as to intreat the King for me, that I be not reached for another mans affair that I have no medling with, nor intends.

I beg your Lo. answr, for if I bee put in prifin again, death can be noe wors to me. If I wear confias to my self of eny creim, I would not have had the confidence to intreat you to plead for me. If your Lo. will help me in this, it shall for ever oblige me to be,

Your moft faithfull and humble Servant,

Belcarres.

78. Lord Rosse to the King.—27 Jun. 1689.

Sir,

I presume to give your Majestye this trouble of an account of my part in a matter treated in Parliment upon Wednesday the 26th.

I did present in the Houfe some reaons for the vote which passhed concerning the Committees of Parliment, in the close whereof wer these words:—"Otherwise our vote of eftablishing the Crown upon King William and Queen Mary might be thought not sufficiently founded, if Statutes and Acts of Parliment could be obtruded against the solemn determination of the States of the Kingdom."

Againft this argument Sir John Dalrymple clamoured very high, alledging that it is derogatory to that great point of settlling the Crown, to ufe the argument in reference to the matter of ordering the Committees of Parliment; and albeit it was answered, that it did not at all derogate from the greatest interest imaginable, that one other of the smalllest consequence, such as that of ordering our Committees, cannot be judged to be. I did found upon the same bottom with it, yet he insifted with so much reflction upon me as give me reaon to be jealous that he may put an ill force upon what I actad, in reprefenting it amis to your Majestye;
but this I can boldly assert, that as I had the honor to bring into the House the Act recognizing your Majesties authority, with a cordial affection to your Majestie and my country, so did I those reasons, all being the results of much reasoning with other Members of much worth and knowledge, as well affected to your Majesties interest as the best of subjects are obliged to be; and I hope what hand I have had in these or other things, will not be misconstrued by your Majestie, since I do heartily and constantly design the advantage of your Majesties service as becometh,

Sir,
Your Majesties most humble, most faithfull, and most obedient Subject and Servant,

*Edinburgh, 27th June 1689.*

Rosse.

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79. **Lord Rosse to Lord Melvill.**—27 Jun. 1689.

**My Lord,**

As I had the honor to present the first bill in Parliament recognizing the King and Queens authority, so yesterday I presented some reasons why the house did not agree with an act brought in by his Majesties Commissioner, upon an instruction from the King; narrating, whereas the Articles had formerly been a grievance, because of the negative they assumed; now the King allowed eight of every State to be a constant Committee, the Officers of State supernumerary, and that any overture ought be made in plain house, though thrown out of this Committee: the Parliament formed a constant Committee, and the Officers of State being supernumerary, to be the meaning of our first grievance; upon which, having made and voted an act not fully agreeing to this instruction, I produced the reasons enclosed, at the end of which your Lord will perceive these words—"Otherwise," etc.; so to the end. Sir John Dalrymple clamoured very high against these words, alledging that it is derogatory to that great point of settling the crown, to use the argument in reference to the matter of ordering the Committees of Parliament; and albeit it was answered, that it did not at all derogate from the greatest interest imaginable, that one other of the smallest consequence (such as that of ordering our Committees cannot be judged to be) did found upon the same bottom with it; yet he
insifted with so much reflection, as gives me reason to be jealous that he may put ane ill force on what I acted, representing it amis to the King.

Therefore, I have presumed to trouble your Lop. with this account, knowing your generous disposition to defend honest men against the irreconcilable enemies of moderation or integrity.

My Lord, I was hazarding my life and fortune for the King, as he himself knows; and I know this, my accuser was serving King James, and defending the Prince of Wales right.

I earnestly entreat your Lop. would be pleased to deliver the enclosed to the King, and to defend me in my just acting; and if your Lop. will let me know the Kings mind, and what I am accused of, it will be a singular obligation put on me. I beg your Lops. pardon for this trouble, which I am the more encouraged to, by your former kindness your Lop. has been pleased to shew to,

My Lord,
Your Lops. most faithfull and most humble Servant,
Edr June 27, 1689.

Rosse.

80. Sir Patrick Hume to Lord Melvill.—27 Jun. 1689.

My Lord,

Edenb. Thursd. 27 June 89.

Nothing that occurr'd could make me conclude that your Lo. friendship is any way abated towards mee, yet what Sr Wm. Lockart in your name, my wife, but especially what your selfe wrote to me, do farder confirme mee that ther is that constancy and truth in you which I alwise thought; if your Lo. have stll the like opinion of mee, then we meet in a very endearing point. That your Lo. may be the farder convinced of the sinceritie of my friendship to you, consonant to my principles of State in the present conjunction of affaires, I shall touch some particulars which I can make out beyond contradiction. I had, and have some reputation here among the honest men, especially those of midle rank; and I thank God it has stll encreased hitherto. As I made use of it what I could for the publick good, so I did for your Lo. in particular. The grand objection to you was a designe of bringing Tarbet into employment in the State; and rather than mis' of that, to bring in with him others as ungracious
to the people as he. I did all I could to perfwade honest men of the contrary, and that all you designd was to cover your cufin from rigour and violence, wherein I did declare that I would to my power affift you; but the appearances and indevours used in the meeting of the Estates, suppos'd by these honest men to be by your influence, for Tarbat and St John Dalrymple, in which the disliked men did alfo joine, made all I could do or fay of little effect; which occasioned the crofs choice of Commiffioners then made, and fome things that ar paft, not to the fatisfaction of many. Since you parted, fomethings were levelled againft you direcdly, as supporting these men, which might have proven hurtfull to you, which I oppofed and broke, almoft to the ruine of my intereft with that party, which I kept up only by the committies letters, and that vote of the States declaring it their feme and opinion with their letter to the King, in all which you may fee you ar untouched. If thefe Commiffioners had come up it had been to your profite, for I had fecured it with the greater part; others came as under a clocke; you understand what I mean. As to the denying that requeft of the States, being imputed to you, it did you great hurt; and God knows what work it has made to mee in acting a friend's part for you. It wer very large to go through particulars of that, but sure it tooke me up by day and night; I flept as little as any in the city. The commiffion of Counfell encreased the jealousy againft you, tho Queenberry and Tarbet ar not of it; that is called a little policy. Athole, Kintore, and St John Dalrymple ar faid to be tryers of the foord to make way for them and others. Alfo the accepting the office of foole secretary, while the news went here that Chancellor and Treafurers offices were both to be putt in comiffion, notwithstanding its being in one hand was complained of, when neither of thefe two were, did ad a farder jealoufie, fo as it became impoffible to perfwade, but that you intended to have Tarbet your conjunct. Indeed, the other two's being in commiffion did well satify the pack wherein I am, which makes no les than 2/3 of the house. While I was at work, under great discouragements, even that of being mistaken by thofe I was strugling to ferve, as I judged by my wives letters, Mr. David Ferne had been workeing upon the Laird of Collodden, who had bein moft affifting to mee in indeavouring to keep up your reputation with our honest friends, to make an intereft for my Lord Staires,
offering himself to go to London for removing mistakes and jealousies, if Colloden would undertake any thing for our friends here. The gentleman imparted this first to me. I, resolving to make the best of it, took pains among our friends, brought matters to the terms of the paper which Mr. Fearne got with him; and not only your Lo. but even my L. Staires, tho' with more difficulty, to be more gracious to all of them than you had been before since you came under their jealousie. Colloden and I gave assurance for your Lo. part. Mr. Ja. Dalrymple produced a letter of his father's, directed to Arnifton, which afforded as good arguments for his Lo. Mr. Fearne took his journey, your old friends being full of hopes, new ones well inclined waiting an answer. Mean while Colloden, Riccarton, Pitiver, Commissary Monro, and I were preparing a strong party to joine you in all friendship upon the terms which were sent by Mr. Fearne, wherof I wrote to you before, as now I send you the just copie. No doubt this designe would have had a happy effect, and without a rub, if immediately Sr. John Dalrymple had not come downe Advocate, which has quit broke squares as to my Lord Staires's part of the busines, and has obliged us to plead that it is by Staires's means, not yours, and to lay hold, for preferring friends of that, upon what was paid before by friends of his; that you and he were not so intimate and at one, but acted your different pairs; and this paffed with credite enough, till Sr. James Mountgometry, to whom we had not imparted our affaire by Mr. Fearne till we should know in what termes he parted with you, made a motion of treating with the Master your Son, which immediately wee approved, shewing how happy it were if honest men were unite; and in this treaty found him, the Master, fluke firme to Sr. John, and rather willing to quite Stairs than him. This persuades many that you brought in him, and will bring in more such; your friends among us oppose this opinion strongly, and I hope, by your help, will make out what they say. In the mean time, things interveen unluckily; that gentlemen has got a character which tends to your prejudice, while others, who, by being in a post of credit, (being both willing and able to have accommodated or carried what concerns your interest,) would have been enabled to serve you, are neglected, or delay'd till it will be less significant to the countrey, to you, or to themselves,
whatever station they be put in. He presented his gift in Counsell, sealed; 'twas highly quarrell'd that the gift of such an office should go to the seale without producing the warrant of it to the Commissiomer and Counsell. Sir John made odde pleading, indeed one would have thought all such was over; the appender was called and questioned, his gift read and quarrelled. Your friends did plead that the gift was blameles, importing to him no more then the place of the under-keeper when there is a Chancellar, but that Mr. Inglis had committed an error in not waiting direction from the Commissiomer and Counsell, for which he beggd their pardon. Sir John would not let it fall so, but afferted that the gift impowered him to append the seale by himselfe. The D. did insist against it in this senfe; and, when I argued, discerning at what this levelled, that by the commiison Mr. Inglis could be nothing but under-keeper, as used to be while there was a Chancellar, and had neither the trust nor power as to the seale that the Chancellar or commissiomers of the seale would have; the Duke answered, how could I say so, when I heard S'r John, who had been at Court when the gift was granted, so obtinately plead the contrary. To which I was necessitated to reply, that altho S'r John had afferted so, yet it was a very bad pleading, and such as I thought he would retraet upon second thoughts. This stoped S'r John's insisting; so ther was a letter ordered to be drawn to reprezent the buinces to the King, which was drawn so as nothing in it laid any mistake to your door; but by the mistake of your friends, and the number of S'r John's present, it was caryed by one or two votes not to reprezent the matter at all, which was not to your advantage; the D. after reeding, was not very keen in it. The Commissiomer offered in Parliament an Act, upon an instruction, as he said, for redressing that grievance concerning the Articles and Committees of Parliament, which gave occasion of much reasoning; at last the House voted an Act upon that grievance—yeas 80, noes 15. Next day, because an overture upon an instruction had been before offered, to which they could not agree, reasons were caried to be sent to the King—yeas 84, noes 11. Ther was debate about the conclusion of the reasons, upon a clause which, upon my motion, was left out; the last words were—Otherwise, our vote eftablifhing the Crown upon K. W. and Q. M. might be thought not sufficiently founded, if Statutes and Acts of
Parliament could be obtruded against the solemn determination of the Estates. Sir John went high against this, with much heat, and reflexion upon the Lord Ros's, who presented the reasons, alledgeing that it was a reflexion upon the King's title to the Crown; but when that was fully answered by another, clearing that it was no reflexion upon that high right, that the privileges of Parliament, yea, or the meanest of the meanest subjects, did found upon the same bottom with it, the debate fell. Sir John insisted much upon the difference of interests between the K. and people—a very unfavourable argument—stateing the House not as the King's great council, but as a set of men upon opposite terms, which relished ill with the House. Then the E. of Morton offered an overture, declaring such as in the late evil government had been grievous to the nation, or such as had shown disaffection to this happy change, or such as had been retarders and obstructors of the good designs of the Estates, unfit to be employed in publick trusts and offices; which was a little spoken to, but the farther debate differed till the morrow. Some oppose it on consideration of persons; but if it pass, I am persuaded it will occasion less perjury against particular persons, than otherwise may be; therefore, I pray you, consider well what part you act in it. If I had been so happy as to be near you, I could have prevented some things which have occasioned mistakes and jealousies; and were I near you, I could probably some things that may; but as it is, I wish these you trust be single-hearted, and found of principle and judgment. I will assure your Lo. as none shall be more faithfull than I to the publick interest, so none shall be more to what concerns you, of all these you reckon friends to you. For all that is come and gone, if your Lo. be satisfied to joine and concur with the honestest packe, upon the terms which were sent with David Fearne; the yeas, and more than yet are counted, will be for you; wherof ther ar very few that follow or depend upon any body, as perhaps your Lo. doth imagine, but are united together upon liberall and good grounds. Therfor, I entreat you, for God's sake, choose the best side, and I will answer to friendship for what I say; and I hope yet to take off disquietes against Staires, if he wil joine in. I beg you will resolve soon; and, in the mean time, let not the Parliament meet with straitening from that, and I will study to stop any personall prosecu-
tions here, at least against any concerne of yours. The Lord Pitmedden and Edmiston excuse themselves, and accept not. I wish that Colden-
knowes and Mr. John Dempster of Pitlever were in their rooms. It is the
defire of many, that there be two advocates, one for criminals, another for
civil actions; also that the Lords of Seffion be beside the Register,
Justice-Clerk, Tresurer-depute, and Advocates; also that the Lords of
Justiciary be beside the Seffioners; also that the Register Office be divided
with different names and busines. If your Lo. knew how much these
things would please all, you would be concerned much to have them so
ordered. I pray you let me have your opinion; and if you please I will
answer you, with that of many, upon any point you crave it. It is kept
no secret that you have sent many instructions, but nothing concerninge
the forfaultures; this is magnified. They say you hold the bridle; it doth
you hurt, but as little as I can; for I tell, it is no bridle to mee, nor so
intended to any. In one thing I am divided in my thoughts; I know not
whither to wifh my staying here, or my coming thither; but whither
here or thence, I follow the same things, and shall still be the man I give
out for, ready to serve you in preference to any Scotis man in the State.
I shall add no more, but that I am, My Lord,

Your Lo. humble servant and most steadfast friend,

Pat. Hume.

Every one reckons Commissary Monro for a Lord of Seffion. I wish he
were, and it is your interest that he be. I have sent another to your Lo.
by Mr. Fearnes cover, for he writes to me to do so.


My Lord,


Yesterday my Lord Mortoun renewed his motion anent the Act for in-
capacitie. The Commisioner told he had instrucions concerning Church
Goverment, and that last day he had allowed Morton's overtur to be
read, but with condition that nothing was to be said upon it till the King
were acquainted; but, in the mean time, at the next dyett, he wold bring
in Church Government. It was alleged that could not com in first, Morton's bein first tabled, and therfor behoved to go first to a vote, and the other wold requir tim and committing. It was answered, that it did appear the King had givin no limitation or qualification, but had left that matter intyr to themselfs; and it was not to be expected it could be don in on fornnoon; bot it might be fopok to; then the minifteres must be fopok to; and befir that tim the Kings pleasur anent committies might be heir. In the mean tim it was mor proper to follow his instrucions in a matter of its natur preferable, then to breack squairs both as to matter and form; for, as the law ftands, nothing can com to Parliament bot by the articles, which the King is willing to chang; bot till it be paft, ther shoul no motion com in. Now, it wer better his instrucions, which, upon the matter he hath allowed, could fill the feild then any thing els. By a vot it was caryed preferr my Lord Morton's overtur. The minifteres who ar heir ar but few, and moft of them engadged in the Club. They did folicit it with all ther power, not to bring in ther addrefs, which was finifhed on Wednesday, nor any Church matter till the Stat wer firft reformed; bein threatned, that if they left ther freinds in humor, they wold leav them in ther nccessitie, and with all, the Commiffioner and they will probably com to a breach when this comsin. They wer told that the tyd running to strip the Croun of all its prerogativ, and lodge all in the people, if they wer fo farr from a peacable temper as to furnih an occasion of a cessation, that rather then the King wer not fpoiled, they wold wentur ther own setlement. He could not constru that weill, yett all wold not prevaill with thes one [involved?], tho I am fur the builk wold not take this cours. Then we did proced to the A&; which is shortly to incapacitat all thes who were grivous in the former Goverment, or who had bein oppofit to this revolution, or who had bein opposers or retarders of the Stats defings. Thes generalls, if the application wer in hands indifferent, or that the King gott any [chair?], ar not att all to be contended againft; only it implyes the King, notwithstanding of his declaration, and the tuo letters from the Committy and Eftats remembering him of the fâm things, yett he had contraveen[ed], and was like not to keep either his promife or ther advice. Bot I did weill see ther was no help; all talking wold make it wors, therfor I never did open my mouth. It was asked what was
meant by grivous; for a law should be clear and not generall. It
was anfwered, the grivances did clear who were grivous. The Commis-
fioner and many others faid, that the grivances wer standing laws, tho
grivous; and muft men acting according to standing laws run hazards?
It was anfwered, who ever had contented to the making thes laws. Then
the Commissioner and moft part found themfelves concerned; fo Skelmo-
rey moved, that only thes guilty of the particulars in the instrumert of
Goverment, not the grivances, wer intended; fo, without amendament,
they proceeded to fecond articles; to which it was faid, that by randevou-
ring the militia and otherwys, the whol nation had appeared againft the re-
volution, even after the King was aboard and landed. Mr. Ogilvy, who
had oppofed the vacancy, and is now a great man in the Club, bein affured
to be a Lord of Seffion and Jufticiary, tho your Lop. durft not medle
with him for fear of reproach; he propofed that it should be after the Re-
volution was compleit, and the Croun fettled; which was aggreyd to, bot
nothing in writing, fo this cam to nothing. The laift point was flated,
and it was asked what was meant by oppofing defings, if any thing faid
in Convention or Committy fell under it? It was declared by thes who
have the power of refponce, without wrifting that was not meant. Nixt it
was asked what was a defing? It was at laift confinned to the oppofing
the defing of feting the Croun after it was fettled by the Convention.
So, after all this, only Dundy or thes in armes can be reacht by this
weill adjufed A&; therfor they wer content to be adjurned till Tuesday;
and now the Club Articles are preparing more fpeciall articles againft
feveral perfons. Little can be had againft your Lop. bot bein oppofit heir,
withdrawing and misinformationg the King; bot I do concluf, if no thing
from thenc put a ftop to the carrier, we fhall be very plain on this and
many things els on Tuesday. It's now plainly flated in the Club,
whether they will rife and obey an adjurnment or no; and the hoteft
hav declared, that fince they mad the King, they will hav ther own
tearms; and the sobereft of them fay he likes prerogativ as weill as any
befor him. M'Kay is not heir; Sir John Lauder is prefent. I appre-
hend on Tuesday ther will be a fond layd by the Parliament, for the
intertainment of the troops on foot, by what I colleeted in Counfell ye-
terday. My Lord, I cair as little for my own pait or danger as any
1689.

MELVILLE PAPERS.

ELS, bot I am obliged to say that at present all that comes in head will get an ill set. It's no persons, but the Kings prerogativ, that is in question; and, tho' they can not make laws, yet votes doth much prejudicat; and sinc thes trusted by the King do not in earnest concur to his service and the peace of the country, bot ar glad to see thes animositys they shchould alley, in a short time mor mischief will be don then you can forsee. The King's part will be clear to the world by printing his instructions. My Lord Crawfurd behaved very well, to the degrey of bein both reproached and threaten'd by his own relations and others of the Club. So did Lo-thian, Ruthven, Carmichael, Balheaven, Elphinstoun, Forfar. Caffilis spok very pertinently in many occasions, both in Parliament and Coun-fell; I affur you he hath abundanc of sufficienc. I need not mention your son, who never fails, and poor Eglington, a body wold hav thought thes might had as great weight with Presbiterians as Argyl, Morton, Glen-cairn, Rofs, Bargainy, and the Lord Forrestier. The moft distrest barons and old Presbiterians wer neer equall; G. Stirling and the Provost of Perth, Douhill, and som few of the barrons; bot the builk go all after the leaders. Skelmorley is very ill of a reumatizm. He was brought up in a chair, bot did not appear fo violent, bot Sir P. H. and Colloden were great speackers. I hav sent your Lop. tuo papers; one the Commissioner ordered me to draw to Caddell, upon a supposition he could do great matters with the clannes; the other a draught of a proclamation; bot after both wer ready, he said he wold not adventur upon them till he had warrant from the King, and did command me to transmit them. My Lord, consider the styl of proclamations. I think the title is to be in the naim of both ther Majesties, bot the proclamation shouold run in the Kings naim, for thes words, with advice of his Counsell, can not be applyed to the Queen, according to the styl of the commissiou. The Commissioner told me all thes commisions wer wrong. I phanzly he either intends to querrell this with the Queen, or to throw up the commisions, all which he stops at the Seall; and, for my commission and Sir Will. Lockhart's, he says they paft unwarrantably. It wer fitt to concert this with the King and Queen. The styl of Ingland is not the sam with ours, bot the superscription is only of the King. The Signett must open by a proclamation.

My Dear Lord, Adieu.
82. **Sir Patrick Hume to Lord Melvill.**—29 Jun. 1689.

My Lord,

*Edenb' Thursday, 29 June 89.*

Upon some proposals by Mr. David Fearne to Collodon, a very worthy person, and his discourfeing with others and me upon them, Mr. Fearne resolved a journey to London to endeavor a removing of mistakes among honest men. He got from us a paper of our opinion in several things, from which ther will be no flenching; changes have interveened since in some affairs, but we ar, as, and where we were. If your Lo. relish that paper, and what conforme to it he discourses with you, it can not faile to tend to good and advantage publicke and private; and I have great reason to be perfuaded that your Lo. is ready to concur in every good work tending to unity among honest men, in which I shall as readily subserve to you as, My Lord,

Your Lo. most humble servant and true friend,

Pat. Hume.

83. **Earl of Crafurdf to Lord Melvill.**—29 Jun. [1689.]

My Lord,

As it was a heevie affliction to me when my Lord Wigton and his brother, by my Lord Pearth's insinuationes, were prevailed with to go out of the nation: it is yet more griefing, now that they have attained to a greater age, and are plainly disgusted of Popery, from threats of poyfoning they should be under a restraint that they cannot return to their own country; and that, for fear of retireing, they should be robbed of what money I send them for releefe of the pinches they are under. Tho they were strangers to me, I could not deny them compassion, under the violence they suffer in their confciences; but, as they are pleiant and sharp youths, and sons of a most observant wife, I most be allowed a more affectionate concern for them. If the high station your Lop. is in could capacitit you to do something that were significat for their retraite, I would humbly urge it as a mean of a further ingagement and
tye to seek after opportunities whereby I may evince with what sinceritie I am,

My Lord,
Your Lordship's most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

Crafurd.

Edinburgh, 29th June.

84. Earl of Crafurd to Lord Melvill.—Jun. 29, [1689.]

My Lord,

Yesteray before the rolls of Parliament were well ended, the Earle of Morton stood up and mynded the house, that at a former dyet he had given in a motion for incapacitating such from publick trust who had been formerly grievous in the rule. Upon which some urged, that the Commissioner had undertaken that Church Government should come in before any thing ells, being amongst his first instructiones, and of greater weight than any inquirie into the actiones of particular persones. The reaftonings on both fydes were earneft, and continued for an houre. At laft, by the vote of the house, it carried that Morton's proposal should be first tabled, and that church government should be brought in before any other new motiones. At laft an houre was spent about the extent of the word grievous, which at laft was explained to import all the articles in the petition of right upon which the late King was dethron'd, and that it would be ridicusulous to turn off a King for such faults as could be forgiven to subjeftes. There were other three artickles in that paper, where there were words fo dubious and exceedingly comprehenfive, that after severall houres debate, they were forced to own that they would reach so many hundereds that they needed restrictones; and so matters came to no plain issue, but were put off to the next dyet. I plainly find that the Commissioner will be no friend to the restoring of presbytrie. What effect this may have upon members otherways favouring that interest, I know not; but this is beyond all doubt to me that, except his Grace, there is not a member in the house, yea, I may say, nor subjeft in the nation, who
are throughly for King Williams interest, who are not disquieted at prelacie, and wishes presbytrie were established in its puritie. Among the ministrie, there is not one conformist in Scotland whose dissatisfaction at the Government is not conspicuous; and on the other side, neither preacher nor laick who do not pray for the establishing of his throne, with that zeal as they wish well to their own families. I tremble at the thoughts of the fabric that shall be built by perfones that as yet do not seem to have attained to that calm, christian, and unbyaséd temper, which is futeable to reformers. I pray the Lord difapoynst my fears, and as he hath often of late compassed us about with songs of deliverance, he may even bare his own right arme, and compleet his begun work, to the praise of his great name, and the quieting of the distrustful heart of,

My Dear Lord,

Your Lordships most faithfull and affectionate humble Servant,

Craanford.

Edinburgh, 29th June.

85. Sir Patrick Hume to Lord Melvill.—Jun. 29, 1689.

My Lord,

Edenb. Saterday, 29th June 1689.

I wrote to your Lo. fully last poste. Now I must entreat you not to be allarm'd at what you hear of our motions in Parliament, if you can have any confidence in mee as to what concerns you, I will engage to be anfwerable for your intereft, knowing it will never interfere with that of the King and countrie. Above all things, I beg of you, incaife any there or from hence be so unhappy to advife the King to other things or methods than his Parliament doth, that you will oppose all such advice, and give me timous notice, that I may certifie honest men of it. There is great disquiet against Sr John Dalrymple, because he is brought in office; all think that the compliment he got might have serv'd; I am only for i his promotion is imputed to you. I long to hear from you in such termes as I may undertake for you to the strongest honest fide, and I
1689. MELVILLE PAPERS. 107

wish you may write to your sons, that they may know it, and credit me the more; then I doubt not to give pregnant demonstrations of what I have often asserted, that I am, in all kindness, My Lord,

Your Lo. most humble Servant, and faithfull Friend,

Pat. Hume.

86. Sir George Mackenzie to Lord Melvill.—29 Jun. [1689.]

My Lord, Knebborough Wells, 29 Jun.

You may perceave, by what has past in the Parliament, that I justly declined to be present when the articles and the fitting of the Officers of State in Parliament was to be contraverted; and I hop you will represent this to the King, and that his Majesty will pardon this excess of loyalty; for few will need a pardon in this point to my certain knowledge. I expect his Majesties protectione, and the state of my health will excuse my absence from the Parliament; but I entreat your meurs, and how I should carry, and wher I should go; only let mee not be sent back to Scotland in this confusion, tho I shall answer at any other tyme. I am ashamed of our public papers in Parliament. Allow Mr. Nairne to write a letter to mee, to be left at Miftrife Gardiners, keeper of the stage coache at York. Tell me how Tarbat is, and wher.


My Lord, Ed 29 Jun. 89.

I was not a little surpysed to find that I had not that comon measure of justice allowed me, which was given to fuch of the Lords of Seffion who had suffered under the violence of the last government. As I doe not envy the richt wes done to uthars, so I cannot bot regrett to your Lo. the misfortune I have had, not to be considered by yow as a person worthie of the comon favor shewne to thofe of the fame station, in pursuance of his Majesties declaration and resolution for redresse of grievances. My case is so weill knowne to your Lo. how litle foever my owne merit may be, that I fall not truble yow with telling either the nature of my
gift, which was *ad vitam*, or of the way and manner I was used contrary to all law and common equity. I fall only say that I am convinced it is in your Lo. power, be reason of the deserved character ye bear, and of the interest your Lo. hath with his Majestie, who cannot be butt just if rightlie informed, to allow me that justice which your Lo. hath never been in use to denye to any; and that I may be reponed to that employ-ment, in all its circumstances, from which I was thruft. As this will be ane Act of eminent justice in your Lo. so it will laye a perpetuall obligation upon me to serve your Lo. as being, My Lord,

Your Lo. most humble servant,

Jhone Baird.

88. Eight Letters from The Viscount Tarbat to Lord Melvill.—
Jun.—July 1689?

My dear Lord,

Pray consider the matter of the Church with such ane eye, as im-partially to consider not only what will satisfy one party, but the whole; else it may setle a present blatt, but infallibly produce a storm; and if the hott party or true Presbyterians doe prudently, they will doe to others as they would be done by, els they will not long enjoy their owne; for if the other part of the nation be preft, they will kick, and in my apprehension overturn what will be now establishd; wheras, if others be eafy, they may enjoy their Government, which they may lose by imposing it on others: And tho they be so blind as not to see this, yett consider the Kings interest, and that yow are a common minister to the whole nation; and yow I hop will consider folk's weell and not their will; and, in my humble opinion, this that I propose will satisfy so many, that we may hope for peace; and think not to make peace there without satisfying the two bodies.

That which I told of Shirreff Clerks was this: That albeit they have there offices for lyfe, and that it were perhaps as little policy as justice to turn out people from lyfrented and bought places; for besides that it
would be a great invasion of property, it would also put an end to buying of these offices, at least it would certainly scare all men from giving any considerable thing for what would be ambulatory; yet where persons are faulty, it's a nationall interest to have such turned out, and necessarie to terrify men from so heavy faults as are ordinarily committed by Clerks. The Shirreff Clerks have the keeping of the Registerers of Hornings in every fhyre, and they are obliged to have books marked by the Clerk Register, in a manner expressly prescribed by Acts of Parliament, whereby they may not have it in there power to vitiate records, which this manner of marking hinderers; and by neglect of this, they may put out and in Hornings at pleasure, to the lesion both of King and people. As also they are obliged to send in there registers yearly, or in two years, to the Exchecker, for the Kings interest in Esheats. The last, the breach of a Statute, is a favourable omission, and pleasing to the people. The other is a great malversation against the popular interest.

Now, very many Clerks in fhyres have transgressed in this point; and some are so criminal in it as to have whole books filled up with registrations of hornings not marked; others have viis et modis got there unlawful books filled up, after they were writ many years, by some of the Registerers Deputies.

I was informed, and Æneas McLeod, the Towne Clerk of Edinburgh knowes many who are guilty of this. I heare the Clerk of Fyfe is one; so is Aberdeen, Lothian, Bamf, and many others.

If your sonne gett this information, and shew it to the Clerk of Edinburgh, he will sett him on the right way to be informed of all.

I intreat that my letter be heastled, leaft occasione be lost.

My testimony is not needfull, since so many know that Mr. Ar. S' Clar hath more honesty than Pres. more estate visible then Oak and Merfinton, and more law then all the three; hath appeared more in the Kings interefts, is furer to your service, and will be acceptable to more disinterested; so that nothing can stand in his way, but his being your freend and my recomendation, and it will break his reputation, but not advance it to some others, whose is unrecoverable.
I have lookt the particulars of his estate, and finds it truly above the quality in the Act.

D. Q. and those with him are as yow would have them, not only for the King, but will concurr in presbitry as now fitt for the King and nation; that all parties be taken in who will owne the King, and goe along in the other; that the K. choose to office whom he pleafe, providing that D. H. be not Chan. nor on treasury; that he have not his Caball to rule the Session, and as few violent of the club to be in as can be; but for moderate men, they will joine heart and hand. There will be no hazard of a new Parliament, but certaine hazard if this fitt, for it will fright all from this concurrence, and fo fix a division, and confequently, foon or fyne, ruine evne to those who will now graffe too much.

They are not for two Secretars, but D. Q. defyred me to inform you, and convinced me of this truth, that E. Caflis is but a blind, that E. of Aberdeen is his aime, ether to be in that poft, or as high as he can. O Di boni, vbi greevances. Mind that it was faid D. H. hath not proposed for E. Caflis. That the Weft is in armes and praftised to mischief is certaine. Confider if boute feu be to let in to gunpowder.

My Lord,

I nether shold nor will I give any judgment on what is fo farr determined by a vote of the Parliament, as is that of the Act of Incapacity; yett I may be allowed to wifh that it doe not fix many in bad humours, who else would willingly be good Subjects to the King. For I cannot yett beleeve that it is his Maties interest, to force perfons to disaffection to his persone or authority. Indeed, the narrower that the lines of good Subjects be drawne, the few within it may have the furer hopes of advancement in offices, and in fo farr the politick may attaine some end. But as I may wifh, fo I hope it is no fault to expet, that a Parliament which is fo zealous for the King, will not leave him in fo great a hazard as the generality of this Act doth expose him to; for if (as I hear it was pub-
lickly said in Parliament) that the Crownes right is so affected with the grievances, as that they are conditions of so high a nature as that a King cannot transgress upon them, without overturning of fundamentals, and consequently from the fate which one hath lately fallen into from the like transgression, then the King should very distinctly know such as will make up a new grievance if they be implored; for without this vote be cleared, his Majestie can hardly imploie many of our nation, but that a number of many will fall under the characters of the vote. I am sure I am under some of them, and yet I dare say many who have voted to it, are as deep in them as I; and yet the both they and I shall care not to bring the King in trouble on my account, yet 100 to one but the King might very innocently imploie some considerable persons who zealously voted the ordinance, and so expose the Crowne to a new forfait.

My Lo. I know you expect that I will be serous in these matters, and since I writ under confidence that my letters will rest with you, I shall frankly tell my mind. If all who were not only willing, but fond to have served King William at his first entry, had continued so, and if the remote and more tenacious fort had been taken of, and brought but to a submission to the Government, I doe think some mens humours were rather to be corrected then encouraged; but since, from several caufes, (which I will not name,) the greatest part befall of the nobility, gentry and valuable burrowes, are either disaffected or at best indifferent, these who have brought this to passe, have secured the King to a dependence on this party which now fits, and are the plurality in the Parliament; so that it were villainy in any who would persuade the King to throw of these also, especially so long as K. James' interest threatens the kingdomes.

Yett gold may be too dearly bought. This should not persuade an abject devotion of all on the humours of the inoffent; for, my Lo. any who know of how unsignificat men the overplus doth confit, may easily conclude that nothing makes them so considerable, as their being united in so high a Court. A prorogation or dissolution turns them into individuals, and then you know that a great number are amongst the most unsignificat in Scotland, ether in peace or warr; whence it follows, that whereas now in their unity as a Court, the humour of the most unsignificat are readily most troublesome, when they are fingle, then all who are
worth of them may be more easily satisfied; first, because every one hath
but himself to treat for, and next, the best of them are not very strong nor
considerable, were they out of their united capacity, whereas in it they
are more formidable, and they most have general grants to please their
caball, by whom they carry the Court.

Likewise, if the Parliament be prorogued, the King is not under censors
in choosing fitt instruments to serve him, who ever they be; and, confe-
quently, whereas now it may be dangerous for him to gain friends to
serve him, lest it oblige a Parliament, but then he may gain many
who can downweigh a heap of these when in their native capacity.

Yett this is not to advise to prorogue or dissolve the Parliament at this
tyme, unless absolut extravaganties force it; but if the Commissioner think
fitt to doe it, I shall be disappointed if it be not the best service he hath
done him since the Convention did it; and as for the trouble which D. H.
may give the K. and that many others will come up and clamour, I
say still that heer they are but individuals, and so may beg, but dare not
threaten, and so there can be no danger; for if they say right things,
they should be embraced; if wrong, there prayer is wind unless the King
grant; and of that he is best judge. Where they are they impose, when
heer they supplicate. Besides, how can the King allow many of them to
come up from Scotland, where there is so much to doe, whilst, by the
vote, they allow so few to be capable to serve him. If they have posts
assigned them to look after, they cannot so palpably shew themselves in-
terested as to leave them uncalled. I confesse I do not fear that they
shall impose mistakes on the King tho heer; for I cannot consider him as
one to be obnoxious to dangerous influences from stronger heads then us
of Scotland; and if I were to expostulate with the knott at Edinburgh on
this vote, I would ask what they see in the King to make them so diffident
of his judgment, as that they will be at such pains to erect barriers to
divert him in chooing his servants and officers. Tho those who were in the
late Government are most part not so young, nor the King so old, as to
oblidge them to so exact a care to keep out these late greevers in the next
Kings reigne; and in this I thought they might have trusted him who
alone did put out these who were in, and hindered many of those from
coming in to the late Government who now call out most against it; and
1689. MELVILLE PAPERS. 113

if his force and authority were away, I doubt they could maintaine their posts very short tyme.

For all this, my Lord, I wish that your Lo. may be as litle in bringing in any to anger them as can be, and I hope the King is wise for ordering this; and, my L. albeit I was defyrous to be secured against some mens malice, yet I assure you my preffing for that letter to the Parliament was not so much for my particular as for the King and yow, for few of them are angry at me, and my rich forfathers will not invite there appetite. But many of them are extreemly afraid of my being in office, and to extremity that, I beleive, they fear not all the reft so much, except my Lo. Stairs, and not him in the concerns of prerogative; so it would have been no ill service to the King had they, by his letter, been affured that he would not imploy me; nor would this have hindered my doing him what service I were able to doe, for at present I might be more useful full out then in, tho not much in ether.

My Lo. all I shall fay for the Castle of Stirlin is, that the E. of Marrs family is amongt the firft who deserve beft of King and country; and if I had not advisd Alva, and he moft readily embraced the occasion of going to Stirlin Castle, that night when Dundee went from Edinburgh, and if the E. of Marr had not broke of that design of the withdrawn members there going to Stirlin, this Convention at Edinburgh had not been fo.

My Lo. if the Parliament shall be prorogued, I presume the King may, by lefs money then will fatifyfome men's humors, and defray the Highland warr;—I fay, by lefs he may bring that kingdom both to more peace and more discretion; but money moft be laid out, and that turbulent kingdom was ever fetled fo. I have fo oft writ of the methods which, in my judgment, would end the Highland war, I will not repeat them; but it is of hurt and disrepute if it be continued. I hear the house of Braan and one of mine is garifoned, which will make Seafort's frendes and followers, I fear, look on themselues as confidered with enimies; and I did tell them that lying still would keep them from harm. I wish sincerely that whatever methods be taken, that the Kings service may succeed; but these men will truft me no more, especially if they be exoposed to Bellingowns little malice.

P
Allow me to begin with the last part of your letter. I am sure it is ane untruth that I said that of a lows, or any thing like it, but it is oft told me, that so soon as some are in Scotland, those judges will be clapt up. I, perhaps, may have said, that if that be done none will or can rely on the King’s protection there, yet I do not mind that I said evne that; but it would be a great favour, and perhaps fitt for the King and your selfe, that those who invent downright lyes were traced, for some such are oft with you, and oft, I heare, with him.

As to the proposition of the clergy, I cannot approve what is done, for it will produce ill, yet extreme remedies are dangerous, eft modus, and particular considerationes shold be had of persons and places, for what will be fitt in the North may be madness in the West; and yet I hear the Councell, to humor some insignificant North-country men, are doing what will not conduce to the peace, nor to the fixing evn of Prebidity, which, if I be not very far mistaken, will never be settled by hot methods, nor hot methods, for these may make what they sett up odious, but never gaining:—*Video meliora; sed nunquam credita.*

I have many letters from honest Park, who suffered more then many now pretenders, and is your true servant. I have sent two of his to you to mind you of him. I have had a line from Sir George Monro. I see not where you can doe so well; and I’m sure he can not doe so ill as what hath been done, and he cannot keep it long. I wish I were able to goe abroad to speake with you of this; and it will be a fitt occasion to make Leven Major General under him, since so old ane officer is over him. Delay not the letter on my letter least S. Ja. H. be removed. I pray you read Parks letters.

**My Lord,**

What you resolved on last day, does in most part answer to all that is brought by this post.

The reasons against the Articles are not strong, for the grievance seemed to be against the Articles as now constitute by law; whereby the
Officers of State and Bishops did in effect nominat all the rest. 2. Nothing could come in to Parliament but what was brought in from the Articles. 3°. What the Articles rejected could not be againe considered in Parliament. But from this to conclude all constitutions of a constant Committee for articles to be a greevance, is a conclusion much broader then the antecedent. For a Committee to prepare what should be propos'd, (without restraint of proposing alfo in Plain Parliament,) cannot be unfitt, and it were a folly to choose severall for that on end; fo its nature for on and the famine designe, requires it to fitt as long as the Parliament fits. And wher is there damage, since the Parliament hath the choosing? Nor did this Committee ever hinder the Parliament to choose other particular Committees on any contingent affaires,—as to prepare some extraordinary acts, to hear complaints on particular bills, and fuch like.

The second reason againft the Kings propofall of Articles, viz. that they should be chosen by the whole house, and not by every particular State, is ill founded. For, firft, it puts the power of the whole in the votes of the moft numerous States; and albeit now, when the nobles bench is thinn, it appear an advantage to the other States; yet it will not be fo when the nobility is conven'd; and then they would readily make what they now defyre, to be a new greevance.

The 3 reason is a mistake; for I fee no fuch impediment for proposing in Plain Parliament.

The 4 is againft the constant number formerly observed; but since K. and Parliament make up the Government, and that the preparation of what is to be considered is of great conquence, it is just and equall that the K. have a share in the preparation. Formerly he (on the matter) had it all; for fome tymes he called fuch as he pleased to fitt on Articles, evne before the Parliament did meet; at other tymes, he or his Commissioneer did nominat them as he thought fitt—in Parliament. The method, by the yet standing law, gives it in a manner altogether to the K. by giving it to Officers of State and Bishops; and to rectify it, by giving the K. no share in that great Committee, is to pafs to as dangerous ane extrem. Now, the Kings share is the 8 Officers of State, that is a fourth part; and it would feem reaionable, that he who hath a negative over the whole Court, should have at leaft a 4th part in the preparations and propositions: So
in answer to the 4th reason, it matters not whither the number be 24 or fewer, (for too numerous Committees are inconvenient,) to the King have still a 4th part of his appointment.

To the 5 the King, as is said, had alwayes the choice of all or most; and now to refuse his Officers of State access is hard for the King. Since they always were of the Articles, they are presumed to be best acquainted with affairs and the Government, and men of the greatest experience, and are there on the Kings part, who (as is said) is the chiefest constituent of the Government; and by excluding his officers, he would be excluded from preparing or proposing in Parliament; and every individual burges hath a vote in choice of members of Articles, but by this the King would not have so much.

And the conclusion is a dangerous assertion; for if a latitude be left to expatiq on and extend the grievances, without bounds of law and statute, and beyond the express tenor of the grievances, its hard to know where that may terminat. And the argument from the consequent of the establishment of the crowne, is a bold assertion; for the Kings enemies can impute no more against the legality of ther title, whilst we know that what is antecedently obligator to all statute, warrands the transferring of the crown on ther Majesties; and I wish such a reason be not heard of in Parliament.

As to the proclamation against absents, it is much to be deifyed that the members were better convended; but there absence being no derogation from the authority of these who are present, it seems not of importance to force there presence. 1. All who are well affected will come, unless necessarily impeded, which most always excuse; and 2. those who are not well affected, in my opinion are better absent; for nemine contradicente is better then when no’s are counted. Besides, those absents are in nearer capacity to repent and amend, then when they contradict in publick, and I can never approbe of any method which will rather increase the Kings enemies then his frends; and I am afraid some are afraid that people be reclaimed, and think it there interest to have many disaffected; but I’m sure it is not the good of there Majesties, nor of the kingdom; and to all this, since there are standing lawes against absents, it is enough to execute these which was never yett done; but extraordinary courses doe still occasion extraordinary thoughts; fo in my little judgment, since the pro-
clamation is out, it is not fitt to recall it, but its beft to let it fall, and, at most to exact from abfents what's according to standing law.

As to what the Lo. Advocat writes of D. H. defyre, when Chancellor, to be alfo Commissioner of Treafury, and consequently the firft, is of importance; for his charæcter as Chancellor, his proper station, his interest and his humor, will give him the overuling in it. But, or perçones be nominat, if some conclufions were determined by his Majefty, as generals, viz. that the Chancellor should not be on the Treafury, (for he should he check on the Treafury when they make accounts,) that Sessioners should not be on Councell, nor Officers of State ordinary Lords of Session; as alfo, if moderat salaries were concluded on for the offices or they be nominat, it would prevent much trouble to the King. I haue now, being idle, drawn a fcheme of the principall offices and salaries: they are fmall, but allow me to fay, that it were the good of the kingdome that great men and poor men had not incitments to thruit in for places, and, except the Secretar, who moft ftabe at London, which is above a Scots rate, and moft be abfent from his owne affaires wholly, and moft lay out money to put himself in any fuitable postur to live at Court, (which I beleev you will find, albeit you had not been emptied by your forfalter and banifhment,) I fay except that office, all the rest are but accesses to live by in Scotland; and they will be defirous of them, albeit the salaries be little. You fee, my Lo. I fpeak like on that is out, but I am more concernd for the trembling of my hand, which renders this letter fcarce legible, then for salaries; and this calls me to the baths, whither I will not goe without the Kings pafs. And, my Lo. thoſe who are afraid of all that they think capable of office, will be well pleased to be fure that I have none, and am at a distance from the King and yow; fo, if yow pleafe, mind his Majefties letter to the Comiſſioner for your moft humble fervant T.

Where Offices of State are in commiffion, theſe cannot fitt in Courts as Officers of State; it would be a greevance to multiply Officers of State in Courts, but they moft be personally choſen when fitt.
MY LORD,

In this season of redress, which hath lifted up the heads of the most lurking grievances, allow these now offer'd to come in the rear of the crowd. They cannot pretend to such notice as is given to these, which were handed up by legal authority, much less by hands transcending law and authority; they move in much lower orbs. But if they must be usher'd by apology, in place of on I shall tell that they are not produced by discontent nor anger, nor doe they design hurt or ruine to persons nor states, and so are not formidable to the people; nor shall they propose evasions or alterationes in governments, nor would they chaine the monarchy any way from ryfing to its naturall and usefull height, and so needs not be jealous'd by the King; nor dare they propose to make Scotland rich, that being, if not impossible, yet very improbable; nor great, for its a sure ground in politick philosophy, that matter hath a certain proportion which no form can bring it to exceed. All that is intended by redress of these is, that Scotland may be not so very poor nor so very foolish hereafter as it hath been of late; and its intreated, that whilst wee complain so much of our feavers, and by crying increase them, our as dangerous, tho not so much notic'd consumption, be not altogether neglect'd. The matter of our mint is first offer'd to consideration. Its cafe is propos'd as briefly as the matter will bear. Scotland, when its King had no more, erected a mint, partly for grandeur, and partly by it to bring in some little addition to the Kings purse; for at every new alteration in the coyn, what ever was debased of the coyn, came in ether to the King or the officers of the mint, who had a good share of it. If Scotland had abounded in silver, this had been no small matter; for it runn to this proportion, that what in the tyme of Queen Mary was coyned for 30 fl. Scots, came by progress to be coyned, or King James the 6 dyed, under the denomination and to pafs for 3 lib. which was double of the other. Thus, on half of all that was coyned came in to the King and the officers of the mint in a short space. This is yett witnes'd by those peece extant of Queen Marys coyne, struck with three XXX, signifying 30 fl. which now and evne in King James 6 tyme, pafs for 3 p.

After our King became King of England, the mint was continued, ether
for vanity or want of consideration, but to no other effect than to take its expense out of the Kings pocket, for it could not pay itself, if it did give out money of the true standard: and all the pretence was, for coyning of that little quantity of bullion which was imposed on merchandice, on pretence of bringing in a stock of money to the kingdom, which is of so small quantity that it is neither worth tyme nor expense of a months work in the yeare, and would be more useful to the King and kingdom if it were brought in in current good coyne, without bestowing expences on it to recoyne it with a new stamp and of a base quality. But this was of so little advantage to the officers, that in progress since there was not alterationes by authority, as in Queen Mary, the Regents, and King James 6ths tyme, the officers did secretly debafe the coyn, ether in quality or weight, as they could best conceal it, until the deprizing of our native commodities, and the heightning of our exchange, discoveyed it to some; who then began to clamour, till at last that, and the frequent coyng of copper money (another greevance, and only imposed to sustaine a mint, since a little quantity for small change and charity is all that should be allowed in such low mettall,) brought the matter under inquiry in the yeares 1681 and 82, which stopp the mint till the yeare 1686; at which tyme, it being resolved, for gratifying certaine persons, to have the mint opened, councell was taken for providing a found. It did at first appeare that, if the inbrought silver were coyned at the true standard, it would be a losse of the fees and pensiones of officers, of the wages of workmen, and of the exchange paid for bullion, and the whole effect of no advantage to any who should bring in money to be coyned. However, it's resolved a mint must be open, the true designe being a privat favour; but pretences were made, for the honor of the kingdom, for bringing in money, and keeping in what was brought in; and to contribut to all this, and to furnish a found, the King most bestow his bullion on it, which extends above 2000 pounds sterlins per annum; the money most be debased 5 per 100, and the merchant who gives in bullion shall, for a payment of a small expense, have his money coyned with the Kings stamp, and get out the same weight he put in, and of the same fynnes, and in denomination five per cent more then it was when given in. Heer, indeed, is a clear gaine of 5 per 100 to the merchant, but the King payes the charge. Yet
were that all, it were not so great wrong, because originally the bullion was imposed to bring in money for coynage; but I am to demonstrate, that this is 100 tymes more losse to the nation; for now the money is 5 per 100 debased, so that when I was to have 100 pounds for goods or lands, and will still get 100 in denomination, yet it's evident I gett 100 now, which being 5 per 100 less then the former 100, I gett really but 95: So the merchant who recouyned his 100, and gott out 105, by this new coynage, he retaines to himself the 5, and gives me the new 100, which is really but 95. Well! but what losse I?—for others must take it so from me againe. True, but lett us see where it terminates. It must be granted, that money, whilst it's laid up and not imployed, is nothing as to use more as shells: so, when it comes to be used and passe from hand to hand in traffick, so long as on Scotman buyes from another in Scotland, so long the cheat may be undiscovered; but the cheeff use of money is for ease in remote traffick, excambion of species being capable to sustaine traffick at home. Now then I come with my 100 to buy foreigne goods, or to pay a forraigne merchant; when he comes to take it he well knows my 100 is but 95, and will take it at no more, so I must add 5 to make out a 100 to him; whereby I who thought I had gott 100 from the perfone who bought my goods, he really did give me only 95, so that my goods or lands are debased 5 per cent.; and since all the money which is intended to passe in Scotland is of this kind, it followes demonstratively that wee debased the whole of Scotland 5 per cent. But yet to clear this in another branch of commerce. Suppose that the ordinar rate of exchange by bills did run at 5 per cent. twixt Scotland and England, or Holland; now, I come to the bankier and ask him a bill for 100 at London, for which I offer him 5 more for exchange, as formerly; will he not immediately tell me that albeit the money be alterd in Scotland, yett it is as it was in England; and, therfor, since my coyn is 5 per 100 debased, and worfe then formerly, he must therefore have that 5 also added to my payment; and so in place of 5, I now pay 10 per cent. for 100 at London; and, consequently, when I buy goods at London, and returns them to Scotland, I must exact the reimburfiment of this 10 per cent., besides my merchant gaine, which raises the forraign commodity; and yett when I come to buy Scots goods to cary out, I pay still with the new
1689. MELVILLE PAPERS. 121

100; which, as is oft said, is but 95. And for the imaginations, that this gaine which the inbringer of the bullion hath, will incouradge him to bring in money, and likwife that will be a meane to keep money within the kingdome; these conceptiones might take in anno 1686, but they have too much of Teag to hold now. For, I pray, will a merchant bring in more money to Scotland then he hath ufe for in it. If, then, he had only ufe for 100 to buy with in Scotland, wheras formerly he behooved to bring in 100, now he needs only 95; and fo in place of bringing in more, he brings in les than formerly; unlefs he bring in more, that it may ly ufelefs by him, which is of no advantage to us nor to mankind. But you will fay it will incouradge him to buy more of our goods; will he buy more nor he can vend abroad?—and that he would do still. Let us then suppoſe he will now buy 200 worth to export, because he finds he can vend them; if our coyne had been as formerly, he moft bring in 200 in money, but now he will have our goods for our new coyne, fo he will need only 190 in place of 200; and any who minds to have ther goods put off at this rate, they may easily doe it by felling them at a 5, 4, or 3d part downe of there value. The difference is, in the on wee doe it with knowledge, in the other with profound ignorant; and the fancy of keeping money in the country by this debasing of it is as filly as the other; for since wee only consider ufefull money, then no more can be in Scotland then is ufefull in commerce. Whatever on hath more, ether he will hoord it up, or cary it where it will be of ufe, and by necelfare consequence since 95 will goe now as farr as 100 should goe, there will be 5 per 100 lefs needfull to be keep in the country, in place of keeping in more. From all which it's evident as light, that the coyning of money 5 per 100 lower then our ftandard hath lowed our lands and goods pro tanto, hath heightened our exchange, makes the merchant bring in lefs, and retaine lefs for traffick by 5 per 100 then formerly; and, for this mischeef to the country, the King moft pay 2000 pounds Sterling to officers and fervants in the mint; only to allow the merchant who brings in bullion to gaine 5 per 100 for nothing. But this hurtfull mint is yet more ridiculous in Scotland, where all forraigne coynes paffe as weille as our owne; and there is 10 to on of forraigne coyne paffing amongft us. His Majefty will then doe a great
good to the nation, and safe 2000 pound sterling per annum to himself, by discharging the mint, and in place of it to appoint some men known in this matter, to adjust the forraigne coynes to an equall value. There, in Scotland, pieces of 50 florins, and pieces of 48, yea some of 46 florins value, passing alike in Scotland for 58 th. Scots, to the shame as well as the loss of the kingdom; and if any English money come into Scotland, it is as surely carried abroad by the merchant, and base forraigne coyn is returned for it. And albeit it may be unfit to bring the forraigne coyn there to a just balance with our standard, because the whole stock of money now in Scotland conflits of such forraigne coyn; yet it would at worst be fit to bring the forraigne coynes to an equality amongst themselves, so that the people may not take 48 for 50, when, at the same tyme, his neighbour getts truly 50. The redresse of this greevance is by closing up the mint altogether. The next greevance shall be, that the former governours employed themselves too little in the nationall concerns, especially on the matter of trade. This is not to urge some mens notions, as if evry place could be made a place of traffick; and many expose a number of visions on this subject, whilst it's certane that no place can export more then it hath, nor will merchants import more to Scotland then the nation will consume. Indeed, Scotland hath many advantages for trading by transport, i.e. by being coupmen twixt nation and nation, as betwixt all within the Baltic, and all within the straits; but as to export, it hath no great found, nather in naturall nor artificiall produc; nor hath it largnes or opulence to confume much of forreign commodity; yet it is greatly prejudged by want of due regulation and improvement of native and fitt limitations for importing of forreign goods. It were foolish to extend this representation on particulars; but I most mention on, viz. the herrin and whyte fishing, which lies so as almost it may be said to be in the propertie of Scotland. A designe was sett a-foot for improving this by a company; and it did succeed so far that Scots herrins became the preferable in all Europe, and a considerable return was therby made in profit; but too many flatefmen being concerned, and the advantages of law conferr for incouradging of fishing being conferd on that society only, it turned to be an opprefling monopoly, and theron clamour was justly raised; and according to our frequent method, the redresse was by running to the
other extream, and all fishing company was broken up, and the fishing throwne loose as formerly; wherby the true methods of fishing and curing and packing is againe loft, and our herring brought downe to the old undervalue, to the great losse of a fair opportunity of the only found of trade wherby Scotland can rife from poverty. The redress may be, by allowing and encouradging people to erect themselfes in any number in fishing companies, with the priviledges granted by law to the forfaid great company, with provision, that no company imploy les than 2000 pound sterling of stock on fishing, else not to have the immunities, becaus a les stock will never affoord a competency for manadging that trade in the fitt methods, at home and abroad. Another mean of help may be, if no royal burgh were allowed to vote in Parliament, but such as imployd 4 or 5000 pounds sterling on fishing in company; may be this will not be thought politick at this tyme; tho that may be alfo a miftake; but at another tyme no doubt it would. And since the caufe of thefe erectiones and priviledges was to encreafe trade, and that now the priviledges are become rather destruтив then conducing to trade, the priviledges should be continued to such as are not failed in the caufe; and I fee not how they can place themselfs againe under the caufe of theere priviledges, otherways then by exercing a trade of fishing, the only way how they can be uelfull to the kinddome. And as to the objection of there being invested in there priviledges by law, the anfwer is obvious, that wee have feen, and they have actively concurred to caft out a whole state from Parliament, on pretence that they had fallen from their primitive uelfulnes; and they likwife concurr to retrench the prerogative to pleafe the people; and why should we think the priviledges of the taile more sacred then those of the head and shoulders, or les variable on solid reafons of state? and all the nation is fenible that the multitude of poor burghs is destruтив to trade, hurtful to there neighbours, and troublesome in Parliament. To those two in trade, wheron I have, perhaps, enlarged too much, allow me shortly to mention other two in concerns of our admimiftrations in law. The first, that multiplicity of lawiers in a poor narrow kingdome, can be no great mean of happines, unlefs it be proved that much contention can make people rich; yet it beeing a noble fcience, it were odious to reftraine its study; and it would appear ane encroachment on
liberty, to hinder men from employing whom they please; but since it is as just to impede any from using there faculty to the hurt of another, since employing many advocates in on process is prejudicial to many others, by taking up the judges tyme with hydious and repeated debates, as wee of tymes fee it done, occasioned only by many advocates being in a cause, and neither for intricacy nor difficulty in the matter, but by the civility which the judges pay always to persons of that faculty, whereof most of the Judges were once members;—were it not fitt then to statut, that no person, nether persuer nor defender, should impoy above 3 advocates at most in one process, of whatever number of articles and heads that proceede may consist. This may not only safe loose of tyme in judging, but will oblige a part of the multitude of lawers to impoy there heads and hands more usefully for the kingdomes good. The other relates to Judicatures for the Clerks of Courts, and the particular favours that plaintiffs expect before the respective Judges, hath brought matters so about, as that the Councell bring before them not only all ryots, intrusions, and such lyke crimes, but many matters meerly civill and dipping on point of right; in judging whereof Councillors are not ordinarily versed nor educated so in law as to be fitt for it; whereas it would prevent much clamor against publick justice, if only the Session were Judges of civill rights, the Criminall Court of ryots and crimes, and the Councell to intermiddle only with government and matter of state.

And for inferior courts it is wished, where Shirreffs are not heritable, that the King would, as in England so in Scotland, choose Shirreffs evry yeare, or at least evry third yeare; for as being long invested with authority, they grow some tymes insolent, other tymes negligent; so by these changings they could not but consider that as they now judge, so they would shortly be judged, and moderat there procedures accordingly; this being an effectuall mean to teach men to doe as they would be done by. And if with these it were statute that Commissars should judge only in testamentary matters, scandals and devorces; should exact no quotes, since that should fall with Bishops, and was on of there greatest severities; nor confirmation money, nor clerks due from poor people, whose stocks does not exceed 100 merks Scots, the nation would be eafeled of many complaints which are too unjustly founded on these exorbitancies. And if these
be not worth to be considered by the King and Parliament, yet I begg your Lordships favourable construcition of the design and intention of, My Lord,

Your Lordships moft humble and obedient Servant.

89. Tarbet’s Memorial in relation to the Church.—Jun. 1689?

The matter of Church Government hath been made a pretence for the troubles of Scotland now for 100 yeare. Episcopacy appears unsufferable by a great party, and Presbitry is as odious to other. The Presbiterian are the more zealous and hotter; the other more numerous and powerful.

The present Parliament is more numerous of Presbiterians by the new method of election of burrowes; but the major part of Nobility and Barones are not for Presbitry.

If either party gett the power to setle a Church Government, the other will be displeased; and it’s not like they will agree to frame on.

Wherfore, since the former is cast loose, none can so equally and safely determine in this as his Majesty, whose right it is to regulate indifferent external Church policy.

Were it not expedient that several forms should be proposed, and that his Majesty should appoint on, at least for a tyme, untill experience approve or disprove, and then to rectify?

It is humbly propofed—

That all Ministers who were excluded on publick differences be reponed to their severall churches, except where the heritors of the greatest part of the valued rent in any parish reclames, and desires to retaine there present incumbent, in which case the former minister moft wait a call to some other congregation; and, in the first case, of reponing the prior minister, the now incumbents moft remove, and wait a call from some other.

That, except in the forsaide case, all the present Ministers remaine in there churches and benefices, they recognizing there Majesties Government, but prejudice to there undergoing cenfures on personall faults, if guilty.

That all vacant churches be speedily planted, ether by call from the
people, wher there is not a patron, or by patrons presenting to presbitries as presently constitut.

That his Majestye, by proclamation, take all the clergy generally into his gratious protection in their office and benefices, and allow the minifters in evry presbytry who owne the Presbyterian government, according to the modell 1592 or 1641, to meet Presbyterially evry fortnight, and Synodically once in the yeare, as owners of the Westminfter Confession; and to allow thofe minifters who are not for that modell, and owne the Articles of the Confession of the English Church, to meet also Presbyterially and Synodically, as faid is; and that it be allowed to the on to eleét a Moderator at every meetinge, and the other to be allowed to eleét a confant Moderator or Overfeer.

That the confant Moderator be allowed 1000 lb. Scots be south Tay, and 800 lb. be north Tay, out of the bishops rent, beside the stipend of there particular church, in consideration of expence and dignity; providing there be but one confant moderator in each diocese.

That these respective Presbytries and Synods ordaine these minifters of there modell, and exerce jurifdiiction in Synods and Presbytries only over ecclesiaftick perfones and functiones.

That fessiones in parifhes cenfure only on church cenfures, leaveing perfonall punishments and mulcts to the Justices of Peace, to be applyed according to law.

The patronages are, for the moft part, now in the Kings hands, as formerly belonging to Bifhops and Abbacies; and fuch patronages as are in subjefts hands, belonging formerly to Abbots, are redeemable by the King. Of these his Majestye may determine as he thinks fitt.

But the other laick patronages, beeing matter of right and property, cannot, without violation of law and right, be taken from the patrons; nor is there danger, since the clergy may reject any who is presented, and the parifh objeft against them.

That no other publick government be allowed besides these two; but that protestants who differ from both, be allowed privat worship in chappels or privat houses.

That no Minifters of ether modell, beeing deposed by the societie whereof he is, shall be receaved by the other modell, untill the presbytry who
deposed him be advertised, and there reasons heard and considered by those with whom the cenfured desires to joine.

That none under citation or sentence of crime or scandal in any parish, be received in another parish, though of a different model, until first the guilty person purge the scandal where he was cenfured.

That no Generall Assembly of other models be called or meet, except by the Kings speciall call, in such numbers, and at such places, as shall be by his Majesty appointed.

That the Councell design at first the towne where each of the several presbytries shall meet, not to be altered but by the Secret Councell.

That both models forbear to preach against other model, or to preach against the models of other reformed churches, and to be advis'd to entertaine christian charity and communion, tho of different modes of government.

That all ecclesiasticall persons abstain from all civil employments and offices, under paine of deprivation.

That no ecclesiasticall censure goe above discharging persons from the sacrament.

These constitutiones will probably satisfy all, except such as will not only have ther will as to themselves, but will lord over others, albeit they admit none to lord over them; and so by their humors continue and propagat the divisiones and animosities of the nation.

90. **Lord Melvill to the Earl of Craufurd.**—June 1689?

**My Lord,**

I had your Lops. of the 4th instant, and am ashamed your Lop. should mention again any mistakes you have been under as to me, which I assure your Lop. did never make such an impression on me as to make me ceafe either to love or serve your Lo. The poft the King hath been pleased to place your Lo. in, is what his Majesty does not at all doubt but you will fully answer his expectation in what concerns it. He is not insensible of your Lop’s zeal for his service; and I doubt not but he will, as opportunity offers, teftifie his kind resentment of it. And for me, my
Lord, your Lo. may be assured that I shall not be wanting in giving those impressions of you that are suited to your worth, and to the sincere friendship he hath for you, who is,

My Lord,
Your Lo. most faithfull humble Servant.

91. Sir George Mackenzie to Lord Melvill.—Jun. 1689?

My Lord,

My confidence in you and your family is such that I thought it unnecessary to speak or write to you. Yow neither need it, nor can mistrust it; and your friends would possibly be jealous of our correspondence, tho' they should not, for I design not, nor shall be ever in any the remotest accession to what may wrong my religion or country; and probably I will be as sincere as any of you; but honest men should allow scruples when they are against our interest, for no wise man wold entertain such without being forced to them. I see not why lawyers of my standing (especially when I only remain of the old stock) [should] be forced to leave . . . . and the last President was pleased to say that, till I return'd, after the King put mee out, that the Lords could not understand the pleadings; and if they could not when he was ther, what will they now. I seek no publick employment, and so am rival to no man; but the libertie of informing judges (who, to my great regret, need it) is a cheap and innocent favour, and yet it will oblige mee sufficiently, and keep mee from being suspected of what idleness suggets. Ther ar many things to be said on this subject which your friendship will fuply. I will begin to follow your advyce in not going north, no not to Angus; and ther is no fear of my speaking, for I spok only to get a [solution] to my doubts; and all that affair . . . . . . . . and the case differs from what it was; and you will find my conduckt very different in many things, tho' it never shall in what relates to yow and your family, including my friend Levin.—All of yow may beleev that I am

Your sincer friend,
Geo. Mackenzie.
92. Sir George Mackenzie to Mr. James Melvill.—Jun. 1689?

I receaved yours on the road, and as to Sir Wm Scotts proceffe, I am sure the Commissioner will not consent to it; for the King said to the Marquis of Carmarthen and the Lord Notingham, that wee wold discharge all proceffes for fynes or forfeitures, and particularly myne. Tell this to the Commissioner and Tarbat, the President and Advocaat; and if it be suffered to goe on, I am allowed to complain; but I am particularly sure that the King, and all at London, are very angry at the remitting proceffes to the Councell or a Committee, as a ruin to the Kings authority and the subjects security. Presse this. I hav writ formerly to tak these things from the Lady Colington, if shee goe out of the towne, but no otherwyse. I defyr not to cary my books to the Shank, if they can be otherwyse secured. I hop yow will put these japan things in the boxes they cam in, since they are not bought. Give them, if shee will give twelve pounds for table fstands, and looking glasse. I wrot formerly to the Countesse of Seaforth, and to Aplicrosse.

For Mr. James Melvill, at Mr. Fergusons, in Suffolks Street.

93. Mr. Gilbert Eliot to Lord Melvill.—Jun. 1689?

My Lord,

Thir two dayes nothing hath occurred in Councell, but what took it’s rife from the enclosed informatione, which was dropped on Saturday night last befide a sentinell, and by him caryed to his officer, and from that to the Commissioner. Upon which, orders being ishued ther wer apprehended all in the letter of informatione, fave Wright and Winfter, with Pringle of Lies, and a great many more, both of perfons directly condeccended on by Scott; who, upon hope to be free from torture, and fave his life, offers to discover all, and fayes that they were to have rendevouz’d at the Kirk of Beath in Fyfe this day; and that John Hay, who came from Dundie to informe them, and to conduct them back to him, was keepe at Vifcount Oxenfords, wher Wiltone and Dumbar mett with
them. The morrow the Counsell have resolved to examine Lieuttannant Collonell Wilfon by torture. The King certainly knowes him, for he caryed commission from his Majesty as Prince of Orange. Scott also fayes, that the paper they subscribed is in Wiftingers hand, and that Wilfon and Dumbar made all the party, and manadged the correpsondence. Ther are also fundry others apprehended, fome upon direft informatione, others upon fufpition; a lift wherof your Lordship hath on the foot of the informatione.

This day, Sir William Lockhart took the oaths of alledgeance and fidelity as Solicitor.

The E. of Levin did me the honour to call upon me, and deyf I might signifie to your Lordship what kynd of a signet it was I had written for to the Counsell.

My Lord, the Counsell hath bein in use to signet all fumonds before the Counfell, and letters of horneing which pafs on ther own decreets, by ther own signet, and no fumonds against perfons to compear before the Counfell are signetted by the ordinar signet, but by the Counfells one, wherof I fend the impression of the laft in wax, that another may be cutt conforme to what’s now meet. This old one is fo rusted that it will make no diftinct impression, nor is very needfull, only, for the circumference, it’s convenient it be as the former.

Ther is likewayes a recemdonation from the Lords of his Majesties Counfell appointed to fent to, which is herewith tranmitted with ane act extractet upon his petition.

That recomendatione in favours of James Ofwald, with a signature for his place, wherof I made mentione in my laft, are also fent by this poft, according to the duty of—My Lord,

Your Lordships most humble and most obedient Servant,

GILB. ELIOT.

94. MEMORIAL to the LORD MELVILL, fole Secretarie to his Majestie for the kingdome of Scotland, concerning the present state for the City of Edinburgh.—Jun. 1689?

To find out the originall of the Towns debts, its necessar to run back
to the year 1633, at which tyme the old debts of the Town was about ane hundred and fiftie thousand merks. From that time till the year 1654, partly upon the coronation of K. Charles the First, and for building of the Parliament House, severall churches, befitting the Caste, and upon other publick necessaries, too tedious to be here particularly repeated, the Towns debt amounted to, at Witfunday 1654, of principall and annualrents, to the foume of twelve hundered thousand merks; at which tyme application was made to the usurper Cromwell, for ane imposition of a plack upon the pytnt of ale and drinking bear; and such was the defolate and finking condition of the Town at that tyme, and so much naturall equitie in the thing it self, that the usurper granted the same, which continued till his death.

At the restauoration of the Royall familie in the year 1660, the said imposition, restricte to twa pennies upon the pytnt, was continued from that tyme till 1682, by two severall gifts eleven years a peece.

In the year 1680 there is a new gift granted by King Charles the second of the said imposition for 21 years.

For obtaining of these gifts, and of the impost of wines, and for the pryce of the Cittie-dale, (wherof the Town made litle or no profit,) considerable and great foumes of money was given.

The Town, notwithstanding of the payment of so considerable foumes, and besides the payment of their annualrents, and defraying of many incident charges, did yearly pay likewayes part of their principall foumes; suae that, at the Michaelmes 1653, there was only betwixt five and fix hundered thousand merks owing of the Towns debt.

At the Michaelmes 1683, Sir George Drumond was made Provost by the Court, who took off the burden of Capt. Grahame's companie, which was with content legallie settte upon the neighbours lyable to watching and warding, and transferred the burden of the said companie upon the common good, which is the originall of almoft of all the pretensions that he and the succeding Magistrats has for contracting of debts since that tyme.

There is likewayes other causes of deburfeing money, as the procuring of theummer feffion, and the building of the new pear of Leith, and other publick work, which amounts to considerable foumes of money.
There was the last year 1688, a tranfacțion made be Provost Prince, just in the tyme of his Majesties landing in England, and a contract entered into by the late King, the Earles of Erroll and Strathmore, and the Town of Edinburgh, whereby the said King prorogates the said gift in anno 1680 for 9 or ten years, and disbonds halfe of Capt. Grahames companie, and augments to the Towns imposition five thousand pound Scottis yearly. This is on the part of the late King, which accordingly was performed, and a new gift granted for the saids years; notwithstanding there was 14 or 15 years to run of the gift 1680. The two Earles parts of the contract was, to dispone to the King some lands in Argyllshire, out of which they had their relief, the Earles of Erroll and Strathmoire being only cautioners in a bond to Heriots hospitall of twentie thousand pounds Scottis of principall for Argyle. The Towns part of the contract was, to undertake the said debt due to the hospitall, which of principall and annual rents amounts to near 5000 lib. sterling, for which the Town has given bond to the hospitall; but it's hoped the Parliament will reduce this tranfacțion, as done to the grosse and palpable lesion of the Town.

There comes in yearly to the Exchequer out of the Towns imposition, which the Exchequer has been in use to set since May 1682, wheras it is the Councell of Edinburghs right to doe it and to get the benefite of it; I say there comes in to the Exchequer yearly out of the said imposition, eight thousand pounds Scottis, which the King will loffe incafe the said imposition be not continued.

The Towns debts being, at Michaelmes 1683, betwixt five and fix hundred thousand merks, is now risen to above a Million of merks, at the entrie of the present Magistrats. And as to their predeceßors contracțors of the saids debts, in fua farr as they have appropriat any thing to themselves, and has squandered away the Towns revenue unneeceffarily in Taverns, in fo farr they are culpable; and, for preventing of such misapplications in tyme coming, the Magistrats has prepared feveral good statutes, to be ratified in Parliament. But what has been given by their predeceßors to great perfons, who wold have it, and put magistrats on a thousand locks if they got it not, as was the praćtice in the late arbitrarie tymes, they are rather to be pittied as cenfured; only the late tranfațion
made by Provost Prince, about the tyme of his present Majesties landing, when there was so far a prospect, as well to deliver the nation from arbitrarie power as from Poperie, seems to be altogether inexcusable, especially being done so much to the visible prejudice of the Town.

The Towns debts are mostly owing to the Colledge of Justice, being ten thousand pound sterlind, and to Colledges, hospitalls poor, to invalides, to the stock for poor Ministers wives, and generallie to poor widowes and orphans; so that if the Towns imposition upon ale be not continued, all these Interestes will suffer greatly, and loose their debts, and no honest man will accept of the magistracie, fua this place will utterly ruine and become desolat.

The publick is owing the town by bond, ane hundered and seventeen thousand pound, with 40 years interest, since the year 1649. This may be a very good and onerous because to continue the Towns imposition, and to renew their former gift of the Bifhoppick of Orknay. There is likewayes owing to the Colledge by the publick, the soume of 18,000 lib. and annualrent since 1649. The Colledge rents are not able to anfuer their yearly deburlemens, fua that it runs in debt. This may be an excellent avife to his Majestie, to bestow out of the Bifhops and deans rents, such augmentations as shall be granted to other univerfities. There is likewayes owing to Heriots Hospittall the soume of 15,000 lib. with annualrents since that time, and fowte years interest; and nothing appears more proper, and the Bifhops and deans rents cannot be better applied then for Minifters, Colledges and Hospitalls; and his Majestie, when he does it, is only paying the publick debt out of proper and suprenvenient publick fonds.

By the late proclamation against France, all French wine is prohibited to be imported, so that a confiderable branch of the Towns revenue will be altogether lost; and therfor, if the imposition upon ale be not continued, no part of the Towns annualrents or Minifters stipends will be payed, and nothing but dafter upon dafter will be expected to fall upon this place, which the magistrats are hopfull and confident your Lo. interceffion with his Majestie will prevent, by inftucting his Commissioner, in a speciall manner, to fee the Towns imposition continued and ratified in Parliament.
I received your Lo. of the 22 and 27 June. I defyre the favour of your letting me know particularly the dates of my letters yow receive; for your not saying any thing as to the matter of the Articles, makes me doubt whither yow have received my letters I writt to yow about what the Parliament had done in it; and, perchance, some of my letters hes been intercepted, as I find on I writt to my fone Charles hes been, which I wonder at, since I sent that very fame letter he hes not goto to your fervant, to the Black-box; but I hope it will be found. I will not enter further on the debeat this way, of what I took ill from yow; I shall be glaid at meeting to find fatiffatione in thofe things, for I intend no misunderstanding with yow. And as to the Lords of the Seffione named, when yow are better informed, yow will be convinced the King might have made a better choyfe; and that ther was no need of being fo heastie in making this nominatione, in which my Lord Stair does abolutly deny to me to have any hand in; and we all know the King does not know our country fo well as to know the fitt perfones to ferve him in his Judicators; and it would have seemd bot reasonable that he hade advysfed his firt nomination well, since yow fee the confequence, by this Act that is past in a vote this day in Parliament. I sent yow a coppie what was intended at firt; now this is what was agreed on, with litle oppofition but what I faid myfelffe; for the Advocat would not open his mouth, beleiving he is poynted at himelf. The busines of the Church Government is now before the House, and I have also layed before them the confideratione of a new fuplie for paying the army; but all busines delays extremly by not having Articles or Comitties; for I will not suffer them to name any Comitties untill the Kings pleafure is knoune; fo all that is done is in plane Parliament, which I fee is a longfome way. I hade this other from M'Kay laft night, which he defyred might be forwarded to your Lo. by a flying packet, but I thought this way would come foon enough for all it contained. By our intelligence, we beleive his is not true; for we have accounts this day that Dundie is still in Lochaber, and hes the clanss in
readines to joyne him when he calls them, and that he hes got some new
comission's from the late King James. However, we are, on M·Kays
desire, sending the Earles of Argyle, Glencairn and Eglingtone, with
their regiments, and his troop, and my Lord·Angus regiment, and Grui-
bets troop, and two troops of the new dragoons, to Argyle shyre; and
from that, if Dundie and the Glencamersons goe north, to fall in to their
country; ffor we shall never be in quiet till they be reduced, and a gar-
rifone put in to Inverlochie. I shall ade no more to this long letter,
being very weary by being in the Parliament in the morning, and at the
Counfill in the afternoon, but that I am your Lo. most humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

We have no news yet of Kirk since my former by the flying packet.


May it pleas your Grace,

Yours to the King, which I received by an flying paket, I delyvered,
and communicate to his Majestie all that your Grace wrote to me, and
what was enclosed. It was far in the afternoon before I had his
Majesties return, which here I fend you, with ane other letter to your
Grace and the Counfell, which he defired might not be fpoke of till you
made ufe of it. All the King comanded me further to signific to your
Grace at this time was, that he defired that the D. of Gordon and E.
Ballcaras might not be kept clofe prifoners, but may have the ordinar
liberty of the caflle, being well looked to, till his further pleafure were
known. He fpoke to me a little of fome warand to be fent in relation to
the Dutches of Gordon, but gave no particular orders concerning it at
this time, being desirous to haften this to your Grace. His Majefly was
once speaking of fendng down fome officers from this to the Caflle of
Edinburgh and Stirling; becaufe the former acompt of the plot and inva-
fion, made him judge all the officers with you may be needed to attend their
charges in the fields; but [what] he refolves now to doe in this, upon
your Graces laft relation of affairs with you, I know not yet. I am very
give the Magistrat his full due without parting with what is essential to that Government. The matter is not yet much dipped in, and I conceive must be procured in parcels, and not struggled for in a single Act.

The matter of Patronages, tho' not at all designed to be brought upon the file, is improved with great cunning to mar our present establishment; and all the misfortunes of the late times, and the perfidies of violent men arising beyond their principles, aduced as arguments for clogging of pure presbytrian.

I hope the Lord, in his own time, will disperse those foggs that blinds some of us, and enable us to erect a second temple, the glory of which shall outshine what was our first in our present times.

Sure I am, there is a great concern for this on the spirits of many godly and sincere well wishers to our King. The weight of this is almost crushing to,

MY LORD,

Your Lordships most affectionate humble servant,

CRAFURD.

Edinburgh, 2d July, [1689.]

97. EARL OF CRAFURD TO LORD MELVILL.—2 Jul. 1689.

My Lord,

That Act, incapacitating for publick trust, was this day debaite at great length, severall things in the former draught expunged, and some limitationes added, and then past the house with great inequality of votes. Afterwards a draught of an Act for Church Government was brought in by the Earl of Annandale, and favoured by three pairs of foure of the house, refinding those Acts that had eftablished Prelacie and abrogate Presbytrie, and recommending the laft as the Government most agreeable to the inclinationes of the people in this nation. Upon the reading of this, an address was given in by the Earle of Kintore, in the name of the Conforme Ministers of the synod of Aberdeen, craveing a nationall Synod, who, being foure to one in respeèt of the Ministers of the other perfwasion, could not faile to carry in that meeting whatever they desired. Some were furprized (tho I was not) to find the Commit- tioner favouring the Aberdeen address, and with some warmnes opposing the other motion. His Grace suffered much by it in the opinion of the better sort of people in the house, who, I firmly believe, will not be diverted from eftablifhing pure presbytrie upon fuch foundationes as shall
1689. MELVILLE PAPERS. 137
give the Magistrat his full due without pairing with what is essential to that Government. The matter is not yet much dipped in, and I conceive, must be procured in parcels, and not struggled for in a single Act. The matter of Patronages, tho' not at all designed to be brought upon the file, is improved with great cunning to mar our present establishment; and all the misfortunes of the late times, and the treacheries of violent men acting beyond their principles, aduced as arguments for clogging of pure presbytery. I hope the Lord, in his own time, will dissipate those fogs that blinds some of us, and enable us to erect a second temple, the glory of which shall outshine what was our first in our purest times. Sure I am, there is a great concern for this on the spirits of many godly persons and sincere well withers to our King. The weight of this is almost crushing to, My Lord,

Your Lordships most affectionat humble servant,

CRAFURD.

Edinburgh, 2d July, [1689.]

98. Sir Patrick Hume to Lord Melville.—2 Jul. 1689.

My Lord,

Edenb. Tuisday, 2 July, 89.

This day an Act is voted in Parliament, concerning persons not to be employed in publick trusts—yeas 74, no's 24; I doubt not your Lo. has got a copy of it sent you. All I have to say is, to intreat you may be in no mistake about it, for it neither is intended, nor can tend, to your prejudice; I dare assure you, it is your interest to show the King the reasoinableness and necessity of it. I wonder no order is come yet to touch our Act about Committies; for God's sake, dispatch it, lest your cenfurers think you stop it. Your friends are strongest in the House, if you will have them to be your friends; and ther is none here will be able to compet, unless you will put them to support, or rather raise up what they ar able and wold bind to good behaviour. I need not enlarge; verbum fiat etio. I long extremly to hear from you, and am ever,

My Lord,

Your Lo. humble servant and true friend,

PAT. HUME.

My Lord,    

This day the Act for Incapacity past. The generalitys were a little mended, but still so as every man that was either in the Parliament or Counsell these twenty years past, are in mercy; and the last claus, of regarding the defings of the Estates, after they were known, by votes of the Stats, is calculat to hit any who hath not complied in all points with the intentions of the hotest of our Club. Ther was an Act brought in for abolishing Episcopacy, in the tearms of the Instrument of Government. Ther was a claus added to the end that gav offence to the Commissioner, bein added after it was shouen to him, about the settling of Presbyterian goveryement. Ther was an address read from the Sinod of Aberdin, desiring a conference, and an union amongst Protestants differing only in small matters. It's probable the other Act will pass to-morrow. The Commissioner did signify, that his next instruction was for a fond to maintain the troops in this tim of danger. If we be to adjourn, this wold appear a good session; the acknowledging the King and Queen's authority, the settling Church Government, and making a fond for his troops; so that it might appear, any difference amongst us was not in relation to our King, but amongst our selves, which might giv an ill cæter of us, but wold not prejudice the reputation of his affairs. The Commissioner told me that you had writtin to him of many little particulars, but not on word of the King's pleasure about the Articles. He is still in expectation, and desirous to be called up. God direct you.—My dear Lord, Adieu.

100. Earl of Eglintoun to Lord Melvill.—4 Jul. 1689.

My Lord,    

I gave your Lordship the trubel of tuo letters; the first was beging the favour of your Lordship to speik to the King, for my having the comand of the first regiment of these troupes which was rafied in this countrie, and that I thought my honor was much concerned in having it; the laft was,
regaining the animosities and differences which are amongst us heir in this Parliament; and now they rather increse than decrese, which I doubt not your fone the Earle of Levine wil signifie to you at ful. My Lord, I ame comanded by the Counfel to march with ane partie of horfe and foot, near 3000, to the highlands, to ingadge my Lord Dundie if possible. The Earls of Argil and Glencairne comand the foot, and I the horfe; but I find, I being but ane independent captane in ther abfence, muft obey the meaneft feild officer; and hoping the King nor your Lordifhip will have fuch meane thoughts of me, that I shoule obey fuch perfons, maketh me againe renew my humbel fuit to your Lordifhip, to speake his Majeftie for having the comand of that regiment, by which your Lordifhip wil for ever oblige,

My Lord, your Lo. moft affec. and oblidge humbel Servant,

EGLINTOUN.

101. Earl of Crafurde to Lord Melvill.—4 Jul. [1689.]

My Lord,

This day my Lord Hercus, in discreet tearmes, yet with much peremp- tornefs, did plainly de lyne to accept of the late truft conferred on him. On the contrary, Sir Collin Campbell of Arbruckle express'd his purpose to imbrace it, and to morrow in the morning is to be sworn. It would appear necelfar that there shoule be a new nomination before the Com- miſſion paſs the fealls, containing the names of none but fuch as do ac- cept. The Parliament fťt yesterfday, and had the matter of Church Government under their consideration. A repale of all fuch lawes as does eſtablifh Epifcopacie was intended, and brought in in an Act, and every word narrowly debaited; and when one of the clerks was up to call the rolls, in order to voteing, my Lord Commiſſioner quarrelled one word,—The Government of the Church moft fuitable to the inclinationes of the people;—and would needs have in the place of it,—Such a Government;—allegeing that—the Government of the Church moft fuitable to the inclinationes of the people,—imported only that there was but one Government in the Church, and that fuch imported there might be feveralls. If, by the, they intended but one, he defyred they might con-
defend and name it; upon which severalls called out, Presbyterian Government. He then told that there would be a need of so many restrictions and limitationes erhe he could give his assent to that, that it would be a work of long time; and very heartily ordered me to adjourn the Parliamento untill too-morrow. I am inform'd by some, that he hath sent up to Court that address from the Synod of Aberdeen, and recommended their overture as a thing fitt to be entertained; and plainly tells, that he will do nothing anent Church Government in parcells, but must see the whole platforme together. If his Grace continue in that resolution, I despaire that wee shall come to any issue in that matter; bydes, the zeal of our members is endeavoured to be blunted, by falf pamphletes on the streets, that, by a command from Court, all meddling in Church Government is forbidd. The conforme preachers have every where debauched the people, and render'd them disaffected to the civil Government; nor have one of fix read the proclamation, or pray'd for our King and Queen, nor observ'd the thanksgiving; and yet these are not deprived, according to the tenour of that proclamation, nor are so much as cited, leaft wee displease the Commissioner. Yea, the most of the conformists have expresly pray'd against our King, and for the late King, and have hounded out their people to rise in armes, and now do boast, that whatever injurie they had by the meeting of Estates, shall be repair'd to them by the Parliament. I am convinced, that if Prefbytrie be clogged, our Ministers will not meddle, nor the nation be quieted; for it is evident that the number of our Kings friends is small in this nation, except those who are of the Presbyterian way, and that every one of these are unalterably for him. Your Lordship hes here full freedom; you may use it as you think fitt, in faithfullnes to the interest; no reserve could be kept by,

My Dear Lord,
Your Lordships most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

Craufurd.

Edinburgh, 4th July.
My Lord,

My Lord and I heith both writ to your Lo. and wes in expectation of the honour of hearing from you, befor I thought it fit to give you, that heath fo many varites of bufenes, any further trubell; but I trust fo much to your goodnes and vertou, and I may say compasion, that I moft give your Lo. this new one, to give you som account of that which so much afficks me. This laft week the Counsell sent to my Lord, to differ hem to writ to Lord Dundie, to let the Lard of Blair goe; and if he granted it, they said they would give my Lord his libertie; but his ansuer was, that he had not fted hem felf of my Lord Dundies partie; and tho he was his furft wifs cuffling, it was not fitt for hem to differ any such favor from hem; and tho som of them felfs thought it not reffonabell his writing to Lord Dundie, yet it was still differed by them, otherways they told hem that he fhould again be med clos prifoner; fo at ther differ my Lord writ to Lord Dundie a civel letter, and intreted he might let the Laird of Blair goe, and he would take it as a favor don to hem; and upon Blairs liberation, he told hem he would be at libertie, which would be advantagos to hes health, becas he would have the fridom to goe to the bethes to recover it; but they apired not to be pleased that my Lord should nem the Counsell differed it; fo at ther differ he writ en other, and faid nothing of the Counsell, but intreted he would let Blair goe; but it apiers they wer not fatisfied with that nather. Then my Lord differed that they might dicitat to hem the letter, and he shuld subcrive it; but this did not pleas them. At laft the Counsell sent, and ordered hem to be clos prifoner in the Caftell of Edinburgh. Your Lo. will easilie imagen what my condition moft be to fe hem, who, by being clos all this time, heath bein fo verie ill, and is fo yet; fo that I feir his clos imprifonment will highen his indisposition to a degrie of putting his life in hazard. Now, my Lord, having given you this accout, I moft nixt beg of your Lo. to aquent the King of this, and fe if you can precour his libertie, or at left that he may have the libertie of the caftell, and I the fatisfacon of
staying with hem, and his friends to visit him. My Lord never expected but justices and goodnes from the King; and both he and I expect all favor and friendship from your Lo., and I shall ever be mor then I am capabell to expres, My Lord,

Your Lo. most humbel Servant,
Margaret Belcarres.


Holyroodhouse, 4 July 1689.

I received your Lo. this day by Mr. Cairns, and hes done all I could to affift him to be transported to Londondary, from whence we have not yet any news of Kirk. Since the taking of the Castle of Edinburgh, the Duke Gordon hes hade the liberty of this toune, upon his word of honour not to goe away. He hes this day come to me, and told me he would no longer keep his word then for a week, so I thought it not fitt to trust him that week, and hes this night fett a guard upon him. I wish the King would take some resolutione how to dispose of him, and, in my humble opinione, to send for him there were the best way; and if ther be any man-of-war coming downe, he might be easly transported that way; for the Castle of Edinburgh is so ruined, that ther is scarce a roome to keep my Lord Balcarres in, who was sent there this night. The Counfill having offered him his liberty, upon getting Blair and his Livetennents liberty from my Lord Dundie, and allowed him to writt to him for that end; but when the Counfill saw his letter, they thought the contents of it might be very easly understood that he was not very earneft for the change, which made them withdraw the liberty they hade given him. It is reported that Dundie is drawing againe togither the highlanders, upon assurances that ther shall be presenty sent to them affittance, if not with King James himselfe, with the Duke of Bervick, which is brought by one Hay to Dundie, with new comissions and letters. Upon receiving the Kings letter to the Counfill, it not appearing that the King had been informed of his right in choyfing of the Provest of Glasgaw, and, having seen ane Aet of Parliament ratefeing ane agreiment betuixt the Toune and the Duke of Lennox, that he should choyfe out of a leet of three to
be presented to him, the Provost; the Counsell therefor did appoynt them to goe choyfe their Magistrats, according to his Majesties letter, and to send a leet of three to his Majestie, to choyse the Provost. And accordingly they took out their A&t, and I hear are about making their elections; and, his Majestie being now in the place of the Duke of Lennox, it is ane intreft I think fo much for his service, that he should not departe from it, feing he hes good right to it in law, which I hope your Lo. will lett him know. And, if your Lo. at diftance procure things from the King, that may relate to his service here, you will find the inconveniency of not firft advyfing thefe matters with thofe the King trufts here; and why they should make any complaint I cannot understand, since they have taken out their A&t, and are proceeding in their electione. And your Lo. moft excufe me that, if I fee any thing, tho it be under his Majesties hand, if I judge it contrair to his service and intereft, to fhope it until his Majefly be further informed; and it's what I have done in his predicfors times, when I hade lefs intereft, and acknowledged afterwards as fervice, which I hope this will be when his Majefly rightly understands it. I befeech your Lo. returne ane anfwer concerning the Duke of Gordon as fon as you can, to Your Lo. moft humble Servant,

HAMILTON.


Holyroodhouse, 6 July 1689.

The Parliament hes votted thefe tuo A&s concerning the abolifhing of Prelacie, and refcinding the A&t of Parliament 1669; but this not being in the way of my Instrucfions, I would not give his Majefty's royall affent thereto, untill I have his particular Instrucfions therefor. I have alfo fent your Lo. a fcroll of ane A&t anent fforfaultours, which was prefented in Parliament yesteraday by the Earle of Sutherland. I can not exprefs to your Lo. how much it delyes all busines, the not having Comittees or Articles of Parliament. I wish his Majefty would come to fome resolutione in it, ffor it occafions many things to be faid in Parliament, were better in Comittees. I have prefied the Parliament very fully to take my 5 instrucfions to their confideration, ffor raifing fuch a fuplie, as may fecure our
peace at home, and putt us in a capacity to defend our selves from invasion. But I see little inclinatione that they will fall on this busines, untill their greivances be redressed; and believes if once they had given money, there would be no more use of them, so you see the mistrusts and jeolouies that hes fallen in amongst us. Because I perceived your Lo. much concerned for the toune of Glasgou, I have here also sent you ane extract of the Act of Counfill in their favours, about their electione.

I received your Lo. of the 2d. If we are free of the fears of invasione, I think we have forces abundance to discusse Dundie, and secure the peace of the Highlands, tho the English troops were recalled. We expect Major Generall M'Kay here nixt week, he having posted severall troops at Inverness, and other parts in the north, to secure that country; and quickly after he comes, I find he intends to march to Lochaber, to place a garrifone at Inverlochie, without which the Highlands can never be reduced; sfor there does Dundie stay with Lochziel, and hes the clanns in readines to draw togither when he hes a mind for it.

I ame your Lo. most humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

105. EARL OF CRAFURD TO LORD MELVILL.—6 Jul. 1689.

My Lord,

Upon great importunitie from several members, and others of moft intereft with him, my Lord Commissioner was prevailed with yesterdays, to be a little more pleasent anent Church Government than was expected; yet the enclosed Acts were once more extenfive and favourable than they are now conferted, and he delays to touch them with the scepter untill he fee the whole platforme that is designed. A new supply of money was likewise tabled, and universally well relished in the house; but the members resolut to do nothing in it, untill a committee after their own moddell were once choen, for setling of Church Government, and that some of their griveances were redreffed. It was urged that wee had our Kings word for that effect, and that the Commissioner had instructions for it; that our King had wrought for us a great delyverance; had keep a considerabe force for our saifety upon his own charges for severall months,
bygone; that he was not asking to put in his own coffers, nor to give his Officers of State or others penfions, but solely for the main- tainance of those of that army that for our relief were raised by our selves; that our circumstances would not admit of a delay when we were threatened with invasion from abroad and imminent danger in our bosom; that we be- haved either to disembark our army, and be left naked, or to allow them free quarter, which would make an universal clamour, and give a dis- guise at the Government. It was answered, that tho a cefs were now laid on, it could in no fashion be payable before Mertimes, which was the firft money tearme, and fo could not anfwer the present strait; and that the country would be much franker to give their money if they were releaved of fame of the grievances they were under, and the Government of the Church were fettled, in which caufe his Majeftie needed but feek and have. It was duplyed, that tho a cefs now laid on could not be payable before Mertimes; yet, upon the credit of fuch an A& of Parliament, money might be raised prefently, and the fame army, yea, an additional force, if it were needfull, keep up; and that it was hard to doubt his Majeftie, who had fo readily condescended to all our former juft defires. However, the proposall as yet is fhifted, and, I beleive, realy will be de- layed untill fome previous things be yeelded unto. The laft dyet of Parliament, there was not one fingle perfon among us that had the con- fidence to urge any thing for Prelacie; and they were but a handful that fpoke of retrafting of Presbytrie. Whatever was of that kind was cheerly urged by the Commissioner himfelfe, and without his appearing for it, would have no entertainment in our house. I can give no notion of what things will be before us in Parliament, matters being still adjusted in clubbs, and very fecretly managed by fuch as are wholly of a peice; which are not known untill by fome member or other they are prefented in a conferted A&. Your Lop. fhall have still twice in the week an ac- count of our motiones from,

My Lord,
Your Lordships moft faithfull humble Servant,
Crafurd.

Edinburgh, 6th July.
106. Sir Patrick Hume to Lord Melvill.—6 Jul. 1689.

My Lord,  

Edenb. 6 July 89.

Matters ferment so here as makes me long very much to hear from your Lo. It goes ill off with many that the Commissioner caries in busines as he doth; it is charged by some upon instructiones, or, in some caifes, upon want of instructiones, both these with an eye to you, but by others upon his owne rough humor; however, he makes few friends here. Your interest is just in the feales, will be found weightie or light, as you ar discerned effectually to joine in the methods of the feven articles I sent you, or not; therefore I must pres you, by the tendereness of friendship, to keep the Parliament of your fide, which is the beft kindnes you can do to the King, the countrey, or your own interest. Being in haift, I will not repete what I have writen to my wife, but take leiv, and remaine,

My Lord,

Your Lo. moft faithfull Friend and humble Servant,

Pat. Hume.


My Lord,

If my employment had not occasioned my necessare abscence from this place, I had not neglected my deutie so far; as not to have congratulated your merited promotion befor this time; and now I moft tell your Lordfhip, your merite (though unquestionable) is no more than quhat my defire was for what you now possefs, and if either my wishes for your hapines or weak endeavors for your service can promot your intreft, your Lordship may assuredlie except them; as I think it my honor to serve my King, religione and countrie, so I think it my deutie to serve your Lordship, quhom his Majestie fo deservedlie trufts.

I have levied ane regiment for his Majesties service, and I hope it shall be found to be inferior to non of the other regiments; and this week I have advanced near eight hundred lib. sterline for cloathing to them, and shall have them readie at a call whever ever the King shall command them;
and if his Majestie think fit to honor me with his commands, (haveing non but on from the estate,) I shall desire to posses life and fortune no longer than my willingnes continues to venture them for my religion and King. And although my inclination to serve yow was but in the embrio, when your Lordship was heer, yet it heath not been wanting to make me a sharer with your Lordship of your undeserved enemies malice. My Lord, Sir John Dalrymple told me, that yow wer not unmindfull of me; and I look upon your designes for me as honorable; and whatever may come, I doe assure your Lordship, that what I doe is out of principle, that what the King heath don, both as to the settling of the natione, and the choifing of his ministeres and servants, is for the good and hapines of the kingdom; and I hop to demonstrat by my cariage, that his Majestie, so long as I live, shall not want a faithfull subject, nor your Lordship ane fixed graittfull friend and most humle servaunt,

_Ed', 6th July (89.)_

Blantyre.

108. Sir John Dalrymple to Lord Melvill.—7 Jul. 1689.

_My Lord,_


I wrott not laft post. Little hath occurred this week. We ar on all hands in expe&at of his Majesties pleasur, now that the heat is out, and the scandall of our animofitys publick. I wish we may go on without committys, or any definition from the King in that matter, till we may settle Church Goverment, and make a fond for the troops subsitance, and make such other laws as may convict the world that our animofitys ar only amongft our selfs; too much egerernes to be in the Kings service, bot that ther is no undeutifullnes against him. This may render us rediculous, bot wold not prejudgethe reputation of his interest. Bot I fear fom will stop either the fetling of the church, or the providing the army, till all other things they desing, and particularly the incapacitys, be firft yeelded to ther mind. I am convinc't in a few dayes the Commissiioner and the Club will be in as ill tearms as can be; bot that will pack up again. Ther is a claus in the end of the A& abolifhing Epifcopacy, referving to ther Majestys to fetle church with consent of this Parliament. It may be, som beleiv this may be such a fond, that the Parliament can not be dissolved, as the
trienniall Parliament was, to meet without the King. My Lord, ther was a draught of an Act brought in concerning the forfaulters. The Commissioneer wold not lett it be read; but the nixt day it will. It is improven that ther is no instruction about it. The Act repeats the words of the instrument of Government, and allows all the forfaulters fines, lofes off office, fince the year fixty, to be taken in consideration. Little can be said against this generall, if it be not too far takin back, for ther bufines lyes naturally to begin wheer Epifcopacy was eftablished. Your Lo. wold remember that the King may fend fome direction about this to his Commissioneer, and ane order to me, to be filent, and not to oppofe any forfaultour on his account. This day in Counfell it was propofed that, upon an indemnity, Sir Archbald Kennedy of Collen wold be content to com in. This brought in the debait of the Counfels power anent indemnitys. The Commissioneer called to me, if I had any anfwer of that proclamation, and other paper he had ordered me to tranfmit. I told him ther was no tim for a return til nixt week, fo this matter lyes till then. If Collen be ftil in Irland, then his diſcovery may be of greater value then his pardon; but if he be at home, upon a diſpleafur that he was not preferred as he expected, his information is les worth. But I am glad of anys defeiring, for certainly they who fall off think matters not weill on that fyd. The Bas flands out upon that lite fcruple I wrot of, indemnifying the governors brother. By ther boetts they do take out meal from all the fishers and other weftells in the firth. G. M. M'Kay will make a ftaft heir before his expedition to the Hylands. In that tim the prifoners will probably be tryed by a Counfell of War. Till the feflion of Parliament be over in Ingland, I apprehend we will gett leav to be joging on. We can be no wors, and, perhaps, we may becom fome eafyer. Skelmorley grous quietter. He tells me he hath writtin to your Lo. For all the idle talk of Polwart, Coll[oden] and the north countrymen, it's not they that ar againft either your Lo. or my father, bot the weft country people. If we do not com to fettle upon the Act 1592, for fettling Prefbitry, I beleiv it will be long er we aggrey. The few that ar for the jus divinity hav appeared too much, bot hav not the greateft interest in the Club. We ar every day told the Inglish clergy will gett your Lop. a conjunct. If any thing could, this shold open their eyes. My dear Lord, Adieu.

Holyroodhouse, 9 July 1689.

The flying packet came here on Sunday last in the evening. I delivered his Majesty's letter to the Parliament this day; but that expedient about the Articles will not do; nor do I believe they will fall to settling Church Government, or the considering of the forfeitures to be restored, until they make other applications to his Majesty against the evil counsellors they say are about him, that advyses him to differ with his Parliament. Finding them hinting at such things this day, I adjourned them till to-morrow, and advysed them to consider better on it; we having been the rest of the forenoon taken up about a discovery I have made, of some designes against the Government by persons in about this town. On Saturday last, about 11 at night, a paper was drap near one of the sentries, direct to me. The sentry sent it to his officer, and he to the Brigadier Balfour, so it was one in the morning before it was brought to me. So soon as I read it, and seeing the consequence, I thought there was no delay to be in the matter; so I immediately made the officers get together as many of the soldiers as they could without beating drums. I also sent to the Proveft and Magiftrats of the town, and ordered them to secure their ports, that none go out or in but whom they knew; and then commanded a search to be made thorough all the town, and particularly for those persons named in the paper found directed to me, (a couple whereof is here inclosed,) and it succeeded so well that most of the persons are taken that are mentioned in the paper, besides many others that are suspected to have been on the designe, and who are discovered to us by one Scott, who has confessed all he knows; (this Scott is the goldsmith's son, whose mother E. Lithgow married.) There is four Irishmen taken; on that calls himself Colonel Wilfon, on Dumbar, who says he was in Earle Shrewsburies regiment, on Butler, who says he was a cornet in the Irish Dragoons, and one Cornwall, all Papists; they have been here about a month, and have been trafficking mightily. And Wilfon, the chief man, he confessed to me, before he went to the Castle, a great dale more than what you will see in his letter from thence; and
particularly that he was out at Cranston last week, with the Lord Oxfoord and Captaine Ramfay, where were present the Earle of Lauderdale, the Lord Maitland, and one other brother, with one John Hay, (who came lately from Dundie,) brother in law to the said Lord Oxfoord, who, and Captaine Ramfay, are now prisoners, and Lauderdale and his fones are sent for. We have been, ever since the search, busie at Counfill in the examination of this matter, and hes the Parliaments allowance to use torture, as you will see by the inclosed peaper. For, by many other circumstances that we can not writ to you, we think this matter is deeper laid then we have yet discovered, and that Wilfone can discover all; who is to be before the Counfill this afternoon, to-morrow; and if he does not confess freely, it is like he may either get the boots or thumbikins. I doubt not bot your Lo. will acquaint his Majesty with this matter, and beg pardon for me that I have not been able to acknowledge the honour of his letter. I ame fo harreffed and taken up with busines that it was not in my power, and it's now 12 at night, and sooner I hade not time to writ this, who ame, your Lo. moft humble servant,

Hamilton.


My Lord, Edenb. July 9, 1689.

This day the Commissioneer gave an account to the Parliament of a conspiracy, and of the dragoons deserting G. Major M'Kay and keeping correspondence with Dundye. The Parliament did approve his procedur, and authorized the Counfell to proceed in both theses caices to tortur. We fatt two houers, before an A& could be adjusted on this plain matter. At laft I was desired by the hous to diction an A& to the clerk. I told them I desired to be excusfed, for I only pretended, as an Officer of Stat, to be on of the committy, but wold not undertake to be the whole committy. After this the Kings letter was read and an A& conform to the instructions. Skelmorley shew in a prepared discours, that this laft instruction did not satisfi ther vote and reafons, which he caufed read in four several particulars, that ther was a fixed number of a committy. 2\textsuperscript{do}, that things wer to be only moved in Parliament and remitted to the Articles. 3\textsuperscript{do},
that ther was only on committy. 4th, the Officers of Stat supernumerary. Then it was saide and seconded by the Right worshipfull Kilmoranock, my Lord Rofs, Annandale, and many more, that it should be inquired into, who did advyc the King to send down an anfwer not aggreyable to ther defirs. I spok at length to the matter, without takin notice of the laft part. Then the Commissioner did propofe that the draught should lay till to-morrow, and the members to hav ther thoughts upon overturs and mides to aggry the King and thes heroes, which treuly I had intreated his Grace not to propofe; for I did not know how it wold pleas the King, and I was confident it wold not abate ther humor. The overtur, I phany, is to give the King his Officers of Stat for his reing, bot to cutt them of from the Croun for the futur. I shall be farr from difingned accommodation; bot if this be treuly the interef of the Croun and nation, as I think it clear, then the King is as weil bound by his oath to maintain the juft privileges of the Croun as of the country. Bot we need not debait this. I doubt it will satisy the Parliament; and I am fur it will giv no satiffacon to the violent, who had rather ruin all then fail of ther humour. Skelmorley faid this day publikly, that he wold to-morrow above board ftake my father for givin the King this advyc, and offered to fhow a letter that your Lordfhip had written to him, telling yow had never meddled firft or laft in the instrucions, nor in the laft letter from the King; it was all without your advice, and when it was faid that was very improbale, he anfwered, lett us accufe Stair; he will lay it at my Lord Melvills doors, and we shall be quitt of both. Ther is a defing to fend him up to manage this accusafion. The fault they find in the laft was, that nobody was fent up to clamour. My Lord, I am not miftaken; the longer we fitt, and the mor conceffions the wors; for som people fear nothing mor then that the King shoule satify his people. Nothing but a relaxation to the country will convinc men of this madness, which yow can not believ to what hight it goes. Yow ar at diftance, and do not hear or fee it; bot ther will be great ruins Shortly mad, if this fyr be keept togither, and yet, I dar fay, ther ar not abow twelf ill men in this Parliament. The reftr ar infatuat at the Clubs, wher thes men do harrangue; and well Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Kennedy, and som others, do blow the coall. The Commissioner doth not at all refent ther carriage, fo
what can your Lop. expect to continue the Kings affairs, to be exposed by thses who should support them. Is this a treatment for a King or a man, or only proper to a child, to be obliged to tell yow gav him advye to witt this letter and instructions? If men had any affection or regard, wold they adventur to treat a prince at that rait, to whom they ow all thats dear to them? I am a little transported by my temper. My Dear Lord, Adieu.

111. Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melvill.—9 Jul. 1689.

My Lord,

I have been very ill since my laft to you, but, understanding that the King's late letter had given offence, I ventered this day to the Parliment; and indeed ther was no misreport in the caife, for, his MajefEys letter being read, my Lord RoSs defyred that the vott of the houfe which they, with the refons therof, had tranmitted to his Majeftie, might be read and compared with the Kings letter, that fo they might knou what fatif-

fation they had receaved; this to me appeared not very refpeEve to the King. The motion was feconded, fo all was read. Then Skalmorly spok to it, and endeavoured to shoE that in four points the letter difagreed with the vott of the Houfe—1o, That the letter apointed but on committe to doe all affairs, and the defyr of the Houfe was that ther might be com-

mittes apointed pro re nata. 2o Was that of the Officers of Stat, which, he faid, was expressly contrarie to the grievances and the vott of the Houfe. The other tuo wer the fam things in other words, which the Advocatt made very plain in his replay. His concluion was, that since the King had com fom lenth in his letter, he wold cetinly have granted all, if he had not been ill advyfed. My Lord Annandall faid, the King had been ill advyfed, and he thought it fould be inquyred into, who wer the advyfers, that the houfe fould reprefent them as grievous: This fecounded by the moft of the Club. After this, the Advocatt spok long and well, and cleared the tuo points, I have befor named, moft exactely; but we well forsee it will be to no purpoEe. Laft of all the Commiffioner spok, but fo as any man might fee he was in the bottom with them; and I will be bold to fay, that if he did his part, he might easily cruSh all this
affair. He, in a manner, axed ther libertie to adjurn them, and talked of propofals of accomodation that might be made err they went to morrou, which fers for no other end but to encourage the humorous, and diverge those who wold serve the King, I may say if they durft; for threatening goes fo far hear, that speaking for the Kings interest is a cryme. The Parliament is now adjurned till to morrou att ten a'clock. I believe they will adhear to ther vott, and with all offer ane impeachment or addrefs against the Kings advysers. My Lord Stairs, they say, they principally aime att; but I am juft now told be on who hath been with Skalmorly, that he says they will not look backward to find Stairs or Melville, for they have don that within this month will hang them; but my Lord Melville is only to be fo used if he proteft my Lord Stairs. It's impoffible to tell your Lordship the methods of thir people. They meat evry night att on Penftons, a tavern, wher Alex. Monrou is ther clark, and ther all ther affairs are concerted. I knou not what to say, but to morrou will giv us more clearing. I have spok with Anandall, Rofe, Skalmorlie, Polwart, but to no purpofe, and they do very highly pretend they shall have the Kings thanks for all they have done. I am, indeed, ftruck with wonder att fuch diverfes, fo as fom tyms to think that perhaps I am miftaken in what I thinks the Kings interest; for the great God knous its the defyr of my hart to ferve the King faithfully; fo that if they be in the right, I muft be in the wrong; ffor I cannot apropre of ther methods, I think, and be faithfull. I pray God prefervre and direft our godly King in his counfels; and I am certine, if his circumstances wold allou of brisker methods, we wold be a wyfer people. With the next I shall endeavour to give you a full account of all that concerns you. I am hardly able to hold the pen, fo I'll take the libertie to bid your Lordship ffearwell.

112. Sir John Dalrymple to Lord Melville.—Jul. 10, 1689.


Experienc will teach the inconvenienc of keep the fyr togither to devour. The longer we ar togither, the wors we will part; and moft part of things neceffar for the Goverment will be prejudicat by vots of Parli-
ment in this fervour. For my own part I fear the consequences little, tho
I am very likly to be st staged only for my having bein employed by the
King. Ther was a motion mad by Argyl for an exoneration. Annan-
dale had interrogators ready for all the Commissioners. The first was,
whither any of us had proposed the King and Quees takin the coronation
oath befor the reading of the grievances; half a doufan mor, or what ad-
dvices we gav the King, particularly in relation to the Articles then or
fen syn; and laft, whither any of us did draw, fee, or approv the instruc-
tions to my Lord Commissioner. To giv any account of thes laft wer
unworthy of the honor or truft from the King; and not to declar will
procur a vot of incapacity at leaft. Somtymys the Club did brage that
ther was divisions betwixt my father and your Lo. Now they say they
hay letters from my Lord Portland, that if they hold out they shall hav
ther will. Treuly I beleiv thes ar all alike fals; bot by such storys they
do keep up the credulous members. To-morrow it will be voted that the
King cannot naim the Session till they be confirmed in Parliament tryed
and approven. Many mor of the prerogativs will receav such tashes in a
few days. They will rather fall upon Church Government nor sins and
forfaultors, till all grivances be redressed. The Commissioner seems to
refolw to adjurn a week till he hear from the King. If they be not al-
lowed to com up, and the Commissioner, they will never be quiet. They
hop ther will not remain a quorum of the Counsell, nor any considerable
part of the forces. The first may easly be helped, and there's little fear
of the laft. Ther ar three thousand goin with Argyl. Ther pillage will
be so sweet, and his interest in the matter, that they will not fail of this
imploy. Thes, with M'Kay, will never see an enimy; and ther will be
no difficulty to make that fort at Innerlochy quickly. I think ther is little
fear of invasion; and the country will be quiett if thes persons were gon
up.—God direct you, My Dear Lord, Adeiu.


Holyroodhouse, 11 July 1689.

My laft told your Lo. how litle acceptance my new instructions hade,
concerning the articles with the Parliament. I have since pressed their taking in plaine Parliament the settling of the Church Government, and their taking into their considerations the restoring of fines and forfeitures, as his Majesty had left it to them, and to prepare such Acts as they thought fitt; but they weaved all this also, and brought in interrogators, a couple wherof is here inclosed. I fee matters is not to be accomodat at distance, therefore I with his Majesty would adjurne this Parliament till October, and call up some of the leading Members, that things may be adjusted there, which I fee can not be done at distance; and I have writ to to his Majesty, and have sent this flying pacquet that I may have a speedy returne, for I see no good our fitting does, but puts the King and king-dome to charge. The inclosed is all the news here from Ireland, and I ame,

Your Lo. most humble Servant,

HAMILTON.


My Lord,

Edr July 11th 1689.

Your Lo. will be pleased to remember, I presented a petition to his Majestie whilst your Lo. was present, in behalf of the Earle of Morton. His Majestie was pleased to say he would talk with you about it; and relie I with his Majestie were moved to send ane instruction to caus examin that affair in Parliament. Your Lo. will doe a great act of justice in procuring it, and, befydes, will particularlie oblige the Earle of Morton and, My Lord,

Your Lo. most humble servant,

Argyll.

115. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melvill.—11 Jul. [1689.]

My Dear Lord,

Edr 11th July.

I receaved your Lordships oblidging letter, daited July the 4th, the straine of which is equall provee of the calmnes of your temper, as of
your prudent management, and zeal for the interests of Christ. I am perfectly of your Lops. opinion anent our procedour in Church Government, and the reducing of forfeitures; that it will be our advantage not to condescend to particulars, but to hold on generalls, which will dispatch matters more readily, with less dispute, and greater certaintie of a hapie issue. His Majesties late Instruc{tiones anent Church Government and the forfaulcers, have greatly plea{d the body of the nation, and allay'd the heat of the temper of some of our Members; I only say of some, for I find no change of the dispositions and purpofs of the farr greater number of our present Parliament. They seem to be unalterably determin'd not to refile from their vote anent the Constitution of the Articles; and no less resolute to make inquiere who gave the King councill, first or last, to frame his Instruc{tiones to the Commiffioner, different from their griveance in any one circumstance. There was yesterday great heat in the Houfe, about our Commiffioners that carried up the offer of the Crown; some of them craving their exoneration for that message, and, that people might not give a blind approbation to their faithfull discharge of that trust, desir'd that their instructions might be read; after which, a Member produced some queries to be put to all the three Commiffioners, for a more exact and narrow scrutiny into the management of each of them. This paper was delay'd to be read in publick, upon this representation, that iff those three persons had walked ansverably to their instructions, it seem'd to be an unusuall method to fretch peoples witts in tableing of under quefions. The tennour of that paper, as I am told, pointed not only at my Lord Advocat, but was design'd to bring his father upon the file. The bulk of our great Assembly are fo prejudg'd at both, that I evidently see, that neither our commotions at home, the fears of invasion from abroad, the great affairs of Church and State, the offer of redrefs of all other givances, nor what ever can possibily be sug-gested of unseasonableness in these prosecutions, will divert from infifting against them, before they act one step in relation to the publick. The adjournments wee have do rather encrease our heats than allay them; yea, I am convinced, if we were adjourned for a year, this prejudice would remaine. The continuouall concern I have, both in and without our House, for stilling of Members, and my unsuccessfulnes in it, does
exceedingly alter my health, in so much, that if duty to my King, (for whose service I 'le willingly breath out my laft without the leaft grudge or werieing, and that not only because of the vow of God on me for his interest, but from a personall respect to him, and a due sense of the nationall delyverance wrought for us,) and, if faithfulnes to my country did not fix me here, I would retire to the meanest cottage, and be restricted to the narrowift dyet, before I liv'd so much in the midift of flames as I now do. Your Lop. would advert to this representation, for if I were to die in an hour, and were your fon, as I have your friendship, I now write in the finglenefs of my heart, with a due regard to the Kings interest, the nations temper, your Lops. particular interest, and a full view of the fatall consequences of either adjourning or dissolveing of this Parliament; which, to my certain knowledge, would difpers our army, difmiss our Councill, put the power in our enemies hands, and, at leaft for a time, overturn whatever wee have acted. Read, perufe as you think fitt, or burn what at preffent, in much sinceritie, is communicated to your Lop. by,

My Dear Lord,
Your Lordships moft faithful and affectionat humble Servant,
Crafurd.

Wee have found the evil of a wrong choice of some of our Councillours, the Kings affaires being retarded by some, and our secrets difcovered by others; both of those imputations can be lodged at particular persons doores, but I forbear naming of them.


My Lord,                   Ed: 11th July 1689.
Yeasterday the Parliament fatt. I was ther. The first thing they did was, to give warrant to me to give a charge of fix days to all absent members to pay the fyns imposed be former Parliments. Then the Commiffioner proposed, that since they were not lyk to agrie in relation to the Commite, they wold in plain Parliament fettell the Church Goverment,
and that of fyns and forfaultors. My Lord Belheaven spok to this as a very good Motion. Polwart replyed, shewing ther was no doing huffines in plain Parliment, and therfor Comittees ought first to be establisshed; said, that not only a constant Comitte was grivous, but the having but on Committe, tho never so oft changed, was a burden not to be induerd. But when he cam to talk of the Officers of Statt, he was quyf tranported. He said he had taken the oath of alegance in the prefance of God, and by God he had fuorn to give the King good counfell, and so made a long canting introduction about religion, and the tys by oath they wer under, of purpose to amufe the burous; and landed in this, that the Officers of Statt in all ages had been the cariers on of all the arbitrarie defyns of Kings, and resoned so that it was very evident he thought ther shoule be no Officers of Statt at all. Belhaven, whom your Lordship knous is nather flatfman nor great spokfman, took him in task, and realy mad it very plain that Sir Patrick defyned the King shoule have no Officers of Statt att all. It's certinly the defyn of that Club that ther shoule be non of them members of Parliment but by birth. Then my Lord Argyll made a motion, which, indeed, I thought was to take of the heat which Sir Patrick and some others were in, but it proved a fyr ball. I told you in my laft that the Advocatt had made ane excellent discours, in relation to the Act brought in conforme to Dukes laft instruccion, and what really was unansuerable. For this they will be revanged on him and his father. Therfor, Argyll (who to them is the ungrateft man alyve) proposed that he, being nou to goe to Argyllshyr to command the forces ther, and perhaps might never return, defyred ane exoneration from the Parliment of the grat truft they had repofed in him, and that ftrik inquiere might be made if he had don his duty. Anandall fecounded the motion, and give in a paper of intergotours to be putt to all the thrie. The Comissioner called for them, and, having read them, said, they were moft impertinent; he said the inquiere that was to be made was to be conform to the instrucions, defyred they might be read, and the thrie interrogatt acordingly. This all the Club opoed, and, tho ther be nothing they have more crayed out against then that men shoule be examined de fuper inquirendis, yet you see hou far revange will carie men. The Duke indeed was very angree att the interrogators, for it wold apear that they had but told
him a part of the storie, which was evident to see from this, that he axed if ther was anay difference amongst them att London; att which Scalmorlie said, that since it was deyred by his Grace, he but to oun that ther was a difference betuixt them. Your Lordship may remem-
ber what this difference was; and I can hardly think but the King
does remember it; whither the grievances and the Adres to turn the
Convention into a Parliment shoule be read befor or after the King’s
taking the oath. The Advocatt was for after the taking the oath, because
the redrefing the grievances, and the adres, was to be made to him when
King, they being the humble deyrf of the peple. This wold they make
a pretext, by a vott, to incapacitat him and his father; and I doe apprehend
that on Fryday, to which the Parliment is adjurned, they will be votted
incapable of publck truft. If this method be allowed, that no man may
speke for the King in the mentinence of his prerogative, really, my Lord,
we must give it over; for without doing what we can for his service, we
cannot exoner our confidences befor God. I promised to the King to be
faithfull, and have fowrn it fince; fo long as I keep my office I will not
be threatenf from my duty, tho I meat with them evry day. We bliffe
God that we have a wyfc and good King, who will not fuffer thos who
fervé him finerly, (for that caufe,) to be expoed to the furie of a few
violent men. My Lord, my duty to his Majestie obliges me to tell my
sentiments plainly (tho with all submifion) in relation to maters as they
now fiand. I believe the Duke is att the bottom of much of thir peplies
contrivances, for it’s evident, by his way, that if he wold act that part
he is both capable of, and the Kings affairs doe requyre, ther wold not be
fo much as a fhadoe of thir peple; for you are not to think it’s the Parli-
ment; it’s feven or eight men who make it ther buffines to work amongst
the burous, to whom they tell a thousand stories, and fizes fuch impre-
fions in the heads of the ignorant, that ther’s no futing of ther believ;
for the nobility and gentrie ar almost all of our fyd, except the Club: in
this ther is Argyll, Anmandall, Rofs, Mortoun, Scalmorlie, Ricartoun
Drummond, Sir Will. Hamilton, Sir Will. Scott, and no mañ, tho not a
member, buffer than Salton. I had allmoft forgott Sir Patrick Hume.
The true defyn of thir peple is by thir means to oblidge the King to put the
goverment in ther hand. On the other hand, tho his Grace plays nou in con-
1689.

MELVILLE

PAPERS.

but trouble. He nather, nor ever wold, gett fixpence out of it, all its reveneu being all wyfe confumed on it felfe; that already it had cost him fortie or fiftie thoufand pound to prote6t them. What if the King, for this disobedience and difrefpe, fhould with drau his force, or by fending the M. Generall into Irland, what a sad caife fhould we be in? This, I faid, the King could doe, without the leaft danger or inconveniance to himfelfe, ther being no poffibility of danger to Britain, but rather from Irland or France. From Irland it could not be, for the Englifh armie wold prefently be ther, fo that the defenfive part was the beft of ther game, fo no invafion; and yett lefs from France, for the Englifh fleet had blocked them up. They wer convinced of the thing, but they faid they had to doe with a good King. I hav writ till I am wearie. I have juft receaved a line from your Lordfhip. For Sir Patrick and George, they are both paft cure, and fpeak to them, they foam at the mouth. Its a wonder to fee reffonable men fo by themfelves. I can hardly think but you'll be wearie, as I am, err you com to the end. I am Yours.

117.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILLE.

11 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

Since the wryting of my letter, Sir Patrick Muray hath been with me. He hath been strangly folicited be thir peple, to take a recomendation from the Counfell to the King, for the office he nou hath. He hath flatly refufed it, from no other refon, but that he will owe it only to you. If I may intreat your Lordfhip in fuch a mater, I wold defyr you wold caufe fend him a commiffion for the lifting that which is properly the crowne and the cuftoms. Its not the falarie he valeus; for tho Kirconell had thrie hundered poundfterling, yet he fays, that he thinks that he gott on of them for being a papift. If you have a mynd to gratifie both Wafhiell and James Ofwell, that place will properly devyd. Give the on the land cefs, and the other the inland excyfle, and every on of them will lift as much monay as Sir Patrick. He is earneft, becaufe of the reputa tion of the thing, that his place be not difmemberd, but that his commiffion
but trouble. He rather, nor ever wold, gett sixpence out of it, all its revenue being all wyse confumed on it selfe; that already it had cost him fortie or fiftie thousand pound to protect them. What if the King, for this disobedience and difresect, should with draw his force, or by sending the M. Generall into Irland, what a fad caife should we be in? This, I faid, the King could doe, without the leaft danger or inconvenience to himselfe, ther being no poffibility of danger to Britain, but rather from Irland or France. From Irland it could not be, for the English armie wold pre- fently be ther, fo that the defensive part was the beft of ther game, fo no invasion; and yett les from France, for the English fleet had blocked them up. They wer convinfed of the thing, but they faid they had to doe with a good King. I hav wryt till I am wearie. I have juft nou receaved a lyne from your Lordfhip. For Sir Patrick and George, they are both paft cure, and speak at them, they foam at the mouth. Its a wonder to fee refonable men fo by themselves. I can hardly think but you'll be wearie, as I am, err you com to the end.

I am Yours.


My Lord,

Since the wryting of my letter, Sir Patrick Muray hath been with me. He hath been strangely solicited be thir peple, to take a recomendation from the Counfell to the King, for the office he nou hath. He hath flatly refused it, from no other refor, but that he will owe it only to you. If I may intreat your Lordfhip in fuch a mater, I wold defyr you wold caufe fend him a commiffion for the lifting that which is properly the crownt rent and the customs. Its not the falarie he valeus; for tho Kirconell had thrie hundered pound fterling, yet he fays, that he thinks that he gott on of them for being a papift. If you have a mynd to gratifie both Wafihiell and James Ofwell, that place will properly devyd. Give the on the land cefs, and the other the inland excyffe, and every on of them will lift as much monay as Sir Patrick. He is earneft, because of the reputation of the thing, that his place be not difmembered, but that his comiffion
162

THE LEVEN AND 1689.

be distinct be it selfe. If, my Lord, he were not very uffull, I wold not be so earnest in the thing. I hope you'll pardon this trouble, and believe I am, My Lord,

Your Lordships most humble and most affectionat Servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

Ed. 11 July 1689.

118. MR. GILBERT ELIOT TO LORD MELVILL.—11 Jul. 1689.

My Lord,

Yesteray and this day the Councell hath been imployed in the examination of such of the persons as were judged to know most of the late discovered designe, wherof only four are examined, Lieu tenant Wilton, Wm Scott, and Buttler, and Robert Dumbar, of whose confessions I send heir with the substance in this abbreviate. What further may come to light in this affair, shall accordingly be transmitted; only I make bold to signify to your Lordship that the Counsell keeps all exceeding secret.

My Lord, I have had the honour to wait this week upon the E. of Tarras, yet not quite recovered of his sicknes, and find him very cordially disposed to serve your Lordship with as much zeal and concerne as your Lordship would defyre, which I thought might be proper to let you know, altho' I know it to be no les then is due from him, and reckoned upon justly by your Lordship for your owne favour to him, and the E. of Levin and the Mafter, your sons, ther concerne for his interests in this place. Begging pardon for this, I remain, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obledged Servant,

GILB. ELIOT.

Ed 11 July 1689.

119. SIR JAMES STEUART TO WILLIAM DENHAM OF WESTSHIELD IN LONDON.—11 Jul. 1689.

I know not if I shold trouble yow farther in this fort, having no account of your recept of any of mine fave of my firft; yet I will adventure
once more, tho it's like you have already heard the greatest part of what I have to say. The express brought the Kings returne about Committees on Sunday last; but it was far from what was expected, and yow may guifie who bears the blame. I have not at any tymse seen so general and so great a dissatisfaction; and if the Parliament had been allowed on Tuesday or Wednesday, when they fatt, to fall upon this matter, yow wold have heard the effects of it, for it was talked and resolved not to comply with the instruction, to lodge the thing upon evil counsellors, and to complein of them. I cannot perceive that mens minds are much changed, tho delays use much to alay fuch heatts; and many are fencible of the los of tymse and hindrence of greater busines, to witt, the forfaulturs and Church Government. The things objected are, that this modell of Committees is contrary to the greivence about the Articles; and they say so much the worse that the greivence was explained by two votes. They say it is ane ill prelaje as to all the rest of the Claime of Right and Greivences; and that so much the rather, that so many things doe at this tymse concurr to have inclined to a better answer. They say, that to stick so much to the Officers of State to be supernumerary, is to suppose a feparat intert betwixt King and Parliament; whereas the Parliament is his greatest and best officer, and that all mischeiff hath ever come both to King and people from the uther officers; for the maxime is good and just that the King can doe no ill; and the Prince of Orange, in his declaration, expressly charges ill and wicked Councellors, who were the officers, and that it is the best use of Parliaments to corre& ther faults. They say that of old Officers of State wer truely servants; but now that our King is a great monarch, residing in England, and the Officers of State all great men, and having the only correspondence at Court, the case is altered. They say, that to appoint 11 of each State is contrair to the Act of Parliament 1587, expressly ordaining, that the greatest number be 10, and the maleft 6, as the inviolable forme of Parliament, and that beside it is a mean expedient: they say, that to allow a change monthlie or oftener is a remedie for constant committees worse then the diseafe, and far from the Parliaments mind, who never intended that committees should be changed on the fame subiect; and that this change may not only be a hindrance, but ane occasion to put off busines from on fett to
another. And this account I give yow, that yow may the better understand how men are minded. I am truely ane abstraet by-stander. I nather meet nor medle with any of them, bot am heartily fory that the King shoulde meet with this displeasure; and if I shoule tell yow bot the halfe of what evrie one may hear, yow wold think that I were exaggerating; bot many do nather care for adjurnings nor dissolvings. They say better now then afterwads; and that they are perfwaded, when the King shall be truly informed, he will lay the blame where it ought to light. I need not tell yow that thir things fell out the worfe upon the back of our new change, and that the late omnipotence of our States hath raifed mens spirits beyond the ordinary pitch. Bot I think yow will make a good ufe of all our Commiffioners, alfo, that made the surrender differ in ther account of things, and have been hott aneugh about it. Bot all things considered, I muift say that I fie not the advantage of the Crown, or almoft the concerne of it in this matter, and that tho it were greater, yet the prejudice of this oppofition doth farr exceed it. I truely pittie your freind, and hopes that God shal direft him. Yow may be fure it adds to the odium, that they fie that the Mr. of Melvine is made Register, the Earle of Levine Captain of the Caftel, and his third fone Mr. of the Mint, and that my Lord Melvin and Staires have gott all the beft places in the kingdom, except what they could not pretend to; and thefe they have brokenn by commiffione. It is alfo notified, that the infruction about the forfaulturs is only from the 65, wheras the claime of right is fine die. Yow have heard of the plott discovered Sunday laft, by a letter to Duke Hamiltoun, and that the Parliament allowed the Counceill to torture, as they fhould fie caufe. In all appearance ther was a deigne to murder fome perfones; for Wilfone, ane Irisfhman, confesfes that ther was a bond, figned by fourteen, containing ane oath of secrecy, and a promife to obey implicitly Wilfons orders; which, tho he fay was only about ther intention of going to Dundie, yet no doubt ther was more under it. Ther are many taken into cuftodie; and it is confesfes, that ther was advife given at Oxenfoord two or three hours before the partie cam ther, of ther coming thither to search for the Lord Balantyne; and the advife was given to Earle Lauderdale and Lord Maitland, who wer ther for the tyme; and the informer added, that the advife was given by
on in the Government, which brings Sir John Maitland under suspicion, and the rather because he was absent. Our news from Dundie say, that he is again almost vanished, scarce 200 with him, and these in great want of all things. The discovery of this plot does greatly brack King James's partie. Bot Dery is in extremity. The last news bear, that they had repulsed the befidgers with great loss, but a great mortality also well in the City as among the befidgers, and that they had not three weeks provision; and that Murray ther Chiftain was feek of a fever, and Kirk not gott in. The Lord pittie and releive them. Adieu.

Ed' 11 July 1689.

120. Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melvill.—12 Jul. 1689.

My Lord,

I wrot to you at grat lenth the last post. This day in Parliment materes wer brought to a nearer balance then they have been yett; the Club having caried the vott only be tuo; and if his Grace had stated it as was defyred, we had out voted them be many. Argyll, after prayers, proposed his exoneration, and the Commiſſioner the affairs of the Church. The vott was defyred to be, by many, whither proceed to the exoneration or Church Government. The Clubb contended it shou'd be,—proceed to the exoneration or no; which the Duke yealded, and was what he ought not to have don. However, if the Duke doe nou his part, and apear as he ought for the Kings intereft, I have yett som hops we may gett good of this Parliment; and, therfor, its my opinion, with all submiffion, that, tho it be proper that his Grace be impoured to adjurn for a tyme, that, except in the caife of extraordinarie heat, or attatching particular pople, he shou'd not ufe it; and, I think, orr long we will be able to give you ane account what may be expected of them. As to the Advocats particular caife the day, I knou he will give you ane account of it. My Lord, you wold take to your consideration the affair of the Scots forces, for we are posiffely threatened. On of the members this day faid, if they wer dissolved, the country wold petition; the army wold; and if ther defyrs wer refused, they knou what to doe. Thers only on or tuo of the regiments of foott, whos officers must be removed; but the
horse are generally wrong. When your Lordship defyers particular in-
struction in relation to this mater, you shall have it. I am, My Lord,
Your Lordships most humble and most devoted Servant.

WILL. LOCKHART.

Ed. 12 July 89.

121. Sir John Dalrymple to Lord Melvill.—12 Jul. 1689.

My Lord,

I wrott to your Lo. last night by the expres. The dangerous apperance
of affairs then, mad me earnest to hav us afunder for som tim. This day
we meett full of humour. I was desingnd to be sent to the Castle; wagers
fyv to on upon it. I was desirerd to withdraw, bot, bein innocent, I did
rely upon Gods providenc. The humour was so hot, that the Commis-
fiener, propofing his reiterat instru&ion anent Church Goverment, it was
put to the vot, whither to begin with the exoneration of the Commissioners
from the Stats, and the tryall whither they had followed ther instru&ions,
or with Church Goverment. It was carried by tuo to preferre the inquiry
anent the Commissioners to Church Goverment. Then the matter bein
charged warmly by Annandale, that I had propofed that the King shoule
take the Corronation oath befor the grivances wer read; that I meant not
to includ the grivances in his oath, bot to leav the nation in mercy, that he
might redres thes or not as he plea&ed. This was found a crim, becaus the
instru&ions did place the oath after the grivances. I did produce the Act
of the Convention, fending us three up for each Eftat, bearing expresly to
offe the instru&ment of goverment, the oath, and the grivances in the laft
place. This did fo turn the tyd, that now my colleagues wold giv any
thing for ther exoneration, having gon to the King without me. My
Lord, this day hath, I hop, convinc't the wordle of the malice and self
defingns of ths few persfons, who hav been instrumantal to make the
Presbiterians refufe or delay ther own happines; and I hop upon Wednes-
day nixt they will be wifer, tho Skelmorley, Polwart, and the Club, do
continow imprudently mad yet; bot my fear is, that the Commissioner may
take the advantag of his instru&ions, and adjurn them when they fall
easy about the Church Goverment, which he does not with to eftabligh
without such qualifications as will not satisfy them; and ther is great
danger, that if the Parliament ryfe without fetling the Church Goverment,
that ther will be tumults and confusions in holding and usurping pulpits.
Therfor, my Lord, having writtin fo earnestly laft, I think myself obliged
now to propose to your Lordship that things ar som mor hopfull, and that
still the Commissioner wold be instructed not to adjurn, fo long as the
Parliment wold keep themselfs to the consideration of the tuo laft articles
of his neu instructions. I wrott, by my Lord Portland's allowanc, a lin
to his Lordship by the laft, telling that till the Commiffioner wer allowed
to com up, and that som of theses people wer heard befor the King, they
wold never com to any temper. If your Lordship pleases to signify to
him, they ar in som better circumstances; that, till the feffion of Ingland
wer over, ours needed not to be adjurned, is all my defyr. Your Lord-
ship wold mind the army. I cair for no fupy to it; all of it can not
ftand, and som officers that can be trusted wold be imploied. This day
Cardrofs appeared right in Parliment. So did all the Peers except
Argyl, Morton, Anandale, Ros, and Forrefter; very forward, tho he
drawes the King's pay as a Liften-Callonell, and is, indeed, no nobleman.
I hav not had tim to writt a lin to my father; he will be glad to hear that
I hav escaped this fcouring. My Dear Lord, Adieu.

The Club continnow positiv. The Session can not aet till they be ap-
proved in Parliment, becaus the lau obliges to try the Lords, and now
non can try, therfor the Parliment must be satified and approv. Whatever
comonings Polwart or his agent intertains yow to, he is mad to the
utmost degree.

122. Sir James Steuart to William Denham of Westshield, in
London.—13 Jul. 1689.

Sir,

Yeasterday the Parliament mett, and it was proposed whither they
should take in consideration Church Goverment, or proceed upon the
Earle of Argyle's demand of ane exoneration, and the queries given in
be the Earle of Annandale to the Commissioners that made the surrender;
and after much debait, it caryed by two votes only, to proceed to consider the queries and the Commissioners ther exoneration. The designe of this vote was clearly to reatch the Kings Advocate, against whom it was informed, that he had advised at London, first to make the offer of the Croune to the King, and then to present the Clame of Right and the Greivances; whereas their instructions did clearly bear, first to present the clame of right and the greivances, and then to make the offer and take the Kings oath. The Advocate defended himself, that the Commission seemed rather to approve the order which he advised. But it was answered, that the instructions being posterior and given for rules to direct the Commissioners, the Commission was to be regulat by the instructions, and not the instructions by the Commission. And the fault found in Sir Johns advice was, that thereby it was designed that the clame of right, nor the greivences, should be no fundamental conditions of the Government, but only of the nature of ane petition or address made to the King, who was made King before by the offer; and it was also infinuat, that Sir John had advised the King that his method should be observed, which, if he did, many thought to be a great fault. But for what he advised and debaited with his fellow Commissioners was thought by some to be a very final fault, since advising is a free thing, and he had a pretext for it; but the advice was not followed, and, on the contrair, he really went along with the rest. However, the Commissioner favoured Sir John; and the debate growing warme, he adjurned the house till Wednesday next. As for the matter, most men think that Sir Johns advice was badd, tending to cast loufe both the clame of right and greivences, which the Estates had agreed upon as fundamentals; but yet since it was not followed, bot that he complied with the uther two, it could not be judged a malverfation; and such as reflected more closly upon the designe, thought it ane ill laid contrivance to atacque Sir John upon this heed, which, it's said, the King himselfe wold rather have hade observed if the instructions had not convinced him that the Estates were of another mind. However, yow may fie how some men are fett, and the truth is, Sir John hath angered many in the Parliament by talking so highly against ther votes, but it may be that the adjournment till Wednesday will allay their heats. Men, freer of picque, thought that the Par-
parliament should have proceeded upon the Kings letter touching the Committie of Articles, to agree to it or not; and if not, had carryed, as undoubtedly it wold, to have sent Commissioners to the King, to informe him of ther reafoes, and why they could not depart from what was contained in the greivences, and then they might have gone on to the Church Government and forfaultures. Bot the truth is, we are oddly composd; and many grudge to fie fuch adjurnments and delayes of buffines, and speak out plainly, that tho the restoring of our liberties was hoped for by all, yet there was never seen in Scotland a Parliament more hampered and perplexed, and that now, efter almost four weeks, could not fo much as enter into buffines, because they could not agree about ther Committies and methods of proceeded. Of these things I thought fitt to advise yow, because they compleet the story of my former letter. Bot henceforth I mind not to trouble yow, being truly weiried of fuch contentions; and if forfaulturs were refcinded, and the kirk fetled, and a way layd down to maintaine the forces, I think for uther greivences we had better wait another seafone; altho I cannot bot with that things had proceeded more smoothlie, and that this Parliament, as zealous for King William as any that shall ever be found, had been left to the freedome to accomplifh what the Eftates begune. Bot Scotffmen will be Scotffmen to the end of the chapter. Adieu.

Edr 13th July 1689.

It's reported this afternoon that ther are fifteen hundred Irifhes landed in Kintyre. Argyle went yesterdaiy to command the regiments in thofe parts, who may happily oppose the Irifh. I alfo understand that the Church Government may be brought in to the Parliament Wedenfdaiy nixt, by thefe that hindered it the uther day, bot in a forme and ftyle that will farr outgoe the uther fide. I wish that mens heats and picques may not prejudice fo good a work.

Holyroodhouse, 13 July 1689.

It was thought fitt this afternoon by the Counsell, that I should tranfmitt to your Lo. the inclosed by a flying packet, which gives ane account of three French ships being on our coaft, with men from Ireland, as the letters themselves more fully bears. Generall-Major M'Kay came here laft night, and the Counsell meets againe to-morrow afternoon. And I intreat to hear from yow as soon as yow can, not only concerning this affair, but concerning what my laft contained; for the Parliament yester-day was more hott than ever, and Sir John Dalrymple was formaly accused by one of the Members, and the debate about him took the whole time of the Parliament; and, if I hade not ouened him, and adjurned the Parliament to Wednesday nixt, I believe they hade voted him to prifone; but I doubt not bot himfelfe will give a more full account; but by my appearing for him fo much as I did, hes angered all thofe at me yow reakoned my friends in Parliament, but he being his Majesties only Officer of State here, I could doe no lefs. But your Lo. may fee what precipitatione in disposing of affairs here hes done, and every body is not fo eafily pleafed againe as is Your Lo. moft humble Servant, Hamilton.


My Dear Lord,

I was this day with your fons, of whom I received very great kindeness, and your fon, the Mafter, was pleased to take me to his chalmer. I told him a good fport of your good-fon, the Mafter of Burley, how I had almoft cartled him. He faid there was many intendit your Lops. ruin. I faid Sir, I will accuse you as an callumniator of the Parliment. And here I can fay, who converfes with these you fufpeft more than you; that I never heard any in the leaft reflext upon his Lordship, and for that intent I wreat it is truth, and I may fay, without fattery, there is none more your heart friend then myself. Now, my Lord, our Parliment being adjurned till Wednesday, I think I may give you news. I think
Sir John's business, and all other things, will be laid aside and Presbyterian
will come in in plain Parliament, and I hope the House is very well dis-posed, which is a great mercy, and the Lord only to be seen in it.

Now, My Lord, I spoke your son, the Master, (whom I judge wise and pious,) of my condition, how there is no family has been so oppressed in Scotland as ours has been; what by my fathers imprisonment 5 or 6 years, our fycnings and forfaulf thefe 6 years, I loft my rent two years before my forfaulf, annualrents groing and getting noething, and my Holland debt, that I may say, if your Lop. kneu, your Lop. would pitie me; and I wait for my answer from the Lord, that the Lord will help me by your Lop. meanes, and that the Lord will not let your Lop. forgett so lawfull a fute. So I told your fone how I was a proverb to all, cafting up to me, taking your Holland sufferers and your Holland friends; as I faid to your fone, I fay to your Lop. if it were one other perfon than myfelf I thank God I have that tendernefs to your Lop. that I wold be more ftre for your Lop. credit for our famely to be fo negleafe. Your dear fone had great compaffione, and faid to me that he doubted noething I faid, and promifed to me to wret fullly to your Lop. and gave me good hopes I wold not be forgott; and withall he defyre me to name any place, fo I told him a very fmall place, the Master of the Mint, under my near relation, my Lord Cardrofs; I asked if it was disposed upon, your fone faid he thought not, and Cardrofs faid the fame, and my Lord Cardrofs faid it was but fmall, and gave me good hopes, and faid he would wret to your Lop. alfo. I know Mr. William Muncereife would wret a preachin of it to your Lop. and his brother alfo, but I have fuch confidence in your Lop. and beyled hopeing you have a better monitor then men, I fhall add no more, but my wives moft endeared refpects and humble duty, and refi,

Your moft humble and obedient Servant,

Tho. Stewart.

125. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melvill.—16 Jul. [1689.]

My Lord,

Since Saturndayes night, I had two from your Lop; one relating to the Lady Drums affair, which I have improven to the best advantage for
her interest; the other in return to one of mine, so oblidging, that I judge my felfe doubly bound to serve your interest on all the occafiones, and in the feverall capacities I can be ftated under. Wee had great heat in our houfe on Fryday laft, and farr more in the Abbey afterwards. I am ftil of the opinion expref in my laft, that no time or methods whatsoever will wear out the prejudices that the Parliament have at fome perfons. Our Church Government will probably be tabled to-morrow. The eftablifhment 1592 will be much prefled, but ought not to be the first ftep; for without the Church be once purged, the conforme clergy will be fix to one, and would readily depofe them of the Presbyterian way, after a pretence and fhew of submitting to the Government. Next there will be a neceffity of takeing off patronages; for tho thefe that dayly pray for the late King were laid aside, many in this nation would prefent to churches fuch as were not of our partie. Then, according to the tenor of our Kings declaration, fuch minifters as are alive would be reftor’d to their own Churches; and after thefe preliminaries, the constitution 1592 may come well in; but if wee begin there, I fhould conclude our interest for a time buried. All do expeft the Commiffioner will oppofe any fettle-ment that may lean towards Prefbytrie; and, for ought I know, the Parliament is refolv’d to land their defires at his door, and put him to his negative, which wee truft he will not ufe beyond his Inftruétions. I have this day affurances from a good hand, that the Earle of Tweddale is makeing a ftrong partie for your Loz poft, that the English clergy are active for him, and that he is under fome promifes to ferve that fecret what he can, if by their means he fhall prevale; that our Commiffioner and the Epifcopall partie in our Parliament are ftrong agents for him; and that fome of whom your Loz expects more kyndnefs, do concurr with him. Such in our houfe as were formerly none of your friends, are now refolv’d to fland by you, and will make three parts of foure in our Parliament, if your fon and other friends can be brought to unite with them, which is a task only fitt for your Loz, and beyond my managemént. The Commiffioners temper is fuch in the Parliament and Council, that his interest in both is much fallen, in fo farr that there is als great a wearying of him by all ranks, as ever was of any in truft in this nation. The frequent adjournments, discouraging language, peremptorinefs in all Judicatories,
examination of sufpe& persons by himselfe without other witnesses, ready
dismissing of them, hath put the nation in a great fright. Read, and
burn this from, My dear Lord,
Your Lord's most faithfull humble Servant.
Edinburgh, 16th July.

CRAFURD.

126. LORD MURRAY TO SIR WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER.—17 Jul. [1689.]

My Lord,

Nothing but the misinterpretations and lyes were made of me last
year, would have hindered me from going to Balquhidder, to have defended
my propertie at this time; for I look on the taking my men as the greatest
incroachment on it. I need not tell you, that I never was more earnest
in any thing, then to hinder my fathers men from joining the last year; and,
on my word, I have done what in me lay this year also, both as to
his interest and my own, at the distance I have been. And the effects
may be seen by those poor people in Balquhidder, who have suffered such
a number to be seven dayes amongst them, destroying and threatening to
burn the country, if they did not rise with them, which now it seems at
last, their numbers increasing with their violence, they forced 50 of them
to, as you will see by my Chamberlands letter, who is a very honest man.
I shall add no more now, but that, if you pleas, you may shew this to the
Commissioner, who I doe not trouble with a letter, since I know he is
so much taken up. I desired my brother James to acquaint his Grace
with the firmnes of my men, and the orders I had sent, and some of them
doing the contrary; now, I am confident, is only by force, and that they
will leave them on the first opportunity. I have given you a longer
trouble then I intended, which I hope you will excuse, from,
Your most humble Servant,
J. Murray.

I think strange my father is not permitted to goe to keep his men from
rising, which, I am confident, is his interest as well as his inclinations;
and I think as strange that the Highlanders has time to lye so long in one
place, without any of the forces following.

Holyroodhouse, 18 July 1689.

The last Parliament day, being Wednesday, I presented an Act for settling the Church Government, and there was two more presented, all differing, and the Parliament layed aside the consideration of any of them till to-morrow; but it’s easy to be seen that matter will be difficult to be accommodate in plane Parliament. I sent your Lordship two Acts the Parliament voted, one abolishing Episcopacy, and the other repealing the Act 1669 anent the Supremacy, and defyred to know his Majesties pleasure, if I should give his assent therto. As also, I sent your Lop. the copy of some Overtures and Interrogatories given in to the Parliament, and told your Lop. how much they were falling on Sir John Dalrymple, and defyred his Majesties pleasure in these matters. And albeit I sent a flying packet with some of them, and expected a return before now, yet having none, renders me in great difficulties what to do, since the Parliament will not proceed according to my instructions, and it’s a hard thing for me to know how to serve his Majestie, when I get no returns to the accounts I give of his business; so, if I err, I hope it will not be imputed as my fault. I had your Lops. by the express was sent to Ireland, and did forward him as much as was possible, and he wanted money, so I was forced to cause give him ten pound; I wish he may get safe there. We have not yet heard of Dundee’s motions, since he has had that assistance from Ireland my last told you of. Argyle is gone to that shire with about 3000 men, to observe his motions on that hand; Major-General Mackay goes next week to Atholl with about 5000 men, to look after him that way; so very quickly it’s like your Lop. may hear of action. The rest of our troops is all drawing together about Stirling, except two battalions of the troops come with Mackay, that stays in this town to guard it and the Castle. And it’s full time that his Majestie had given his pleasure who should command this and Stirling Castles; and in the mean time we have ordered Sir Ch. Grahame to command at Stirling, and the officer that Mackay leaves to command the two battalions here is to look after this Castle. I have received your Lops. with the two letters to the Councill
concerning the declaration of warr, and for opening the Signet; as to the last, we had some debate in Counciell about the ordering of it, in regard it was alledged the Lords of the Session named and accepted could not fit to pas suspensions, in regard they had not passed their trials required by law, and it's said the Parliament will take this into consideration to-morrow; so your Lop. fees the dayly difficulties falls out here, which nothing but an adjournment and a better adjusting of matters can cure; and I befeech your Lop. mind his Majesty of these things, and to take to his consideration what I have written to him and your Lop. that I may have a speedy return, who am,

Your Lop. most humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

128. EARL OF CRAFURD TO LORD MELVIL. — 18 Jul. [1689.]

My Lord,

Our Parliament mett yesterdauy, two houres later then the dyet appointed. It is much suspected that this was acted of design, because Church Government was to come in, and there might be no leasure to dipp much in that affair. Several Members had different draughts to be offered to the consideration of the House, but the Commissioner would allow of none to be read till once a modell given out of his own hand was tabled, which, he said, before all others, must come under the consideration of the House. I shall only say, that if the Parliament be left at their libertie, and allowed freedom in speaking and voting, and be not heftored by threats of prifon or worse ufage, they will submitt to the severest perfection from Prelacie that ever Nonconformists had delt to them, and be under a perpetuall banishment, rather than enslave the Church at that rate, and so effectuallily ruine the Kings intereat here. Great paines is taken that the leading persons in the Houfe who command in the army, be appointed immediatly to attend their charges, that neither Church Government nor the forfaulters may come to any good issue. Yea, some of our Members who has actualy been in the present Rebellion, are admitted into the Houfe without any other pennance then the taking the oath of alliegance, which will occasion the ballance of votes in some
material things to run nearer. Wee do little but trifle off our time by short dyets, frequent adjournments, and intended shiftings, that an opportunity may be watch’d when the House is ill met, and new projects may have better entertainment. Members are much discouraged by these methods, and, if continued, will certainly divert the House. The body of the nation are under great displeasure, much prejudg’d at the Commissioner, for his peremptoriness in all Judicatures, so as I am in no such fear that wee suffer from Dundee and his associates, as from the national discontent at our procedur. Much paines is taken by some to infinuat upon M’Kay, and to have a favourable representation from him to the King. I know not how far this honest a man will be prevail’d with by faire words and a kindlie beheaveour; but this is evident, that some are smother in their way in his presence, then in their ordinar temper. The Commissioner refuses flatly, that the Government of our Church be voted in parcels, but will have the whole platform in his view at a time. Wee think this hard, that wee are not tollerat to observe our own method; but if he be wilfull in this matter, and be instructed for that effect, wee yet claime that, tho’ he should refuse to touch single acts relating to the Church, wee may be allowed to vote them severalie, and then offer them altogether in one act, to be toucht. If all the officers of our army must attend without distinction, it were better for the Kings interest that the Parliament did adjourn for some time then all things turn into confusion. It was much urged yesterdai by the Commissioner, that the militia should be called forth, and not the fenceable men; but the house did so unanimously dissent from him in this matter, that he was overru’d. It had been fatall to the Kings interest, if it had been otherways; for befores that the calling out the militia at this season of the year, would have been a charge to the countrie above that of six months ces, except in the western shires, they would have been univerfally enemies to us; whereas the fenceable men are all particularly choisen for their affection to the present Government, and commanded by such as wee are assured of in that poynct. Whatever of note passes in any of our Judicatures, or relaties to your own privat interest, shall be putt tranmitted to your Lordship by,

My Dear Lord, your Lops. faithfull humble Servant,

Edinburgh, 18th July.

May it please your Grace,

I have no further commands from the King since my last, so have not much to trouble your Grace with at present; but to acquaint you, the reason of this flying packet is the sending some officers commissions, some of the forces being to march to the north. We long much for news from you; I pray God they may be good. I see the Earl of Selkirk this day, who was in some concern for a letter that had not come to his hands; but it was none of my fault nor my servants, for I gave order about it before I read any of my own; he has since got it, for it was sent with the King's coachman, who forgot to deliver. Marshal Schomberg and Count de Solmes are gone for Chester, in order for going to Ireland, if the condition of affairs with you occasion not any alteration of measures. I am at present ill and over wearied, so shall say no more, but I am,

May it please your Grace,

Your Graces most humble and obedient Servant,

Melvill.

July 19.


Newgate Prison, July 19th, 1689.

May it please your Lop.

Wee, the subscribers, (late officers in his Majesties Royall Regiment of Foot,) have now been prisoners in this place about 17 weekes, and most of that tyme foe close, that we saw not one another, nor any of our freinds, nor had the use of pen and inke allowed us. Most of us since our imprisonment have labour'd under severe fits of sickness, and feueralls are yet dangerously ill. But that which added most to our general misfortune was, that (upon the admiffion of our freinds to see us) we understood that the violence of our enemies had rendred us foe odious to his Majestie and his Ministers, that it was not aduiseable for us to trouble the
Gouvernement with any petition or representation of our care, unless wee could gett it presented by some person whose credit with his Majestie and concerne for us might be considerable; and most, or all of us, being destitute of any such friend, made us chuse with patience to expect the pleasure of the Gouvernement rather then by our rashnes or ignorance give any offence. But the charity of the bearer, Doctor Crockett, having brought him this day to see us, wee understood by him that your Lop. had not conceived such prejudice against us as might make our humble address to your Lop. fruitless. The fear of offending onely has keepe us from troubling your Lop. hitherto, and now we humbly beg your Lop. may be generously pleased to take into consideration our past sufferings and present unhappy circumstances, being all fouldiers of fortune, and by long and severe imprisonment reduced to want, and severall at this present dangerously sick. Your Lops. favourable representation of our condition to his Majestie wold be a great act of charitie towards your unfortunate countreymen, and wold firmly engage us ever to be,

**May it pleas your Lop.**

*Your Lops. most obedient and most humble Servants,*


131. Lord Cardross to Lord Melvill.—20 Jul. 1689.

**My Lord,**

*Edr 20 Julay 1689.*

I am forry the account I can give you of affaires here will not be very acceptable. However, what I owe both to the King and to your Lo. obliges me to it, and therefore am hopefull neither his Majestie nor your Lo. nor any ells will mistake me in it. My Lord, first when I came here, I found some heats in the Parliament, concerning ane exoneracione to the
Earle of Argyle for his aetings as a Commissiioner to offer the Crown to his Majestie. This was occasioned, I suppose, that Sir John Dalrymple, one of the Commissiioners, might be noticed by the house for not following his instructiones, by advising the not reading the greevences till after their Majesties had taken the oath. After some debate in the house, whither that or the Church Government should be first taken to consideration, it was preferred to the Church, because as was said of the E. of Argyles going from town. However, it was delayed at length till the next meeting; and when that came, it was not mentioned, so that the Church Government was then tabled, and three several Acts presented to be past, all which were, after reading, delayed to the next lerderunt, which was yeasterday. All were now in some hopes of a good agreement, and that the Church matters wold goe vigorously on. I must now goe a little to the Council, where on Thursday my L. Commissiioner caus'd read the Kings letter for opening the Signett. Some were for delaying the opening of it till the Parliament were acquainted with it, because it might creat some things of moment, that could not be otherways settled; but I think did not, till after the vot, tell what they were. At length it came to the vote, whither it should be opened without delay or not; and was carried by a vote or tuo, not to be delayed. The Parliament sat again yeasterday, where, after the act concerning the Church was mentioned, the opening of the Signett by the Council was stated as of bad consequence to the subjects, till the Colledge of Justice wold constitute, at least a quorum of them, for passing bills. Then the E. of Craufurd told, that the King had nominat some Judges, and presented their commiision, which occasioned a long debate; the one alledging that the Kings commissione, without trayell, was sufficient to make Judges, when the whole bench was vacant; the other alledged, that though the King had the nomination, yet the trayell, if they were qualified conforme to law, belonged to the Parliament; for what by law was allowed the Session when constitut, in case of a Judge or tuo when nominat by the King, could not be denied to the Parliament. After much debate, a vote was called for; but others were for delaying the vote, upon which the stopping of the Signett againe was desired. My Lord Commissiioner, who seem'd to incline to a trayell in Parliament, consented to the stopping of the Signett without a vote,
and also that the whole matter should come in before other things on Monday. A constant President, or one not chosen by the Lords of Sefione themselves, is also pleaded against, as contrary to law. Thus, my Lord, you have ane account of what is amongst us. It will certainly come to the vote on Munday; and a tryel by Parliament and a President chosen by the Lords will carry, if some extraordinary thing doe not prevent it. My D. Lord, I see it is impossible to be in quiet here, if my L. Stairies be not layed alyde, if not his done also; and since it is fo, I think Stairies, both for the King and kingdoms interest, aught lay himselfe volenterly alyde. This is the beft and readieft way to procure peace here; and I assure your Lo. I speak it without interest or prejudice at any, meere out of the fens of what I ow to the King and kingdoms good. If Church matters come in on Munday, I suppose it will be that Act that only takes away patronages, and restores the outed Presbiterian Ministers that are alive, that will pas. The Act that was presented by my Lord Commiffioner wold make us in as ill a condition as we wer, if not wors. The Council is daily signing some Commiffione for some place or other, which seems somewhat strange to me, and therfore I have signed non of them. The E. of Lautherdale, upon informations and other suffpitiones, and refusing to swear alledgedence, was this day, with his fone, Mr. Thomas, sent to the Castle. Lieutenant Collonell Livingstone, with the other conspirators, have all confessed; and we ar fo mercifull, that upon his petitione the Councile was this day spreaking of recommending him to the Kings mercy. My Lord, I with the King, for his own interest and quieting things here, may prevent the Parliaments desires in such things as he designes to grant to them, or that they have any ground by law to demand. My Lord, I finde Captaine Millen unwilling to ingage in my regiment, he being ingaged to goe to the other dragoons. G. Major M·Kay is partly the caufe of it as I think. If your Lo. wold be pleased to procure me Jackfone, with his own consent, to be Lieutenant Collonell, I think it wold be for the Kings service and Jackfones good, for it is complite and of good men. If he gett it, the sooner he come down the better. I think it wer the King and kingdoms interest that the mint wer opened; for I am certainly informed there is a considerable dale of bullion in the countrey (brought in espetially by the Irish Protestants) which other-
ways will goe out of it. I doubt not but your Lo. hath heard of my L. Bellendenes killing a foullger on K. James account. We have no certainty as yet of the place of landing of that party from Irland; but we are informed that severall Scots gentlemen with them, of which the E. of Buchan is one. If your Lo. give me not Jackfone for my Lieutenant Collonell, name whom eels to me whom you think fitt. Some propofe my brother John to me, but I think he is not fouldier enough. I hear my Lady Kincardine is going to London the next Monday. I wold be affraied of her being there, if I had not fuch a friend as your Lo. before me. I have troubled too much by this long letter, and therefore will add no more but that I hope you will not be unmindfull of me, and that I truely am,

My Lord,
Your Lo. moft humble fervant,
Cardross.


My Lord,

Edenb. July 20, 1689.

By the inclofed your Lo. will eaftly obferv, whither we be mor inclined to fettle the Church or pull down the Stat. The queftion is putt off till Monday, and then it will be loft by a vote. That fam day, another of the prerogatives will be pannelled; that is, that the King hath not the power to nominat the President, but that it belongs to the Lords to choice ther own President. On wold think this does not concern the Parliament, but yett it’s good fo far to strip the Crowne. Each day we ar keepet together, it will be at the expenc to the King of a prerogativ. My Lord, ther’s nather faith nor fautning to be mad with the Club; J. nor S. P. H. nor none of the wild people that macks it ther politick to force the King by necofitys to ther hand. It’s better for to fall in with D. H.; what’s don to him can be undon if he do not anfuer, but that pack is like an inundation of popular fury; what they onc gett or beleiv they hav right, can not be retived. This night your eldeft fon and I fpok about thes matters with M’Kay, who is extreemly of this opinion. My Lord, it’s probable, upon an adjurnment they may run up and make noice that’s
inavoidable. If D. H. be ingadged it's of no consequenc. If the Kings own words or sentiments can determin them, it's weill, and the only mean possible; if not, then you may conclud they will go on first to peti-
tion with multitudes, and nixt to rebell. The new army is not right. The West Country is armed, and allowed to randevous, for fear of the invasion. Ther ar fifteen thousand men every week onc under armes; captans of ther own choisin. The party concludes that King they mad, they will order; if he be obtinat, they will oblige him to it; and this enclosing his nomination of Judges, they hav him in mercy, for non will dar to accept till they confirme, and it's impossible we can long want justice, fo the King moft com to ther hand. It's a strang thing to keep a Parliament toger ther in this ton, when ther is no Officer of Stat bot on, nor no body that dar Fey a word but tuo or three. The King had better yeeld to them ther will, then, after a strugle, lett them hav it, and lett the wordle fee he cannot help it. The most part of his tools he hath not naimed, and thes he cheifly trufts do not anfuer the rudder. I fee difficultys on all hands, bot I dispair we will ever recover temper, till we hav fom tim to recollect our felfs. This success from Ireland is of no importanc. Our preparations ar fo long, I fear the clanns fhall, party of inclination and party of forc, hav joined Dundee; bot I cannot think they can stand McKay's men. The conspiracy of the dragoon officers hath bein mad extremly cleer. Liffenent-Collonell Levitoun of Killyth is the moft innocent of the ill pack, for he concealed all; Captain Levitoun was the moft ingenuous, he freely and firft confef; all the reft ar both guilty and obtinat.

MY DEAR LORD, Fairweill.

133. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILLE.—22 Jul. [1689.]

MY LORD,

22 July.

Thes tuo pofts I have not wryten to you, nothing of moment having occured till the Kings letter for opening the Signet was read in Counsell. Then thes of the Club defyred, that ther being manay difficultys in relation to opening of it, that befor proclamation wer iffued out, it shoold be confidered in Parlement. They condethended on thir tuo; whither it wer
proper to allow perfonall execution in this junctur, and if any part of a
judicator could fitt when ther was not a quorum. Hoever, the Lords
of Counfell thought fitt to iflue out the proclamation, and yesterday in
Parliment, tho the Acts anent religion wer the day befor apointed to be
brought in, Sir Patrick Hum, who ryds allways the firft horfe, told
that ther was a mater of grat moment fallen in, which ought, befor all
things, to be examined in Parliment; that the Signet by proclamation was
opened, and no body constitut be law to grant fuppenfion; becaufe any
nomination the King had made, was rather such a number as the caife
requyred, nor wer they approve in Parliment, which was neceffarie for
the constitutition of that judicator; and tho they had been a full number,
they ought to be tryed in Parliment if they had the qualifications fitt for
Judges. If not, then the Parliment ought to rejeft them, and reprefent it
to his Majeftie. After him, my Lord Advocatt fpok att lenth, as to the
constitutition of the Lords of Session, and all that hath paffed fince in that
mater; to which Mr. James Ogelbe replyed. Scalmorlie and Sir Will.
Hamilton fpok to it. All wold give the King the nomination, but no
conftitut judicator till voited and aproven in Parliment; but what was to
me moft furpry fing, was to fee his Majefty's authority ufed againft himfelfe.
The Commissioner refoned on ther fyd againft the Advocatt, which was
the only thing in this mater that wronged the Kings buflines; and in
the conclufion, when they urged the proclamation fhould be called in till
Munday, to which tyme the further debatt was adjurned, the Commissioner
fai'd he would fpake to the Keeper of the Signett, and that it fhould be
the firft thing they fhould fall on on Munday, he having manay things to
fay in that mater, that was not proper to be fpok be him. If this be the
way the King is to be ferved, pray, my Lord, lett us, who are but inferior
fervants, knou what we muft doe; for its not poifible the Advocatt and I
can signifie any thing in Kings service, whyll the managment of affairs
goe thus. I will be bold to fay, that if the Duk had ounded it, as he
ought, non of them wold have had the confidance to have fett ther face
to it. As for my Lord Craford, he means well; but he is not capa ble to
doe the Kings buflines. And nou, my Lord, fince I am telling you my
opinion of others, I hope you'll not tak ill tho I ufe fome freedom with you.
I doe think that this cautious way of doeing buflines is not the best; and,
truly, if I had advyfed the fending this letter, I wold have fent with it a full nomination; for, to be plain, its not dealing be halfes that will please, for every thing thats don they will complin of. Is it not then better to doe all things togither, then to have a constant murmuring? My Lord, I doe not knou with whom you advyfe, but you may remember that I told you that, confidering the circumftances you wer in, it was proper you should give an account of what papers you had a mynd should be draun, that your friends hear might meat and concert them. It wold eafe you of trouble, and give us opportunity to prepare peple for them againft they come. May be it is as I fay, tho I knou not of it. If fo, I am very well fatified. God grant all things be don well for the Kings service, and reputation of his minifters. On thing I muft complin of, the not being allowed to fpeak what I think for the Kings service, in Counfell. I faid fom what in his ear laft day. He told me I was no member, and ought to hold my peace. Whither ever it was apointed thos in my office fould fpeak or not, I cannot tell; but this I knou, it was ther cuftom, wher the King was concerned. I ll inform myfelfe more of this; and, as I do not love to meadell further then to exoner my confcience in relation to the King; fo I will tell my sentiments upon all ocations that may relatt to his service. With the nift post, you fhall, God willing, have a further account of all our maters.

My Lord,

Since the wryting this letter, I have been extremly perplexed what mefur to follou; for, feing that, err a fourtnight, this Parliment wold fo order maters that the Kings prerogative fould be torn to pieces, not fingelly in this point, but in all things els, therfor I went to the Advocatt, and apointed a meating to confider what was proper to be don, your fons and we only prefent. We did confider the wholl mater; the ftraits the King was put to, and what might be the remidie. We thought to treat with thir peple, who wer refolved to force the prerogative from the King, was not proper; we had no tyme for it, and befyds, ther treatcherie already, and defingenuous way of dealing, was not to be laid hold on. To the Duk then was our nift recours, as the fpidier way, and the fafier for the King, becaufe, if the Club pafed a vott in this matter, the King wold not
fynd men that wold ferve him without aprobation of Parliament, (for the
consequence runs to Counsellers, Officers of Statt and all,) but lykwyfe
that whatever wer don for the Duke, it was but during the King's plesur,
and the circumsance of the Kings affairs wold fo alter that he might
change thes maters as he pleased; from all which we concluded we wold
goe to the Major-Generall and represent our thoughts to him, which we
did, and have concluded to goe to-moroue night to the Duk, and tell him
plainly what he ought to have don laft day, and hou far he cam short of
it; and, after a full remonfrance, to tell him he needs not dount to be well
with the King if he will doe his bufflines, and that we will give it as our
opinion that he be Chancelour, and wryt serioously anent it, and indeavour
to fatife him as to his interest, which is his God. If this faill, the King
muft either lett this Parliament goe, or resolve to be no better, nae not fo
well, as Stattholder, for in thrie provances he had the apointing of all
offices. By the next you shal have aue account of this negociation. In
the mean tyme, my Lord, I wold intreat, for the exoneration of my owne
conscience, you wold lett me know what the King, in maters of fo grat con-
cern, dos expect from me. I had allmost forgott to tell you, that the Ad-
vocatt hath drawn a flat of the caife, and sent eather to you or his father.

134. Countess of Mar to the Queen.—22 Jul. 1689.

May it please your Majestie,
The royal and famous character your Majestie beares in the world of
unparraeleed goodnes, hath incouraged this presumtion in me, to make
my humble address to your Majestie, in favours of my fone, now Earl of
Mar, as I have already done to his Majestie himselfe. My dear Lord, his
father, lately removed, did oft times expref the great honour and satif-
faction he had in being known to both your Majesties, to whom (according
to the short time he had) was both a faithful and a active fervant, as all
his predecessors had been to the royal familie your Majesties are descended
from. My fone is now in his fifteen years of age, and succeedes to his
father, as heretable captan and keeper of your Majesties caftle of Stirline
heire in Scotland; and becaufe the command of that companie in the
castle, and that regiment in the fields, which his father had, are both vacant, I doe moft humblel beg, that your Majestie may allow my Lord Secretarie, or my Lord Stair, President of the Session, to informe your Majestie, what are my defyrs for my fones behove in those matters, which will be found very juft; and is cheeffie fought, that he may be in a condition to subsift to doe both your Majesties service, as his father would have done if God had thought fit to spare him. And if your Majestie will be graciousl pleased to let a word fall to his Majestie, in my fones favour, it will be effeemed as the greatest honour and obligation that can be upon,

**May it please your Majestie,**
Your Majesties moft faithfull, moft humble, and moft obedient Servant.


*Holyroodhouse, 23 July 1689.*

I received your Lo. with his Majesties and the new Instrictions, by the flying packet laft Saturday about 11 at night. As to them I fhall fay little untill meeting, but that the effects will signifie little more then the former. Your Lo. will have from other hands the account of what is pasted in Parliament thefe tuo days paft, concerning the feffione and the flope of the Signet; fo I doe only fend yow a coppie of the A&t, and the reasons given me why in law they have done it. I have likewife fent your Lo. tuo coppies of A&ts I prefented in Parliament concerning the Church Government; as also ane A&t prefented by ane other member, fuitable to ane adref given to the Parliament by the Pryfbiterian minifters; as also I have fent a letter I have gote fra Captaine Rook, and a lift of fome officers that are come to joyn Dundie, which was told us by fome prifoners that were taken at fea by fome birlings belonging to Argyle fhyre, with about 40 horfs belonging to thofe officers. All thofe peapers I defire your Lo. may how to his Majefly, to whom I have writt fully concerning his affairs here; and I doubt not but your Lo. will have full accounts from others of the state of affairs, fo I need not repeat; and that his Majefly and your Lo. may have it quickly, I doe fend this by a flying packet, who ame your Lo. moft humble fervant,

**Hamilton.**

My Lord,

I had your Lordships, of the 17th instant, and am very sensible of your kindness to me, and charitable conclusion on my actions, in every particular under your consideration; and desires to be helped of God, that I may carry so, as duty to my King, faithfulness to my country, and sure friendship to your Lop. may appear in everie step of my management. If I may be judge of my own purposes, I design all three; and should regraft it, if in any one of these I come short of the eyes I conclude my selfe under, when any opportunitie to evince this temper shall fall in my way. I send you here enclosed, the address to the Parliament, from the ministers of the Presbiterian persuasion. They are unanimous in it, in every article; let the representations on the contrary be what they will. This I can assert from proper knowledge. It appears strange, that it should be pleaded by any, that the government of the Church be put equally in the hands of conform ministers and nonconform; when Prelacie is abolished, the Act for that effect touched, and the whole bulk of such disaffected to our civil interest, unto a degree of praying for the late King. Can it be imagined, that wee shall have Presbiterie established, or that Government continued, when the management is in the hands of men of different, if not opposite principles, who being three to one for number, would certainly in a short time cast out of the Church such as were not altogether of a piece with them? and what should be the issue of such a procedure? ruine to the Church, disappointment to the nation; which, without this settlement, will never be brought to an universal obedience, nor keep it at it, tho' there were a standing force of 20,000 men constantly on foot. Let this be adverted to as an undoubted truth, which, if I were silent in the dust, may be minded as a warning to the King, and all in rule under him. I am for that the buffines of patronages should be so much contended for by some few. If men design not simony, I see no advantage to any in point of interest, and it seems evidently to be a heavy yoke upon the Church; and the matter of calls might be so adjusted as there needs no complaining upon that side, they being restricted to persons
that are fixedly in paroches, and under the inspection and regulation of prebendaries. The matter of forfaltures and fynes would likewise be proceeded to, many in the nation groaning under the weight of both. Our Parliament this day, when they had voted the A& about the regulating of the feffion, scrupled to proceed unto the choife of Committees for any effect, even with the Kings libertie, in respect the law was yet unrepealed constituting the Articles. Yea, tho' that step were over, they seem refolute not to advance one hair-breadth, till they are gratified in express tears, according to the tenour of their late vote in relation to Committees of Parliament. It did likewise displease, that the A& rescinding the supremacie, declared in 1669, was not touched, since the Kings power in Church matters was sufficiently asserted in other A&s; and that while that A& remains in force, no new establishment, however pure, could be much significant, but might be altered at pleasure. It is wondered at by some, why the Commissioner does so much urge the calling out of the militia rather than the fensible men, when the first are chosen indefinitely, friends or foes, and the last rank are particularly chosen from their affection to the Government. His peremptoriness in judicatories does give offence. For my own part, I forgive the lies I sometimes get at a Council board, or bitter expressions in Parliament; and shall rather pack up all then retard the Kings affairs by answers that might provoke or discourage him; being convic'd, that what is done of that kind has little effect on the minds of members in either judicatories, as to any badder impression of me; nor shall I quarrel his sparingness in securing of suspect persons, his overlie examining of such, and ready dismissing of them, ev'n beyond the inclinations of all the Council. I should not have harped on this unpleasant string, but that I know the reserve of your Lops. temper, who will not use this otherways then I design it; which is singely that I may have your pitie, and evince to you my willingness to serve the King, in spite of the worst usage I can meet with from a man under so high a character, and so capable, by his great influence in the nation, to serve his Majestie to such an advantage. My wife and I are not a little sensible of the obligation due to your Lop., for your tender sympathie with us, and concerned interposing for the releife of my Lord Wighton and his brother, for whom at present I can propose
no expedient that does encourage me to hope for any speedy success, and most leave that matter solely to your Lops. farr better management. Wee had a boy this day under examination, seized on Saturday, who came on Tuesday laft from the Viscount of Dundee. There was found on him a letter, which wee knew to be Dundees hand, to a ftabler in town, appointing him fully to beleeve the bearer. He confidently averrs, that the Earle of Broad Albion correfponds frequently with that enemie, and that he saw his fervant in the camp laft week, and two letters from his Master to Dundee, whom, he said, would joyn him shortly. We are much abused here by false news. The postmater Mein is exceedingly complained of; in that his correpandent at London, by the tenour of his letters, is known to be perfectly disaffected to the Government; mincing all good news, and aggreging what is ill, with large and foule circumftances. His own inclinations to the Government are no better; which would be adverted to, for the confequence of false reports may be con- siderable at this juncture. It were well if his place were supplied with a man better affected to the prefent rule. I presume your Lop. will have the vote of this day, anent the Lords of Seffion, from another hand, and the grounds upon which they proceeded. I was on Fryday laft putt to a great ftraite in that matter. Upon the reading of the Kings letter for opening the Signet, the nomination of the Lords of Seffion was call’d for, and upon my produceing of it, was quarrelled by fome, that I had not done it sooner, and in that place; the grounds of which I durft not be express in; the Commissioner having commanded me to forbear it, upon the certificat of his laying down his commiffion; but the thing was fo well underflood, that my fpairingnefs in that matter was rather justified then quarrelled, being in no caife the choife of,

My Dear Lord,

Your Lordhips moft faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

Edinburgh, 23d July 1689.

Crafurd.

137. Sir James Montgomery to Lord Melvill.—22 Jul. 1689.

My Lord,

I wrote to youre Lord: upon oure pafing of the incapacitating vote, bot
have got noe return, though I wrote it with all the kind thoughts towards you that could be. Wee have this day passed ane uther vote in the houfe, which proceeded upon the Kings orders to open the Signet; and it is this, that by the standing law and praetick of this kingdome, as the King, in the caic of particular vacancies, is to present to the remenant Lords, to be admitted or rejected by them as they find them qualified; soe in the present caic of ane intire nominatione, the nominatione is to be presented to Parliament, to be approven or rejected by them; as alsoe, by exprefts Jaftute, the Presidents is not to be nominate by the King, but to be chosen by the uther Lords. These two particulars were made soe cleare to the houfe from oure law and records, in a long distinct and accurate debaite _hinc inde_, that when the Act (which your Lordship will have tranmitted to you) was put to the vote, there were onlie eighteen againft it in the whole houfe. Youre Lordship, in youre return to my first letter, was pleaded to take notice, that you would be mindfull of my concern. If you had not given me that hint I would not have writ anent it now. I must confefs, the King having told me he designd the Justice Clerks place for me, and I having kissed his hand upon it, I did reallie expect to have had my commiffione before this time; and I never dreamed that it should have beine detaine untill my good behavior in the isheu of this Parliament were knouen, as Sir John Dalrymple severall times hath vented himselfe; this I am able to make appeare. I doe not believe the King designd it soe, and it is not kindlie doen, if youre Lordship concur with Sir John in such a politick, which, if you understood me well, you would soon find to be to noe purpose; for I have hitherto, and will always take my measures in the service of my King and countrie, without regaird to anie such attachment. But this is not all. Sir John Dalrymple hath offered the Justice Clerks place to severalls, to baite them by it into his opinione of things; this I can make evidentlie appeare, and I doe not understand hou Sir John comes to make offer of places as if they were at his dipofall. I find myselfe verie ill treated in it, and I hope your Lordship will represent it to the King. I did more prize the mark of his Majesties favor in naming me to it, than anie benefite I could reap by it, and I doe not think I have doen anie thing since to make his Majestie repent himselfe. If my carriage in Parliament be misreprented,
I ame forrie for it; but I doe firmlie expect it from the King's justice, that he will not receive anie impressione against me untill I be first heard; and than I ame confident I can make it appeare, that I never did the King better service than in this Parliament; noe, not in the meeting of the Eftaites at the settlement of the Croun, in all which youre Lordship knoues I had my oone large thare. I hope you will doe me the favor to represent all this to the King; I expect from youre justice and friendship, and that you will not put me to doe it ane uther way. I ame, unfeignedlie,

My Lord,

Youre Lord: most humble Servant,

Ed. Jul. 23, (89.)

James Montgomery.


My Lord,

Edenb. July 24, 1689.

I hav little to say since my last, but that I find the Commissioner and severall other people on ther wing to com up to Court; so it's probable that this matter may be concernted about the Committys; and becaus they will not proceed till the A& concerning the Articles be toucht, therfor they may hav aggreyd on an adjurnment, but I hav nothing for this bot conjecter; now, if they wer in earnest, the Commissioner having instructions to remitt the Articles, in so farre as concerns thes particulars which the King hath left to his Parliment, and therfor needs not hav any officer of Stat to see he gett right in thes matters which he intyrly refers to them: This taks of all shado of doubt, that the matters so treated ar legally ordered, and the A& of Parliment can not be doubted or querrelled; bot som wold inmuat a nullity in the A& acknoleeging ther Majestys right to the Croun, becaus it was not brought in from the Articles; which hath no difficulty, for that bein the constitution of the Parliment, it was first to be don before Articles could be choifin; and the Committy for elections to confitut the Hous, in the ordinary Members, was alswys distinct from the Articles; much mor theACKnolegment of the head by whom authority they fatt was to be don in plain Parliment. My Lord, I find many think that the D. of Gordon is ill used. He ren-
ordered the Castle very seasonably, for which non of his own, either Papists or thes that ar for K. J. will heer of him, and non now prisoners in the Castle cair to convers with him. It was expected the King wold have writtin to him, or at least about him, and the instruction to commenc forfaultors from the sixty, seems only to be levelled to destroy him and to gratify Argyl. I know D. H. will magnify this matter as bein ill considered, therfor your Lo. may think on it; and if yow pleas yow may prevent him. I did understand the D. was willing his son should hav bein taken and bred Protestant, which wer of great conque que to convert that great familly, which is all that’s considerable in the kingdom of that religion. The rest, who ar too many, ar either poor and broken or laitly revolte, and wold quickely return. My Lord, I had this night advertisment, that the yeomen in the shyrs of Air and Clyiddail ar becom very unruly. They ar armed, and hav bein incouraged to choice ther own commanders; and they do meet with drum and colors twice a week, the Covenant in all ther colors; and they talk that they intend to com in to quicken the Parliment, or to petition the King incaice it be adjurned. Really the Kings affairs ar much wors thes tuo or three weeks; for now people do apprehend he is fo much fettered by the vots of the Parliment, that he muft com to ther hands; and no body beleivs it the way to ryfe, to f tand by his service. People thought when the Parliment was up, he could hav choifin and constitut a govern ment; bot now we see he can not fo much as lett us hav justice; ther for the club ar very hy and insolent; and they talk, that the perfons who hav with a hy hand don all this, ar to be gratifyed and put into offices of Stat and other pofts. If the King do fo, it’s not to be doubted bot he shall hav enuch of intertainment of that kind, if it be the hy road to promotion. We hav never had any account now this fortnight that thes Irishes ar landed in the main land. Som ground ther is to believ they returned with the officers, when they found Dundee had no forces with him. However, I do not think ther can be great danger in that busines, tho indeed our captans hav shamfully deserted thes charges. Belheaven only is gon with M’Kay. They say my Lord Maitland is gotten in to the Bafs. We wer fo peremaptor as not to give an indemnity to the governour and his brother. I told your Lo. I could affir it on thes
tearmes. Now they hav taken as much meall as will serv them halfa-year, and may take what they pleas, having a boatt with cannon, which they draw up within the rock, and the fisher boats or any els that pase the firth, they forc them to giv what meall they can fpair. It's generally beleived that the clans wold defert upon ane indemnity; but the Counfell thought not fitt to giv it till the King was acquainted. Now ther never never cam any return. We hav by proclamation put 20,000 lbs. fter. on Dundys head, which may probably each him, who muft be in the power of the clans. I fee we shall make no advanc at this tim in the Church Goverment. Som talk that they will not hav Prefbitry eflablished till the Church be purged, and it be cleered in whos hands it muft be committed; fo they say (for I know nothing till the club bring it in) that ther may be an Act in plain Parliment, that all thruft out, either by ther nonconformity to Epifcopacy or the teft, may be restored; and a Commiss of Parliment named, eight for each Stat, withsom minifters on both fyds, to confider who of the curats ar vicious and fcandalous, and who ar to be retained. That Committy may meet till the next feffion of Parliment. I am fur I muft hav tyred your Lo. with our storys. My Dear Lord, Adieu.

139. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—25 Jul. 1689.

Holyroodhouse, 25 July 1689.

All that was done in Parliment this day, was to pafs ane Act appoynting the provyding baggage hores for the armey, for carrying their provisions to the Highlands, in which we hade great debate; for it was mightily presfled they shoule be payed out of the ces; but we gote it carayed the Parliment shoule find a way to pay them; and it is with als great difficulty we get the country to furnisf them, and pioneirs and workmen, who are intended to goe to Inverlochie, to fforteifie that place for a garifon to hold 1000 men. After that Act was paffed, they fell on the debate what should be firft done as to the fetting of the Church; and this Act, wherof I doe fend your Lop. the coppie, is voted firft to be taken into consideratione of all the Acts presented, wherof ther was ane othe pre-
fented this day, beside those I sent yow in my last the coppie of; so the settling of the Church Government will not be ane afie or fuddaine done busines, and must have his Majestys further consideratione, before any more is done then what is in this Act, which I resolve to give his Majestys assent to, when it is some better digested, the nixt Parliament day; for all is now done in plane Parliament; for Comitties they doe not agree to choyse, untill the Articles are refcindit. Nixt to this Act, ther is prepared to be brought in, ane Act concerning the forfeitures and fines, on Monday nixt, being the day the Parliament meets; and I was forced to give so long ane adjurnment, ther being so much busines before the Counfill to be dispatched, albeit we meet fornoon and afternoon every day, either in Parliament or Counfull. I have hade a letter from Captaine Rook of the 20, giving me ane account that the ffrench ships, so soon as they landed their men in Lochaber, went away by the back of Mull, so he did not fee them; but took tuo small vesfheis neir Mull, in which was provisions, letters, commiffions, and other things, belonging to the officers; amongst others, he sent me a letter directed to the Earle of Bredalbine, a coppie whereof I have here sent yow, to shew the King. I have write to the Earle of Argyle to make him prifoner if he can; for I ame confident all his cunning will not debof him from his deuty. What further commands the King hes as to this, is defended by,

Your Lop. moft humble fervant,

HAMILTON.


My Lord,

Edenb. 25 July 1689.

One the nixt week I see we will adjurn. The Club will all com up. I think it wold be fitt for your Lop. to invit som perffons who hav ftood by the Kings service and ther countrys, and hav don you right; my Ld Caffillis and Carmichael. Yow hav few barrons. Sir Robert Sinclair of Stenfoun hath caryed all along as a wise and sober man. I knou no borrow but Dowhill, who is like to be defroyed by the rest. My Lord; I took all the pains I could, to be at the bottom of that matter of the Dragoon officers, and to vindicat M'Kay; bot tho they hav been abomin-
ably guilty, yet it will found harsh to giv to sever examples of military discipline. Ther is on Sergant Provincall, a papift, who was the most guilty, he may serve for an example; Kilsyth is the far leaft guilty, and it's a good familly. I humbly propoſe to your Lop. to keep what concerns him intyr for som tim. If he be referred to a Counſell of War, he is loft, as well as the rest; we hav not yet heard of great severities on the other fyd. Befids, the Counſell hav impoured M. Generall M'Kay to offer him in exchang for Blair; bot I had much rather that his affair wer continowed, for the man is both very penitent, and apprehenſiv that the King, bein a fouldier, may leav him to the severity of military disciplin. I am confident I shall be able to fatify your Lop. that its no prejudice if yow delay his buſines for som tim. My Dear Lord, Adieu.


My Lord, Edenb. 25 July 1689.

Yow hav the vote of the hous for takin both the nomination of the Preſident from the King, and giv the Parliment the pouver of admitting the Lords. My Lord, its hardly faif to fay any thing after ther vote. I may fay we hav strugled thes tuo days against it. If I had only concern for what concerned my father or my self, I might expeft the blait was over as to us; bot I do fee plainly, in a few dayes fitting, the King shall hav feir of the neccefar pouver of his crow, and the fecuritys of our Goverment, that shall not be drauen in queſtion, and all prejudicat by yov. On wold think it wer don induſtriouſly, to fetter every thing wherein the King hath the leaſt pouver. The necelfity of affairs mad him order the Signett to be open by a proclamation. The Parliment by a vote hav ordered it to be flor. The King named a feffion and president. By a vote, the Parliament hav found he could not naim the president, and they muſt admitt the feffion. Yeſterday the King's Generall Major did requir Annandale and Rofs to go allong with him in the head of ther troops. They first applied to the counſell, then to the Parliment, to be countermanded. I shall not fay how confiftant it was with ther honor. It was warmly de-baited that the King could call no man from the Parliment. In this the
Commissioner did act his part, and whenever he does so we ar able to ding them; bot in the other vots he argued against us. This day the counfell was panneled, for ordering baggadg horfes to cary meall and amunition to M'Kay, and it lays over till nixt dyet. When we had nothing els befor us, it was moved to fall about the choisin comittys for church goverment, fyn and forfaultours. It was stated, as a grand queftion, whither comittys wer lawfull fo long as the law for the Articles stands unrepelled, and the allowanc in the King's instructions was bot like the dispensing power; therfor it was delayed till the nixt dyet to confider if it was legall what was fo much preft, now that the King hath granted it. So farr ar conceffions from sattifying, that the worlde does beleiv the King will yeeld all; and they ar fo hightened, that they will abate nothing ever they phanfyed; for its evident they will bring him to fuch necelitys on all hands, that he must yeeld to them, and quit every body they querrell. I shall, with great submiffion, beleiv ther ar good considerations why we ar keept togethier; bot I am fur ther will be found greater prejudice by it, inftead of coming to temper. The club ar now confident of ther own power. Both they and the Commissioner ar longing for an adjurnment, either to convince or impofe upon the King ther fenti- ments. It will com to this after much mischeif is don, and better hear them whill things ar intyr. D. H. was applyed to, that he wold cordially act in the King and the country's service; and if he did his beft, it was auffurd to find in this fam feflion the plurality of the Parliment, bot he is now hyer then befior. He is weill with Skelmorley, (whom we underftand to hav his commiffion fingned,) ill with Sir Pat. H. and that party of the club; bot in plain tearms, he roars at all that's don; says the offering to dispose on any places without his knolege and the Parliment, was the error in the first concoftion, and he will either deal with yow or with the club as he finds fittest for him; bot he is advyfed that at diftanc he can do no good; therfor, to for an adjurnment, all difficultys will be raized heir; and yet I am of opinion its better for the King, for the country, for yourself, to treat with him then to suffer thes wild people, who ar incapa- ble of all goverment. What's given to him can be takin back, if he do not ansver and the circumstances allow. What thes people gett can never be retreated. My Lord Cardrofs behaves himself honestly. So
doth Cassillis. Lothian now is quit out of thoughts of the Castle of
Edinburgh and will be weill pleased to be Justice-General. Belheaven
is goin to the army with your son, tho nather Annandale nor Ros will.
My dear Lord, Adieu.


My Lord,

Albeit I knew your Lo. hes enformation from others in this place, yet
my faithfulnes to yow, as weell as my dutie and friendship, makes preswvm
to giw an account of what I know. Our Parliament hes fitt now all this
tym, and hes don almoast nothing, to the great discontent of the members,
and all fober men constituenets. Wee haw nothing bot heats, debaits,
jeloufies and divisifions amongst ws; moat part even of fober men crying
out, that ther is nothing bot a design to return ws to the former oppreffions;
non of our greivances redresse, or lyk to be, neather in what
concerns our Church or people, which breeds much discontent and heart-
burnings; and now it is talked, the Parliment is to be adjourned for som
considerable tym, which will turn this pur kingdom in the greatest confu-
sion which it bein in of manie years. I cannot expref my fears and
apprehenfions of it, nor think of them without horror. Our Commiffioner
tels the Parliment frequently, that this moft be, and that moft not be even
mentioned in Parliment, which is thougt by the wholl house, as weell
as the people, a great encroachment wpon the freedom of Parliaments,
and contrarie to his Majesties declaration and our claim of right, which his
Majeftie hes bownd himselle to perform. The great of all this is charged
on Stairs, and his fon the Advocat, againft whom, for this and former
actions, I doe believ this poor kingdom shall goe to rwin, if the great
God doe not prevent it. But, my Lord, I moft tell yow, that they
refowlv to bring it to your door at laft, by your fo hye a conjunction
with Stair, as they call it. My Lord, I beg yow may ferioufly confider
of thes things, and prevent our miferies; for I affur your Lop. our
threatned judgments wpon the afforfaied grounds ar not be wrcitten. I
pray God prevent our apparent evles, and giv yow that wisdom which is
from abow; that as your integritie hes hitherto bein without stain, so may yow be caried throw to the end of your tym. My Lord, if in this I hav erd, I solemlie protest it is singlely an error of the purest frienderhip to your Lop. that can be exprest by anie man alwy, and therfor your pardon is expected by, My Lord,

Your Lo. faithfull Servant,

My brother will tell your Lop. from whom this is.

143. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melvill.—27 Jul. 1689.

My Lord,

The honour the King conferred on me, in nameing me to preceed in the Parliament, and his appointment that I should swear the Lords of Seffion, tho marks of his favour of which I have a very due senfe, yet I can easilie obverse that, from these significations of his truft in me, I have been looked on by the Commissioneer ever fince with a jealous and un-kindlie eye. There is scarce a dyet of Parliament or Council, that does not evince this to every fincrening perfon. The affections of the people to me, and their countenancing of me, are fo many severall aggravations of my guilt; which, being built upon such a found, I cannot regrate, tho it be manifest my life is much the uneasier, and a great deal of harsh language given me, and affronts don me, for these very reasons. I shall give but two inftances, among many others, for prove of this point. First, notwithstanding that his Grace had solemly declared in face of Council, that he would lay doun his commission, if I read that nomination of the Lords of Seffion in Parliament, or fware them in that place, as was the cuftom, and the order given me, or if I causd append the fealls to any write relating to that matter; and left he should have acted that part, and the Kings affaires had suffered by it, I acquainted the Board, that I had rather my family were extinct, then there were a stop in publick matters, upon any act of mine: Yet I was the other day, in the face of the Parliament, particularly quarrelled that I had not produced that nomination sooner; to which, out of respect to his Grace, I made no
speciall answer; but only told that there were some in that place, that perfectly knew upon what occasion I had delayed it; and however modest my return was, yet the Commissioner stood up and peremptorily asserted, that he was confident there were none there that would have offended at my produceing that nomination in that place, upon the very first dyet after my receipt of these papers; to which I was silent, rather then provoke him to such a transport of passion as might have followed, if I had contradicted him. The second instance fell out last night in Council, where his Grace had a discourse to this purpose: My Lord Craufurd, your Lop. by my choice, hath hitherto preceded in Council, but I am to acquaint you, that you shall do so no more; and that I will appoint another at next dyet, who shall supply your room in this place, you being an impecder of the Kings affairs; and by an act of yours some dayes agoe, like to have disturbed the publick peace. He was then particular, and asked me, My Lord, is this your method, to advise officers of the armie not to do their duty in securing of the publick peace; and did not your Lop. intreat Lieutenant Collonell Buchan, to write to Major Graham at Stirling Castile, that he should not by force of armes repone the Minister of Logie to his Church, out of which he had been ejected unwarrantably. My return to his Lop. was, that untill he came to be speciall, I was much surpriz'd that so heavy a charge was at my doore; but that I was now releev'd, when I knew in what a small point that great challenge would terminate: That I freely owned, that the matter of the Minister of Logie being tabled before the Council, who would do him all the right imaginable if he were injur'd, I was of opinion that Lieutenant-Collonell Buchan should acquaint his commerad, that the matter being under the cognizance of the Council, it was proper to leave it to their determination; which I did not urge either as President of the Councell or Councillor, but as my privat thoughts in the matter; which I conceaved was no ill service done to his Majestie, and that I could not divine how by this act I was a disturber of the publick peace, or an impecder of his Majesties affairs, or under any circumstance, by my representation to Lieutenant-Collonell Buchan, that deserved the left challenge from any man: That if there was any more in that matter nor what I have narrated, I was, upon my word of honour, entirely ignorant: That I re-
turned his Grace thanks for haveing named me to preceed in Council, but that I understood I might have claimed it as President of the Parliament, when his Grace, as Commissioner, could not exercise in it; and that I was likewise the choice of the Board, who would have quarrelled a nomination that had not been to their mind; but that I would not struggle in that matter, and should give readie obedience to his Grace, yet craved his and their excuse if I did not attend as an ordinary Councilour, if it was judged that I had acted that for which I deserved to be turned out of the chair. He then fell with great violence upon my Lord Cardross, and told him that it was by his dragoons the Minister of Logic was barred from entering to his church againe, and that such infolencies and disorders were not to be born. To which my Lord very modestly replied, that he knew nothing of any violenc done to any man by his troopers; and that, if the thing were true, these should none at that Board be severer to them then he. Wee then adjourned the Council untill Monday in the afternoon. And, after all, the Commissioner commanded me to sign a warrant, in the name of the Council, for giving the Earl of Pearth the libertie of the Caftell of Stirling, in presence of any one of the commanding officers, for his better health; to which I answered, that I was not impowered to give any such warrant, except it had been ordered by the Council; who, I beleived, would demurr upon it to allow him that freedom, considering that he had been made clofs upon abuseing that favour formerly, unto a corresponding with France, Ireland, and our enemies now in armes in this country. He then told me that such inhuman barbarities as were in my temper, were not to be tollerat in a Christian nation, and that he, as Commissioner, would do it of himselfe. To which I made this reply, that, considering the disaffectednes of the town of Stirling to the present Government, and the circumstances of the Caftell, and its significancie in the nation, if the Earl of Pearth escaped, I was free of it, and of the consequences that might follow on it. I pray God increase the number of our King's friends, confirme others that are wawering, and give light who are sincerely his, and by whom he is servved to best advantage. May he know perfectly his true interest in this nation, the inclinations of his people, and the designes of his enemies; for I tremble at the thoughts of the issues of matters. Our demurrees in
all Judicatories, the fresh hopes our enemies of late have conceived, the
fainting of our friends, the intricacies of some mens management, and
the badd prospect that thinking men generally have of our affairs, which,
if they decline as much in proportion to the disadvantage of our Kings
interest as they have done since the fitting of this Parliament, will in a
short time come to a fatal conclusion, which is no small burden on the
spirit of, My Dear Lord,

Your Lordship's most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

Edinburgh, 27 July 1689.

144. Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melville.—27 Jul. 1689.

My Lord,

Dundas, 27 July 1689.

I wrot to you att grat length tuo post age, in relation to all our affairs.
The last post I was not able to wryt, so the Act anent the Session will be
with you long err this com to your hand. I need not tell you my
opinion of it, nor the way that it was manadged, nor need I tell you that
anay thing nou brought in will have the fame flatte. It's therfor tyme,
your Lord, that you wer considering what is nixt to be done. My Lord
Commissioner hath gratt mynd to be att London; and you may be well
assured that Annandell, Rof, Scalmorly, Polwart, and a grat manay more
will attend him, that all they have laid and don they may justifie; wher,
no dout, not only the bulles of a foll secretarie will be quareled, but
why he cam to take upon him to settell the Government of Scotltand,
without, yea in manay things contrarie, to the opinion of his Parliment.
As I wrot to your Lordship, we went to the Duke and defyred ther might
be a standing frindship (for what I can fee no frindship is leafting) be-
tuixt him and you. He took but littel notice of it to us. What he said
to Major-Generall M'Kay after we wer gon I doe not knou. I have told
you this be the vay, that you may fee the necesity of taking som fpidy and
effectuall meffurs for your own securitie, as well as the Kings affairs. If
all thos peple goe to London, if you doe not make som apearance on the
other fyde, I doe not well fee what you can doe. I therfor humbly pro-
pose, that outher the King will, be a letter to Parliment, signifie his
pleur that the Duk shou'd goe up, and that becauf' of the extraordinarie junctor of affairs, all Counselors shal attend the dyets of Counfell that are not imploied in the armie, without his Majesties spetiall warrant. This will stop the Clubs up going. After the Duk's with you, and you have eather pleased him or made him uneafie, you may much the better deall with the Club; or if you thinke not this proper, I propose in the second place, that you should give intimation to such a number as will make ane apearance as considerable as the Club. You have my Lord Caflills, Kinter, Carmichael, Ruven, Sir Robert Sintclair, Blackbaronie, and severall others, who, when your Lordship hath signified your pleur in the method, ther shal be nothing wanting in me that can conduce to it. I must ad to all this, that if the King be faft to you, you have nothing to fear. The Duk will court your frindship, and the Club, for all ther high talking, will quickly disapear. I doe realy think thir randevouses of men in the weftpane fhyrs is what they relay on, both in order to petitioning, and what more dangerous methods may be thought flitt. The lau of the land is againft fuch convocations; and therfor I think, since ther is no hazard of invasion, they shoul be discharged. This letter shou'd have been with you laft poft; but whyll I was on it ther cam ane expres from Dundaff, teling that if I made not haft I wold not fee my lady. She is not yett dead, but I think cannot live manay days. As to what I promis'd to give you ane account of, in relation to the Mefter, you may firmly believe ther rather is, nor ever was anay fuch inclination; and I doe not queftion but as to all things of that fort you will be abfolutely satistyed. I have not seen him since your fon Leven went over. He, pour man, hath gon to ferve the King in his perfon, whyll Annandell and Ros's, who pretends to ragiments, wold chufe rather to stay and lead a faction in Parliment, then ferve the King in the felds, tho requyred therto be the Major-Generall, and offered to lay doun ther Commissions. Ther trups are gon; and it's faid the Major-Generall, rather then take ther Commissions, gave them foorlofs. Ther defyr in this, befyls ther trouble in Parliment, is to goe for London with the refl. Pray you, my Lord, brak this defyn if it be poiffible. You knou the Parliment hath refuifed Commites conform to the laft inftruction. The refoon they gave was, that the Articles was a standing lau, fo they could not doe
it safely till it was taken away. It’s lyk you have heard this, but not the anfuers, which wer tuo; first, that the instrucion did not hinder them to proceed in plain Parliment; next, that a Parliment could eather refchind, restrick, or establigh any laue for a tyme, with a non obstante, which might be don in this caife. But ther was no hearing of this pro-
position. Episcopacie is abolished. On Munday the Minifters turned out in the 62 will be restored. When that’s done, litell mater what you mak of this Parliment. I am Yours.

145. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—28 Jul. 1689.

My Lord,

Holyroodhous, 28 July 1689.

On Fryday laft, Major-Generall Mackay marched from St. Johnston with about 4000 foot, 4 troops of horfe and dragoons, and was at Dunkell that night, where he received intelligence that Dundie was come to Blair in Atholl; he marched on Saturday towards him, and within two miles of Blaire, about 5 at night, they ingadged, and by severall inferior officers and fouldiers that is come here this evening, gives us the account, that after a sharp ingadgement, Dundie being much stronger, the Major-Generall was quite defeat; and I have yet hearde of no officers of quality that is come of, but Lieutenant-Colonel Lawther, who my Lord Ruthven spoke with as he came from St. Johnston this day, and gives the same account of their being wholly routed; but the confusion is such here that the particu-
lars is hardly to be got. Wee have given orders at Council this afternoon, to draw all the ftanding forces to Stirling, and has sent to the Weft coun-
trey to raife all the fencable men; and Sir John Lanier has write to the English forces in Northumberland to march in here, and is going to Stirling to command; for Mackay is either killed or taken, by all the account we have yett got; but you shall quickly have another flying packet, or an expres. I am fory for these ill neues I fend you to acquaint his Majeftie with; and my humble opinion is, that his Majeftie muft firft beat Dundie, and fecur this kingdom, or he attempt any other thing; and now Dundie will be master of all the other fide of Forth, where there are fo great numbers of difaffefted to join him; fo the King muft make haft
to assist us to reduce him, for I fear we shall not be able to defend this side of Forth long, and the King will know what new men is, after a stroke given. Wee do not know what to do with the prisoners, there is so many of them in the Castle and Tolbuith here, and desires the Kings commands in it, if they may not be sent, some to Berwike and some there to the Toure, in a man-of-warr wee hear is just now coming up to Leith. I intend to ajurn the Parlamant to-morrow or next day, every body desiring it, to October. In this confusion and disorder we are in here, and having so many other things to despatch, all I can further say is, that I beg you may haste down the Kings commands in this unhappy junctur, to

Your Lordships most humble Servant,

Hamilton.


My Lord, 

Edin: 28 July 1689.

The excessive trouble we are all in cannot be expressed, both for the stroke the Kings affairs have received, and the los of many brave men; we dout not but the Major-Generall Ramfay, and Ballfour, with all the officers of ther regiments that wer ther, L.-C. Lauder on excepted, are cut off; it seems to be mostly chargeable att my Lord Murays door, who not only refused to joyne M'Kay, but, when his men began to give ground, fell on them. My Lord Kenmoor and Belheaven are certinly killed; L.-C. Lauder fays, that after the brek of the armie he fee your son Leven on hordback; wee have not yett heard of him; all we can nou doe is, to intreat the King will send force with all expedition hear, for we have nothing to hinder Dundee to overrun the wholl country. I'll trouble your Lordship no furder. I am yours.


My Lord,


This day brings us very sad and surpryfing newes. We hav good hop that your son is saif; he is wounded in the shoulder, but was mounted
after all was broke. Ther hath been treachery in the leading them to that place, and the seig of Blair, and my Lord Murrays raising his men hath all been concerted; and yet I do admire that so good a party, so good officers and soldiers not surprysfed, but having weill fought it, could have been oppresed with twice so many new men: we have no perfect accounts, but ther is great los of officers. I fear poor honest G.-Major McKay his brother is killed, and Coll. Ramsay and Coll. Haftings, and my Lord Kenmor; I fear poor Belhaven is gon; Annanolds troop wanting officers mad the first disturbanc. The Lord is punishing the spirit of contention that reings among it by thys who were no people. Argyl had about three thousand men on the other fyd, bot new men; and tho he be within a days journey of Lochaber, yet he never knew that Dundee was marched. Dundee had not above one hundred horses; the Atholl men ar mor cruell then the enimys army, so I fear few will either gett off or gett quarter, except some of the horfe who ran first; and the foot officers ther servants ar all com away with ther horfes. This makes a great consternation heir; we hav ordered all the forces we have to Strifling, and have ordered all the fenibble men in the weft to be rendeivouzed; but I wish you may order us troops from Ingland, for the countrymen will not do any service, and they will now becom intollerable: som people already appear not so concerned as the shoak requires. I think the other fyd of Tay is loft, and Fyv is in very ill tune. The Lord help us, and fend you good newes of your son. My Dear Lord, Adeiu.


My Lord,

Holyroodhous, 29 July 1689.

Last night by a flying packet I gave you the ill neues of Mackays being beat. I have now sent this bearer, a Dutch man who is a Lieutenant in Mackayes regement and ajutant, and was in the action, to give his Majestie all the account he can; and he gives as good account as any that is yett come; but to tell true, they all differ in particulares as to the way of the action, but it seem Mackay has been so forward, that after a march of 16 mylls, should ingagaded the enemy when his men was weary; and the
next day there was foure troopes of horfe and 2 of dragoons to have joined him; and I fear his foot did not stand to it as they shd, but run after some firing, when the Highlanders came to a clofe fight with them. Wee know not certanely who are killed or taken; the bearer can tell who we hear no word of yet, and tho' wee confider as fo; for there is severall inferior officers and fojors come, but none of them can give certane accounts of the los. The King wold haft some of his best troopes here, and especially foot, for our new raised men will not be able to stand the Highlanders; there is thrie of the battalions of tho'fe that come doun with Mackay here and at Stirling, but most of them new men, fo I fear they do as ill if put to it as the reft did; and all the foot wee have more now is, Mars regement, Bargany and Blantyrs, who are at Stirling; Argyls, Glen-carneis and Angus regement in the Highlands with Argyll, whom we have fent for; Sir James Lelys, Stranevers and Grants about Invernes, with the Scots dragoons under the command of Sir Thomas Leivingtõne; and Coll. Barklays dragoons are in Aberdeenshire, who we thinke must go north and join Sir Thomas Leivington, for we fear he can not come to join us here: Sir John Lanier is gone to Stirling to put the troopes there in as good a condition as he can, but wee need more general officers. We have got no notice of Dundies motion since the action, and wee fear all Perthshire and Angus will be in arms for him prefently, fo what resolutions the King taks wold not be delayed; for if he caries Stirling, he has all Scotland. The frigot with the money to pay Mackays regements is come, and the ship with the arms; but the canon and mortar piece wee shall fend bake, for there is no ufe of them here; and the King wold give his derections as to those officers and fojors that has come of from the fight. I received yours with the news of the Princes of Denmarks being broght to bed of a fom, which I am very glade of, and wishes their Highnes's much joy. I shall long much for a return of his Majesties commands, and I intend to write to Carlile, and give notice there to the commanding officer of this disater, that Marshall Shonberg may be acquainted with it; and I intend to defire some of their troopes may march into Scotland for our aflistance; for if wee be not able to defend Stirling, this place we can not fly in, but must retire into England. It was both by the Councill and Parliament thought fit not to adjurn them to-day, for discurraging people more; fo I
have by their own advise adjourned them to Wednesday. All that was
done this day you will see by the inclosed Act; and the next day we are
to consider how to get mony; for little is to be expected now from the
other side of Forth. Your Lordship will be weary with this long letter
as I am in writing of it, having never been out of business since 4 a cloake
in the morning; so I hope you will mend the errors in it when you read
it to his Majesty, which is desired by your Lordships most humble servant,

HAMiLTON.

I have given the bearer but twenty ginies.

149. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART to LORD MELVILLE.—29 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

I gave you in my last a short and melancholy account of this battel. I
writ now, not that I can give you any better news, but to intreat you'll
use your interest with the King, as you wold avoid the ruin of your
country, to send such force hear, with the gratest expedition, as, with
what of honest men will joyn them, may all at once extinguishe this flame.
I have spoke with L. C. Lauder, who says, except the Dutch dragoons
and some other such force, he dos not see how it can be done. If your
Lordship knew the fiones of our menus hear it wold move you to this
fpidy method; for tho it be now 48 hours since the defeat, and 36 since
we heard of it, thers nothing of moment don. The Parliament referd it
to the Counsell, and they have appointed a commitee to consider of it till to
morow att ten a clock. For what I know, Dundee may be at Stirling be
that time. Thers nou grat want of good officers, and some persons of worth
and understanding to command in chief; els our affairs, I apprehend, will
turn to a very ill account. Tho I say this, yet we have some small hops
the Major-Generall and your son are alyve; thers on says he see the
Major-Generall a quarter of a myll from the place, and nyne hors with
him after the rout; and L. C. Lauder says, about the fime he see
your son Leven well horfed; God grant it be true. The Kings los in
the officers is unexprefable; and its pitie to give green men fo good men
to command them, for ther running was the los of all. My Lord, I need
not tell you how much the King is concerned to fhalou this mefur in fend-
ing his troops hear, and how much its your Lordships interest as well as that of the King and country; on the first view you will easily apprehend it. Pray you lett your resolutions answer the expectations of your friends, amongst whom you may always reckon, My Lord,

Your Lordships most humble and faithfull servant,

Will. Lockhart.

Ed: 29 July 1689.

150. Sir Patrick Hume to Lord Melvill.—29 Jul. 1689.

My Lord,

Edenbourg, 29 July 89.

Tho' you will have full accounts from others of the defeat of our army, and the particular losfs, yet I cannot forbear to write my thoughts upon the whole matter. I am indeed of opinion, that the falsehood of pretended friends led honest Mackay in the snare to his ruine; what is passed cannot be helped. If the methods of some honest men had been followed, this great losfs might probably have been prevented; if they be yet neglected, greater losfs will probably yet befall us; if you do not see to it, your guilt will be heavie; all I can do here, and as I am, is to wish well to what I would gladly serve, if in a capacity. I trouble you no farrer, but am still, My Lord,

Your L. humble servant and true friend,

Pat. Hume.

Pray send my wife this note.


Holyroodhous, 30 July 1689.

My two last gave your Lordship a very bad account of the action betuixt Mackay and Dundy, which I did not tell you so ill as both officers and soldiers fayed that come from the action, as you will understand by the expres I fent last night; but this morning wee got neus that helped to comfort us again; for I see letters this morning to my Lord Murray from sure hands, that Dundie was killed in the action; and a little after wee had the certane account that Mackay, your son, Kenmore, Belhaven,
Coll. Ramfay, with two battalions, were come to Stirling, and all those were fayed to be killed. So now I see no officer of quality amiffing but Brigadier Balfour, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay, who, I hope, may be prisoners. They say Collonel Canon comands now the Highlanders since Dundie is gone, by whose death I think they have litle reafon to brag of the victory, and that they are marching towards Angus. I have juft now received the inclosed from General-Major Mackay, who, I believe, will give you a better account; fo I onely ad, that I am Your Lordships moft humble Servant,

Hamilton.

152. LORD CARDROSS TO LORD MELVILL.—30 Jul. 1689.

My dear Lord, Edinburgh, 30 Julay 1689.

I had not the courage to writ to your Lordship by the express yester-
day, because I had then too much apparent ground to think my Lord Leven was killed, as well as moft of our officers; but now, God be thanked, things are better, both as to the Kings interest and your Lordships concernes, then hard to hope at the firft report; for the Earle of Leven, General-
Major M’Kay, and all the considerable officers are alive and free, except Colonel Balfour, Lieutenant-Colonel M’Kay, and Kenmoors Major, and it is not yet certaine what is become of them, if it be not the laft that is killed; this is what is said, but I cannot be positive, further then that those we thought dead ar hourly coming in. Major-General Mackay is not wounded, nor Earl Leven. M’Kay took to Drummond Caftle about 1400 men. General-Major M’Kay was as long, or longer, in the field then the enimie, though they carried away the baggage; this is what is said. The Lord Murray is exclaimed againft and suspected by moft, and fo is Patrick Graham, who was in St. Johnftoun with Bargany’s regiment; we think the General-Major will cleare us much in thefe the morrow, when he comes. People that ar honest ar not satisfied with our great man. I am, My Lord,

Your Lordships moft humble Servant,

Cardross.

My Lord,

July 30, 1689.

I was so straitned with tyme laft post that it was impossible for me to writ to your Lo. I am much troubled with the relation yow give me of affaires with yow. I am very fenfible of the difficult task yow have. I pray God direct both yow and me. Things seeme to have a very sad prospect. I know not well what to writ or what to advice yow. I apprehend your Parliament may be adjourned befor this com to your hands, both by the advice given of the fitnes of it at this time, and the libertie granted. I am glad one Act is touched. As for the settlement of Church Government, I fee fo many difficulties in it as things prezently stands, what from one party and another, that I can not fee through it, nor do I know whither it be better it ly over a while. I had not yet had time to consider the adrefs. I with the ministres, and others truely concerned for ther interest, may be at one among themselves, and may be very sober, and not give those who may be watching for their halting advantage. Ther are abundance to misrepresent them and there way. Men moft take what they can have in a cleanly way, when they cannot have all they would. I wish they may understand and distinguishe well betuixt ther friends and others. I know not well whither to advise if they should send up on or tuo of ther number. If men were more free of humour and jealoufy, and a fit person or persons could be fallen one, it would seeme not amiés; but whom you or I might think proper, on severall accounts may not be so, either for a Court, or convering with other here; and for a thing to be done, and not to purpose, especially when expensive, does not import much. However, I should thinke it wer not amiés that they should be at pains to draw up somewhat, for removing the asperfions cast on them and ther way, and shew what are ther principles and demands, and the soberer the better, and what they think expedients in this conjuncture to be proposed. They have Mr. Adair here, who might communicate to others both of English and Scots of ther own persuation, and take ther advice and assistence. I am affraid our divisions and managment may do great hurt to the publlick settlement, and may
endanger the bringing that on or about which men seemes to fear, for it's scarce to be imagined that some mens way and procedure, if as related, can be acceptable. I pray yow continue to do me the favour in giving what information you can, and your advice, wherby your Lo. will oblige me. You need not use compellations nor subscribe. I could wish to know particular persons carriage, and, if you please, direct to Dr. Acreer, who stays with me, seal it within, and writ a line within the first sealing to give to me. If your Lo. incline to come here, you may be pleased to signify it, and I shall endeavour to procure you a formel warrant from the King, if needfull; for he has allowed me to signify to you, that you may, if you think it convenient for you, but I know your circumstances may make it inconvenient for yow. Neither know I how you can be well spared from Council, now when ther's no other judicatory, if the Parliament be adjourned.


Sir, July 30, 1689.

I have received yours of the 23 instant, as also that former you mention. Yow were pleased to use many kind expressions, for which I heartily thank yow. I have never been much behind with my friends in kindness, tho' often in expressing it. For the particulars yow mention that are voted in Parliament, I shall not say much, not being witness to the debates, and a stranger as yet to the grounds the Members went upon. As to your own concern you mention, I did my part, which was to present your commission; the not signing of it might proceed from different reasons. Yow know what offence hath been taken at what hath already been disposed of, and ther has not been much done of this nature since yow went from this; but I never enquire into what are the Kings reasons for what he does. As for what yow writ relating to Sir J. Dalrymple, I heard nothing of it, till now yow tell me. I question not but you had some such information as yow writ, but it's not impossible ther may be some mistake in it. I never observed any such thing in him in the acquaintance I have had of him, as I should have thought he would
have been apt to express himself at that rate, as if he had the disposition of places. As for myself, I never pretended to be a politician, and I hope never to joyne with any in an evil politics. I shall, according to your desire, acquaint the King with what you are pleased to communicate to me to be represented to his Majesty. Neither will I be dissatisfied with your taking any other way to do it. I am now hastened by the post, so can add no more, but that I am, Sir, Your moit humble Servant,

MELVILLE.

155. SIR JOHN HAY OF PARK TO LORD MELVILLE.—30 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

July 30, 89.

Our newses hear worse worse bad and grievous, but blest be God, they are this day better. Most of our officers com'd off, that were said to be killed, safe, and the Earl of Leven. Their has been treachery in it, and I hope it shall be discover'd. I know your Lo. will have a full account from others. I beg your Lordships pardon, to beg of you that you may consider our caic unfaithfull and oppressing. Men formerly and now disaffected to the Government, are employed in the army, and certainly, if not lookt to, will ruin the Kings interest, religion, and the countrie. Therfore, for Gods sake, let your eyes be upon the faithful of the land, they may dwell with yow; for it is past doubt, when wile men are exalted, the wicked walk on everie fyde. My faithfulness to your Lordship does extract this freedome, and the eyes of all men are upon yow, and much depends upon your Lordship, God having put an opportunity in your hand by which yow may promot the interest of religion, King, and countrie. What further I would say, I leav it to my brother Cefhlock. I wright my selfe,

MY LORD, Your Lo. faithfull Servant.

156. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILLE.—30 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

It's hardly possible to express the satisfaction all honest men are in, from the surprising news we have received of the Major-Generall arrival
at Stirling, with one battalion of my Lord Levens regiment, an other of C. Haftings, and a certain account of all the considerables officers (Balfour only excepted) that are there with him. As the death of every particular man was documented with such circumstances, that not to be persuadest of it was like denying the light at noon, so I know nothing the surprize of their being alive can be likened to but a refreccion. We bless God that the Kings affairs are still intire, and that it is thus with us. I wrote to your Lordship what were my sentiments, as affairs then stood, with the last packet. It's my opinion still, that the King make use of his own forces; for tho the country, if called together, may be ready enough to reduce Dundee, yet if the western shires (as they are now taught be the Club) get arms in their hands, they will tell his Majesty or they can lay them down, such and such things must be done, as in the end will make him a less man than the Doge of Venice. This is what is very evident to us here; for besides what is expressed plainly, there are many circumstances that are very hard to give you distink accounts of at this distance. One would have thought that this disastor would have been very afflicting to them, but by many circumstances it was evident they were glad of it. If you were here, you would think all our business a mystery; the Club acting one part, still buzzing jealousies in the peoples ears anent the Greivances and Claim of Right, and talking unbecomingly of the King; the Duke ane other part, some times with us, and some times with them, as he finds his interest can lay most conveniently; and if you'll beleive the town, he is in intelligence with his son, my Lord Murray, who is beleived to have dealt safely with the Major-General on this occasion; but for that he can give the best account of it himself. As for his Grace, his reputation now with the Prefbiterians is not great. They think he stands in the way of their establishment, in not parting with the patronages, and in endeavouring those of the Epifcopal, that are not vittious, should be continued. Thir things, and his quarelling unjustly with Craufurd, is like to do his busines with them; in this you can have no los; he must make many turns, and short ones too, or they trust him any more: I with the Club were as little in their favour. This I must say on this occasion, that to me it's the strangest thing imaginable, that those men who consider as enemies to the King all who aim at sober things,
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Lord,

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My Lord,

Edinburgh, July 30, 1689.

I blifs the great God who hath diſſapointed the fears of all good men,
and yours in particular; this joy is to us like a victory. There is no per-
fon of note amifling but honest Colonel Balfour. Haftings battallion and
your fons only ftood to it, and abode in the field till it was night. One
party of the enemy broke through our line and ran to the plunder, which
was very considerable; the other part of them had their bellys full of it,
and were as glad to retire as our men. The truth is, it's flamfull that
new untrained men, no moe, but rather fewer than our forces, caufd the most part run away out of all grounds; and several persons who had given evidences of their firmness in other occasions, they, to cover their own hastines, did report fuch lies of the persons they had been dead, that men were forced to beleive them; and I fear these rumours will prejudice his Majesties affairs elsewhere, before the reports can be contradi¢ted. Dun- dees death will look liker another action than a part of the fame. Argyils intelligence hath bein very ill, for he hath not known that Dundee was marched to fall upon his reer, or Lochaber; the Athol men have been fals fubdolus dealers. I do not love to afpers any man, but I can not cleange Murray. Some of our troops that were ordered can not up, as Rosses; he sent Kilmarnock as his Liftenant, a perfon of singular weaknesses, to fight againft Dundee his brother-in-law; and Annandailes troop wanted a Captain, and did more harm as good. My Lord, we hear the Bafs is difposd on; and every body beleives these who oppofe the King moft, their recommendation or intereft will go ferdef. Belhaven hath all along, and in Parliment as well as the army, behaved himfelf well; he had his hope on that rock; it will not do well for the Kings service that he be negle¢ted. My Lord, when your fon, he, and M'Kay were thought loft, fome wer little concerned. Both in Parliment and Councill we had fuch things faid, as made it evident they reckoned not at all on the lofs. It was faid in Parliment by Skelmorly—What, was the lofs of thefe men to be considered that the Parliment fhould adjourn?—and this day in Coun- cell it was faid that M'Kay was in confufion, and that he did not know what he did; and no rational man would have done fo ridculous a thing as to march fourteen miles and to fight that fame day: But he had refited two hours in the middle of the day, and was drawn up two hours before battle. My Lord, you cannot beleive, after all these freedoms, what confufion it was to fome to know they were all alive. M'Kay is a terror to the Club, and to fombody else. I know not what's resolved as to the fitting of the Parliment. They will get no fuply, tho I am drawing an A& to be offered to-morrow, which will take little time to be voted or re- fufed. They will not go on in Committees, now that it's granted; and it's imposfible to fette Church Government in on three A&'s without Com- mittees. They are allowed to do no other thing but thefe three, in their
last instructions; and they will not proceed to these till all the rest be done. They had, after Council, a communing with the Commissioner, and did press that he would allow them to proceed to votes anent their grievances and instrument of Government, tho' he was not instructed, that, at least, the meaning of the Parliament might be known in all; tho' it could make no law, he offered to shew them, under the King's hand, that he had been checked already for suffering the matter of the Articles to go to a vote. Polwrot said he never spake to the King but he did convince him, and would do so still when he saw him. The Commissioner said, then let's adjourn the Parliament and go. They come to no conclusion, so to-morrow we will have a new trial: I know not what other prerogative will be stayed: I am sure we had work enough about furnishing the baggage horses to M'Aiset. I am of opinion, to take off the apprehension that our affairs are not so ill, which is so like to be spread abroad, we may fit out this week; but if ever we do good till the King hear them, I mistake it; and the enemies confidence is much in the differences of the Parliament, which, with the late misfortune of our army, will lose all beyond Tay; and I may tell your Lordship a strange story;—Fyfe is neither right for the King nor the Church. I still wish forces from England may come, for it's not fit nor fair to call together the West, who will only come out at this time, if the King, by disposal of the army, giv some evidence that he regards such as . . . . . him service; but within doors, and in the fields, it can give no offence, and it would give great encouragement; if men fee they run popular hazards without his Majesty's notice, few will give new experiments of that kind. My Dear Lord, Fairweill.

158. Mr. Gilbert Eliot to Lord Melvill.—Jul. 1689?

My Lord,

I am exceedingly sensible of the honour your Lordship did me in a line to the Earl of Levin, whereby I saw the small service I am capable to doe, is acceptable to your Lordship. The gratitude I am debtor in, I hope shall always oblige me to lay hold upon every occasion which may evidence more and more, how ambitious I am to merit your Lord-
ship's favor, and the continuance of a good opinion of me in the discharge of the duty of my station; in persuance wherof, I fend your Lordship a copy of the Proclamation anent opening the Signet; at passing wherof, some debate arising upon diligence begun in the late Kings name, it was endeavored by some, upon that account, to have the matter remitted to the Parliament; but, coming to a vote, was carryed in the Negative. This day the Counsell of Warr fat upon the officers of the Dragoons, and Cap. Livingston, Cap. Murray, Leivtannant Murray and Crichtoun, seem clearly, by sufficient probatione, guilty of that treachery. The minutes, with a Proclamation about furnishing of baggage-horses for the Hoft. Ther is lyne of recommendatione from the Counsell in favours of one Robert Dinwoodie, to your Lordship, concerning the goods and loadening of Sir Robert Barclay's ship, which doe belong to Mr. Dinwoodie, and wheranent he intreats your Lordship's favour with his Majestie, as his brother Laurear, who is to wait upon your Lordship about this matter, will more particularly informe, when he delivers the Counsell's letter to your Lordship. I am, in all humble duty, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most humble and most obedient Servant,

GILB. ELIOT.

159. (Draught) Letter from the King to the Council in relation to the Ministers.—Jul. 1689?

RIGHT TRUSTY, &c.,

WHERAS, by Act of Parliament, Episcopacy is abolished, and the superiority of Churchmen above Presbiters in our ancient kingdom, whereby the government of the Church must necessarily be exercised in a parity, therefore its our will, and we do allow the ministers of the gospell, in that our ancient kingdom, to continow and proceed in their ordinary meetings, kirk session, within their several parishes, presbytery and sinods within the respective and known bounds, till such time as the government of the Church may be forder establisshed by Act of Parliament and General Assembly, which we intend to call so soon as we find matters in a disposition for it; that in the mean time disorders may not increase nor any detriment arise to the Church by the want of discipline; and we do require
you to caus intimat this our pleafur to each prefbitry within the kingdom, that they may proceed with that cheerfulnefs and peace that becomes them, for all which this fhall be your warrant. We bid you heartily Fairweill.

160. Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melvill.—1 Aug. 1689.

Holyroodhouse, 1 Auguft, 1689.

This comes by Mr. Baill, who is the express was fent to Ireland, who your Lop. recomendit to me to affift all I could in his paffadge there: he brings the good news of Darys being in a part receiv'd, by the getting up of the veffhell with the meall we fent, and of ane other veffhell of pro- visions got up alfo. The toune was reduced to the laft extremity, as yow will fee by the coppie of ane letter fent me by Generall-Major Kirk, who recomends to the Kings favour Captaine Leak, commander of the Portsmouth, for his brave and difcreet service in this aĕtion; ffor by his behaviour, with the Castle Kilmoor, got up the veffhells with the provisions; ffor I doe not hear the bomb was uneafie to break. Kirk writes alfo, that the fliet nor the forces have not above a weeks provifion abroad; and if they had fome more troops, they would be quickly maifter of Darie, and fo consequently of the country about. But I doubt not bot he hes given more full accounts himfelfe by this bearer. I doe alfo fend your Lo. a coppie of a letter from Ireland, fent by the correpondence I eftablifh'd there; but the originall being writ with white ink, we could not make more of it then what the coppie bears. Now yow have ane account of all I know from Ireland; and feemes neceffar fome more fmall frigots were fent to cruize on that coast, to prevent their fending more forces or officers here; ffor now that Dundie is certanely killed, and fome other conliderable perfones of the Highlanders, we conceive our advantadge is more then our lofs, and hopes Colonell Cannon, who now takes on him to command, shall not be able to manadge their affairs, or profeecute their victorie as the other would have done: ffor we doe not hear of their coming the length of St. Johnftoune, and I doubt not bot Generall-Major M'Kay, who is not yet come here, will make all the healf he can to forme ane other body, to march towards the enemie and put them back to the hills againe. Yesterday morning, I received the flying packet with his
Majestys letters to the Counsell, and my selfe and yours, and hes com- municate it to non but the Kings Advocat, nor does not intend to de- lyver it to the Counsell untill the Parliament be adjurned, which probably may be to-day, or the next meeting, for I ame doing all that I can to see if I can get them to lay on some money or they pairt. They have passed a vote restoring all the Presbyterian Ministers put out since January 1661, but I could not prevaile with them to doe the same for the Ministers put out for the Teft in 1681. They pressed me much to give the Kings consent to it; but, unlefs they give money, I intend to leave all intire to the King; for they grow daylie more and more troublesome, and says they will give nothing, untill all their greivances are helped, and new things proposed; so since things, it's like, most be done by capitulatione, the King is the fitteft to make his owne termes, and the more he hes to grant to them the more he will get done with them. Your Lordship will acquant his Majestie with this, for, the bearer being in heart to be gone, I could not have time to write to his Majestie now, which I intend to doe so soon as I see Generall-Major McKay, and hes delievered his letter to the Councill; a coppie of which I wish your Lordship haide sent me, which would have enabled me more to have taken meaures, who ame,

Your Lo. most humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

161. EARL OF CRAFURD TO LORD MELVIL——1 Aug. 1689.

MY LORD,

Yesterday, the Act restoring Presbyterian Ministers who were turn'd out since 1661 for their nonconformitie to Prelacy, past the House, but was not touch'd by the scepter, tho' it was greatly urged. Another Act was dropt in, for restoring such of the conformists as had gone of for the teft in 1681; which, after much debate yesterday, and some little arguing to-day, was waved as a thing unagreeable to the House. The consequences of that Act would have been ruineing to the Presbyterian interest, and that for severall reasons; 1st, The pretence for restoring of them being founded upon the Claine of Right as leisfed persons, would, by a stronger argument, likewise have repon’d all those Ministers in the
West and South Country, who, upon the late change of affairs, had been turn’d out by the people; which, in the Meeting of the Estates, was considered as a thing not to be quarrelled, least we should disturb the peace in those shires, and who in no case would allow of their returning, and the rather, that ministers of their own way are fix’d in their churches. 2ly, If all those had an equal share in the rule with nonconformists, as was pleaded, they being far more in number, might and would, in a short time, overturn the Church Government, and depose, if they pleas’d, the Presbyterians. 3ly, If our Ministers, before the conformists submitting to Presbyterie, should join in meetings with them, the people would certainly forfake both. 4ly, Such a method of reposingcess of these Ministers would effectually destroy the Call of the people, and confirme Patronages. 5ly, As many of those Ministers came not in by the Church at first, so it would be a confirmation of the Magistrats power for that effect in all time coming. 6ly, Of those that went of for the test, some quite their charges for maintaining the divine right of Prelacy, others for being unfound in the faith, Arminians or Socinians, and upon that reason disowning our Confession of Faith; and some, being scandalous in their life, thought it the most specious pretence upon which they could leave their churches. 7ly, If there were any change in their principle, they would have applied to the Ministers, and not to the Parliament, who would have trated them, upon their submission, with all the christian charity imaginable. 8ly, There are of these anti-testators severalls, yea, the most of them, already fixed in other churches, in token that they went not off for nonconformitie, but were against the things that were truely good in the test. 9ly, The Act makes no distinction amongst these Ministers, whereas many of them do not own the present Government by praying for our King and Queen; some of them pray for the late King, and a few have been in company with the Lord Dundee and his associates. I am the larger upon this theam, in that I am told the Commissioner may reprefent it at Court with all the specious pretexes imaginable, and that, if he succeed in it, our Ministers will preach upon their adventure, as in former times, without a desire to have the least share in the Government. Since I was told by the Commissioner that I was not to proceed more in Council, I have never attended, nor did my friends and acquaintances judge I could in credit
give presence under another capacitie then I once had; which hes putt
the Commissioner to some trouble of preceeding himselfe, notwithstanding
of his present character, since none belonging to the Councill would putt
that affront on me, as to justifie that act of his, commanding me from
the chair, and upon a ground for which they could not find the leaft
shaddow of offence done to him, the Board, or the Government. When
the Parliament shall adjourn, that difficultie will be off, it being his own
right, without all dispute, and the choise being ambulatory, at every
Sederunt when he is out of the way. I find the body of the nation much
dissatisfied, that nothing can be extorted from him in relation to the
Church, the forfeitures, or fynes, without great violence to his temper,
and much importunitie upon their side; and when an Act is obtain'd by
much clamor, that he denyts to touche it, tho never so much urged; so that
what is done in these three points does only expres the inclinations of
the people, without further effect. I am dayly more and more confirmed,
that our King hes no steady friends in this nation but such as are of the
Presbiterian perfwasion, and, on the contrary, every Episcopall man of
the clergy, and, for the most part, even the laiks, are ufeing their outmost
artifices to continue, if not encrease, the dissuft that many have conceav'd
at the present Government; and that all the acts of favour that the King
is capable of conferring on us, shal not fo strenthen his interest, and
thoughtlie engage the hearts of his friends, as a present settlement of
Presbiterian Government, a reduceing of forfeitures, and a refunding of
fynes; which, if the Commissioner would concurr heartily in, would very
quickly be found the generall inclinations of this Parliament; his Majest-
ties friends would frankly give him their money, would readily venture
their lives, and his enemies, if that course were taken, would quickly
stoop to the present eftablishment. Since I have not access to attend the
Councill, I judge it dutie to expres my true thoughts in another method,
when ever it lyes in the way of

My Dear Lord,
Your Lordships moft faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

Crafurd.

Edinburgh, 1 August 1689.
162. Lord Murray to Lord Melvill.—1 Aug. [1689.]

My Lord,                      

I writ to your Lp. about a month agoe, and enclofed a letter I had then receaved from my Lord Dundee, but never had any return. I send now here inclofed three more* I have receaved from him, which are all I have had, and to none of which have I ever returned any answer, neither woud I see the gentlemen with whom he sent the laft, but caufed tell

* These letters were printed in 1826, for the Bannatyne Club; but the impression having been then very limited, it has been thought fit again to incude them in this collection.

For the Lord Murray.

Stroan, July 19, 1689.

I was very glaid to hear that yow had appoynted a randevous of the Atholl men at Blair, knowing, as I doe from your Lordships one mouth, your principles, and considering your education, and the loyaltie of your people, I am persuaded your appearance is in obedience to his Majesties commands by the letter I sent yow, which is the reason why I give yow the trouble of this line, desiring that wee may meet, and concert what is fittest to be done for the good of our country and service of our lawfull King. I doubt bot your Lordship knows that it hath pleased his Majestie to give me the command of his forces in this natione till his aryvall, and he is forced to putt in my hands many other trustes, for want of other persones, many of his loyall subjects being imprisoned, or fled, or out of the way, so as he cannot know their inclinations. Your Lordship is happy, that is at liberty, and on the head of so considerable a body of loyall men, by declaring openly for the liberty of your country, and the lawfull right of your undoubted sovereigne, you may acquyre to yourself and family great honours and rewards, and the everlasting blessing of Almighty God, which is above all. Yow are wiser then to think, tho yow were of other principles, that the Atholl men can be, contrary to their inclinations, ever induced to fight against their King, no more then D. Hamilton, were he never so loyall, could think to make his Streven and Lishmahaygoe men be for the King, notwithstanding all the power and interest he hes in that country. I see nothing can hinder or scare any persone from serving the King in this occasione, unless it be that they think the people hes right to dethrone the King and sett up ane other, which I ame sure a man of your sense can never be so fare foold as to believe. To satisifie the people as to their consciences, hes he not given his royall promise, in his declaration, that he will secure the Protestant religion as by law established, and put them in possessione of all their priviledges they have at any time enjoyed since the restoratone of King Charles the Second, which should satisifie the Episcopall and Cavaleer party? He promises to all other dissenters libertie of conscience, which ought to please the Presbiterians; and, in generall, he says he will secure our religione in Parliament to the satisfactione of his people. This he hes, in reiterated letters under his
them I woud not convers with them, nor return any answwer to my Lord Dundee's letters, but that they might shew him I would not joine with him, to which your Lp. may fee he has not been wanting to use all methods and arguments he could devife; but so far have I been from harkling to any thing of that nature, that I can freely say on my honour that I have never taken more pains in any thing then to hinder the Atholl mens joining, which I confes they have been too much inclined to, and were too far ingaged before I meddled with them. It is publickly known what effects my firit going there had in stopping many hundreds of

hand and seall, assured me of, and given me warrant, in his name, to signifie so much to all his loving subjects. E. of Melfort hes written to me fully signifeying his real intentions to that purpose, which, may be, yow will have more to doe to believe; but, I will assure yow, it is true. His Majestie, in his declarations, and his letters to me, as to our liberties and properties, says no less. I am persuaded every thing will be done to the content of all reasonable men in the next Parliament, which will be so soon as the King in safety can hold it. Much of this was offered by Brydies letters, but keept up by these who desyred not that the people should be satisfied, but were resolved to dethrone their King at any rate; I pray God forgive them. My Lord, if there be any thing more that yow think needfull the King should grant to satisfie his people, I begg you may let me know of it, for he wants advyse and information, as yet, of things and tempers of men here. The indemnifie the King promises by his proclamatione, seems very gracious, and of great extent; nobody is excepted, except such as are come from Holland, who are supposed to be chiefly concerned in this usurpatione, and these who voted to dethrone the King and get up ane other in his place; for my owne part, knowing the prosperous conditione the Kings affaires were in, I would wonder he is so condescending, considering the great provocations he hes gote, but that he cannot alter the claimant temper that hes ever been found in the family, and hes eminently appeared in his persone. Tho I have no warrant to say any thing further that he will doe that way, in particular, yet, in the generall, I ame desired to get advyse to him from his friends here, to whom the circumstances of persones are better knowne than to them who are beyond sea, how to draw ane indemnity, such as may be exact, and satisfyeing to all honest men, as to the exceptions. This is not done for want of the opinion of your Lordship, and others of your quality and capacity; I now desyre it of yow in the Kings name, and assure yow that your proposals, eather, in the generall, for the good of the natione, or in favoure of any particular persone, shall be seconded by me with the little interest I have; for, knowing yow so well, I need not fear yow will offer any thing unreasona-ble. Now is the time these things ought to be treated; for, if once the King enter on the head of a royall and alreaddy victorious army, and insurrections appear on all hands, and invasions on every side, there will be no more place for treating, but for fighting. I know ther are many persons of quality, and particularly my L. Marques of Atholl, who is apprehensive of my L. Melforts ministry, and, for their satisfaction in that point, tho he hes solemnly declared he
the Atholl men, who were then ready to join Dundee; and now about
10 days ago I went the second time, hearing they were like to break
out again; but on my road received a letter from Ballaquhen, who has
been above 20 years Baily in that country, that he had secured the Castle
of Blair for King James: this piece of treachery did extremly surprize
and iritate me, but made my endeavours in ordering the Atholl men not
to effectual as otherways they had been, he having so great and long
authority in that place. But, for all this, I went straight to require the
Castle from him, and on his refusal block it up, and sent to get petards

will never remember past quarrels, but enter on a new score, and live well with all the world,
I have represented to him how much he has the misfortune to be disliked, and, for that reason,
what hurt his being at the helm may doe to the Kings affairs; he assures me the King will
not part with him, but, however, that he is resolved to leave him against his will, if he see
that his presence is in any way prejudicial, and that with joy, he says, in good earnest, he would
resign his office of Secretarie for Scotland to any honest man, and bids me give him advyse,
and this by three different letters, and I know that all I have written to him on that head was
seen by the King himself. I am sure it will be brought about. I know these things, some
months agoe, would have satisfeid all that is good for any thing in this natione. My Lord,
consider if it be better to harken to these things in time, which is all we can ask, then let the
King enter be conquist, which, in all humane probability, he will assuredly doe. As I writ
now to your Lo. so I have done to all others I can reach with letters. I am sure, whatever
evil will befall the country, the King is innocent, and I have done my duty. I need tell yow no
news, you know all better then I doe, who dwell in deserts; yet I can tell yow that the French
fleet consists of 80 capitall ships, and is at sea, with 10 fire-ships and 400 tenders; that the
Dutch, who designed against them, are beat back with loss; that the English dare not appear;
that the French have 15,000 of the old troops aboard, to land in Ireland or Brittane; that there
are 30,000 more campt at Dunkirk, waiting for our Kings service; that the King is now maister
of all Ireland, and he's ane army of 60,000 men in good order, rady to transport; that Schomberg
knows not where to goe for defence of England, and is not thinking of Ireland, for all he's being
said. In a letter all written with the Kings one hand, I know we are immediatly to be
releived. The Parliaments of England and Scotland are by the ears, and both nations in a
flame. Use the time. I am, my Lord, Your most humble Servant,

Dundie.

From France we are assured by good hands, that now is the time the Kings friends will
declar openly, and their fleet is out.

My Lord,

July 23, 1689.

The ther be no body in the nation so much in my debt as your Lo. having written tyme to
from M^Kai to take it by force, which he promised to bring with himself very soon, and desired I might continue where I was till his coming; so I layed in the fields about the Castle fix days, till Fryday last, that I had certain intelligence that Dundees army was within 16 miles; so I was forced to retire about fix miles on this side of Blair, Dundee having encampt that night about 3 miles on the other side of it. I did send about 100 of my men to secure the pass of Gillecranky, which I acquainted M^Kai with, and told him my men should keep it if he intended to goe that way, till he should send to relieve them; accordingly he immediately sent about 150 to that place, on which my men did return to me. About yow without any return; yet, being concerned that yow should have (no) ground of offence that might in the least alienat your inclinations from the Kings service, or discourage yow from joyning with us his faithfull servants, I have thought fitt to venture this line more to yow, to let yow know that it was no distrust of your Lop. made me take possession of the Castle of Blair, but that I heard the rebels designed to require yow to deliver it up to them, which would have forced yow to declare before the time I thought yow designed. I thought it would oblige yow, to save yow from that lotche of either delivering up or declaring; and for Ballachen, knowing him to be very loyall, I forced him to it, by requiring him in the Kings name to do it. If, after all I have said in my former letters and this, I gette no return, my Lord, I most acknowledge I will be very sorry for your saieke, for I am very sincerely, my Lord, Your most humble servant,

Dundie.

My Lord, upon my word of honour, I can assure yow Derry was taken this day 8 days; they gote their lives. There are 20 French frigats at Carrickfergus, and 20,000 men to transport from thence; 3 sail are at Dublin, the rest comes from thence; the great fleet is at sea. I have assurance of all the north. The great army is from Dublin. I believe this week the west will see strangers.

My Lord,

July 25, 1689.

I have written often to your Lop. and not only desired yow to declare for the King, but endeavoured by reasons to convince yow that now is the proper time, which the state of affairs may easily show yow; to all which I have never had any return from yow, by word nor writ, tho I can tell yow there is none of the nation has used me so, and I have tryed all that have not already joyned Major-Gen. Mackay, on this side Tay, who have any command of men; yet, that I may leave nothing untreyed that may free me from blame of what may fall out, I have sent these gentlemen to wait on your Lo. and receive your positive answer; for you know, my Lord, what it is to be in arms without the Kings authoritie. Yow may have the honour of the whole turn of the Kings affairs; for, I assure yow, in all humane probability turn it will. Ther is nobody that is more a wellwisher of your father and family, nor desires more to continue, as I am, my Lord, Your most humble servant,

Dundie.
12 a clock on Saturday, McKais army marched past the place where I was with what men I could gett kept with me from joining Dundee, which was but betwixt 3 and 400, many having gone from me the day before to put their goods out of the way when they heard armies were aproaching their country, which I could not possibly hinder them from, their cattell being all their stock and riches; before which time I had kept allways above 1000 with me. After McKai had passed me about 4 miles, he perceaved Dundee marching towards him, which I doubt not but your Lp. has a particular accompt, and how many of McKais men deserting him was the true cause of that unfortunate defeat; which so soon as I gott the accompt of, I marched away quite from the road of those that fled, left the Highlanders, according to their ordinar barbarous custom, should fall to plunder the runaways, which I am since informed many of the country men did as they fled, which I am very vexed at; but it's what cannot be helped off almost all country people, who are ready to pillage and plunder whenever they can have occasion. My Lord, this is the true state of this affair and of my cariage all along, which I beg your Lp. will represent to his Majestie, that there be no sinister constructions put on the service I have done, which some here, to excuse their too soon running away, are ready to put off themselves on others. McKai, who knowes all my carriage in this affair, can testify what trouble and pains I have been in hinder ing the Atholl men from joining Dundee, which he also knows is all could be expected from them, and it was all he desired me to doe. I must also justify my father so far as to let your Lp. know, as I think I did in my last, that it was my father's positive orders that I should doe all in my power to hinder his men to joine Dundee, which he heard they were inclining to when he went to the baths for his health; from whence, if he were able to come to look to his own interest and country, it would be a great satisfaction to me to have the trouble of such an affair, in part, off my hands. I hope your Lp. will be pleased to let me know you have receaved this. I am your moost humble serv vant,

J. Murray.

And when you have shewn the inclosed to his Majestie, to return them to my Lord Selkirk, that they may be kept for my vindication.
May it pleas your Majestie,

Since I received your Majesties last, I have taken all the pains I could to have got the Parliament to have given money for paying the army; but they, finding there would be as much owing by the shires and borouhs of what they had given before, as would pay the army to November, and pretending their greivances was not redresed, I could not prevail with them to give any at this time; therefore I have this day adjourned them to the eighth of October next, and will not trouble your Majestie with the heats and debates was amongst us, until I have the honour to wait on your Majestie; which I intend, as soon as the peace of the kingdom will allow me to leave your Majesties service here, which I hope shall be very soon; for now that Dundie is killed, I beleive the Highlanders will not agree well amongst themselves or stay together, especially now that General-Major Mackay having beat a party of them at St. Johnston yesterday, who came down so far to prosecute their victory, and to carry away some oatmeal was left there, of which he having intelligence at Stirling, marched from that with five or fix hundred horse and two regiments of foot; so I have not yet seen him, nor can I give your Majestie a more particular account of this action, not having heard from Mackay himself; but this far your Majestie may be afluured of, that I think you have much gained rather then lost by the late actions; and I hope there shall be quickly such a body of men sent to the Highlands again, as shall bring them to order, if your Majestie do prevent the sending more forces and officers from Ireland, which a few more small frigates will certainly do, to cruize on these coasts. I did this afternoon deliver your Majesties letter to the Councill, and they have ordered a proclamation, discharging any to go out of the kingdom, in the terms of your letter; but the bearer, the Earl of Forfar, telling me he has very earnest business at London, and having all alongest carried himself very well in the Parliament, I could not refuse to allow him to go, and recommend him to your Majestie, for which I hope your Majestie will pardon, Sir, Your Majesties most humble, most faithfull, and most obedient subject and servant,

Hamilton.

Holyroodhouse, 2 Auguft 1689.
164. Sir John Dalrymple to Lord Melvill.—2 Aug. 1689.

My Lord,

This day confirms the account of Dundys death. We hear the E. of Dumferlin hath subscribed the letters to King James, givin the account of ther affairs; bot that most of them inclin that Cannon should take upon him the command of the army; be it as it will, they can do little thing els bot to spoill thes country which do border on the Hylands. G. M. M'Kay is marched to St. Johnstoun, having with him a good party of horfe, bot few or no confiderable foot, and no officers at all. Ther was a proclamation emitted by the Counsell, requiring all officers, under pain of caffheiring, to repair to Strivling. Annandale and Rofs uer both lookt to and spooken to go thither, bot they ar not gon. My Lord, this occasion givs the King a fair avyfe to order this army in another meathod; if thes who ar willing to serv him and ther country be not regarded, he will hav few to follow that cours, which is fo dangerous for the popular refentments; this fam ruffle hath givin many occasion to appeer in ther own colors; many mens thoughts, that hav bein keept clofe, cam abow boar; and many faces that appeered on Monday and Tuesday ar quit difapeered. We hav fitting thes tuo days, and don nothing bot restoring Argyl. The fuple hath bein preft thes three laft dyetts, and the fenc of the Counsell was asked about it, whether they wold advice the Commissioner to preʃ it in Parliament, and if they wold affift it; thes tuo, Capt. Skel. and on mor or tuo uer against it, all the reft did approv the preʃiing the cefs, fo tomorrow we will hav a vot for it. If any be givin, it will only be four months. Ther ar tuo things I think obvious; firſt, amongst many other advantages, the King hath delivered us from eight month cefs yeerly; it wer juʃt to expend on yeer for all to fccur our ſelfs; nıxt, it wer juʃt to repay at leaʃt thes founs the King hath advanced in the payment of the trophe he in¬tertainst heir. The Club ar no ſerious to bring in the Church Government, bot every day they grow leʃ fond of the Commissioner, and he of them. The letter to the Counsell will not be read till he do adjourn the Parl.; bot then all will com up, notwithstanding we fitt fom dayes, that it may not appear neceʃsity, and that the thoughts of our route may be over; bot I beleiv he will not wait the posibility of a countermand, either to
continew the Parl. or to command himself to stay som tim till the country wer in a better postur. If the King be plain with him, he will immediatly fall weill with your Lop. but if the King do appear indifferent, he will be very bold and uneasy, and will try what party he can do beft with; whither to head the Club, and necessitat the King, or to fall in with yow in the mean tim. Skelmorlie still keeps close with him; all the rest, except Sir William Hamilton and Sir James Ogilvy, are ill with him. Collodin parted for London this day in the morning. My Lord, I had the honor of yours, and the instruction from the King, which I shall obey. I shall say nothing of my comming, till they be all gon. If your Lop. pleas, let a warrant be signed by the King in your hand, so nobody can take offenc; and in regard of the letter, which I will not disobey, its fit for my security. My Dear Lord, Adieu.

Belheaven hath never com heir, bot returned from Strivling with the Generall.


_Holyroodhouse, 2d Augt 1689._

I have write to his Majeft by this bearer, and told him that I have this forenoon adjunred the Parliament to the eight of October. I proposed to them, before I adjunred them, the giving to the King for the payment of the army, but 4 moneths cefts at Martimes nixt, but could not prevail; and they were so particular in the examination of the accounts of former afeemments and excyfe, and finding, by their calculations, that there is as much owing as may pay the army to November nixt, and that their greivances was not redresled, that they would give nothing, but expressed a great deal of refentment, of which I will trouble your Lo. no more till meeting. McKay hes not been yet here; but on intelligence at Stirling that a party of the Highlanders was come doune to St. Johnftoune, he gote together 5 or 600 horfe and dragoons and tuo new regiments of foot, and marched there, and hes beat them, and killed about 100, beside prifoners, of which him selffe will quickly give yow a more particular account; and I ame your Lo. moft humble fervant,

_Hamilton._
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LOP.  Bury, S' Edmunds, Aug 4th 1689.

The candid acceptance of our addresses to your Lop. from Newgate has encouraged me, in the behalf of my selfe and comrades in affliction, to give your Lop. this second trouble, to acquaint your Lop. that Captain John Auchmoutie, Captain William Deanes, Captain John Livingston, Robert Johnston, Pat: Cuningham, James Innis, and my selfe, were yesterday, at the assizes holden for this county, indited for high treafon and levying warr against his Majeftie. The long delay of our tryall, and the surprizing us when we foe little thought of it, made us all very unprepared for our defence, our moft materiall witnesses being absent; and tho those we had were of undoubted reputation, and that many famous lawiers had affured us, that which was laid to our charge could not amount to high treafon, yet as soon as we had the oppinion of the Judges in the cafe of Captain Auchmoutie, we chufe, with all humble submission, to throw ourselves at his Majefties feet and plead guilty, rather than runn the hazard of offending more, by infifting upon our defence; by this deuertment, and the sinceritie of our repentance for having foe heinoufly offended, we hope his Majeftie will think us fitter objects of his mercy than his justice. Our behaviour since our being sent into this countrey has foe farr expressed our repentance for what's past, and our hearty reolves of fpending in his Majefties service all the days that his royall clemency shall add to our lives, has been foe generously taken notice of by the Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, and both Grand Juries of this countie, that they have voluntarily petitioned his Majeftie in our behalf; and this corporation has done the lyke. The Judges haue promis'd to present thef petitions, with one from each of us, to his Majeftie, and to ufe their whole indeavours to procure his Majefties gracious pardon for us. We designed to have given your Lop. the trouble of prefenting our petitions to his Majeftie; but being informed that the Judges are the moft proper persons, wee humbly beg your Lop. may be generously pleas'd to join with them and ufe your creditt (which we know...
to be deservedly great) with his Majestie for our preservation; and our future study shall be to find out ways of making sincere returnes of gratitude and dutie.

As to my own particular, being no officer or soldier, nor ever haueing bein in his Majesties pay or entertainment, and being ane alien when this crime was committed, and, to my knowledge, but very little and doubtful evidence against me in any point, it was generally believed that my defence might have bein considerable; but haueing bein long forry for what’s past, and tender of offending his Majestie any further, or to endanger my comradys by my example, I thought itt faffier and more comendable for me to throw my felfe at his Majesties feet for mercy, then to inffit upon my defence in fuch an undutfiull manner, even tho I had bein sure of being acquitted. I know the malice of my enemies has rendered me very odious to his Majestie; but if I share in his mercy, and your Lop. allow me the honor of waiting on yow, I shall fatisfie your Lop. that however I might be guiltie after the muttyny, I had never any premeditated intention; for non that knows me will think me foe madd as to haue left all my concerns and buffines in the confusion they wer, if I’d had any fuch thought. Besides my long imprisonment, which has much impaired my health, and occaftioned me a vaft expence, I loft the 1000 guineys which I brought to Ipswich, by Sir Robert Douglas, order for clearing the regiment. All this considered, I hope your Lop. will think me a fitt object of the Kings mercy and your Lop. compassion, my sincere intention being to continue all my life a most faithfull and gratefull subject to his Majestie, and, My Lord,

Your Lops. most faithfull and most humble Servant,

A. Gawne.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LOP.

Particular letters from each of us would be too troublesome. Mr. Gawne has, in generall, representations our cafe; and if your Lop. thinkes a more particular accoempt worth your heareing, the bearer, who has been witnes to all, can give your Lop. full satisfaction. I hope your Lordship will thinke us now objects of the Kings mercy and your own gene-
rous mediation, to both which wee humbly recomend our selves, resolving henceforward to be faithfull subiects to his Majestie, and,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LOP.

Your Lops. most obedient and most humble Servants,

JOHN AUCHMOUTY.
WILL: DEANS.
JO. LIVINGSTON.

167. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—3 Aug. 1689.

Holyroodhous, 3 Aug. 1689.

Last night I write to your Lo. by my nevoy, Forfar; this morning I received the inclosed from Gen.-Major Mackay, who, you will see, desired it might be sent by a flying packet. I did communicate it to the Councill this forenoon, which occasioned their letter to your Lo. and by which you will likeways see the Councill did not think fitt to issue out the Proclamation in the full terms of his Majesties letter; so it were better his Majestie should not order any thing but what is clear in the terms of law, then that his commands should meet with any demurr from his Councill. I am

Your Lo. most humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

168. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILL.—3 Aug. 1689.

My Lord,

Ed. 3d Augst 1689.

The Parliament being adjourned, I nou, from tyme to tyme, think my self oblidged to give you such account of what passes in Counsell, as the jurnalls, which is the clarks buffines, will not informe you of. This day, the proclamation anent all persons staying in the kingdom was read, which yesterday, conforme to the Kings letter, was apointed against this day. My Lord Rofs desyred to know if it was according to lawe that the lieges might not, when they wold, go to the King? Sir Patrick Hum spok to it, in which he reduced it to this, that the King might command all Officers of Statt, all persons, whither Privie Counselfers, or others in publick truft, to stay within the kingdom, but that a generall prohibition
1689.

MELVILLE PAPERS. 233

though com from the King, was what he thought ane incroachment, and could not be don; therfor he urdged that the first part might be issueed out as his Majesties pleur, and the generallitie representted to his Majestie. Annandall, Roôs, Scalmorlie, oposed this, and moved that it might be eather all representted, or putt forth as it was. The Counfell was of Sir Patrick Hums opinion in that, that it was proper to restrick it to thos of publick truft; but that the King, as father of the pople, was the best judge when to restrain the pople from deserting his service, and that, tho it was the right of the pople both to goe to the King and petition him, yett ther wer feions, from wightie consideratios, such as are given in the Kings letter, in which the King might restrain them: and even when it was restrickd, as I have told, Annandall, Roôs, Scalmorlie, and Brodie voted aginst it, and wold not fyne the proclamation. My Lord, thir pople ar the head of the Moblie, and eather in Counfell or Parliment will opose what ever is brought in; but with all I must tell your Lordship that I doe not fee a refon why that letter of the Kings was made fo ample. I wrot to your Lordship that ther was no need of detining anay hear but the members of Counfell. Your son tells me he did fo too. I apprehend, my Lord, that the runing be the records of the latt tyms is the caufe of this, which is abfolutly wrong; for tho a man may take the form from them, yet the substanse ought to be of another shape. I am just going to Dundas with the Mafter, and hope to give you ane account of the beft resolutions of that affair very shortly. I am Yours.

The Major Generalls letter will give you ane account of all our other affairs.


Gatehoufe, 3d Aug. (89.)

I have written twice to you without any anfwere since my coming heir, which I muft impute to our letters being kept up. I thank God I am very well, but muft resolute to take up my quarters in this place for some tyme. I hope God in his own tyme will bring every thing right
about. Lett not my old friends in the lef of be discouraged. I thank God I am better fatiffyed this minute then I was of a long tyme. Lett my fate be what it will, I am prepared and feare not the work. Our perfecutors have gott other fish to fryth then mind us att present. We have an account of Dundies defateing Mackay; and to fatiffy the minds of people heir, who are att present very uneafie, they give it out that Dundie is killed, which his friends heir are not apt to believe. Lett me have a full account of all your newes. Direft yours for Mr. James Hamilton, to the caire of Mr. Church, keeper of the Gatehoufe, Westminster, Lon- don. I pray God blifs, preferve, and prosper my deareft matter, and then all shall goe well with me. Give my service to all friends. My deareft and beft friend, Adiu.

For Mr. Grhame, Ventiner, att his house in the head of Borthwicks Clofs, EdrScotland.


My Lord, Edenb. Auguf 4, 1689.

Yow knov by Forfar how our Parliment was adjurned yesterdai. They now begin to fee ther folly; but whither that will provoke them to penitenc, or incref ther refentments, I knou not. The affairs of the kingdom goes fair. This day we had a letter read from G. M. McKay in Counfell, tranfmitted to your LoP. Amongft other things, he propofes an indemnity, which, I am confident, wold put an end to all this grambling in the north, and make the King as much matter of it as the weft; for as they will in the weft hate King James mor, so in the north they will obey King William better; and till his affairs be better eftablihed, its mor advyfable to pardon thers he will not deftroy, and oblige them to pufe them to extremitys. At present the Club ar in very ill tun with D. H. and they think I hav mor interef with him then I hav; bot I am content to keep that poff as much as I can, to render them ill, for then either he and your LoP. will adjunt, or els the Prefbiterians muft intyrly hav ther refuge from yow, for the other is non of ther freinds. This day ther was great clubing about the proclamation. They inftifted cheifly on
that clause discharging all the subjects, and seemed to yeeld that counsellours, officers of the army, and others in publick trust, might be discharged. I saw that there was only danger from these the King employs, therfor I did yeeld the proclamation should be restriccted as to these who they did acknowledge might be keept to ther post; but when that was granted, the Club, that [is] to say in Counsell, Skellmorley, Ros, Annandale, voted all No to that they had yeelded or Sir P. H. went away. Its plain the use of these men is only to start difficulty, and amuse the people, and when satisfaction is offered, not to accept it. My Lord, no body can com now without warrant. Its not fitt to call any your Lo. does not intend to gratify with som place or benefit, and such as ar to gett, may weill be at the charg to com for it; but I think that needs not be so sudden. I phansy the fewer be ther when D. H. coms, it will be the easyyer to aggrey with him. If the King appear determined, he will immediately render; but if he be heard, he will roar against both the meathods ther, and the opposition heir. My Lord, I did intreat your Lo. to keep the matter of the officers of dragoons ther lies intyr till som tim. I am stille of that opinion, and doubt not to satisty your Lo's. at meeting. Till then, My Dear Lord, Adieu.


Holyroodhous, 6 of Augyft 1689.

I received your Lo's. with his Majesties to the Counciell by the flying packet. I find the Council does demurr now on sending any of the prisoners up, hopeing the worst is over, if there land not more forces from Irelond, which wee have dayly intelligence of, and, particularly, that K. James had drawn 15 out of every company to come under the command of Gen. Mackerly, and that he was shipping them at Cara&fergus; but I hope this is but stories, and it will be strange if they gett over, Capt. Rooke and some of his Majesties ships being on that coast, but I wish there were more; but if they come, we shall need all the assistance can be sent us, especially of foot, for ours are all new men. Sir Jo. Lanier with his regement, and Coll. Heyfords regement of dragoons
I hope will join Gen. Major Mackay to-morrow at St. Johnston. The enemy lays still about Dunkell, expecting to hear of forces landing from Ireland, and the joining of the disaffected from the Lowlands. The Council write for the Lds. Livingston, Calander, and Duffus; but they are retired out of the way, and have write to me they have done it, being unclear to take oaths. I am resolving to come of next week, if some thing extraordinary do not fall out. If I parte not then, or the weeke after, I shall not have time to waite on his Majestie, to receive his commands and return before the Parliament meets againe. If his Majestie has any service to command me with here, a flying packet will find me before I part. I am, Your Loth. most humble servant,

Hamilton.


I had yours dated July 30; and that I may the more safely correspond without all reserve, since you know my hand, I shall, from this time forward, forbear either to sign any letter, or give you any designation that can discover to whom I address. I still burn yours after reading of them, and pleasant may possibly so with mine. I am very sensible of the honour done me by the King, and trust repose in me in that he would allow me to go to Court. But as my chief aim in worldly matters is, how I can advance his interest most, so I am convinced, I can be more serviceable to him in this place, then by making that journey. Besides, I am somewhat of Uriah's mind, that while the ark of God and Judah doth abide in tents, and the servants of the King are encamped in the open fields, it should not be my part to leave the place of danger either in judicatories or battell, as I shall be called to it; and it were to consult my ease too much, and the interest of the nation left, to be soaccey my selfe with the pleasures of a Court, while the posture of that great and worthy Princes affairs does crave the outmost endeavours of his best friends. And as for my own fame, however hardly circumstantial, as I have left it upon the tender bowells of a mercyfull God to raise it or extinguish it as he thinks fit, so I desire to exalt his name that hath removed from me all solicited about it; and indeed who am I, and what is
my house that he hath brought me hitherto. I must freely own that this is not the manner of man, that after all the provocations I have been guilty of, Providence should still smile on me. I have talked with two of the most revered and judicious of our ministers, and taken them engaged not to use your or my name to their brethren, in any representation they make, whither they shall wait on the King, or by a line address to him. Since one of the two seems necessary to take off discourses, and to inform the King of their principles and his interest in reference to Church matters, I shall only use that expression of Eli's anent that Application, that the God of Israel may grant their petition. Sure I am, if the being in Hannah's frame of a sorrowful spirit, and powreing out their soul before the Lord, can give them a title to such a promise, they may warrantably look for it, and shall have a happy journey of it, if that be their resolution, rather then at this distance otherwise to apply to his Majesty. Wee have been in some doubt, whither, in return to his Majesty's infinuation in his letter, wee should order our prisoners of qualitie for the Toure or not. On the one hand, wee are indeed straitned with room, our prisoners being full, and daylie occasion for securing of more; and on the other, wee did apprehend that many would be dismissed, and their crimes not reckoned sufficient for sending them off; that there might have been importunitie of freinds for their liberation, and an excess of good nature in some to have gratified such; and besides, wee are afraid that England would have concluded our caise in Scotland very desperat, when wee could not render our prisoners faife. The Council was divyded in this matter, and so have yet come to no resolution in it.

6th August.


My Lord,

Glasgow, 6 August 1689.

Being confident of your Lordship's good will to this poor place, hathe made me yet againe to intreate yower Lordship's favour in that particulare, of obtaineing his Majesties allowance to the present Magistrats and Coun-
cell of Gla\(\text{f}\)gow to elect there Pro\(\text{v}\)eft, signified to them by a line from his Majestie. The bearer, Mr. Sprule, who is going for London upon som particulare of his owne, cane informe your Lordship how muche it tends to the hurt and prejudice of the towne that we have not a Pro\(\text{v}\)eft. I know your Lordship is take\(\text{n}\) up about the great and weightie concerns of the natione, to which this ought to give waye. But, my Lord, this being of foe muche concerne to this poor place, I intreat your Lordships mo\(\text{f}\)t convenient and spare hower to obta\(\text{n}\)e it.

My Lord, the people here are under som apprehensions, that his Majestie may be press\(\text{e}d\) to dispose off the rents and ca\(\text{f}\)ua\(\text{t}\)ies and jur\(\text{i}\)s\(\text{d}\)i\(\text{t}\)iones of the bi\(\text{h}\)op\(\text{r}\)ick of Gla\(\text{f}\)gow. We wold be gla\(\text{d}\) his Majestie wold be pleased to retaine them in his owne hand; but, if it shall seem good to him to doe other wayes, we intreat to be heard for our intere\(\text{f}\), desire\(\text{i}\)ng nothing but what we formerly had. In former tymes, the Bi\(\text{sh}\)ops of Gla\(\text{f}\)gow gave a thousand marks yearly for the suport of the Cathedrall Churche, which is the fy\(\text{n}\)e\(\text{f}\)t and greatest worke in Scotland. We had al\(\text{so}\)e, in the former vacancie of Bi\(\text{sh}\)ops, the ty\(\text{th}\)es of severall parishes for the payment of our Mini\(\text{f}\)ters stipends. The place, al\(\text{so}\)e, hath been impover\(\text{i}\)shed and ruined by the former lait Bi\(\text{sh}\)ops; and com\(\text{p}\)ass\(\text{i}\)one, and somting of justice, calls for some reparat\(\text{i}\)on out of the rents of that bi\(\text{h}\)op\(\text{r}\)ick; and that we may never againe be put onder that slaverie and oppreff\(\text{i}\)one under which we have groaned for a long tyme. My Lord, I shall insist no longer upon the particu\(\text{l}\)ares, referring the matter to your Lordships wis\(\text{d}\)om and goodnes; hoping your Lordship will not be wante\(\text{i}\)ng to the promote\(\text{i}\)ng of the good and libertie of this poor distres\(\text{s}\)ed place; which will oblige this people to keep in thankfull remembrance your Lordship’s favour, and particularlie him who is, My Lord,

Your Lordships mo\(\text{f}\)t obli\(\text{g}\)d and mo\(\text{f}\)t humble Servand,

Jo. And\(\text{e}\)rs\(\text{e}\)n\(\text{e}\).


My Lord,

Edenb. A\(\text{g}\)\(\text{u}\)\(\text{s}\)t 7, 1689.

Since the rying of the Parliment, ther hath bein many severall resolu\(\text{t}\)ions. At la\(\text{f}\)t they hav framed an addresse, which is signed by the mo\(\text{f}\)t
part of both borrowes and barrons, in which they desir the King quickly to call again this Parliament, and to confirm all the severall votes they mad, and to eftablish Church Governnt; in which caicce they will serf him with life and fortune, and giv him a fupeely. It's strang that rational men can be fo blind and crofs to what they intend. They only hav obstructed that they ask; and this meathod of application is to mack the King fee that he needes expect nothing from them, bot prompt him to think upon another Parliament. Seven hundrith of Angus regiment, and almoft all Glencairns, ar mutined at Glafgow, upon pretext they want this currant weeks pay, ficne the beginning of Auguft, for they ar compleit, July. They do mistake when they think they ar fo necessarry to the King, that he can do nothing with them. Ther hath been pains takin to make fom difference betuixt G. M. McKay and Sir John Lanier, that Sir John fhould command the Inglis forces as a distingct party. In this the Counfell hath nothing to do. McKay does command abow Lanier, and we ought not to medle in the matter. Argyl pretends the fam; either not to join McKay with that detatchment he had in Argylfhyr, or at leaft to command it as a seperat body; wheras indeed that expedition bein over, Argyls commiffion falls; only he is firft Collonell by his quality. Endeavours ar ufed in every thing to ftraiten and retard the King in his bufines; bot, God be thanked, for all our errors [heir?] and elsewher, yet it goes alwys weill with his interest. An indemnity now will bring all the Hy-lands to ther alleagenc. The other fid ar much fortifyd by thses humorus proceeding amongst us. They ar incouraged by the French fleets joining; and they do expect that King James will land heir, finc he hath givin over the feidge of Derry, and is marching to the north. Upon the laut succees, som did appear fo joily, that they ar afrayed it will be recented. My Lord Livifhoun, Callender, and Duffus, wer writtin to for ther attendence before the Counfell. I hear they hav got together about ffty horfes, and ar gon northward. Southeik, Strathmor, and Glames, with som gentlemen in thses places, wer likwys required. Its feared they follow that fam cours. This laft week they hav fallen upon many of the clergy who read the proclamation, and do pray for the King and Queen, and turned them out of ther doors and Churches. Ther is a proclamation in the very words of the act of the meeting of the Eftats, givin protection and
security to all that read the proclamation, and do pray for King William and Queen Mary, and inviting and allowing all parishioners and hearers to citty such ministers as did not read the proclamation, and to pray that they may be depryved by a legall sentenc; and this goes only to secur thes who wer in possesion upon the 13 of Aprill, the dait of the aet, without givin any help to such as wer thrust out befor by this aet. Tuo or three hundred ministers will be put out, and yet they say they ar not satified, becaus any curat is protected; wheras the aet of the Eftats givs assuranc to such as shoul should read the proclamation, and pray for ther Majestyes. My Lord, the Club will influenc things alwys to go wors and wors, till such tim as the Kings inclinations be understood, and then men will either acques, or they must do it. I fee little difficulty or danger on that head. This army is worth nothing, and they wold give no money to maintain it; so if a month wer over, most of the regiment and troops should be broken, and officers put into thes which remain, and may be mad good and full with thes that are broken. If the apprehension of the invasion wer over, the King payes as many troops heir of Inglis and under M'Kay, as ar sufficient to keep us safe and in order. I fear this feafon the garifon of Lochaber beis not establisshed, and without it be don, its in vain to perfew thes people in the hills, for they will alwys unit and fall down to plunder when the forces do withdraw. D. H. will not com off till ther be som settlement of this expedition. My Dear Lord, Adieu.


Holyroodhous, 8 August [1689.]

I have received your Lo. of the 3d. Wee hear no word of Coll. Balfour, or Lt.-Coll. Mackay, fo wee beleive they are killed. There are many more inferior officers and fojors come off then was expexted, but I doubt not but Major-Gen. Mackay gives your Lo. more particulare accounts, which he can do better. The enemy are retireed towards the Brea of Marr, and the Generall-Major Mackay keeps betuixt them and the Lowlands, which has prevented many in Perth shire and Angus from joining them, as by do-
and so force them to dissipate. When we hear of these Dutch and English forces you say are a coming, they shall, in the absence of the Generals, have the best routes we can give them to the places where we judge there is most need of them; but, if we are free of Irish invasion, I hope we have enough to do our business. Your Lo. sent me, when Sir Adam Blair was taken, a letter my Ed. Shrewbury intercepted on him; when wee feased the Vintner, he could tell nothing, but that a brother of Sir Adams used to call for these letters, who now abounds since we looked for him; I have since intercepted two directed, which I do send your Lo. to shew E. Shrewbery, that he may see the contents. If things be as he writs, it discurages people extremly, and at least I think he should be put from writing such stuffe, for people begins to say it's the safest side to be for K. James, for if K. William prevails, they will get easely of, but if K. James prevail, there will be no quarter. I am,

Your Lo. most humble servant,

Hamilton.


May it please your Grace, 8 August, 1689.

I have communicate all your Grace did writ to me, to the King, upon the first and second relation of the engagement betwixt Generall-Major Mackay and the Viscount of Dundee. His Majestie not only ordered the Dutch and English forces that were in the North of England to march into Scotland, but also a considerable body of those forces that were at Chefter, who were to goe for Ireland, were appointed to be transported to Scotland; but when his Majestie understood affaires were not so badd as at first represented, those at Chefter were countermanded: and now upon your Graces last letter, wherein your Grace thinkes the forces you have already may be sufficient to reprefs those that are in armes against you, there is a stope put to most of those that were ordered to march, since unless necessity required, it would be burdensome to the country to have many horses sent: I heerewith send your Grace a copy of what the King hath writ to the Councell, in relation to the indemnity by them.

His Majestie commanded me to signify to your Grace, that he would
cause appoint some frigattes, as you desired, to cruze upon the western coast of Scotland, as also that upon your Graces letter, wherein was the first relation of the engagement, his Majestie had ordered the persons of quality that wer in prison with you, should be sent heere to London; yet, now that circumstances are altered, he desires they may be kept in Scotland until his further pleasure. His Majestie approves what the Councell hath don in restrifiting the prohibition for comeing out of the countrey, now since ther seems no such necessity as a little agoe for one of a larger extaint. I am likeways commanded by his Majestie to tell you, that he desires execution to be delayed as to those officers of dragouns who have confessed ther guilt, till his Majestie signifie his pleasure anent them.

I juft now heare of ane express letter come from Chester, confirming the raising of the feige of London Dary; they talke, that the late King James shoul have gone from Dublin, and it's not known wher, but this laft needs confirmation.

177. Lord Melville to Major-General Mackay.—8 Aug. 1689.

Much honoured, 8th Augt 1689.

I do moft heartily congratulate both your safety in so great a danger, and your good fuccefs since I did communicate to his Majestie all you wrote to me, and what the Duke of Hamilton sent of yours to me. The K. has your letters, so I cannot write particularly in answer. The K. and good men that knew you, were much concerned at the first report we had, but much refreshed by your account. I hope God, who has wonderfully preferved you, will do it still, and make you a happy and eminent instrument for settling our poor broken country. The gentleman, I think be a Lieutenant in one of your regiments, that came here express, gave but a very sorry account of your affairs. I beleive he judged all was lost when he came here. I wish you had sent my son, and had inftucted him to agent what was necessary. If you think fit you may do it yet; for its not unneedful to have things presed a little that are necceffary by one that is concerned; and if you shall judge it proper to do so,
you would write very particularly and show how necessary money is on many accounts; for some considerable sum timely bestowed, might go a great way in settling things, save much blood, the fatiguing of the forces, harassing the country, and also much expense to the long run; for our nation is at present not only in a very low and poor, but in a very unsettled condition on many accounts. I pray God turn away his wrath and remove a perverf spirit; grant unanimity and more zeal for his glory and truth. I wish there were many like minded with you. The K. commanded me to give you his thanks for your care and zeal for his service and the publick interest, and bid me tell you, that whatever was the success in that first engagement, he did not blame your conduct, not doubting but you acted rationally, and on good grounds; and said he could not give you any particular directions as to the prosecuting the war and pursuing the rebels, but relys on your prudence and good conduct, knowing that you will do what you judge best for his service and the good of the country.

I wish you had caused writ a particular relation of your first engagement with Dundee, both before, in, and after the action; of the losses sustained, particular persons, and the country's behaviour. This must be gathered from several hands, but it were fit the King should know, so I wish you might recommend it to some to do it as exactly as may be; for we have many various and different reports here. Some blames the Lord Murrays carriage much; and it's said, not only in Athol, but in Perthshire and elsewhere, the country's spirit and killed soldiers. I am glad to hear Brigadier Balfour is safe, the prisoner. I long to hear it confirmed, and wish to hear the like of your brother. The King hath, according to your and the Councils advice, ordered a proclamation indemnifying the rebels who will lay down arms, engage to own the Government, and give security for their peaceable behaviour; but I doubt this will prove very effectual, unless they be very weak and out of hopes of assistance from Ireland; for you know there are many private reasons besides the late K. James's interest that foments this quarrell; so that I am still of the opinion, that transactions with some of the chief of them, to break them among themselves, would be the safest and best way. You know this was my opinion before I came from Scotland; but money was
wanting, and likewise you may perceive there has been more in this busi-
ness then many then thought, though I was suspicious at that time, and
am yet a little, of some who have not yet publickly discovered themselves.
The K. seems willing to bestow some money on this; and there was a
warrand a good while ago to you and my son to transact. What you
agree to, I doubt not but the K. will make good; and if you could break
their combination this way, it might save much trouble and fatigue to
your army, who, if you go amongst the hills, may be liable to great in-
conveniences and many hardships. We have little news here more then
the confirmation of the relief of Derry. The talk as if the late K. James
should be parted from Dublin, but not known where; but this needs con-
firmation. The K. ordered, upon the first relation of your engagement,
not only the forces in the North to march towards you, but a considerable
body of those at Chester to go for Scotland; but upon the last account
from D. of Hamilton he hath stopt them again. Count Solmes is em-
barked for Ireland; the Duke of Schomberg not yet. It's not known
yet where the Thoulon fleet are gone; some fears for Ireland. If you
think no forces necessary, send notice timely. Before Sir Wm Douglas
was prefered to Kilkynths place, I propos'd your nephew, but the other had
strong solicitors for him; and having lost a good estate in France, and
being an old officer and reduced to straits, prevailed with his Majefty.
When you designe to have any prefered in vacancies, it were good you
acquainted his Majefty timely; for there are a multitude of solicitors.
I shall mind what you wrote to me in relation to the Mr. of Forbes, be-
fore any thing be done to his prejudice. I pray God give good success
and take you into his protection; and if there be any thing wherein I can
be servicable to you, I pray you freely command him who is,

Sir,
Your most humble and affectionate Servant,

Melvill.

The Marquis of Athol was brought to London by a messenger last night.
178. **Lord Melvill to the Earl of Cassilis.**—8 Aug. 1689.

My Lord,

The King hath commanded me to signify to you, that it is his royall pleasure to allow your Lop. to come up to Court, if you think it convenient, any time in this month or next, so as you may returne and attend the Parliament in October. This is all I am commanded to impart to your Lop. at present, therefore shall add no further, but subscribe my selfe, My Lord,

Your Lops. most humble servant.

Westminster, 8th Augst 1689.

179. **Sir John Dalrymple to Lord Melvill.**—8 Aug. 1689.

My Lord,

Edenb. Augst 8, 1689.

I told your Lo. in my laft, the address which the Club had framed. Ther is a publick office to it. Polwart and Skelmorley do attend day about, to confer with the severall perfons who, upon the streets or other places, ar picked up and brought thither to be satiffyed of ther scruples. Commissar Munro is the constant attending clerk. They intend to ingadg moft part of the Parliment, and then influenc the country to join in that, or fuch petitions. Ther is non yett of the nobility hav bein induced to fingn, bot only poor Sutherland, whom Dalfelly hath abuses in making him fingn an address contrair to all his vots; for they defir the King to grant all that the Parliment voted. Now Sutherland was contrair in allmoft all the vots. Forrefter is the only other Lord that hath subcribed. This day Hew Broun was sent to St. Johnftoune to gett Argyl, Annandal, Ros, and Killmarnocks subscriptions, with Kenmuir, and what els he could find; for the officers of the army ar the moft forward oppofers of the Kings service, and they beleiv that’s the way to fecur ther places or to rye. The Proveft of Aberdein was drounk, and Sir John Hall and Sir James Ogilby got him to subscribe it as an address from the borrowes. He makes great instances to gett his subscription scored out. This day the generall meeting of the Minifters fat doun. They hav bein spoken
to, that if they mak any address, it should be to distinguis themselfs from
thses who hav joined in faction, or medled in the Kings busines; but I
do apprehend they will run the sam cours with the Club, tho my Lord
Carmichell hopes otherwys, and endeavours that they should make ther
application to your Lo; but they did yesterday choice Polwart, Skel-
morley, Sutherland, and Arbuthnett, upon ther Comitty; so nothing
can be expected from that juncto. Really it's not tollerable to hear the
common talk of the Club. Ther is nothing mor easy then to say they
will forc the King to do them right, and they wold turn out another for
what he hath don. Ther hath bein great indevours to gett the west
country men com in heir in a body, but I do think the greatest danger
of thats over. They hav carefled Sutherland, that he shall be Com-
missionaler to the next feッション of Parliament. The D. H. posts from this on
Wednesday. He asked me to-day if I was goin. I said not ye; he told
me that he did not see that [I] could be absent when he was away; so I
see he defirs me not on the spot. I do not intend to com off the nixt
week, except I hear other commands from your Lo. By that tim I hop
all our fears of invasian will be over, and the rebells will be altogethir in
the hills. My Lord, I find the desing of the garifon in Lochaber givin
over for this year, tho M'Kay is still for it. If ther be no party fixed
ther, all we can do mor this year, is to no purpose. The making the
dich, and putting up fom houfe or huttts of wood, for this year, might
foon be don. Ther is timber abundanc in that country. Then the rest
of the forces wold be lodged in the Blair of Athol, Braidalbins hous of
Finlarige, and fom other strong houfe, betuixt the hills and the low
country. My Dear Lord, Adieu.


My Lord,

Boquhane, 9 Aug. 1689.

Tuo of your troopes came to this countrie, one to Gargunok, one
other to Kippane; if they be to tay beyr any space, you might adde the
Glinnes to our parifhe, in respect I fear they are not so wel furnisshed
with graffe as I could wishe, and that place abounds with it. Upon
Tyfday laft, Livingftoune, Callander, and Duffus, Mr. Collin M'Keinzie, Sibeiges, Bantafkine, and feverall others, to the number of neir 30 horfe, passed by this place early in the morning, under the name of your Lo. and went to my neighbour Defheres, and ′was ther intertained, and convoyed by him in his armes the lenth of Cardros, and then he went off alone from thence to Robert Grahame, seeking him to come to them, but found him not; againe to some other place, and then conducted them to the port, and drank ther largly, and then Defheres returned. They went to the Callander, and from that to Baulyther. I hear this day that Acheil is gone also. Ther hes bine wonderfull and publik caballine amongt them latly, generaly through all this shire. This daye I did meet with some gentlmen in this cuntrye, anent putting our selfes in a poftur of defence. I moft declar to your Lo. I found eyvne thos of whom I hade moft confidenc, to be verie inconcerned upon the unpleafant neues come to this cuntrye, of ane proclamatione emitted, appoynting all curats not put out befors the 13 of Aprill, to be reponed againe. This is verie un-pleafant to the peopl wee affeeted, and the mor that the other peopl are infulting and rejoicing. It is judged heir very straing, that the Counfill should take fuch methode to dil'pleafe thos of whom moft is expected, and give ground of infulting to others, from whom nothing but ruine and confusione cane be expected. It is feriuflly to be confidered, and if possibll to prevent what confusiones may fall out upon this; for I find the peopl generaly in all this countrie, whos curats wer put out fince that time, are resolved positivly not to suffer them to re-enter, be the hazard what will; for many of our Minifters hes takine poiffe«ione of the churches. Ther hade bine lefs fear of discontent, (what ever final lenth you have come in fettling the church,) if you hade allowed thos out to continue so. Your Lo. is one from whom the good of the church and cuntrye is expected, and therfor I prefume to use this freedome. Againe, my Lord, when your Lo. or any authorize by you, shall have occafione to queftione any as not affected to the Government, nether your Lo. Commissione, nor the Parliament, hes authorize to offer the alleadgeance to any fuch supeeted. Pardon this troubl. Refts, My Lord,

Your Lo. moft humble Servant,

WILL. CUNINGHAME.
I sent you by a friend, who parted from this two dayes a goe, a paper, which he can only expalne, that contains a lift of severall persons with their characters. It will surprize you to find them acting a pairt farr different from what hes been expected of them, and they have still proufeff'd. But if I know my own heart, I have concerted that nomination and these animadversions, not only without prejudice to any, but with that ingenuity I desire to have in my dying houre. I conclude the happeines of this nation depends much upon the circumstances of one man. If his interest rise, the countrie is ruined; if otherways, there are promifeg appearances that wee may yet be a happy people. The height of that perions temper in all judicatories is unportable, and no generous spirit can manage in conjunction with him. Besides, he is so much jealouf'd and hated by all ranks, that it is vaine to expect that ever the Kings buffines can be faife and be pofeft of the hearts of his subjefts, while such an unstable and domineering person fits at the helme. It was the averfation born to him, and practices committed by him, that inflamed the Parliament, discouraged the nation, and too probably occasioned all the disorders among us. For the Lord's fake advert to it, as you desire the King's interest may be faife, the Church may come to any settlemt, and your felfe may be eftablifhed in the affections of the people. A wrong caft, betwixt and the meeting of our Parliament, may be irreparable. An address to his Majeftie from the Presbiterian ministers is prepareing, and two of their number desiguing up to improve it to the best advantage. I have pressed that it might be foberly worded, and nothing be pleaded for but what shall be plainly neceffary for their interest. The bulk of the conformits are every where praying for the late King; for tho' fome of them may be more referved in their way then others, all of them are of the fame inclinations, and have dif-ferved our King's interest more then the army that hath been in the feelds in opposition to us, and it is in vaine to expect peace in this nation untill the Presbiterian government be fettled, and thefe disturbers of our quiet be laid aside, and such as countenances them be divefted of power. You have farr more freedom
from me then is consistent with the common rules of prudence, but the
unhappy posture of affairs makes it indispensably necessary that you have
this warning from some hand, and if others are loath to venture their
own interest by too much plainness, I am willing to bury all the expecta-
tions I pretend to at Court, rather then make sacrifice of the publick by a
full silence. First peruse, and then burn, what you have at present, from
Your most faithfull and affectionate humble Servant.

August 10th.


Holyroodhouse, 13 August 1689.

So long as I am here, I shall, every post, lett your Lo. hear from me.
I received yours by the expres Mr. Herbert sent down, and gave him all
the assistance I could. I have also received yours by the flying packet of
the 8 instant, with the Kings letter to the Councill, about the A& of In-
demnity, which is preparing to pass in Counciull to-morrow, and I com-
municated to them what yow write to me was the Kings pleasure, to
which all obedience will be given. Coll. Langftons regement of horfe
is come to Peebles, and they have orders to return to Carlile againe,
6 companys of Coll. Buriadge regement of foot are come to Mussilburgh,
but what orders they have I know not. The last letters wee had from
Mackay, he was at Aberden with a body of horfe and dragoons; onely
the enemy wer in the breas of that Shire, some 18 miles from the town.
I intend to begin my journey from this the end of this weeke, or Monday
at longest, fo your Lo. need derec no more letters to me untill I fee
yow. It will be neceffary, for the Kings service, that he order a quorum
of the Counciull to fty in town; and it had been neceffare the Advoca
t had ftyed, if the Kings service could have dispenced with it there, to
have helped to have moderat the humers of some people in Counciull,
for I fear they will drive things to faft, if your Lo. do not recomend
 moderation. A little boy that come to me from Derry long ago, and
that I fent bake to Major-Gen. Kirk, is this night come bake; he fays
Walker the Governor will be here to-morrow, and that they left Major-
Generall Kirk in Derry, and that the Innskilline men had routed the
army was before Derry, and that both Hamilton and Mackerly was
prisoners; this good news I shall have the cartancy of from Mr. Walker
the Governor to-morrow, but could not delay this night letting you know
what the boy says, who I am confident will not lie, so I am,

Your Lo. most humble servant,

HAMILTON.

183. LORD MELVILL TO THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.—13 Aug. 1689.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

I received your Graces of the 6th, and had gone to wait on his Majesty
with it, but that he was to have been in the city this day, but has not
come. I resolve to go for Hampton Court to-morrow. Your Grace will
have his Majesty's resolution as to the Prisoners ere this. I am hopeful
that those expectations some have of the transporting of some considerable
force from Ireland to Scotland, shall prove a disappointment to them, as
formerly; however, I long for a farther account from you. It's said here
that M. Schomberg and C. Solmes set sail on Saturday for Ireland; and
if so, they are there long ere this, the winds having been very favourable.
It's reported, also, that my Lord Torrington hath taken Kingfale; as
also, that the late K. hath gone from Dublin; but that it's not known
where. The Irish have harrassed and burnt much of the north of Ire-
land. The Papists were advertised to remove their goods, the Protestants
not, as Capt. Withers, who has come over, relates. I doubt this may
come to your Graces hands before you part from Edinburgh, if you hold
your resolution. (I shall be sorry if any thing fall out extraordinary to
hinder;) but I would not neglect writing; if the King have any particular
directions to give, I shall send them by a flying packet. I am, My Lord,

Your Graces most humble and obedient Servant,

MELVILL.

184. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILL.—13 Aug. 1689.

My Lord,

It were unnecessary for me to goe to the particulars of the setlement of
your fons contrasct with my fifter since certinly you'll have it from him felfe and feveral other hands. I doute not but it will prove to your mynd, and, by the biffing of God, be very fatisfying to all, who are eather concerned in the hapines of your fons, or the prefervation of your ffamily. When it will be confumat I doe not yet know. We fhall aquaint you; and, if you’ll fend us your blifing, we’s drink your health, and wish you may live to fee your grat-grand-bairns. This place hath littell worth the telling. The adrefes are lyk to flop after they are figned, only with this provifion, that his Grace will represent the fubjeft matter to the King. If he shou’d, on to tuentie, but he change his mynd befor he be your lenth. Befyds, I think the Prefbiterians, who have him in grat averytation, both Minefters and pople, will never agric to it. Realy I think his politicks hath failed him. Lett him turn to what fyde he will, God proper yours, for the good of the King, his Church and pople, who, I wold fain hope, will yett fee ther erour. I am, and will ever be, My Lord, Your moft humble and moft affectionat fervant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

Ed. 13 Aguft 1689.

185. SIR JOHN DALRYMPELE TO LORD MELVILL.—13 Aug. 1689.

My Lord,

Edenb. Agust 13, 1689.

By the flying packet: I had yours allowing me to com up; and Mr. Scrimgeor tells me he hath my gift of pension, for which I humbly thank your Lop. The D. fpok to me off ftying heer to attend the Counfell. I told him that I was to go up. He appeared furpryfed and ill pleafed, and defired me to tell fo in Counfell, which I do not intend. He fays his dyett was likly to go off till Monday. My father wrott to me that I shou’d do weell to be ther befor he cam, which I may do tho I com off a day after him. This day the tearms of the indemnity wer adjufed in Counfell; it will be proclaimed to-morrow; it coms as feaonably as we could with; for the rebels are forced to Rowe in the hill, and may not com doun to the low lands. G. M’Kay hath too small a party with him, if they had either conduce or courage; bot they alwys fhift within the
were of the hills; they are all foot and he only horfe; the rest of the forces do ly idle; they might been in Athol reducing that country and garifon; our own forces ar becom very insufficient; Argyls regement is worth nothing; he is fallen out with Sir Duncan Campbell and the beft part of his nain; they did not at all join him. He pretends, that having given Sir Duncan his commiffion, he can take it from him. This, upon many occasions, the Counfell wold not allow, for the Collonels did bot roap the subordinat officers. Non bot the King or a Counfell of War can turn out any officers once mustered and inrolled. The addrefs is fingned by very many; bot nou they ar doubtfull if they shoud present it, leaft it giv the King occation to difflow the Parliament; only Skelmorly ftands to it. Bot the D. hath fent for Dunonald, and he hath forbid him to finge it; bot indevors ar ufed that it be not prefented, only that the D. be dealt with to reprefent it, fo he and they might be fom better. The Ministiers uer lykwys tryed, if they wold apply to him to addrefs them to the King; bot I do not heer they inclin that way. My Lord, I intreat that a letter from you, with an allowance to my Lord Caffillis, may com with the firft occasion. He does expec it, and is goin home to Carrick, from whence he wold fall into the road of Carlyl. Sr John Maitland defirs that fam. I do not hear ther ar fom many of them comming at present till they hear farder. As I did expec, ther is another addrefs forming from the barrons, with which Sr J. Ogilvy and Sr Will. Hamilton ar like to com up, which can do no harm. The great cair the K. hath taken off us in fending both ships of war and forces, doth evidenc his concern about us mor then we deferv or fom defir. The randeoufing in the weft will, I hop, end in the harvest; bot ther ar moft unworthy indevours to poifon the people, by difseminating the apprehenfions that the King hath failed in every thing to them, and that it’s ther part to oblige him to his deuty. My Dear Lord, Adeiu.

186. Mr. John Law to Mr. Kennedy of Cloburn.—13 Aug. 1689.

Sir, Edr, Auguft 13, 1689.

I would have written to yow, but that I had nothing wherwith to trouble yow, and now I cannot but returne you thanks for your concerne
in the affairs of this Church. The generall meeting hes formed an
addrefse to be fent to his Majefty by fome of that number, with a letter
to the Secretary of Stat, which anfwers what yow defyre in your letter.
We have dicouraging accounts here, as if Prelacy might yet come to be
establiihed, but they are fo vaine, that they are not layd much weaght
on, and ar looked upon as artifices of thes that wishes us no good, for
creating of jealoufies. And now, Sir, having fo much experience of your
prudence and honeftly, I earnestly defyre that yee would lay out yourfelf (fo
far as your other occasions will allow) for informing of all thes that yee
may have accefle to, of what is necesfary for the good of this Church, and
peac of the land. I know ther is on thing which makes a clamour here,
and it’s lyk it mak on ther alfo; and causis that we wer fo long in
giving an addrefse for estableflying the Government, and I can hardly, at
fuch a distance, give the full account of this; only confider, that if the
Government had been estableflihed, all the conformed clergie might have
conftitut themselves in prefbyteries and fynods, and fo would have had the
government in ther hand, the danger of which is palpable enough. But I
fhall not be more particular in this, only perfwad yourfelf we depend on
non but as they own the publick intereft. I fhall allow yow no further
trouble, being in haft; only present my fervic to Leuchre, and thus I am,

Your sincerly affectionat and humble Servant,

JO. LAW.

187. The Convention of Royal Burghs to Lord Melvill.—14
Aug. 1689.

May it please your Lop.

The Royall burrowes being in great expectation to have had fome of
there griovances redrefled the laft feffion of Parliament, and cheeffly the
abrogating the Act of Parliament, the tenth of July 1672, whereby there
privilegeds in relation to trade are taken from them, and made ove to
unfree places, fuch as regularities and barronies. Bot, being then diapointedd, and laeft the fame fhould be again delayed, they have thought
fitt to call this convention, of purpofe to make ane addref to his sacred
Majeftie, that his Majefties Comfioner may be intreucted againft the
nxt seffion of Parliament, to give the royall affent to fuch ane Act as shall be voted be the Parliament, for redressing of the said grivance; and, fo carefull are they that the said affair shou’d not be negleected, that they have fent Sir James Ogilvie, Sir William Hamilton, advocats, and David Spence, merchant, three of their number, exprefs, to prefent there moft humble addrefs to his Majeftie concerning the premifles, and hes ordered me, in their names, to intreat your Lops. afiftance to there Commiffioners in carieing on the said affair, (which, being the first-fruits of your Lops. minifterie in there concernes,) will, in a moft signall manner, ingadge them both to gratitude and to continow unalterable,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LOP.
Your Lordships moft humble and affectionate Servants,
Signed in prefence, and at defyre of the Commiffioners
of the Royall Borrowes

John Hall P.

Edinburgh, the 14 Auguft 1689.


Holyroodhous, 15 Auguft 1689.

The multitude of publike buffines, and fome small concerns of my owne, has hindered my parting this weeke, which (and it pleas God) I will with out faill the beginning of the next. I have had letters this day, that the fleet with the English army, being about 120 faill, was, in Lochfergus the 13th, in the morning. I have had alfo an account from Major-Gen. Kirk, of the particulares of Inshkelling buffines, which is much the fame I write of to yow; and I shou’d have fent yow a copy of Kirks letter, but that I doubt not but he has given the fame account to the Earle of Shrewbery, in this letter fent here with. The Act of Indemnity was publifhed and printed this day, which I doubt not will be fent your Lo. There is no word from Mackay fince my laft, who am, Your Lo. moft humble Servant,

Hamilton.

Holyroodhous, 16 Aug. 1689.
This morning I received the inclofed from the Duke of Shonberg, with a letter to my self, desiring to despatch them, and letting me know that he was in Bangour Bay, and desired a correpsondence with me. I have told him of my parting next weeke for London, and that what concerned his Majesties service he might direct to the Lords of the Privie Councill. This occasions this flying packet, and I have nothing els at present to trouble yow, not haveing heard any thing from Mackay since he was at Aberdeen; fo I am, Your Lo. moft humble Servant,

HAMiLTON.

190. Earl (afterwards Marquis) of Lothian to Lord Melville.—
16 Aug. 1689.

My Lord,    Edr Augus16 day, 1689.
Your Lo. fon, my Lord Leven, shew me the other day a letter, wherein you were pleas'd to signifie you had procur'd from his Majestie a gift of Justice General for me, and was desirous to had its fallerie or pension conform to any had had it before. My Lord, as it is an honour far beyond my deservings, so it being ingenuouly beyond my ability or skill to perform, it doth very much straite me at this time; and I could have heartily wished that his Majestie would have conferred any mark of favour upon me, that I might have been able to have served him in, to better purpose. However, your Lo. care and kindnes to me in this is, what I have so great a fense of, that I wish nothing more, then to be able any manner of way to teftifie my gratitude to your Lo. or any of your noble family; and your Lo. desir of keeping it from being known for some time, did very much fute with my inclinations; for some inconveniences might have arisen. I did desire the Master a while ago to intreat your Lo. to procure me a liberty to come to London, which my affaires doth urge, and which I would have don two or three months ago, had I not thought I could hardly with honour have don it so long, as I judged my stay could better either serve his Majestie or my friends interest. But
now expecting it daily, I must beg leave yet further to trouble your Lo. to befriend me in an act of justice, which, I presume, will not be disagreeable to his Majestie; which is, that his Majestie having very generously and frankly granted to me, at my first asking, that my second son Charles should be Guidon of the Scotch Troup of Guards, it being then the only place of that Troup vacand, and my son having ever since his commissiion waited punctually upon it, never being on day absent, and being further put to considerable expence in providing himself of horses and other things necessary, I hope your Lo. will recommend him to his Majestie, that now since the Troup is broke, he may have what place falls of right to his share, and that no other person be put over his head in the nieu levi, the second lieutenants belonging to him, if Mr. Hay, the Earle of Tweedales son, and the cornet goe off, as I am informed. Your Lo. will, I hope, be pleased to preven others diligence; and assure his Majestie from me, that he will be faithfull, diligent, and do his duty; and this will be an addition to the obligations I ow your Lo. which I shall never be able to repay, but in so far as I assure, that I am, My LORD,

Your Lo. most faithfull and most obedient Servant,

Lothian.

191. SIR JOHN DALRYMPE TO LORD MELVIL.——16 Aug. 1689.

My Lord,

We have the good newes of Marshell Shonbergs arvyall at Bangor. I hop his busines shall be eafy ther, and it will facilitat ours heir. Ther a great indevoirs to hinder the indemnity to be accepted of; bot I find it will do the effect. D. H. goes not till Tuesday. He hath called over Aberdein, whom I have not yett seen. I understand from Braidalbain that he wold be glad to be under your Lordships protection. I could giv him no assuranc, bot did advice that it was the most proper thing he could do to be intrumentall to caus the clans com in, take the allegeance, and giv the firft example himself. I know he hath bein very medling, so your Lo. will see what he doth befor he needs any other anfuer; bot I think he is very capable to breack that affociation in the Hylands; and it wer weill, that wer don. I intend to com off on Monday or Tuesday. Till then, My DEAR LORD, Adieu.
192. Mr. Alexander Pitcairn, Minister of Drun, (afterwards Principal of the New College of St. Andrews,) to Lord Melvill.—19 Aug. 1689.

My Lord,

Tho our gracious God hath trysted us with such a day of mercy as is no small matter of rejoicing to all the Churches of Christ, and should, in a more special manner, excite the Church of Scotland to thankfullnesss, (we being so neerly concerned in the danger, being so helpless, and our deliverance the more considerable, as being not only from Popery, but alfo Prelacy;) yet alas! such is our impatience and ingratitude, that nothing can satifieunless all be calculated according to the unreasonable humour of some implacable ones who design to exercise a Prelacy under the notion of Prefbitry, and, under the pretence of purging, to destroy the Church Government, for which they pretend to be so zealous; and while they plead for establishting the Government in Synods, Prefbitries, &c. they cannot endure to hear of their establishment and erection. But the design may appear to all who are acquaint with the principles, and former actions of these after whose prescription all is carried on in these packt meetings, tho consisting of some few commisionat from Fife, Pearth, and other shires; yet these make no number in respect of these in and about Edinburgh ordained after the new model, who, at the call of these grandees, come with as many laicks as they would; and to make all sure, they have as many tradifmen and others in Edinburgh at their nod as will out vote those who are not of their club, which hath made the sober and judicious Presbiterians in all the parts of the country to withdraw from their meetings. But they (tho having nothing looking like the formality of a Church judicatory yet) have assumed to themselves the authority of a Generall Assembly, appointed a Commission to act authoritatively; and tho formerly they seemed to harken to your Lordships servant while he obtested them (especially in the entry) to evidence their moderation, to act as bretheren and by mutuell consent, and not authoritatively and pro imperio; yet now they became impatient when I renewed my former request. I will say nothing of their present address, the design
of it, or way of carrying it on, but as to the Commissioners; Mr. Simpson ufurped the chair notwithstanding a new election was so earnestly desired and pressed; yet he hath continued to moderat in the last former meeting, and in their generall Committee all the time of the Parliament, and now in this generall meeting; and this constant moderator, in the face of the meeting, declared that the Ministers of Edinburgh (as he called the preachers at the meeting houses) usurped a domination over their bretheren, of which number are the other two Commissioners, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Williamfone, (to fpeak nothing of Mr. Kennedy's being depofed by a Presbyterian synod for his Anti-Presbyterian principles and pratifes, and I know not how, but by no Synod nor Presbitrey) reponed; and it is well known for what caufes Mr. Williamfone deferted his charge, being a violent oppofiter of Presbyterians while he was a conformit; and if thefe be not fitt agents for a regular Presbyterian Government, let the unbyaffed judge. I hope your Lordhips zeal for fetling the Presbyterian Government upon the old and folid foundations will more and more appear; and therfor your Lordhips fervant hath put you to the trouble of thefe few lynes, containing but a brief hint of the many encroachments made and defigned by unruly men who now take fo much upon them. If a Committee were appointed by the Parliament, confifting of Presbyterian Ministers, noblemen, and gentlemen, for purging the Church of Scandalous, erroneous, and insufficient Minifters, and for constituting of Presbitries, the remnant conform Minifters promising to own the Presbyterian Government might prove more truefy for the orderly exercife of it, then they who now pretend to be fo zealous for it; but to plead for Presbyterian Government, and yet not allow Presbitries and Synods to be confitute, seemeth a clear contradiction. Thus begging pardon for this diverfion, and apologizing for the paper and incorrectnes of these lynes, (my Lord Advocate not allowing me time to transcripte them,) and commending your Lordfhip to the care and conduct of the great Councillor, I continue, My Noble Lord,

Your Lo. moft oblidged and humble Servant in the Lord,

Edinburgh, Auguft 19, 1689.

Al. Pitcarne.
193. EARL OF CRAFURD TO LORD MELVIL—20 Aug. 1689.

I had yours last night as I was going to bed, and may with great truth aver, that the difficulties which you sugget, the Government of the Church in this nation may meet with, did occasion a waking night to me, and a very perplexed mind; for tho I dare not question but that God hath begun to put his feet on our waters, and that he will not draw in his arme, which he hath bare, untill he make his enemies his footstool, and that he is an overmatch for them all; that he will find out carpentars to fray all these horns, which push at his ark, and that in due time he will levell all those mountains that are in Zerubabells way; yet I have my fainting fits, and my distrustfull heart does often dictat harsh things to me. My concern in this doth not only putt my thoughts off other matters, but in a manner doth sometimes unman me, that I can scarce frame a distinct meditation. Yet I am convinc'd, that it is the liker to be the Lord's work, that it meets with opposition, and that the more difficulties are found in it, it will infinitely the rather tend to the glory of his great name. I have not leasure by this occasion to write so particularly to you of publick matters as I designe by the next; and shall only thank you for your kind offer of friendship to me and my family, and wishes it were in my power to do that service to you, that were suited to such an obligation. As I never had a fix pence from my father, besides what was employed on my education, so I deveted my felse of all that I had upon any other title, for the payment of his debt, that the memory of so good a man, and so kind a father, might not suffer by the negle& of a fon that owed all things to him, in gratitude as well as dutie; so, on the other hand, being that his debt did more than exhaust what either he or I had of estate, I pretend to nothing upon any former claime of his, I being never served heir to him, and denying altogether the passive titles. Ther are so many that are lukewarm in the present Government, and will not serve without hyre, and expects presently to be gratified, that I plead his Majestie or you may not be concern'd about rewards for my pitiefull mints at dutie. Tho my caife were such, as I were putt to seek my next meall, as hes been the fortune of a better man then I am, and is not very farr from my present lott, yet I will serve his Majestie as affectionately,
and venture als deep for him, without the least of his countenance, or acknowledgements of any sort, as if he cloathed me with the greatest power in the nation, or loaded me with the highest rewards he could bestow on me. I am under the vow of God to his interest, and hopes never to forfeit that by omissions, where I have occasion to witness my duty, much less by committing of things truly prejudicial to him; and tho' I were under no such eyes, I am bound by those of gratitude to him for the libertie and peace I have in my conscience, in the enjoyment of the Protestant religion, and from Presbiterian hands, suited to my education and reall principle. I am much perplexed, that I find a storme ariseng against you, by persons pretendedly your friends, and who have little power except what they have under your wings. I would have spared this warning to you, but that some of your relations, by smooth words, are imposed upon to have other thoughts of such. Yet I am certain, that treachery is design'd, and a combination with your enemies entered into, which may be fatal, if you be not on your guard; and the countrie shall be ruined by these persons being in the Government, who are yet to begin to lean to King Williams interest, as they shall find it their advantage or not. For the Lord's sake examine this information with your first possible conveniency, and delay not till matters are past cure, and your credit at Court be undermined. I can be act ed in this by no other principle, then that of friendship to you, for I may declare, upon my honour, that as I bear hatred to no mankind, so I am rather under some obligations to those whom I now tax, as wearying of your friendship, and projecting to side with others, as more of a piece with them. What letters I write to you shall be conveyed in the same manner as of late, and what are intended for me, may be transmitted to me under a cover, either to John Blair or George Stirling, without any direction on the back, or appellation within, or subscription by you, so that upon the first warning to either of these persons whom you shall make choice of, that such letters as comes, without any direction, may be still delivered to me, the correspondence will be safe, and each of us perfectly understood, and the utmost freedom in writing may be ventured on, all your letters, after reading, being still burnt by, My Dear ——,

Your affectionat and much obliged Servant.

August 20.
194. EARL (AFTERWARDS MARQUIS) OF LOTHIAN TO LORD MELVILL.—
20 Aug. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edr August 20th, 1689.

I have given your Lo. so very latly the trouble of a letter that I shall add little at this time, save only to give you my hearty thanks for your favour, in procureing so timeously a permission from his Majestie for me to come to England; and to assure your Lo. that amongst all those that shall come up at this time there can be none more sensible of your favours, nor more desirous of an occasion to shew how much I am, My LORD,

Your Lo. most faithfull and most obedient servant,

Lothian.

I must beg your Lo. to mind what I wrote in my former, concerning my son Charles; for I expect little favour to him from his Captain, the Earle of Drumlandrick.

195. SIR PATRICK HUME OF POLWART TO THE KING.—20 Aug. 1689.

PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

I received upon the 18th a line from my Lord Secretary, intimateing to me that your Majestie allowes me to come up to Court, for which I render your Majestie humble thanks. Before that letter came, the Counsell had appointed the Lord Ruthven and me to call the Muster Master Generall, and to visite your Majesties new levied scots troops in the north, to see them mustered, take notice of their condition, and make report to the board; so I resolve to performe that service before I come, tho the Lords of Counsell were willing to have disburden'd me of it. I am fully perswaded that it is not in the power of any of my fellow subjects to make your Majestie judge hardly of mee, as it is not in the power of any to divert mee from doing my duty in your service, as becomes, Sir,

Your Majestys most obedient and most humble subject and servant,

Pat. Hume.

Edenb. 20th Aug' 89.
196. Sir Patrick Hume to Lord Melvill.—20 Aug. 1689.

My Lord,

I heartily thank your L. for your letter of the 8th, which I got upon the 18th, intimateing the K.'s. allowing me to come up; yet I cannot come so soon as I wished; for the Counsell, a few days before, had appointed the Lord Ruthven and me to visit the new troopes which ly about Sterlin, Perth, Dundie, and Dunkell, which service I resolve to performe for all the haift. Indeed the Lords, when I intimated my license, were willing to have disburdened me, but I would not, since I had once undertaken. However, I hope, come when I will, to be found an honest man, and neither jacobin nor republican, as some too free-spoken gentlemen talk here when I am not to heare it; and I hope also farther to convince you that I am, in much reality, My Lord,

Your Lo. humble servant and faithfull friend,

Pat. Hume.

197. Lords of Privy Council to Lord Melvill.—22 Aug. 1689.

My Lord,

The Lords of his Majesties Privie Counsell, being petitioned by William, James, and John Bogles, and George Lyon, owners of the good ship called the Concord of Glaſgow, shewing that the petitioners having caused build the said ship at Newport, Glaſgow, and lanch'd her in February 1688, in order to a voyage to Lîbone in Portugall, from whence she was fraughted to the Madderries; and from that being fraughted to Amfterdame by merchants in that citie, on her way thither she was taken by a French man-of-warr, and therafter retaken by on of his Majesties ships, and brought to Plymouth: and, seing it hath always been the custome to restore the ships of the subjects of this kingdome, retaken by any of his Majesties ships, from ther enemies, the Counsell, upon consideration the of theroft, doe hereby recommend the petitioners caſte to be signified by your Lo. to his Majestie, with your convenience, that, conforme to custome, ther ships rigging and furniture may be restored; and the
rather because the loss they will thereby sustaine may prove ane insupportable prejudice to the owners of the said ship, and to the whole town of Glasgow, who have so conspicuously appeared for their Majesties interest and Government at this junctur, and to the common interest of the whole natione. This, be warrant, and in name of the Cowfhill, is signified to your Lo. by, My Lord,

Your Lo. humble Servant,

Edr, 22d August 1689.

Crafurd, P.

198. Mr. (afterwards Sir David) Nairne to the Earl of Leven.—
22 Aug. 1689.

My Lord,

It is a loss that your Lop. sends not word of your officers names that are killed. I have drawn commissions for all your lieutenants and ensigns, and I believe they will be signed the morrow. My Lord is at Hampton Court, and very well, and I am just come to town to send away the packet. I have sent by the black box this night, 60 guenys, and shall send more next post; you may justly take 23s. or more for them, for they goe here current for 1lb. 1s. 10d. but these, and 60 more I have, cost but 1lb. 1s. 8d.; they are all picked up for the Irish armie. Mr. Scrymfour gives me some small hopes of seeing your Lop. here, which I long for. I am sure very little solicitation now would procure what levy money you need and reparation for what you lost; these things should be plyd hot, which I am often telling your friends, but nothing yet done. Your commission for the Castle is renewed, and ready for your Lop's hand. But that narrative Mr. Scrymfour sent is not liked, and indeed I think it not proper; it is done as effectually, and I hope will please your Lop. Your Lop's name is as well known now here as at Monemeall, and I may almost say as much valued; I believe, if you come here, you will be forced to make an entrie. I must say, I have not heard of any who pretend to lessen your glory, but the noble express, who, I dare say, gives me noe good charecter. My Lord, write just a line to my Ladye. I shall always continue, My Lord,

Your Lop's most faithfull humble Servant,

22d August 1689.

David Nairne.
199. (Copy) Order of Major-General Mackay to the Heritors in Atholl.—28 Aug. 1689.

Yow are hereby ordered to bring into the Castle of Blaire, tuo hundred cowes and tuo hundred sheepe against the morrow, once in the day; and, failzeing the delivery of each cow, fix sheepe to be payed; thir to be furnifh'd out of the continent of Atholl, above the boat of Dunkeld, for the use of ther Majeftries forces. Given under my hand, att Blaire Castle, the 28 day of Auguft 1689; and, in caice of failzeing, parties to be sent to take them.

For Their Majefties Service.

H. Mackay.


My Lord,

Ed’, Augst 29, (89.)

Altho I did not befor this wish your Lo. joy in this eminent statione his Majeftie hes put you in to, yet no man wish it more, and wold gladly haue found ane opportunitie to haue given a more effectuale prove of my respefts then by good wishes; and if, either in my votes of Parliament or otherwayes, I failed, it was not for want of inclination, to render you all the services in my pouer. My Lord, both your ones can beare me witnes that I haue not differed with them in on vote of Councill. All which gives me the greater confidence at this tyme, when the imployments of this kingdome will probablie be disposed of, to defyre on or other, wherin your Lo. thinks I can be vsfull to my King or contry, or servicable to your Lo. I dare boldly say, your Lo. shall not be instrumentalle to put any in imployments shall be more faithfull, and haue a jufter refentment of your favour, then, My Lo.

Your Lo. moft devoted humble Servant,

A R Murray.
201. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melvill.—29 Aug. 1689.

My Lord,

Having write last night to your Lop. by a flying pacquet, what did concern the publick, I shall do little more by this occasion then enquire after your Lops. health, and speak out my wishes, that the result of this great flocking of our country men to Court may be just information to our King, advantage to our country, and may conduce to the happy settlement of our Church. It was my study, before our ministers parted for England, to season them with futeable thoughts of your Lop. to recommend to them, next to his Majesties favour, that they rely cheefely on your Lop. and to frame their desires als modeft and sober as was confluent with their principles, and was much pleasd to find they needed little advice in this matter, they being of themselves sufficiently inclyned to such a behaveour. That your Lops. heart may be comforted under all the difculties you meet with, and the great and heavie charge of affaires, and that you be estabhlished in every good word and work, you have the ardent wishes of, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. moft faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

Craufurd.

Ed', 29th August 1689.


My Lord,

I should have spaired writing by this occasion, if a late emergent had not laid a kind of necessitie on me. The Earle of Levin's gift of command in the Caftell of Edinburgh was read on Thursday. Yesterdye, Mr. Scorimgeor applyed to the Counciell for their warrand to append the scall to it, to which it was anwered by fome of our number, that they doubted the tenour of that grant was not as it had been posseffed by others in that office, and particularly in that claufe, where your fon was to obserue and follow all fuch orders, directions, and commands, as he shall from time to time receave from their Majesties, in pursuance of the truft hereby re-
pos'd in him, which they said, putt him under no tye of obeying the Council, if they should differ in opinion from him. This objection was taken off, by compairing that gift with a former one of the like nature, given to the Duke of Gordon, which differ'd not in the least from this. However, being but an exact quorum, and two of our number retireing to the door, we were forced to disperse for that dyet. Wee mett againe this forenoon, when those perfons who only had the quarrellings the day before, made this new difficultie, that the gift could not pass the Sealls, without the advice and consent of the Lord High Treasurer and Treasurer Deput, or Comissioners of the Treasurie, and the rest of the Lords of the Exchequer, and that by reason of a clause in the write to the same import; after which they urged, that these reasons of their demurre in this matter might be transmitted to the King, least it should be concluded they were acted by pique, and were grudging that his Majestie had bestowed that truft that way, and craved a vote for it, which they would have caried, as wee were conmptitute. Then I made an ouverture, that the thing might not be so publick, so displeasing to the King, nor disoblidgeing to your Lop. or your son; and that I by a privat letter to your Lop. should communicat their scruples, for their exoneration; that it was neither disrepect to the King, nor prejudice to your son or family, upon which they refus'd their concurrence in this matter, but that they judged it out of their road to meddle in it, there being no direction to the Council in the paper it felfe, nor any letter of that tendencie from the King, or by his order. You have their reasons, and I am exoner'd of my promisfe. Your Lop. may manage all as you think fitt. Wee have this evening an account of the surrender of Caricksfergus; but it being only by privat letters and no exprefs, I yet waite for the confirmation of it. Our High-land army is dispersed, and few more of them are togethier, then may frame a faife retreat to them to their own homes; fo that I hope the Kings enemies shall every day diminish in number and courage, that his reigne may be long and prosperous, and that he may be great in the affections of his people, and honoured of God, to redeem Ifrael out of all her troubles, is the ardent wish of, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. moft faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

Edinburgh, 31 August, 1689.

Craford.
203. Mr. Gilbert Eliot to Lord Melvill.—Aug. 1689?

My Lord,

The inclosed minuts of what passed in Counsell thir two last dayes being abundantly large on every head, I shall only adde as to thir inclosed petitions of the Bombardeers, that I was ordered to tranfinit them to your Lordship, that his Majesties mynd may be returned anent the particulars therein contained, about which fome heir think that all the furnitur of the Castle, having been the Kings property, ther ought to be a difference betwixt allowing the Bombardeers pairt of that, and allowing pairt of what had belonged formerly to enemies, and was purchased from them by conquett; and to the effeet your Lordship may confider particularly the vote of Counsell about the opinion given to the Comissioner about adjourning or not, I shall heirunder fet down the votes as they passed, hoping your Lordship may fo eufe them as I may still have the liberty of ferveing your Lordship, without being restrained by any checq from the Counsell. The vote was ftaed Adjourn or allow to Sitt. Adjourne was voted by the perfons upon the firft rank, and Allow to Sitt by thefe on the second columnne.

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206. LORD CARDROSS TO LORD MELVILLE. 3 Sept. 1689.

MY LORD,

Perth, 3 September 1689.

Since my last nothing hath occurred in these parts worthy the troubling you. By a letter yesternight from General Major Makay at Blair of Athol, I finde that the badnes of the weather in these parts, the want of tents and the scarcity of provisiones, will keep him from a further progress for this season; he defigned a garrison for Finlarigg, and for that end to have marched there, but that the weather stopped him; he says he findes the army cannot march three dayes from a town, but the forces will run the hazard of stayering; that which occasiones this is the badnes of the way that cartes cannot pafs, and that baggage-horſes cannot be got; this conflits with my particular knowledge, for I have the greatſt difficulty to gett horſes to carry what ammunition and provisiones are gone from this to the army; and when the horſes were at last got, it was allwayes later then ought to have been. I know no way, my Lord, to prevent this for the future, if his Majeſtie do not appoint a Commiffary for baggage-horſes, to call for what horſes ar needed at fo much as is reasonable for the mile, and to pay them duly accordingly, and to restore their horſes at the pointſed stage, except ane abſolute neceffity obſtruft it.

My Lord, my brother William defigning for London, and will probably be the bearer herof, I intreat your Lordships favour to him, for I am sure he hath a heart full of duety and loyalty to our King and Queen, and is a faithfull servant to your LordSHIP. I hope your LordSHIP will finde him not altogether unworthy of participating of his Majeſtie's favours at this time of his disposing of them. You may be sure, my Lord, that what you doe for him, will much objige,

GILB. ELIOT.

207. MR. THOMAS DUNBAR OF GRANGE TO LORD MELVILLE. 4 Sept. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edinb. 3 Sept. 1689.

This night, since I wroght my letter to Mr. Alex' Campbell, I was fallen upon by my Lord Ros's, Annadeell, the Provost of Edength, and severalle other, to fyne that address which goes to London this week. I am very much threatened upon my refuſall. My Lord, I wish you success againſt your enemie; and I wish the King will fo countenance this factious mutinee, that others, or amy of themselves, may not adventure amy ſuch thing afterwards. My Lord, Adeu.

208. EARL OF EGLINTOUN TO LORD MELVILLE. 3 Sept. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edinb', Sept. 3, 89.

I doe think my self fo ashour'd of your kainnes to me, and kear of me, that I doe not dout bot ye wil remember the King for the firſt regement of our independant troupes to me. Major-Generall Macaie is, and wil be, my great enemie, wpon my Lord Anandel and Ros ther acounts. The rebels being nou difept, and no expectacion in the Heilands this wintor, I am com hear, and do ernestly intreat your LordSHIP to doe me the favor to prokeur me libertie from the King to goe fie my waif, who is verie fike in Yorkshire, (if she should daie befor I fie her, it wold be 5 or 6 thouſand pound out of my waif.) I difayer libertie no longer then the doun fiting of our Parlement; for I doe ashour your Lop. when the King his afears ar in agetation, I shal neuer be wanting to prostrat my lyf and intereft for his fervis, and shal alauais make it my studie to demonstrat my self to be, in al finferitie, My Lord,

Your moſt afectionat and oblidged hounbel Servant,

EGLINTOUN.
206. **Lord Cardross to Lord Melvill.**—3 Sept. 1689.

**My Lord,**

*Perth, 3 September 1689.*

Since my last nothing hath occurred in these parts worthy the troubling you. By a letter yeasternight from General Major Makay at Blair of Athol, I finde that the badnes of the weather in these parts, the want of tents and the scarfty of provifiones, will keep him from a further progres for this season; he design'd a garrifone for Finlarigg, and for that end to have marched there, but that the weather stoped him; he says he findes the army cannot march three dayes from a town, but the forces will run the hafard of flyinging; that which occasiones this is the badnes of the way that cartes cannot pafs, and that baggage-horfes cannot be gott; this confifts with my particular knowledge, for I have the greatest difficulty to gett horfes to carry what amunition and provifiones are gone from this to the army; and when the horfes were at last gott, it was allways later then ought to have been. I know no way, my Lord, to prevent this for the future, if his Majestie doe not appoint a Commiffary for baggage-horfes, to call for what horfes ar needed at fo much as is reafonable for the mile, and to pay them duey accordingly, and to restore their horfes at the appointed ftage, except ane abolute neceffity obftruct it. My Lord, my brother William designig for London, and will probably be the bearer herof, I intreat your Lordships favour to him, for I am sure he hath a heart full of duety and loyalty to our King and Queen, and is a faithfull servant to your Lordship. I hope your Lordship will finde him not altogether unworthy of participating of his Majesties favours at this time of his disposing of them. You may be sure, my Lord, that what you doe for him, will much oblige, **My Lord,**

Your Lordships most faithfull and most humble Servant,

**Cardross.**

207. **Mr. Thomas Dunbar of Grange to Lord Melvill.**—4 Sept. 1689.

**My wezie noble Lord,**

The repects I beare to your Lo. person, and the zeall I hau for the
weillfaire and happines of your familie, makes me presume to giu your Lo.
the troble of this lyne. Ye ar not unknown to the condition of this poore
nation. Owr Church and cunray hes bein long in ane broken ftaite, and
much hes bein expected from this happie revolution, and his Majesties
declaration, yet thers nothing done this feffion of Parliament to quyett
the minds of the people, aither in reference to Church or cunray. Wher
the blaime lyes, the Lord knows. Sure I am of on thing, never can anie
King hau a more loyall Parliament. The honest partie, (to vitt the
Prefbiterian,) who ar undoubtedly the Kings freft freindes, and by farr
the ftrongeft in the house and kingdome, expects gryt thinges from your
Lo. and that you will fhone your felfe for God’s intret, the King, and
cunrayes good; and who knows but the Lord has reafed you up, and
advanced you at fuch a tym, for this were end, that ye might doe God
and your cunray fome signall service in this poore nation. For the
Lord’s faike feicke not your own thinges. This is the feares of fome, and
to be gauirded againeft; for your Lo. knows a gift blinds the eyes of the
wyfe; but I hope the Lord vill not leave you fo farr. The fureft way to
build your ovin familie, is to hau it much upon your heart, to build a
houfe for God in this land, and to be instrumentall therin, and that the
greouenes of the nation may be redressed. Oure claime of right and
grevancis ar facred to us, and no vayes incroaching on his Majesties
prerogative, as foie felfe feking men would infinowat. The Lord direft
you to give the King found and wholsome counsell in this maiter. The
Parliament will sacrifice all that’s deare to them in his Majesties service,
and, being thus firme for church, King, and countray, wee, the Prefbi-
terian paertie expects ye will take us by the hand. I remitt what more
I would fay on this fubject to that worthie gentleman Sir Patrick Home
of Pulwart, who is inearly your Lo. and, I may fay, is not capabill of
thinking a wrong thought of you. He is a man of grytt inteagritie, and
foe weree capabill to ferve his Majestie that ther vill be feu found mor
deferving of a mark of fauoure and reftect from his Majestie than he is.
His owin worth fayes more to his comendation then I ame aible to expreff.
So, vifhing your Lo. much happines, and begging pardon for my freadome,
I remaine, My LORD,

Your Lo. moft affectionat and humble Servant,

Ed"r, 4 Sept"r 1689.

Tho. Dunbar.
208. **Lieutenant-Colonel Buchan to (Mr. Nairne?)—5 Sept. 1689.**

_Sir, Edinb", 5th Sept. 1689._

By order of Maj.-Gen. Mackay and of myself, judging it absolutely for the interest of their Majesties service, I have twice wretten to the Earl of Portland, representing the condition of the companies, foe broken in that unhappy action, that they have lost, even of these soldiers that are got of, all their arms and clothes, and that it is an impossible thing for the captains to arm, cloath, and make up their companies again without some help of money from the King to doe it with, the captains being all soldiers of fortune, and having noething but their dayly pay; as alsoe, every captain ther, besides his particular losse of his own little stock of clothes and equipage, did actually losse a moneths pay for his whole companie, which was taken along in money. My Lord Levin desired me to wret all this to you, to the end ye might minde my Lord Melvill to speake to the Earl of Portland and his Majestie of it; and withall I doe not see how it is possible the companies can be made up in all hast, as the Maj.-Gen. hath ordered; and consequently the regiments in a condition to serve his Majestie, wherever he may have occasion for us, without some relief.

The other day I had a letter from Master Sletfer, calling for, as he wretts by my Lord Melvills order, the dimensions of our brass and iron gunnes, which accordingly ye have her; and, farther, he desires a state of our magasins, which I cannot be free to send without the Generalls knowledge, seeing that of the whole kingdome is hier, and consequently more then sufficiencie for this place; and then, in the third place, our magasins are not yet in order, foe that, till then, we cannot doe much as exactly know, without double pains, what number of cannon balls for the respective calibres are wanting, which, in a short time, nevertheless, can be done. Several things will indeede be found wanting, which cannot be suplied in this kingdome; and as to magasins of powder, ball, match, &c. I must leave to the Generall to advise: he will in few days be here, haveing, foe farr as possibly the circumstance wold allow, settled
the Highland affairs; nether hath he time, or oftimes any convenience of wreathing. Yesterdays, my Lord Strathallan, who was my prisoner, upon taking the oath of allegiance and cation, is out, and this day I have gott in the Lords Levington, Callender, and Duffus. Our Ministers are going out a pace; if it continue soe, many sober well-meaning men are of opinion it will make much ill blood; God knowes, if we have not too many enimies already. I confess that necessity and true policy requires sometimes rigour, but not alwayes. My humble dutie to my Lord Secretary, wherewith I subjoin,

SIR,  
Your most obedient Servant,  

Pray let me have a return.

209. SIR ALEXANDER SWINTOUN OF MERSINGTON TO LORD MELVILL.—5 Sept. 1689.

Edinburgh, 5 September, 1689.

My Lord,

I presume to give your Lo. the trouble of this lyne upon this account, that my Lord Blantyre haveing gotten a warrand from the Convention of Estates of this kingdome for levieing a regiment of foot, he was pleased to condescend to make my son Charles Swintoun his eldest Captaine; and in reguard my son was then at London, his Lordship wrott the inclosed lyne to me, to raife my sons company, which accordingly I did with much paines and expences. I hear the Commissions to the severall officers of that regiment from his Majestie are to come down shortlie; and leaft, for want of information, my son might be prejudged of his due place as eldest Captaine, I thought fitt to acquaint your Lo. therwith, and to verifie the truth of what I say by my Lord Blantyres principall letter dire& to me heirin inclosed. As to what concerns my self in the Seffion, I doe whollie depend upon your Lo. favour and cair; and if the Court of Jujiciarie be establised as formerlie, consifting of fyre Lords of the Seffion, I hope your Lo. will remember me as on whose sufferings for six yeares together was not under three hundredth pounds sterling yearlie.
My good Lord, I humbly beg your Lo. pardon for this trouble from him, who is in all sinceritie, My Lord,

Your Lo. most humble and obedient Servant,

Al. Suintoun.


My Lord,

I am surpriz’d to hear that representations are gone to Court of the Councells procedour against the Ministers who have not own’d the Civil Government, as if they had made streatches to have all of them depriv’d, without distinction. I can peremptorily affert, that wee are so farr from that temper, that wee have been equally averse from turning any out except upon manifest proofs and deep contravention. That wee have been tender in our examinations and sentences, as if wee had been judgeing men for their lives; and where there appear’d but a willingness, yet to comply, in owning of the present authoritie, gave place for repentance to those who were in any fashion desirous to their people; and am fully convinc’d, that such as send those informations, either to Court or ells where, thus taxing the Councill with violence in their management among the Ministers, are not friends to our Kings interest; for by the influence of the Clergy, who have continued obstinate, the country and peace of the nation has been disturbed more then by the rebells that were in arms against us. Tho I write this without any order from the board, yet it is the earnest desire of the moft of our number, that by your means the King should have notice of this from, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

Craufurd.

Edinburgh, 5th Sept. 1689.

211. Mr. William Levingston of Kilsyth to Lord Melvill.—5 Sept. 1689.

My Lord,

I am forry the first address I make to your Lordship should be of this
kind, to which my misfortunes obleidges me, the particulars wherof I suppose yow are already fully informed of, and that my concern therein is not altogether so deep, having more of a heedles ill timed respect to others then regard to myself, or any base design; but I shall not now insist to extenuate my fault, all laying so open before your Lordship. I am hopeful yow'll have such constructions of me in it as may incline your Lordship to a favorable representation of me to his Majestie, in whose mercy I have voluntarily thrown myself, being guilty (I confess) of what forefauls my life as a sojour, in concealing what I ought to have reveal'd, tho' I most say flil, with no bad intention, which, in all actions, are to be considered. However, it's on the Kings clemency I now only depend, and does, with all humble intreaties, begg your Lordships mediateing power and earnest interceffion in procureing of it to the sincerest of penitents. His Majestie haveing made no examples but of his mercy as yet, I hope I may be one more added to the number, and (did the rigour of the law reach also my final fortune) that his gracious bounty would leave me in condition to show my gratefull refentment of his mercy and bounty in my future dew faithful services on all occasions, and how much I shall be always senible of the honour of your Lordships countenance and favor, in being proud to oon myself, My Lord,

Your Lordships most obedient and most humble Servant,

W. LEVINGTON.

212. SIR PATRICK MURRAY TO LORD MELVILL.—8 Sept. 1689.

My Lord,  

Eden 8 Sept. 1689.

There is so little aprance of trade for this inflewing yeire, that there will be ane absolute nefflegetie of regulating all the custom offices, so as there will not need by a great dea fo manic waiters and some other offices as hath bene the laft yeire and for years bygon in tyme of peac; and from the first of November is always the tyme of continowing the officers or giving out of new commiiffions, because always then the whole yeires accounts comes in, whither under tack or collection, commencing from November to November; and, there being now no expectation of importing of wyns, which is always calculat to be the double of what the deute of all other goods will
amount to; betys the wanting of that intirle, there will be such a decay of all other trade during the warr, that if the number of the officers, in the collecting of the present customs, be not restrinched, I know not if the produc may come to be able to menteen the chairge is upon it, so that I, who is the resaiever of that branch of his Majesties revenueou, may come to have just nothing to doe, for that other part of his Majesties few deuties that is payed in to me, is but ane onconsiderable thing, tho it were deulie payed. Att his Majesties coming over from Holland wpon that hapie turn, I was, by the then Lords of the Threorie, (in place of a Popisich refeaver) apoynted resaiever of that which yow Lo. hath been plaied to procure me his Majesties commissiion for, and for which I fchall never be wanting in anie thing but the occation to give all the just sentiments of gratitude fchal ever be in my power; but, tho the commissiion I gott then (as it doeth) bears me only to refeave, and be countable, yet, att that tyme, the Counfel, Threorie, Exchequer, and all Courts, being broke, what by fo manie members going wp to London; and what by the confusion fo great a revolution broght once with it, I was forst to take wpon me evrie thing relating to the whole custome offices in the kyngdome, and give orders to marchants and customers as if I hade been sole maifter, and the power ludge in to me for it; which, tho sometymes my orders was rejected, and the waiters forced, yet, for the most parte, they were fo farr obeyed, that, without vanetie, I can fay I occasioned the deutie of morewyns and other goods to be payed than all my falerie can amount to fo long as I live, where, if I hade not takne upon me more as I was commi- fiionat to doo, ther wold not have been, for some months att that time, on grots worth entred to anie custome office; and there being yet no Thre- forie or Exchequer apoynted, I have continoued ordring things relating to the customs, tho I have hade for some tyme nither a Parlament or a Counfell to adreß to, where their authoretie to interpoze was neffesfar. Now, my Lord, I doo not relate all this wpon the account of defiring his Majesties comission att this tyme, for putting off of so many waiters and others, as will be neffesfar against the first of November nixt, and altering some colectors and others, who, it may be, will scroupl to take the oth of alegiance, for it is a verie comfortles imployment to be turning men out of there imployments, whereby they have there present lyvlehood, yet I
thought it my deuty to let your Lo. know it is necessary to be done, and
if there be not a Threforie constetut this month, and that your Lo. think
it not fitt, that for fo short a tyme as there may be on constetut, not to
take out a commission to anie for that effect, to putt his Majeftie to a new
chairge, if you will be plaifed to acquant his Majeftie with it, that your
Lo. by his Majefties warrand, think fitt to order me to doo it till a Threfs-
orie be apoynte, I shall doo it with that care and diligence for which I
shall be anfwerable, and not move on ftepp in it without your fomne the
Maifters aprobation, for I confider my felfe under fuch tayes to your Lo.
and your famelie, as I fhall be glade of evrie occation to give a prooffe
how much I am, My LORD,

Your Lo. most obedient Servant,

Patrick Murray.

213. LORD CARDROSS to LORD MELVILL.—9 Sept. 1689.

My LORD,

Being returned here this afternoon, and being fince then in the Coun-
cile, I thought it my duety to acquaint you that the E. of Straithmore,
Southeik, Braidalbine, and fome gentlemen, came in and took the benifte
of the indemny; E. Callander, L. Livingston and Duffus, prifoners in the
Caffle, have alfo now petifioned for it, and the Counficle is to give it them
the morrow. I confefs, fince they did not defire it at their firft coming in,
but on the contrary ftood upon their innocency, I was for remittting their
cafe to the King, that his mercy might flow in a particular maner to them,
fhine their circumftances femeed to me to differ from thofe that wer in-
cluded in the indemny. The declaration herewith fent your Lop. will
fhew what the lands of Cardrofs have fett with laft week from the
rebells. My Lord, I was defired the other day at Perth, by L.-Collonel
Lauffer, and afterwards by G.-Major McKay, to writ to your Lop. in
favours of Lauffers getting that regiment, which was honeft Balfour his
Collonels. His pretentions feem very juft, and I doubt not but he will
be as faithfull to the King as any. If he be made Collonel, I hope, my
Lord, I need not recommend Douglas the Major to be L.-Coll. Pardon,
my Lord, this freedome I ufe, and the trouble that is given you by, My Lord, Your Lop. most faithfull and most humble Servant.

214. EARL OF CRAFURD TO LORD MELVILL.—10 Sept. 1689.

I had yours yeasternight, daited September 2d, and am little concern'd at the quarrellings of that great man, who, by what I am told, is lyke to appear against every person, and the most pairt against him. If I do duty, and am faithfull to the truft reposed in me, I am no way affected with represantations that have no other foundation, then what are the effects of prejudice and unwarranted jealoufie of my being a rivall to him, in an of his projects. It would be some satisfacon to me, that I knew the particular crimes laid to my charge; for when my actions are can-vaf'd to the outermost, I judge all thoſe heavie charges will terminat in Daniels accucacon; something anent the law of my God, in no fashion repugnant to, but rather conforme to the lawes of the land, for maintainance of which I will reckon it my glory to fuffer. I am told this evening, that the Earle of Tweddale is uſeing his outmoft effort to be conjunct Secretary. Many hope that the King is better informed, then to make that choife. Yea, I am convinc'd even fuch who are no friends to my Lord Melvill, would regraiſe that conjuction. The Earles of Strathmore, Southeſque, Callendar, Broadalbion, the Lords Livingston, Duffus, the Lairds of Edzell, Bamſe, Ramſay, Lochnell, and ferveral others, yesterdau did ſhare of his Majefties indemnitie. There was an inquerie fome daues agoe by the Counciell, what ſhould be done with the tithes of the Bishopricks, and an anſwer is impatiently waited for; for if there be not timeous remedie in this, they will be otherways evicted, the former masters of these feare beleeving themſelves out of office, and fraughted with hopes to be retroceſſed, if the Duke of Hamilton ſhall be the cheife ruler here, and the Earle of Tweddale halfe of the Kings ear above. If Kinkell be not ſpecially named to uplifth thoſe tithes at St Andrews, I find the Coun-ciell will appoint the receavers of the Kings revenue to act that pairt, fo it would be adverteſed to. About a fourteenthmoſt agoe David Lindsay was liberat by the Counciell, upon his finding fueety to produce himſelſe at
London to the Secretary, betwixt and the first of October, and, I presume, is painted from this err now. The nation are in great fears that such an univerfall flocking of many to Court at this time, of different persuafions and in distinct pairties, and projecting opposite things, may so amufe the King, that he shall scarce be able to distinguish betwixt his true interet and the partial aims of many who designe nothing other then an establishment of themselves in the Government, tho' upon tearmes even prejudiciall to his Majestie. I pray the Lord give him an understanding heart to judge his people, that he may discern betwixt good and bad; for he has a great work now before him, upon which I may warrantably conclude much of the happines of the nation, and his shaire in their hearts, does depend. May the unerring spirit of God be his counsellor, his grace be sufficient for him in all the tryalls he meetts with; his person be faife, and his government be glorious; that even to enemies it may be nottar, that, as divine providences of late in his concern hes been the wonder of Europe, so his reign and management may be the generall blessing of Christendom, which of temporall blessings is above all other the moft ardent wish of,

Your ever faithfull, truely affectionat, and frequently obliged, humble Servant.

10th Septembr 1689.

215. EARL OF KINTORE TO LORD MELVILL.—10 Sept. 1689.

My Lord,

Edenbr. 10 Septembr 1689.

Having received several dayes ago the honor of yours, wher your Lorp. is pleased to tell me of your intention to acquaint his Majestie of my humble desire to procure liberty to come to Court, vpon which I am come this length in order to go up. But finding no return as yet from your Lorp. makes me beleive it must be miscaried by the black box, which was feized the 28th of Auguft; and I hope my going now will not be mis-taken, but that you'll kindly own the allowance, since my only errand is to offer my moft humbl duty to the King, and my readines to serve your Lo. which, vpon all occasions, I shall indeavour to make appear. I part
from this, God willing, on Thursday the 12th instant; and till I have the happiness to see you, I am then and ever, My Lord,

Your Lordships most faithfull humble servant,

Kintore.

216. Sir Thomas Moncreiffe to Lord Melvill.—10 Sept. 1689.

May it please your Lo.

I had yours of the 2d instant from Bromehall yesterday. In answer thereunto he fall haue all the assistance I can give him in the funds out of which the army is payed, which, by the accompt thereof, heirwith transmitted, your Lo. will find there is no obscuritie therein. As to the other of the revenue, distinct from that which you desire may be sent to yourselfe, receive it also. It is as exact as I can make it, yet not so perfect but that there may be some escapes in it; for it is not possible to any to doe it exactlie unless he were master of Kirkeonells accompts since the fitting of the accompts of the Thefaurie in August 1688, or that he and Sir Patrick Murray (his successor) wer both of them making their accompts jointly. I have marked on the margin of that part of the discharge given up to be refting of the articles of the charge so much thereof as may prove good money. Your Lo. will find that the product of the Cuftomes and Forran Excife, from No. 1688 to No. ensueing, amounts to a small sum, which is occasioned by the want of traid this current year; and I verriely think, when all the accompts of collection comes in, it will prove little moir then the 15,000th sterl. sett doun on that head. Being informed that the D. of Hamilton hes his Majesties warrant for 2500th sterl. for his equipage as Commissioner to the Parliament, I haue set it doun as payed, (albeit I know it is not,) as I haue placed the 50th sterl. for his dayly allowance during the tyme that the Parliament did fitt. Leave your Lo. may haue use for the lifts of fees and pensions granted by King James, I haue also sent you them. I beg your pardon for this long letter, and intreat that your Lo. may beleive that I am, My Lord,

Your Lo. most affectionat and humble Servant,

Tho. Moncreiffe.
I doubt much if the 33,758½ 16s 8d ster. whereby the charge exceed the discharge of the account of the fund of the army, will prove good, considering the trouble he has bene in the northern shires this year.

217. Sir Alexander Bruce to Lord Melvill.—10 Sept. 1689.

My Lord, Edr Sept 10, 1689.

I arrived here on Monday morning, and was very pleasingly surprized with finding his Majesties Privy Council crowded with the multitudes of all ranks of persons that were thronging in to submit themselves to the King, and accept of the indemnity he has been pleased to tender to them. There did this day and yesterday come in E. Strathmore, E. Callander, E. Sowtheik, Ld Livingstone, Ld Duffus, and, above all, E. Braidalbine, Ld Ja. Murray also; Captaine Bruce, Capt. Achmowtie, with a great many others of all ranks, of which no doubt your Lo. has an account from the Council. I truly believe the ashes of that rebellion shall very speedily be quite extinguished. I say this, the rather for that I find some eminent men among them, very thorrowly sensible of their folly and injustice in their late courses, and that they have really laid aside their affections for that interest. I thought I ought also to pry as far as I could into the causes of this their disposition and frank submission; and upon that I must not withhold from the Duke of Queenberrie that justice which is due to him on this occasion. He has been very effectually industrious ever since the issuing of the Proclamation, to remonstrate to these noblemen I have named, what was both just and fit for them on this occasion; and as he is a person of strong wit, he has prevailed with them to submit, and they acknowledged themselves very sensible of the obligations they owe him for his advice.

I will not presume to offer your Lop. my reflections on the procedure of the Council, touching the Ministers, only I am at my heart affraid, it doe hurt. Such forwardness sedome produces a firme settlement.

So soon as I arrived, I delivered your Lop. letters direct for the Council to the E. of Craford, who ordered me to attend the meeting of the Council in the evening. They then ordered me to waite of the Major-
Generall, to concert the method I was to follow in the Kings affairs. The crowd of buifiefs has this day hindered him, that he could not be at leisur to doe it; but to-morrow morning I am to be with him, at which tyme I shall take a rowt from him; at what tymes and places I shall review the feveral troup as they ly; after which your Lo. shall have fuch accompts of my diligence as the matter shall affoord, though I suppose, that when I shall be further north, it shall not be easie to fend them hither, and perhaps too it shall not be needfull to doe it, but rather reserve them for a perfect and ane full and entire veiw for his Majestie.

The crowd of Cowncell affairs hath not yet allowed your fons any leisur to discourse any matters with me. I have only feene them. What commands your Lo. shall think fitt to lay wpon me, in the further profeccione of the affairs committed to me, shall be very exectly obeyed by,

My Lord,

Your Lops. moft obliged and moft humbl Servant,

AL. BRUCE.

218. LORD CARDROSS TO LORD MELVILL.—10 Sept. 1689.

My Lord,

There being some contraverfly betuixt the Scots and English officers concering their command here, spock of this day in Councile, and my Lord Craufurid desired to writ to your Lo. of it that His Majesties pleasure might be known, I could not forebear writing a little of it by way of query, as in the inclofed paper, that your Lo. might the better know the matter.

* Queries concerning the Precedence of the Officers of His Majesty's Forces in Scotland.

Primo, If those officers that have Scots Commissions ar not to proceed the English here, as the English did the Scots in England? The case seems to me to be the same with the precedence betuixt the Scots and English Nobility in Scotland, and English and Scots in England, which is long since determined.

2do, If the officers of Dragoons command not in the fields as hors, and in garisons as foot, according to the date of their Commissiones?

3do, If those that have the Kings Commissiones, ar not, without contraversey, to proceed those that have only Commissiones from the Meeting of the Estates?

This competition is only supposed to be betuixt officers of the same degree.

2 N
My Lord, I am hopeful your Lo. neither hath nor will be unmindfull of me, though I neither have yet received any Commission for the Mint, which I expected long or this, nor have heard of it of late; but, my Lord, tho I had gott that, I hope your Lo. will think of somewhat ells for me beysds, since by the Act of Parliament that place is only 300 lb. without any casualitie, which is a great dale left then it was thought to be when first designed for me. I am sure, my Lord, the King hath not a more faithfull subject and servant then I, nor your Lo. a more sincere friend, and therefore will say no more but remitt my selfe to you. I hope also your Lo. will not be unmindfull of what I spock for to your Lo. at parting, for it hath no sellary, yet it may signify much to me, as I told your Lo. I am very unwilling to trouble your Lo. for my selfe; but my not doubting but things will now be disposed of makes me doe it, who am, My Lord,

Your Lo. most faithfull and most humble servant,

Cardross.

219. Lord Livingston to Lord Melvill.—12 Sept. 1689.

My Lord,

Edr, 12 Sept’ 1689.

Altho I have not the honour to be mutch known to your Lo. yet the employment yow are now in, and the justice the world does yow, to owne your redines upon all occasiones to doe evry one right, does encourage me to give yow this trouble.

Your Lo. may remember that I was engagd upon my word of honour, to the metting of Estats, not to disturb the publike peace, and yow verry wiell know how binding ane obligation that is amongst men of honour, and, as far as I understand, I have ever since most strictly observed it; for I went home and lived as abstraetly and quietly as was possible for me, but notwithstanding still found that I was jealously, and that ther wer som idle and malitious people, who made it ther busines to make stories of me. Soe I resolv’d to withdraw into Sutherland with my brother, the Lord Duffus, which I apprehended wold have quitt taken off any fuisption of me, it being fee retired and remote a place; and what haftned my resolution of this was, that my brother Callander, the Lord Duffus, and I, had
letters from the Duke of Hamilton to goe in and appear before the Council before wee went away. We writ a return to his Grace, as far as I understand, modest and discreet, altho I am told he is pleased to say otherwise. Bot it is probable he has still the letter, foe your Lo. has or may sie it. In our going north the Hieland road, which wee behouved to doe, unles we had resolved rather to be broght in then appear willingly before the Council, wee tooke all the care in the world, and ride a great many myles about to shun the Hieland armie, or any who wer in armes, and stayed in the shire of Argyle, untill we had certain information that they wer gone to Brae Mar, and then wee perfewed our journey to the north, the comone and only road wee had, by the Blair of Athole, Riven of Badinoch, and doun Strathpuye into Morray, and so to Sutherland, wher wee had not stayed a fortnight, when I had ane express sent me, that wee wer cited to appear before the Council; in obedience to which, wee made all the heast possible, and gott heir the night before the day of our appirance.

At our appirance before them, the Earle of Crafurde told us, that the Council was informed wee had conversed and intercomoned with declared rebells and traitors, in our passadge throug the hielands, and particularly with on Mr. Stewart, the Marquis of Atholl his chamberlain, at the Blair. I gave ane full acount of the reasons which had induced us to withdraw, and of the road that wee had held in our passadge, and as for our conversing with Mr. Stewart or others, who had been in armes, I did frankly owen that I had seen and spoke with that gentleman, but that I nether saw nor knew he had ever ben in armes, and that, for any thing I knew, wee might have seen and conversed with ane hundred in thos circumstances; but I did, and do positively affirm, that wee nether conversed or intercomoned with any who wer declared fugitives or rebells, or whom wee knew to have ben or saw in armes; and I suppose that is all what is required by law. Notwithstanding this, the Earle of Crafurde told us that they behouved to secure us in the Castle untill they tooke further tryall of it, altho ther was not a tytle more in it then what I have acquented your Lo. with, and that wee had com in voluntary upon ther citation. Your Lo. knowes well, what bad effects from stretches of this kynd had in the late Government, and are beft judge if it be good service to this, to perfew thos methodes. However, wee resolved to take of all
jealousie of us; and as a testemonie of our firm resolutions to live with all submission and quietness under his Majesties Government, to fyne and swear the oath of allegiance. I doe acknowledge I was at first very unwilling to doe it at this tym, becaus it fimed to take a guilt upon me which I was conscions to my felve I was innocent of; but then I resolved to putt nothing in the ballance with that which wold give a full testimonie of my quiett and peaceable intentions; and befides, I knew well that nether I nor any of our family wanted our own enemies, who wold be redy to improve the leaft opportunity of doing us hurt. I had the honour for a good many yeares to be in ane eminent poft in the armie, and to have som small share in the government of this nation; but I shall defie my greatest enimies to charge me with any thing, favre that I acted with all faithfullnes, for the trew intereft and rights of the Croun; but that I was as farr from concurring with, or approving thes methodes, which wer taken for som laft yeares bygone, and passed under that name, as moft men; and I belive his Majestie that now is, will not have the worse oppinion of piple who have caried them selves in that maner, and are resolved alwyfe to doe foe. I hope your Lo. will pardone the trouble of this long letter, and belive that I am, with all respeft, My LORD,
Your Lo. moft humble and moft faithfull Servant,
Livingstoune.

220. MR. JAMES MURRAY OF PHILIPHAUGH TO LORD MELVILL.— 12 Sept. 1689.

My LORD,
I came here this night to pay my duty to your fons; and hearing that D. Queenberry was to goe to-morrow for London, I went to kifs his Graces hands. After some discourse about the state of affaires, he gave it to me in comission to write to your Lo. and tell you, he defired you might not be suddon in concluding on methods, or joyning with D. Hamilton. He was confidente, if things be delayd a while, he would fatify the King and your Lo. both, and adjut all differences, excepte with Duke Hamilton, whom he calls a man untollerable either to King or countrey. He feemes to be irreconcilable to him, and to defing to charge all mifmanage-
ments here upon him chiefly. He promises to bring in all the nobility, and bring our Club to moderat things. I will not presume to offer your Lo. my advice, only I will beg leave to say, I wish things were entire till Queensberry be heard. He is a man of honor, and people may be sure he will be a true friend where he engadges. I presume if your Lo. and the Presbiterians could gaine him to embarque in your intereft, he might be a considerabe help. I beg pardon for this trouble and freedom, and am, in all duty, My Lord,

Your Lordships most humble most faithfull Servante,

Edr 12 Sept 1689. J. M.

221. Mr. James Murray of Philiphaugh to Lord Melvill.—

14 Sept. 1689.

My Lord,

I gave your Lo. the trouble of one by last post upon commission from the Duke of Queensberry. I shall trouble your Lo. no further about that, only I must tell you, I find he is not by halfe fo obnoxious to all forts of people as D. H. The world is under a fretting sense of the ill usage of the last, and beleeves 'tis not possible to fix him to any intereft; but tho they have grudges against the other, they generally agree he is firme and honest to what he undertakes; for I really thinke, if the nation was to be polled for their choice, they would prefer the first. But perhaps, since I have owned to your Lo. my great obligations to him, you will jealouse me as partiall, for I shall insist no further on this head. But this I must say, that feing he is a person of fo great quality, fo great sense and experience in busineses, and appears fo desirous of your Lo. friendship, I presume you will not thinke it just, or your interest, to neglect his commission; and, if your Lo. does not resolve to give him the compliment at his arrivall, which you gave the other, I wish you may be out of town, to prevent needless mistakes on ceremonies. I hear there are still clamours against me; and tho, after the gracious affurances I had from his Majestie, and the fingular, tho undeserved, friendfhip your Lo. has honoured me with, I reckon my selfe fully secure against the malice of all my enemys; yet, for your Lo. satisfaction and my own full
vindication, I have adventured to trouble you with one short answear, which you may read or not, as you think fitt. I am told some offers to prove I was bribed to swear against Gerifwood; this is new. I thanke God my enimys seemes to be confounded in their language; for not only not two of them speakes the same thing, but not one holds at the same thing any time. This, I confefs, if true, were a moft base villainous action, and I deservd not the leaft countenance from any honeft man, but it seemes the proverbe is very just—opertet mendaces esse memoras. If these enimys of mine had looked but into Gerifwoods printed triall, they could not have had the impudence or folly to have said any such thing, for there is nothing in my deposition that could be any probation against him; and 'tis evidente and certaine, I was only called as a witnes in his triall for giving evidence to the plott in generall, but nothing to his particular more than against your Lo. viz. that Mr. Martine named him as one who gave him commission to come down. If this was like a suborned witnes, let the world judge. Besides, all that I deponed at Gerifwood's triall, was owning the confeffion I had made many moneths before that, when there was no thoughts of any such triall, and at that triall I was very near being imprifoned again, because the Judges fancyd I was to say something to purpose, and they apprehended I had refiled from what I had confeffed, doe that the Courte was in confusion for some time, untill the Advocate conveyed the confeffion I had made to the Secret Committee to me, and defired me to produce it for my deposition, which I did without altering one fillable. These things are notour, and may be instantly verified by infpeccion of the triall. How confittente they are with a bribed witnes, I leave to your Lo. and all reaonable men to judge. I must also doe justice to the Secret Committee, on whom this charge against me reflects highly. I doe declare, that if I had been the verieft villain in nature, and ready to undertake that execrable tafke, I had never the leaft temptation from any of them to swear a fale thing against any man. I should be glad, if your Lo. thinks fitt, his Majestie were acquainted with this. It may, perhaps, let him fee at what random some people talke in their moft serious tranfaotions. I hope you will pardon this tedious scrible from, My Lord, Your Lo. own devoted,

Ed', 14 Sept' 1689.

J. M.
222. (Copy) Orders of Walter Corbet, Governor of Blair Castle.—18 Sept. 1689.

Whereas ther are severalls within the parioch of Duallie that is owing to John Murray of Arthurstaine severall soumes of money, for which he has obtained ane decreit befoir the Baillie of Regaltitie to that effect; therfor thes are ordering all those concerned within the said parioch to come to Blaire Castle upon Tuesday next, being the 24th instant, and that dew and punctual obedience be given heirto, upon paine of quartering upon those that shall not compeire; and to the end that none pretend ignorance, I ordaine that this be intimated at the church door of the said parioch after divine service. Given at Blaire Castle the 18th day of September 1689.

Walter Corbet.

These are ordering yow, John Cunifone of Belnacrie, to call the heritors of the parioch of Leugieraithe, and order them in my name that they shall bring a paire of blankettis out of every hundred pound rent, upon Saturnday next being the 21st instant, to the use of the garifone of Blaire Castle, and punctuall obedience be given heirto upon thar highest perill. Given at Blaire Castle the 18th day of September 1689 years.

Walter Corbet.

For Ther Majesties speciall service.

223. Earl of Craururd to Lord Melvill.—19 Sept. 1689.

Yesterday an account came to this place, of a conference on Fryday laft, managed in the King’s presence, betuixt the Duke of Hamilton, the Secretary, and Advocat. It is the joy of his Majestic’s faithfulness friends to hear of his steadiness to his word, tenderness of the real good of his people, his judicious countenanceing of such as are single and sincere in their service to him, and his modest checking of those who in their management have followed more their own inclinations then either his true interest or speciall command. May the God of Heaven, who hath given
him an understanding heart, to judge his people, and to discern betwixt good and badd, bestow on him the remainder of Solomon's blessings, of long life, great riches, and other outward advantages, and, when these are at an end, lett him be amongst the poliht shafts for God's quiver. This day a proclamation is issu'd out by the Councill, prohibiting all from meddling with the Bishops' rents of any fort, untill, by commissions from them, (about which they are employed this afternoon,) some be deputed for that effect. This hes given a great dash to that pairtie who were conceaving hopes that that order should again be establisht in this nation, vainly believing that, by the importunitie of many, who were to address him for that effect, he might be prevailed on, notwithstanding that his word was panded in publick on the contrarie. Those promising preambles doe encourage the better fort of the nation to expect a happy seccion of it at the next meeting, and that our harmony then shall be als univerfall as our heats were prejudiciall to the King's, countrie's, and churches interest. Such a convocation as it, will be the glory of our nation, our reall interest, an evidence of our gratitude to such a King, fo it will be unspeakable joy to

Your most faithfulle, truely affectjonat, and
frequently obliged humble Servant.

19th Sept. 1689.

'224. The Magistrates of Edinburgh to Lord Melvill.—
19 Sept. 1689.

May it please your Lordship,
I did prefume to lett my Lord Levin and the Master of Melvill know much of the difficulties the good toun lyes under; and, according to there advyce, I have adventured to fend your Lo. ane memoriall of the preftt state of the tounes affaires, which are in such perplexcitics that the Magistrats knowes not what hand to turne them; and if by your Lo. affiftance they be not freed of there feares, they most of neceffitie defert the Magistracie; for to be clamored upon by Minifters for there stipends, by creditors for there annualrents, and by decayed burgeses for there пенfiones, and nothing to pay them with, if the imposition of aill be taken
away, I say it is a lyfe so unpleasant that they cannot accept of the Magif-
tracie; and if they doe, it will be conditionaly that the touns imposition
be continewd. It was aways the good fortoun of the toun, to have
had those who were in your Lo. present character kyndly to this place,
and the Magistrats were dutifull to them. They now do beg your Lord-
ships protection of them and the touns concerns, judging themselfes no
longer men of fensë, when they ceafe to be unmindfull and forgetfull of
due returnes of thankfulnes to your Lordships effectuall endeavours for
the good touns preservation from foe imminent ruine. This I can affure
your Lo. in there behalf and in name of, May it plesa your Lordship,
Your Lo. moft humble and moft obleidged servant.

Edinburgh, the 19th of September 1689.


My Lord,
The honour I have of being relaited to your Lordship, and the geane-
roufe of your serves you made me, when you were plaied to com and
fee me, makes me give you this trouble to lay my caffe befor you, in
hoppes your Lop. is inclynable to belive I am not that villain I have bin
reprezentd by inconsiderable mercenary persons. I appeal to you, my
Lord, or any reasonable man, if I had had the left definge of betraying
Londonderry, whither I woud have come hither with the greatest hazard
imaginable of my life, and left all I had in the world behind me, and not
have gone to the Irish, from whom I might at leaft have expected protec-
tion, if not rewards. I thank God all the men of honour that knowes
me belives it very impossible I should be guilty of any thing of this kynd;
and if I was mistaken in the measures I have taken, I am glad I am the
only sufferer, since the toune is now in his Majestys posifion. I do belive,
if your Lop. wold be so generouse and good, to endeavoure to make the
King fencible, that ther was no treachery in my proceedings, he wold
forgive the mistakes of my judgement, and free me from this imprison-
ment, which must be the inevitable ruin of me and my famely, without
his Majeftys gives me ane hanfome allowance for my fuporte, for this is a
very expenfive place. I have write to Lord Shruefbury, Lord Dorcet,
and Lord Monmouth, to the same efeckt; so, if that your Lordship will be pleased to joyn with them, and Owen me to be your relation, for I am a stranger heir, and very unfortunate, and who can the oppressed addresse themselves to, but men of your Lordships character, which makes me hoppe you will forgive this presumption; and belive, I am, as much as it is possible, My Lord,

Your Lordships most obedient and most humble Servant,

23 Sept. 1689. 

Robert Lundie.

226. Earl of Crafurfd to Lord Melvill.—Sept. 1689?

This day, after some little debate, the Councell being well conveened did appoint the appending of the Seall to the Earl of Levin's command in the Caftell. All did agree, that the King had made a very good choife, but were in some doubt, what was the Councills power in a matter of that kind, and if it was not an homologation of Mr. Inglis's gift, which they fay is a new truft, never heard of before in Scotland, and inconvenient to be in the hand of a subject of that degree. I had yours, dated August 27th, so full of kindnes to me, as I am at a stand in what fashion, either verbally or practically, I can make a futeable return. If I know my own heart, I sincerly wish well to your felfe and family, and will be ready to evince it att all occasions when your interest falls in my way, either for the vindication of your actions, where people are miif-led to mistake them, or to confirm further, in a perfect friendship to you, fuch as are allreadie favourable to you. If his Majfie is pleased to conceive well of my actions, I have a full requitall, without more, of all the services I am capable of doing him. But, that I be not thought a contemner of his Majfie's favours, or humoursome to have any thing by your mediation, or an extinguisher of my family, which the Lord hath made numerous, I fhall humbly ftoope to whatever his Majfie fhall think proper for me, tho' in no fashion I can judge it fitt for me to prescryve to his Majfie, in a matter of his bowntie, nor to you as to what I may be qualified for, but finglely leaves that to discretion. Yea, I have fuch an averfation in my temper from all felfe-feeking, that before I had urged any thing for my felfe, much lefs have been specificall in nameing of it, I had rather been
reduced to the greatest straits that ever person of my quality was tryed with, and should never have grudged, tho' his Majestie had plainly overlooked me, and dealt of his favours rather to such whole loyalty cannot be secured, but by the dead weight of some reward or other. Tho' it be said, that paper does not blur, and that there is not plaine effrontrie in what you have now under my hand; yet I may freely say, that, with great struggling; and no small measure of bashfullness, you have this freedom from, Your affectionat friend, and very humble Servant.

227. Sir William Lockart to Lord Melville.—Sept. 1689?

My Lord,

I have not given your Lordship the trouble of a lyne theses severall weaks, having nothing of moment to communicat to you. For my part, I wish it may be alwayes fo, for when we have leaft nees we ar most happy. I have not been att Counfell thses severall days, being oblidged to wait on the good companie that wer at Dundafs. I hear of nothing that 's don ther, except turning out of Ministers. This day the Earle of Calendar, Lords Livingftoun and Duffus, apered att the barr, the Counsell having delayed ther day of compearance till nou.* The Counfell desyned to use them very discreetly,

* These noblemen took the oath of allegiance on 10 September 1689; and the following letter, addressed by them to the Duke of Hamilton, is taken from a copy, marked by Lord Melvill on the back thus—"Sent by D. Ham. to London in a post or two after."

May it please your Grace,

Linlithgow Palace, 5 August 1689.

Having received your commands to goe to Edinburgh this night, We think we ar oblidged to give your Grace this account of ourselves. We have lived as abstractly, quietly, and peaceably as was possible for us, and wer hopefull, that by so doing, we should have been allowed to live privetly at our owne homes; but upon our being called in, We have good ground to beleive that these ingaigements will be required of us, with which, in conscience, we cannot comply, in regard of the many publict oaths we have already taken. And rather then give offence by refusing, and being lyable to be imprisoned upon it, We ar resolved, and have withdrawen ourselves for some tymes, wher we beleive we may be in saitifie and quiet. So hoping that your Grace and these in the government will take no badd impressiones of us for this, We ar with all respect, May it please your Grace,

Your Graces most humble and faithfull Servants,

Calander, Duffus, Livingstoune.
but information being brought by tuo of Collonell Haftings officers, who wer
prisoners in the Blair, that they see them at the Blair, and that they wer
ther with 24 horfe well armed, stayed a night with Balachans brother,
who was governour of the place; and that on Ramfay, fon to the Bishop
of Dumblain, who cam ther with them, went in to the caftell and con-
verfed with the rebells, and went north in ther companie; the Coun-
fell thought fitt to commit them prisoners to the caftell. I aprehend they
will take the indemnitie. I wold, wer I in ther circumftances. Ther's
this day a letter from the Major Generall, who sayes he resolves to
fortifie the Blair, and to return to St Johnftoun, that all the Atholl men
have accepted the indemnitie, and delyvered up ther armes. We hear of
non other. I am crediblie informed, that the Major Generall hath wryten
to my Lord Portland in favours of the Clubb, fo well does he understand
the King and kingdomes interest. Amongefth those who made ther com-
pliment to your fon and daughter att Dundas, Polwart was one. I had
tuo hours converfation with him, in relation to all the Kings affairs. I
refoned as well as I could, but to no purpofe. He is obftinat to the laft
degree. I was very ernest he wold fay to you what he wold, for that wold
not prejudice him, you being fincerly his friend, and wold rather take all
opportunitys to gaine him, then lay hold on anay to his prejudice. It wold
not doe, for he faid plainly, he wold difcours the wholl matter with the
King, and that he wold remember him, what he had faid to him, in rela-
tion to the wholl grivances of the nation; that he did forfee all wold ruin,
and that maters wold never be mended in Scotland till it cam to cutting
of throats. I was aftenifhed at this madnes, and faid that fince they
defyned a commonwealth, they shoule have better conffidered ther Claim
of Right, and then told the King, they wer the conditions, without which
he could not have the Croun; and that I understood that eaven as that
Claim of Right ftood, that queftion in plain convention was axed, and
that it gott no return. He faid it was false, no man durft doe it. I told
him a grate man faid fo, and I believed manay wold aver it. He returned
very short, that tho my Lord Melvill had faid fo, he wold mak it apeir
ther was no fuch thing; and, for his part, if the King wold fallou the
methods he had already taken, he wold go to Holand and live as he had
don fomerly. I shall only fay as Pennecook faid, when he had a fon
dead, and a daughter married in on night, God send no worse. My Lord, I give you this account, that you may spend no time on him; for if ever I understood any thing, and I say it with great regret, for I have much kyndnes to him, that whatever personell kyndnes he may have for you, he will strik at your office, and all the prerogatives of the crown. He carys the adres from the Clubb. All your friends hear are well. If your Lordship wold give me a lyne, when you are att lefur, I wold be much obliged to you, for I cannot think of being forgott be a person I so much etime, and one so much to. Your interet, and that of your family, shall ever be the spetiall concern of, My Lord, 

Your most affectionat and humble servant,  

WILL. LOCKHART.

228. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melvill.—3 Oct. 1689.

My Dear Lord,

Ed Oct 3, 1689.

Your Lop's stout and affectionate concern for the interests of Christ, and the countenance you have given to our Ministers, intrusted by this Church to represant their principles and circumstancies, as it has been the great joy of your sincerest friends, so I am confident, it will prove a mean, rootedly to establith your family, and to make your way prosperous. May your Lop. be helped of God, to act so in this high and honourable station you are posted in, as when you go off this stage, you may have Caleb's testimony, of being God's servant, and having had another spirit then the men of the world, and that you have followed him fully, yea, and the promise annexed to such a management, that your seed shall possess the land. I know the eminencie of your station cannot fail to make ill men your enemies, and that severalls about you, and in this place, are seeking to find occasion against you, but am hopefull their endeavours shall fall to the ground, forasmuch as I trust you shall be faithfull, and that neither error nor fault shall be found in you. Such a Daniel like deportment will put men to their shifts, as in his case, to find faults with you, concerning the law of your God; but it being the great happiness of these nations to have a King, who, I may say, is according to the wish of the best of his
people. I am convinced your Lop. will not sptite upon that rock, which I hope is founded on the Rock of Ages; a sober Presbyterian principle, formerly the glory of this land, the government of Gods house, under which the power of godliness did most flourish, error decay'd, and pro-
phanitie did stop its mouth. I am told that very odd reprenSeaions are made by some at Court, and tranffmitted by others from this, in reference to the Counccills procedour with the Epifcopall clergy, who have not obtem-
perat the laws, ordaining them to own the Kings authority. I pretend not to know all that is suggested upon this head; but this I may freely affert, that we have acted in that matter with the outmoft tendernefs, besides there being an act of the meeting of the Estates, fo peremptor in that cafe, and a proclamation issued out, even while the Duke of Hamilton was here, and the Councill at its uftmoft pitch in refigct of number, inviting the leidges to cite their Minifters who had been refractory, and promising them justice. We knew not with what countenance to refufe them a hear-
ing, when they applied, and were important to be rid of fuch, and mani-
feftly proved their libels. If your Lop. think fit to try the Kings mind in this matter, and that it displeafe him in the leaft, upon notice thereof, and instructions how to behave, then fhall ready obedience be given by,

My Dear Lord,

Your Lordships affectionate and frequently

obliged humble Servant,

Crafurfd.

If your Lop. think this motion about the Minifters unfeafonable, and that it may awake fpelling dogs, and finds no refentment in the Kings mind about it, you may wave it altogether; but if already tabled to him from other hands, and that he is chaffed by it, you may then plainly tell him matter of fact as it is.

One Mr. Gordon, Minifter at Camphire, fome months ago taken by the French, and caried to Dunkirk, is much commended by many of the miniftrie in this place, and I greatly urged to recommend him to your Lops. care, that he may be exchanged with fome French in the English hands.
296

riviere fur notre chemin pour Dublin. Le pays icy est difficile, plain de marrais, on ne peut pas sortir des grands chemins. Puisque les Danois doivent venir, il ferait a souhaiter que nous les eussions. On hazarderoit plus facilement vne bataille laquel il ne faut pas donner légerement, comme les gens a Londres en parlent, et auec des trouppes aufflyeuees que celles du Roy Jacques, qui est le double de la nostre.

Jay vu dans la gazette que vous avez le gouuernement d’Edenbourg. Je vous en faits mes compliments de tout mon cœur, et suis, MONSIEUR, Vos trem humbles et tres obeissants feruiteur,

SCHONBERG.

231. EARL OF CRAFURD TO LORD MELVILL. 8 O&. 1689.

MY LORD,
I have for some weeks been much urged by Preftriterian Minifters and others of our way, that a proclamation from Councill be iffued out, prohibiting the leidges to employ in churches fuch of the conform clergy, as for their difaffedion to the Civil Government have been turned out of their particular charges, it being their constant pra&ife to preach in their brethren’s congregations who have likewise been depryved, and they in theirs, and to inflame the people by difcourfes againft the Government, and without the lead acknowledgment of it, by which ill humours are equally keept up, as if they had yet continued in their fixed aboades. If this method be tollerat, any purge the Church has had will be little signifi-

Edinburgh, the 3d of October 1689.

Monsieur,

A Dondaleck, le 6 Octobre.

Jenuoys expres en Escoffe pour faire venir en diligence les Regiments, qui le Roy a ordonné de venir joindre cette Armee. My Lord Craffort, je fuis persuadé, donnera les ordres necessaires pour les faire pafler promptement. Le temps presse, les ennemis font forts et retrenches fur une petit
riviere fur nostre chemin pour Dublin. Le pays icy est difficult, plain de
marrais, on ne peut pas fortir des grands chemins. Puisque les Danois
doient venir, il ferait a souhaiter que nous les euffions. On hazardoerait
plus facilement vne bataille laquel il ne faut pas donner fi legerelement,
comme les gens a Londres en parlent, et avec des troupes auflly nouvelle-
ment levees que celles du Roy Jaques, qui est le double de la nofreff.
Jay vu dans la gazette que vous avez le gouvernement d'Edenbourgh. Je
vous en faits mes compliments de tout mon cœur, et fuis, MONSIEUR,
Voftre tres humble et tres obeiffant feruiteur,
SCHONBERG.

231. EARL OF CRAFURD TO LORD MELVILL.—8 OCT. 1689.

MY LORD,
I have for fome weeks been much urged by Presbiterian Minifters and
others of our way, that a proclamation from Councill be iffued out, pro-
hibiting the leidges to employ in churches fuch of the conform clergy, as
for their disaffection to the Civil Government have been turned out of
their particular charges, it being their constant praéife to preach in their
bretherens congregations who have been likewise depriyved, and they in
theirs, and to inflame the people by discourses againft the Government,
and without the leaft acknowledgement of it, by which ill humours are
equally keept up, as if they had yet continued in their fixed aboades. If
this method be tollerat, any purge the Church has had will be little signifi-
cant; and ill inclyned Patrons will not faile to fill their churches with
fuch, rather then with men of another ftamp. I would not bring this
ouverture in the publick, however convenient for our intereft, untill once
I had made tryall of your Lops. judgement and inclination in the matter;
for to table it, and not throug it, would be highly prejudiciall to our in-
tereft. There is no doubt the thing would carry in the Councill, and in
my ear has been fuggefted to me by feveralls of our number; but I would
not adventure on this ftip without your Lops. warrand, or at leaft toller-
ance. Notwithstanding of the insulting of thofe clergie, who, upon that
account, make little other then a fport of all the Councill hes acted to
them. If your Lop. fhall forbidd this procedour, it would be keept per-
feedly secret; for if our adversaries have the leaft hint that this overture
hes been made at Court or to your Lop. and is waved as inconvenient, it
will be of very fadd conquence to our interest, every whisper that's
favourable for the Prelatic partie, or application att Court for them, or
refuflall of any desire for ours being still aggredged to that pitch, as it oc-
casions beafing from our enemies, and fadd frights and faintings amongst
our friends. I fhall give but one inftance of this. There being a report
that Doctor Faa carried up an addref in the name of the Epiftcopall
clergy, and that he is like to have many patrons at Court for feconding
that application, there hes been a very deep concern upon the spirits of
our people, leaft he gett too favourable a hearing, and prevale for such a
mixture among our Churchmen as fhould intirely breake all our meafurs
in our reformation among its members. I doubt nothing but your Lop.
will manage this with a great deal of tendernefs, the conquence of it
being very confiderable in the opinion of the moft judicious in this place.
What your Lop. advifes in it fhall very readily be obeyed by, My Dear
Lord,

Your Lops. affectionat and moft faithfull humble Servant,

*Edinburgh, 8th October 1689.*

Crafurd.

The Postmafter, William Mein, this forenoon, by order of Council,
was very juftly putt in prifon, haveing keept up letters transmitted from
Ireland hither, and ordered for London; and for returning to London
others, which were likewise designd for Ireland, without acquainting the
Government, upon frivolous pretences, which, upon inquerie, were found
lies; and likewise, upon the keeping up of a letter presumably write by
Sir Adam Blair at London to an acquaintance here, for the direction is
the fame, as it was in former times, when wee intercepted them, and found
him then correfponding unto the prejudice of the Government. This
letter was also broken up, the enclosed taken out, and upon the cover, a
fham letter, probably written in this place, notwithstanding that, by ex-
prefs command from the Councill, he had some time agoe been called to
the barr, and ordered, when ever he gott letters with such a direction, im-
mediatly to acquaint the Councill, which on this occasion he hes omitted
for ten dayes; and presumably, if he had not been quarrelled, had given

2 p
no notice of it at all: He is under repute of being greatly disaffected to the Government, and very trickie in his behaevour. It will be highly necessar that the Generall Post Master, att London, be advertised to make another choise: And, if your Lop. thinks fitt to recommend John Blair, who, with Mr. Menzies, hath lately gott a commission to be Post Master Generall, and is esteemed honest and careful, I truft he shall not disappoint you nor the Government; but I urge this no further then your Lops. good likeing.


My Lord, Dundas, 9th October 1689.

The Advocatt told me, that the King defyned the Seffion should fitt the firt of November. I fupofe the grat part of Scotland will be fatifified in the thing. If thos who are defyned to that truft accept of it, on wold have thought thos who were unjustly turned out, wold have been glad of ane opportunity to return, yet it was not fo; and I doe think that the fending a commiffion without a previous tryall of the sentiments of thos concerned, may doe much prejudice to the Kings affairs; and tho I am fatifified, that my Lord Stairs example may have gratt effect on all honest men, yet men may be mistaken, and believed to be what they are not. This to me feems particularly to concern your Lordship, for if it be ill performed, you’ll have the blam, and if well, non of the praffe. When I was with your Lordship, I kneu the fetelment of Seffion in the hands of wyfe and good men was your grat concern, and I dout not but it’s fo ftil. Yet I conceive, tho you be never fo impartiall in the choife, it wer not unfitt to be under-flood they owe ther nomination to you. If you have anay thing to comand me in this, or in what may be the Kings interef or yours, I shall be as cairfull as I can, being fully fatifified I am under all the obligations eather an honest or good man can be, firft to the King, and then to your Lordship. Ther’s nothing hear worth your whyll to knou. I am, My Lord,

Your Lordships moft faithfull and affectionat servant,

Will. Lockhart.

The bearer, Sir Alex. Hope, hath nothing to ask. His affair is a
proces with Sir Will. Binnie, which is already judged in Holand. He expects my Lord Portland will satisfie my Lord Stairs in the justice of it, and that you'll be civill to him.

233. EARL OF CRAFURD TO LORD MELVILLE.—12 OCT. 1689:

MY LORD,

I had your Lops. on Wednesdayes night by a flying pacquet, and wishes I had got a double of the Kings letter along with it; for it being my custom (notwithstanding of the tollerance of the Board to read their letters) not to open such as are directed to the Council, untill wee are once mett, I am sometimes at a los, by being unprepared for speaking in matters entirely new to me, especially when the subject of them is any ways intricat. I immediately ordered expresss to several corners of the countrey, for such counsellors as I expected would make least difficultie in voteing for opening the Signet, and waited on such others as were on the place, and most presumibly might be prevailed with in that matter, and induftriously keep up the account of this express from thofe I knew would be sticklers. I found great necessitie for this circumspection, that the thing might not meet with an affront in the entrie, being convinc'd, that none of thofe who either voted to the particulars contained in the Address, or subscribed to it, would concurr in this matter; and the number of the Counsellors being but two more than a quorum, who at present are in the nation, and not concern'd in one of thofe respects, (except the Earles of Erroll and Marifhall, who live at a great distance, and are not in a condition to repaire here on a suddenrie,) the thing behooved to be previously adjusted, and the Kings letter for some time concealed, ells infallibly it had mifgiven, either by our being outvoted, or the not being a quorum, from the withdrawing of such as were unfree to concurr with us. I hope his Majestie, nor your Lop. will not quarrell the delay for so short a time of my producing that letter upon such pungent reasons. I closly concealed the occasion of that dyet of Councill, that there might be neither praetifing amis with timorous members, nor leasure to impose upon weak ones; and when the matter came upon the file, I used what
reason or interest I had with members, (in spite of much opposition by others,) with that success, that by vote of Council it carried, that a proclamation should be prepared for opening the Signet. But the majority of votes being but eight, and it taking nyne to make a quorum at Council, and that by the constitution, or at least custom of the Board, Proclamations are still signed, there wanting one of the number requisite to make it legall, we adjourned from yesterdny unto Tueday morning: against which time I have peremptorly appointed the Earle of Glencarne, Lord Cardrofs, and Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, to attend. The chief danger at that dyet lies here, in being outvoted anent the tenor of that proclamation; for if all the differing partie shall mutter in their full force, as some here, who are no Counsellors, are strongly endeavouring, it is beyond doubt, that, tho we have already prevailed, that a proclamation go out, yet they may make the debate tedious, in what dress it shall come forth. My work in the time shall be, that if I cannot alter Members in their sentiments, I may at least prevale, that they abstain the next dyet, for which I shall probably have a struggle; for some do appear in this particular, as if the interest of their partie would rise or fall by it's issue. Considering the great heat that was in Parliament in this matter, the intricacy that is really in the thing, the danger of acting, if we shall be found to proceed illegally; if the Kings credit had not been much at stake, which alone hes determined me, I would have left the nation before I had been a meddler, untill the Parliament had plainly decyed the caufe. But I will venture all, where conscience does not restrain, before I fail in dye to a King, whom I reckon not only a nationall blessing, but the protector of Protestantisme above all mankind. In relation to the other particular in your Lops. letter, anent the procedour against the conforming clergy, you shall have an ingenious and full account. Upon the happy change of the civil government, it was thought necessary that all ranks of people should, some way or other, acknowledge their sense of it; and, since the influence of Ministers, as well as their number, was great, so thofe of both persuasions, by an Act of the Meeting of the Estates, were, in testimony of their loyalty, at different dyets, according to their distance from Edinburgh, appointed to read a proclamation, Certifying the Leidges that none should presume to own or acknowledge the late King James the 7th, or,
upon their highest perrill, by word, writing, in sermons, or any manner of way, impugne or disown the royall authoritie of William and Mary, King and Queen of Scotland, but should render to them their dutiefull obedience, and that none should miscontrue the proceeding of the Estates, or creat jealousies or misapprehensions of the actings of the Government; and that all the Ministers of the gospell within the kingdome publikly pray for King William and Queen Mary, as King and Queen of Scotland, and read that proclamation from their pulpits, upon the respective dayes therein appointed, under the paine of being depriveed, and lofeing their benefices. This Act was revived on the sixt of August, in a full Councill, while the Duke of Hamilton was here, and all parishioners and hearers of such Ministers as had neglecket and flighted the reading of that proclamation, or omitted to pray for King William and Queen Mary, were not only allowed, but invited, to cite such minifter before the Privy Councill, and warrands granted for aduicing witnesses to prove the fame, that such as had disobeyed, might, by a legall sentence, be depriveed of their benefices. By a 2d Act of Council, on the 22d of August, this matter was againe revived; tho Ministers having, for the moxt part, continued still obstinat. On the 24th of August, by a 3d Act of Council, a proclamation was issued out for keeping of a solemn Faith for the faftety and preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the blessed success on that great and glorious work of this nation, it's being delivered from Poprie and flaverie, so feasanably begun: Certifeyinge all thefe who shall contemn or neglecket such a religious and neceffary dutie, that they shall be proceeded against and punifhed, as contemners of his Majesties authoritie, negleeters of religious services, and as persons disaffected to the Protestant religion, as well as to their Majesties royall persons and government. Your Lop. has here the law in its full extent. I shall now, as ingenuously, reprefent matter of fact: 1o, There is not one single instance of a Ministers being depriveed for not keeping of that faith, even where the paper was delivered to them, and they owned the recept of it, and, sometimes with contemptuous expreffions, refused their obedience to it. 2do, None were depriveed, where there was expref praying for our King and Queen, even tho there had been a neglecket in reading of that proclamation, fo peremptorily enjoyned by the Meeting of the Estates, providng
they had not contemptuously refused to read it, which some did, (who otherways prayed for our King and Queen,) as being unfree to approve the laying aside of King James. 3°, Where that proclamation was really read, either by Ministers or presenters, by their order and authority, so farr countenanced, wee did not deprive such, tho they had only prayed in indirect tearmes for King and Queen, notwithstanding the tenor of the proclamation, that appoints them to be named and prayed for as our King and Queen. But the truth is, there were few before us but had transgressed in all respects, in omitting to read the proclamation, had forborne to pray for King and Queen, neglected to observe the Faht; yea the instances are manyfold where, to the bute of all those contemps of authority, they likewise prayed for the late King James; and in testimony of the certainty of thir things, there are none of those wee have deprived, and do now preach occasionallie in other churches then their own, but do yet continue in their former way, without the leaft compliance. Then for warrant of the Councill’s procedour, the there had been left caution then I have truly represented, the Act of the Meeting of the Estates anent Ministers behaveour, was so express, and the certification for their disobedience so plaine, that wee did not think our selves in safetie to alter or minch the tearmes of it, being an assembly wee judged superior to us. Besides, wee found the most of those men either correspondeurs with the late Viscount of Dundee, or instigators of their people to joyn him; and that the disaffection to the Civil Government, which is obserable in many places, as it had its rise from them, so is still industriously kept up by them; and in further token of our tendernes in this matter, above 20 of those who have been before us (even when in some respects they were found faultie, if the evidences were not nottar or the guilt deep) were assoilized by us, without the least regard to their ignorance, scandallousnes of their lives, or dislike of their people to them. And, to conclude this matter, tho I am convinced that his Majestie not only hes not one well wischer amongst them all, but that there are few who have not, in some fashion or other, combined against the Government, so in no instance came ever the matter to my vote, nor have I in discourse been among the number of those who have been most forward against them, and seldom straitning them in questions at the barr where
there was not deep prevarication to elude justice. My favour to Kinkells person and principles is so nottar, and the cawtion he offered some time agoe fo mean, that I would not have taken it for 500 marks, and so never brought the thing to publick; but only whispered in his ear, that it was neither proper for his credit, nor the faithfulness of the Councill, that such a surety should be offered by him or entertained by us, but that he should be allowed a competent time to look about him. He hath some dayes agoe given me notice, that more responsible caution shall be produced once next week, when we shall not be nice in our acceptance. There is one Mr. Gordon, formerly Minister at Camphire, who was taken by the French some months agoe, and at that time sent to Dunkirk. 'Tis pitie he were under the least restraint; for besides his deserving well upon other accounts, our King in generofity is really concerned to do for him, he haveing in the end of the late Government under King James suffered imprisonment and badd usage in this place, upon the alone account of speaking favourably of him, and his just right to succeed, even after the birth of the pretended Prince of Wales. That I might be plaine with your Lop. in thir particulars, I am afraid I have exceeded in the length of this letter the bounds of discretion that is due to your Lop. from, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. moft faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

Crafurd.

Edr 12th Octr 1689.


My Dear Lord,

I gave your Lordship by my laft a full account of the preparatory steps wee were necessitat to use in relation to a Proclamation for opening of the Signet, which this day wee have effectuat, and obeyed all the ends in the Kings letter, by takeing of Newbyths oath, calling the other Lords before us, reading to them his Majesties Letter, and acquainting them that for their warrant how to act they shall have it in print against too-morrow. Now that the matter is at an end, I may sincerely aver, that I have laboured in it, first and laft, as if the safety of my life and fortune had depended on it, the Kings credit being equally dear to me as either of
1689. MELVILLE PAPERS. 305

236. SIR WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER TO LORD MELVILL. 20

Oft. 1689.

MY LORD,

Lond. 0& 20, 89.

My Lord Annandail ernefly intreted, that I would fignify by a letter to him, that he had not fpok fuch and fuch things, becaus I was to go for Scotland; but I refolved to conduicend on pofitivs what he did fppeak, rather then on negativs what he did not fppeak. But, my Lord, left fome fliould talk of it otherways than it is, I hav fent your Lordftiip ane exact copy heirin enclofed. My Lord, I am extremly oblidge to yow, for the favorable character yow gav of me to the King, which I found by his kindnefs to me. I shal not doubt, but your Lordftiip will procure that penfion which I fpoke of to yow, asfoon as yowr conveinency shal permit. Their ar non knows any thing of it, and I afure yowr Lordftiip, no confideration whatlbever, fiall make me doe any thing but what I think conduceth moft for the glory of God, and the trwe intreft of the King and kingdom. My Lord, again I moft tell yow, that I shoul be vere glad of any opportunity, wherby I might make known what gratfull refentments I hav of yowr Lordftiips kindnefs, and how much I am, Your Lordftiips moft humble Servant,

W. ANSTRUTHER.

I (hall make all haft poffible for Scotland.

237. SIR WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER TO LORD ANNANDALE. 20 O61. 1689?

MY LORD,

Yow told me that yow hav been reprefented to the Court as fppeaking things of vere dangerows confeqwenc, and that I being prefent amongft several others, yow defire I wowld be fo juft to yow, as to relate the truth of that affair, I being to go ftortly for Scotland, which was this.

After feveral things patted concerning the Seffion, by way of raillery as I fup- pofe, as that, if better could not be, yow wowld always get juftice for your mony. I anfwered, that what is got that way, ought rather to be called injuftice. At laft it was told that the Frenfti fleet, with a confider-

Edr 15th Odo 1689.

[From the Portland Papers.]

235. EARL OF CRAFURD TO [UNCERTAIN.]—15 O6. 1689.

REVEREND AND WORTHIE SIR,

Edinburgh, 15th O6' 1689.

I shall give you little trouble by this poft, further then the enclofed, which I have fent expressly to you, that you practice with it as you think fitt, for undeceaving of those who, upon a misreprefentation of our pro- cedour againft the conforme Clergy, have studied to aggredge the thing to the King, with soule circumftances and falle insinuations. What is infert here, you may report on the credit of, Reverend and worthie Sir, Your affectionat friend and humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

My Lord,

My Lord Annandail earnestly intreted, that I would signifie by a letter to him, that he had not spok such and such things, becaus I was to go for Scotland; but I resolved to condescend on positivs what he did speak, rather then on negativs what he did not speak. But, my Lord, left some should talk of it otherways than it is, I hav sent your Lordship ane exact copy heirin encloesd. My Lord, I am extremly oblidged to yow, for the favorable character yow gav of me to the King, which I found by his kindnes to me. I shall not doubt, but your Lordship will procure that pension which I spok of to yow, as soon as yowr conveniency shal permit. Their ar non knows any thing of it, and I assure yowr Lordship, no consideration whatsoever, shall make me doe any thing but what I think conduceth moft for the glory of God, and the trwe intreft of the King and kingdom. My Lord, again I moft tell yow, that I should be vere glad of any opportunity, wheby I might make known what gratfull resentment I hav of yowr Lordships kindnes, and how much I am,

Your Lordships moft humble Servant,

W. Anstruther.

I shall make all haft possiblle for Scotland.

237. Sir William Anstruther to Lord Annandale.—20 Oct. 1689?

My Lord,

Yow told me that yow hav been representd to the Court as speking things of vere dangerows confeqwenc, and that I being present amongst severall others, yow defire I woulbd be so juft to yow, as to relate the truth of that affair, I being to go shortly for Scotland, which was this. After severall things paffed concerning the Seffion, by way of raillery as I suppos, as that, if better could not be, yow woulde always get justice for your mony. I answered, that what is got that way, ought rather to be called injustice. At laft it was told that the Frensh fleet, with a consider-
able army, was got betuixt my L. Barkly squadron and the land. Then one of the company said to me, if they land in Scotland, they will raise your Session, upon which you said, God send no greater sketche. These are the most considerable things that passed, to the best of my memory, concerning you. I am to go for Scotland on Monday. If you have any servis for that place, you may command him who is, My Lord,

Your humble Servant,

W. Anstruther.

238. Lord Melvill to the Earl of Craufurd.—20 Oct. 1689.

My Lord,

I received your Lops. letter of the 15th, which gave some account of your procedour, in your emitting the Proclamation for opening of the Signett, and the fitting of the Session in November next, in all which I obferve your Lop. has been at great pains to have his Majestys commands duly complied with. I am sorry that there are any of either sex who pretend to Chriftianity, (much lefs religion,) that would endeavour, by their counfells at this time, to foment divisions and disturbance in the countrey; for fuch furely must be the event, if your Lop. and fuch good men shou'd absent your felves from the Councell, or oppose the commands of a King whom we have just reafon to belive, defignes nothing more then our interest and happiness; and I hope ere it be long, your Lop. and thofe who have ferved him faithfully fhall reap the advantages thereof. I here fend to your Lop. by his Majestys command a Commission for the fifteen Lords of the Session, againft whom, I hope, none will take exceptions. I represented thofe whom I judged honest men without regard to any interest. I hope they will fatisfy the countrey. By the faid Commission your Lop. is required to take the oathes and admitt thofe who have not been fsworne and admitted upon the former Commission. I doubt not but as hitherto, so now your Lop. will be carefull of the King and countreys interest, in endeavouring, by your good advice, to alley any heats you may fancy will arise about the fitting of the Session; for it is in no mans power, to doe things as to please all.
239. List of the Persons whose Names are to be inserted in a Commission for the College of Justice.

WILLIAM R.

A List of the Persons whose Names are to be Inserted in the Commission which is to be granted by Us to the ordinary Lords and Senators of Our Collidge of Justice, in Our ancient Kingdome of Scotland.

Sir James Dalrymple of Stair.
Sir John Baird of Newbeath.
Mr. Alexander Swinton of Merceingtoun.
Sir Colen Campbell of Arbruchell.
James Murray of Philiphaugh.
James Dundas of Arnistoun.
Mr. John Hamilton of HalCraig.
Mr. David Hume of Crofrigg.
Sir John Maitland of Revelrigg.
Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall.
William Enfruther of that Ilk.
Mr. Archibald Hope of Ranquillor.
Mr. James Falconer of Phefdo.
Mr. Robert Sinclair of Steaphenfon.
Robert Hamilton of Prestmedden.

And Wee doe appoint the said Sir James Dalrymple of Staire to be inserted in our said Commission as constant Prefident, in absence of our Chancellor. Given at our Court at Holland-house, the 22d day of October 1689, and of our Reigne the first year.

By his Majestys Command, MELVILL.
My Lord,

I had notice, by a lyne to your fon Leven, that there is a continuing clamour anent our procedour against the Episcopall Clergy; and that in particular there are many complaints of me. I gave so full and exact account of that matter, in a lyne to your Lop. about ten dayes agoe, that I can add little now. This month past and upwards, wee have had few Ministers before us; sometimes two in a week, at other times one, and att some occasions none at all; nor hes there any narrow caife been tabled before us of a long time; yea, for my own part, I have been so farr from hounding out to cite any of them, that I never did in any instance but one, and have advised to forbear it in fiftie; nor did I ever give my vote to deprive any; and by my discouer, when the caife was debaitable, have faved feveralls; but that harvest is over, people evidently seeing that wee are weairied of further meddling, tho' tho'fe we have laid afide are not yet above the fourth part of the number of fuch as have been tranfgreffors; so that, except there be particular prejudice designd at me, which is pretty nottar to the greatest part of Scotland, the talk on that subjeft will quickly ceafe. Tho' I had never fitt in the Counciell, nor in any other publick judicatorie, either of meeting of Estates or Parliment, and fo had never done a publick deed, I had been reprefentd no lefs criminal by fome to his Majeftie, if it were but for the alone reafon, that I am not in a pairtie with them, and am more fortunat in the favourable thoughts his Majeftie is pleafed to conceave of me, and have abftracted plainly in matters where fome have dipt too farr. This is the reall ground of quarrell, whatever the pretences may be; for lett my words be Gofpell, and my actions fquared by that rule, I fhou'd yet be an eye-fore to fome, whom I never injured, and am more a gentleman then to name; besides, it is no little aggravation of my guilt, the friendfhip I beare your Lop. and the countenance and protection I have from you; but to anfwer all objections, before his Majeftie lofe the meaneft of them, to whom I am not gratefull,
and are solicitous to be in the rule, I shall very willingly return to my old employment, of diverting myself in my garden; a thing I am indeed much fitter for, then the honourable trust I have been in, either by his Majesties favour, or the peoples choice, and in all respects more suited to the inclinations of, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. ever faithfull, frequently obliged,
and affectionate humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

What I write in this, I am fully satisfied his Majesty particularly know.


My Lord,

As I hate a mungerell under any notion, so (except in religion) I do most abhor it in the matter of dutie to my Prince, and behaveour to my friend. Where conscience does not directly overrule me, I can allow of no debaiting my performances either way. But my tryall of this sort is not like to be great, from a Prince, who hath given equall proofs of his tendernes, in commanding things that are not distinctly warrantable, as of his generofitie, in prescribing nothing to any that can be reckoned mean. If his Majestie is fatified, that I serve him to the outmost of my power, I have all the end I propose in my best endeavours, and am not resolved to do it by halves, tho' I should be made the subject of popular fury. I was never afraid either of the lash of tongues, or inconveniences to my person or interest, where I was clear that my procedour was indifpenfible dutie. So your Lop. may be perswaded, if I have any interest among the people, I will ufe it with all ranks, for stilling of their heats, and bringing them to such a happy temper as wee may unite in Councils for his Majesties and the Nations true advantage. I had the Kings nomination of the Lords of Seffion on Sabbath, and, God willing, on Fryday morning, (which is the first dyet when they can be all assembled,) shall adminiftrat the oath to fuch of them as were not formerly sworn, and in the time will employ any little Rethorick I have to determine fome of those, who, by the suggestions of others of both sexes, are demurring,
whither they shall accept or not. I fear not success at any hand but one, and it is my greefe, that any scruple should remaine there, my concern in him being the nearest of any in that nomination, and am persuwaded that nothing acts him in this matter but pure modestie, that he is not, in his own opinion, by an exact study of the law, sufficiently qualified for it. I am not yet quite out of hope, but does freely confess there is only a remaining spark with me, and knows not in how short time it may extinguih. But your Lop. may spare all discourse of his difficulties, untill he make his own answer. I am so ill of a great cold, that nothing which were not of publick concern, would force me out of doores untill I were better, but, if I should but crawle, I design to attend on fryday, that I may give the last touch of the pincill to the fitting of the Seffion, the Kings credit in that matter being so directly pawnded, and my inclination on all occasions where that is at stake, being suited to that respectfull dutie I owe my Soveraigne, and the honours conferred by him on, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

Edr 29th Octo', 1689.

Crafurd.

242. Heads of the Affairs of Scotland, humbly offered to your Majesties consideration [by the Duke of Hamilton.]—Oct. 1689?

1. First, that your Majestie will adjourne the Parliament to the 1st of November next, that time may be given to the Members that are here to gett home, and some things will be necessary to be prepared there before the Parliament meett.

2. That your Majestie will be pleased to consider the 5 Acts voted in Parliament that your royall affent is not given to, and declare your pleasure therein, since this has stoped all other affairs in the Parliament.

3. That your Majestie will be pleased to take to your consideration the Church affairs, for setting the government thereof.

4. That your Majestie will be pleased to name the Lords of the Seffion, ordinar and extraordinary, Justice Court, and all other your Officers of State, and give order for your Sealls, that the law may have its due courfe.
5. That your Majesty will be pleased to consider the state of your Treafury, and appoint how it is to be governed, and name the Members of the Exchequer.

6. That your Majesty be pleased to consider the state of the Mint, and name the officers thereof.

7. That your Majesty will be pleased to consider the establishment of your Army and Garifons, and what forces yow intend to keep, and how they shall be payed.

8. That your Majesty will be pleased to informe your felfe of the caice of the Admirality, and give your commands therein.

9. That your Majesty will be pleased to confer how yow will dispose of the Bishopricks, and of this years rent 1689.

10. That your Majesty will declare your pleafure what shall be done with those Members of Parliament, and others in publīck truft, that does not take the oath of allegiance appointed by law.

11. That your Majesty will be pleased to reconfider the laft Instruc-
tion given for taking away all fines and forfaulitures since the year 1660, because there will be great inconveniencies thereby to your Majesty and the Government.

12. If your Majesty is pleased to continue me as your Commissioner, it is fitt yow reconfider my instrucions, and allow me some time for making my equipage and getting provifions, which cannot be done in Scotland, and allow a ship for carying them to Scotland, as was done to former Commissioners.

243. Lord Melvill to the Presbyterian Ministers.—Oct. 1689?

Reverend and worthy freinds,

I hav receaved the letter you fent me by your reverend bretherin, whom I introduced to his Majefty to prefent your petition. They will giv yow a particular account of that reception they had from their Ma-
jefties to ther fatisfaction. I am commanded by his Majefty to fignify to you that he taks very well the zeall and deuity expræft in your petition, and the particular expreffions of the affection of theef Minifters who did prefent it. His Majefty did instruct his Commissioner, to fettle Church
Goverment without any limitation but what might be most acceptable to his people; and was so interested to giv Scotland satisfaction in this point, that he did once and again reiterat his instructions in this matter; and tho that opportunity was negleced, yet you may be assured his Majesty will not be diverted from establishing the government of that Church in that way, which may giv the nation and you contentment; and his Majesty does expect, that you will use your utmost endeavors, to compose and satisfy the minds of your congregations. In the confidence of his Majestys pious and fatherly cair of all ther concerns, this is signified to you, by your sincyr weil washir and humble Servant.

244. Sir James Falconar of Phesdo to Lord Melvill.—1 Nov. 1689.

My Lord,

In acknowledgment of your Lops. undeserved favour, I was bound in duty to give obedience by accepting; albeit several members of Parliament know, that formerlie I did expreslie declyne any such proposall, in regard that hitherto this statione hath been too precarious, which occasioned great inconveniences, both to the judges and many of all ranks of people; yet now I fall relye on his Majestyes protection and justice, and your Lops. favour. My Lord, though I cannot promise fullie to anwear the character given be your Lop. to his Majestye; yet, by the assistance of God Almighty, I fall endeavour to be aequal and diligent in the statione, and to approve my selfe to his Majestie a faithfull subject, and to your Lop. My Lord,

Your Lops. most humble and constant servant,

Edr 1 No, 89. J. Falconar.

245. Sir James Dalrymple of Stair to Lord Melvill.—2 Nov. 1689.

My Dear Lord,

Edr No, 2, 1689.

After a toylsome journey by a deluge of raine, I came safe hither yesterday between ten and eleven. All the persons nominat on the sessione mett. My Lord Craufurd, by the warrant contained in the nominatione, pro-
duced it. That which cam by the flying pacquet was only made use of. Ther was non absent but Stevnfon; all did heartily imbrace. The thrie appoynted to try the qualifications did accordingly read the Acts of Parliament, bearing the qualificationes requisit for the Lords, and removed each of thes that wer in the additione, in order; and all that war aproven joynd in examing the subfequent, and all wer unanimously found qualified, according to the Acts of Parliament; wherby there was a quorum of nyn approven, who did authorise two of ther number to exam the fyve firft nominat upon ther owne defyr and submiffione to tryel; becaus be the tenor of the nominatione, the firft fyve wer acknowledged to have been admitted, and fo could not be tryed as intrants, without ther own consent; and therfor, according to the ordinar and regular custom of feffione, tuo wer appoynted to try and report, which reported, that all the fyve wer qualifyed. This day the report being made, and fourteen approven, Craufurd was again called, who took the oath of allegiance of these new laft named, and the rest desyred to renew the sam, which was done acordingly; and imediatlie the Lords in ther robs toke ther places and entred upon ther charge. Ther was a pargment scroll prepared wherin all did subscriye the oath of allegiance; and thes who wer not restored, took the oath of de fidelj adminiftratione. Upon ocasion of the fyve Lords submitting to tryell, I told the Lords, that tho I was restored be way of justice, according to the Kings declaratone, yet I was willing to submitt my self to the Lords, that if they wer not satisfyed, that I could refuse that heavy charge, I would not, in so disquiet a tyme, and in such an age, subject my self to so much trouble and toyl, and theron I removed. Upon which, they did all unanomouslie vote, that they did acquiesce in my nominatione, at firft to be President, and in the Kings renewing it, and restoring me; and did declar, that if the King had left it to them simplie, they would all choose me; and did consent to the nominatione already made. This will take of pretences to make noyse in Parliament. I must say, ther was never so good a constitutione of Seffione, being all persons of considerable interelt and naturall abilities, and most of acquyred skill, and men of integrity. I hear of no noyse as to this matter. I know not what some that ar on ther way may kendale. I hope, when people fall about ther privat affairs, and fie the King in fie splendor of his renge,
they will be left taken up with State matters. I doubt not, but this come to your hands, all the other publick affairs will be dispatched, which is most necessary. That which grieves me much is Stevenson's demurring, from no ill principle, I am fur, but from his modesty and opinion of his unfitness, never having applied himself to law. I have endeavoured to take off his grounds, and this day Arnilton, Anstruther, and I reasoned fully with him. He will give you an accompt himself; but we left at this, that if the King did insist, notwithstanding his pretended inabilities, we would not doubt, but he would comply, with so gracious a Prince, to whom he had all along shewn the greatest affection. The greatest difficulty I find heir is, that ther is no more founde to pay the forces, and it will be very inconvenient to disband most of them at this time; but, if the King would defyre three regiments at least to be sent to Holland, wher, that number hath always been of Scots, since they were a commonwealth, to remain ther till all were settled; at which time the old regiments might returne, and would send part of the rest to Ireland; ther would be persons found to advance money for ther pay on privat credit, for fix per cent. till the fitt tyme of ther transport in the Spring; but, when ther is no solid ground for ther repayment, it is not to be hoped, any will advance. My Dear Lord, Adieu.

246. Lord Cardross to Lord Melville.—5 Nov. 1689.

My Lord,

I thought it my duty to acquaint your Lordship, that after I received my commissione of the Mint, I writ, by the advice and approbatione of your Lordships friends and mine, to my Lady Maitland, her husband not being to be found, defiring the kies of the houses, in very civil tearmes, to which I received the inclosed answere. My Lord, if it wer only my own concerne, I wold be very reddy, without any more, to waite my Lady's time, however I might thereby incommodate myselfe; but being intrusted by his Majestie with that office, I could not but acquaint your Lordship with it, that I might receive your commands in it. I think my Lady Maitland takes the wrong way to obtaine any thing, for I suppose the
1689.

MELVILLE PAPERS.

King will not like to be capitulat with, for the delivery up of his own, and it is upon favour, not justice, her claime on her Lord’s account must be grounded; for, if I be not mistaken, Papits aught rather plaide for pardones, then cellaries for bearing offices; but, whatever your Lordship appoints in this affair shall be obeyed, by, My Lord,

Your Lordships most humble and most faithfull Servant,

All is quiet here.

CARDROSS.

247. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILL.—5 NOV. 1689.

My Lord,

I gave you the trouble of a letter laft post, wher in I wrot att large in relation to severall things, but not having receaved so much as my ordinarie neus letter, since his Majestys return from Neumarket, I did resolve to wryt no more, till I hold knou the refon of it, if Mr. James Elphinston, who is my relation, had not defyred me to make som representation of his caife to your Lordship. He is on of the Commissars of this place, a person hath allways been well affected to this Goverment, a very active discret person, and Mr. Scrimzier can tell best, hou servivable he hath been in his station to your Lordship att this junctur, and all Edinburgh what his behaviour was, when the penall statuts wer in hand. I shall only say, it wer hard to turn him out, and that I knou no man of his profession more capable to serve you then he. Ther was this day in Counfell read, a petition from on Dalrimple, who had a gift from Sir Archibald Primrofs during lyfe, of the registraction of seasing in the fhyr of Aire. He defyrs to be restored to his office, because he was turned out for not taking the teft. The other partie, contrar to my sentiment, is apointed to be citted, which, in a maner, is yeilding the point, for I believe the pershuier narats truely. Your Lordship wold confider this is a generall caife, and that it’s not yet declared, whither all offices, upon this revolution, be void or not; and I can hardly think that any person can exercse ane office be anay right from the laitt King, and much less be a right from thos who had thers from him. In this caife it seems juft, that because the man was turned out for ane honorus caufe, he shou’d be recommended, but that they shou’d repone him, is what I conceive they ought not to doe. It wer
very proper your Lordship made som intimation to my Lord Craufurd anent this affair, and all other of this sort. My Lady and all your children are well. I fupofe my Lady hath put of her journej for this winter; the wather is fo very bad, that ther’s no travelling. We were varie marrie and sober yesterday, being the King’s birth-day; and fo we resolve to be this night, because of his landing, the hapiest day ever we fee. God mak us thankfull. I am, My Lord,

Your most humble and obliged Servant,

Ed. 5 No. 89.

WILL. LOCKHART.

[From the Portland Papers.]

248. EARL OF CRAUFURD TO LORD MELVILL.—5 Nov. 1689.

My Lord,

Edinburgh 5th Nov 1689.

This day I had your Lops. of October 31st, and am strangely surprized that there should be now any discourfe, anent the Councils procedour against Episcopal Ministers. Our behaviour is fo different from what is reported of us, as I must be free to tell your Lop. that the country hath taken an alarm, as if Prelacie were to be introduced againe; and the Conformifts themselves begin and crow victorie, and confidently affert, that the Councils late forbearance is no effect of a milder temper, or of blunted zeal, but the consequent of some command from above, which they look upon as a preamble for good, and they truft will terminat in a reponing them all to their former charges. Tho this be only suggested, and has no real foundation, yet the most affectionat of our Kings subjefts (for I must still name in this nation the Presbitereans such) are under fadd frights and discouragements, upon the whifpers of this kind, fo as we are necessitat to use our outmost endeavours for quieting the minds of such. For my own part, I have been fo cautious in those matters, that if I had not been helped in former times, to suffer for that intereft, my circumfpeftion would bring my principle in doubt; and to be more particular, first and laft, I have deserted the dyett against 33 Ministers without ever tabling of them, tho they were cited ready to appear, and witneffes preffent to have proven the lybell, and all this without consulting of
the Council, because the cases would beare a possible favourable gloifs, and that there appeared a relenting in their purpofes. As to that idle expression I am taxed with, that I did nothing but in a conformitie to instructions I had from above, if I have honour in me I never had that expression or any other of that tendency; and I behooved neceffarily to have been both fool and forgerar before I had vented myself in that fashion. This I did say, when a number at our Board, in the beginning of our procedour, made a motion, that the King shoulde, by an address from the Board, be urged, that none of these men should be turned out; my reply was, that I thought it hard that such of them as in no caife owned his authority, shoulde be plainly overlooked, and that I had sent up our severall proclamations, and that it was fitt to fift, when our King laid his commands on us; and till then, I know not if the Council could mince or alter the Act of the meeting of the Estates, or refufe justice to the ledges when they called for it. When a lybell was raifed, and fully proven, it were hard to afloilzie; but we have frequently shifted where there was any circumftance that pleaded favour. As to that other report, of rebaptifms of children that had their names from Conformifts, as I never heard any thing of that nature, fo upon the narroweft enquiries I can make, I conclude it a perfect fiction; and for that other ftorie of turning out of the Regents and Masters of Glafigow by Prefbitereans hands, there is no better ground for it. I have been exact and narrow in my examination of some Glafigow men, both Magiftrats and others, occasionally now here, who peremptorily affert, that there hes been no meddling with any one Regent in that place, except by the conforme Masters themfelves; who apprehending: a regulation of the Univerfities whenever the Parliament fhall meet, have, by advance, to give their Colledge a better name, turned out one Mr. Gordon for being ill of the pox, and this by a vote of their whole facultie. It is indeed true that two or three chaplains, in privat houses, are teaching fome few children, whose parents waite the approach of the Parliament, and that there be a visitation in the Colledges, and are unwilling to truft the education of their children to the prefent Masters. This, I understand, we cannot quarrel, without being guilty of a ftreach. I can visibly difcern that all the enemies of our King and Church are now let loofe, and talk whatever malice can fuggest, without the leaft eye to
truth. In the confidence that some things may at last stick and have credit, it is evident to me, that while I have so much of his Majesties countenance, I shall be very uneasy by discourses of me; and am really better satisfied, then I should be an eye-fore to any rival, to return to my former beloved solitude, which, I truft, that none who know me will believe any effect of wearying in the Kings service, there being nothing I desire more of a worldly concern, then to spend my spirits and strength in his service; and that not only from tyes of dutie as my King, but likewise the sense of our deliverance, so fresh yet in the mind of, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. most faithful much obliged and affectionat humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

249. MR. GILBERT ELIOT TO LORD MELVILL.—7 Nov. 1689.

My Lord,

I sett about preparing the answer your Lordships last to me required; but find it will be of greater length then I could possibly get ready by this post; for I judge it requisite, for your Lordships information, and a just representation of the Councells proceeding of that fort, to send an abbreviat of the severall proceffes carryed on against each of the incumbents of that perftuation, what's labelled, what's proven, and how; whether by judicall confecution or witnesses; which, tho' amounting to fundry sheets of paper, yet I hope, within a post or two, shall be tranmitted to your Lordship as an evidence of duty in, My Lord,

Your Lordships most humble and most obedient Servant,

Edr 7 Nov. 1689. GILB. ELIOT.

[From the Portland Papers.]

250. EARL OF CRAFURD TO LORD MELVILL.—7 Nov. 1689.

My Lord, Edinburgh, 7th Nov 1689.

I had one from your Lop. this day, to which I shall make a distinct answer. The account of the damages by the English forces, in many of
the corners of the country wher they were, is now under the inspection of a Committee, who in a few days will make their report. Against Saturdays, or furthest, Tuesdays post, you shall have a full and particular account of the whole procedour of the Council, against the conforming Ministers, in which I design such exactness, that, I believe, it may amount to 15 sheet of paper. But as to Mr. Aird, who is represented as a man of great pietie, and turned out by a treach, the following particulars were expressly libelled and proven: that tho the proclamation was in his pocket that day, when he should have read it, yet he contemnuously omitted to do it, declaring himself unfree in his conscience to act that part; and was so far from praying for our King and Queen, that he did it in express tearmes for the late King, and that the Lord would put a hooke in the nose of that usurer, (fo he named our present King,) and send him back in the way that he came, and restore the other to his just right; this much for his loyalty. Then for his pietie; if ignorance be the mother of devotion, he is then the most religious man I know; being confident that, in all the Church of Scotland, there is not one single Minister of so weak a pait. I shall give but this instance. Preaching one day on these words,—"And there was silence in heaven about the space of half an hour." After the reading of the text, he spoke not a word for about that time, and then told the people, he doubted nothing they were surpris'd at his behaviour, and why he was silent so long a time; but they might rather wonder, that ever he spake in his life, considering what raptures he had been in, and so take leave of his congregation for that dyet; besides, his images and pictures in his closet, are ornaments that bring under a shrewd suspicion of Popery; and really, when he was cited to appear before the Council, there were so manifold applications for him, of both sexes, by them of that persuasion, that the jealousie encreased. This cannot be reckoned prejudice in me; for I appeal to his own testimony, if for three month together, and of pittie to his simplicitie and poverty, I did not save him, after a former citation. I shall be sorry if Presbyterie Ministers, who all of them, without exception, do affectionatly pray for his Majefty, and the flourishing of his throne, shall be ranked in the same bottom with such of the conformitists, as pray crost to his interest, and set up for another; and who never will give him their heart, let him act to them what he
pleases, and that his sincerest friends shall be discouraged, and postlefs no more nor they did in the end of the late Kings reign. This I speak with all the sense of dutie I am capable of to his present Majestie, who I know is not to blame, that our Church is not already settled, and the full liking of his people; but, my Lord, if there is a need of circumspection in the Councils procedour, leaft the Clergy of England take offence, I must be bold to say, we should use no less caution here, that the Presbyterians (who are his cheefe, if not his only friends) be discouraged, and that he lofs this nation entirely, for stifling of a few tempers in England, who will not thank for any lenity extended to conformifts here, if he does not directly restore Prelacie, which I trust he does not in the least designe. I am acted to use this plainnes, that I may exhoner my own conscience, and be faithfull to my Prince; for I should betray his interest, as well as that partie with whom I defire to fink and swim, if I were silent at a time when all seems to be at stake, and I would reckon Scotland as effectually loft as Ireland once seemed to be, if measures cros to this suggestion were followed. Use it as you think fitt; sure I am, dutie to God and my King, are the only motives that has acted, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionate humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

251. Sir William Anstruther to Lord Melvill.—12 Nov. 1689.

My Lord, Edin. Nov. 12, 89.

I had written to yowr Lordshipe sooner, but that there hath been a rumor here of Sir Will. Hamilton and Sir Ja. Ogilbies protesting against our fitting; so I thought, I would delay, until I should giv yowr Lordship ane account of that affair; but it seems they dar not ventur upon it. They hav been also endevoueing to perfwad the Advocats not to plead befor us; but they are unsuccessfull in it; for a great many of the Advocats wer in the house this day with their gowns, and som appeared in debates before us. My Lord, I find the generality of the people ar vere well pleased with the fitting down of the Seffion; and even severall of the Club doe acknowledg they did not think the bench woud hav been so well filled; and som of them told me they wer glad there wer so good a
mids fallen upon to take away the difference betwixt King and Parliament, as that of not being a total vacancy. The Club finding their projects not like to take effect, and their number like to diminish, they endeavoured to strengthen their parte by joyning with those Advocats that wer for K. James; and to get them to stand owt, they endeavoured to perfuade them, that they wer not in fafty to plead, till they take the oath of allegiance; becaus, say they, the claim of right requires all to take it, that wer bownd in law to take other oaths; but our late A& of Parliament obldiges only all in publike truf, civil or military, to take it, so the Advocats cannot be comprehended, feing it is only a calling or trade. I confess there is a great deal more to be said for pressing the oath of allegiance then any other whatsoever; but I doe not know, if it be fitt at this junctur. Yowr Lordschip can beft judg of that. I know the Club would make use of those Advocats that would not com in upon the account of the oath, to strengthen their own hands with, and all the time they only stayed owt becaus they quarrelled the way and manner of the Seffion. But as yet all things ar vere calm and quiet, if those that ar coming from Ingland bring not fowl weather amongst us, which I think they will not be able to doe; for, my Lord, I am still more and more of that opinion which I was always telling your Lordschip of, that all those ill humors will evanish, by the Kings stability and firmnes, and your Lordsships good condu&; and I visibly see that the Club are looing ground dailly. My Lord, I went the other day to visit the Dutches of Hamilton, whom I found extremely referred, but I hav learned so much experience from that aith, as not to be much moved at their frowns or fmines. I affure your Lordschip nothing shall be wanting in me, for promoting of the interest of the King and Kingdom, to the utmost of my power and ability, against all whomsoever that oppose it, as I am bownd in conscience and duty; and, my Lord, I shall always be found a true friend to your interest, and on all occasions, your Lordships most humble Servant,

W. ANSTRUTHER.

My Lord, I doe not qeuestion but at your Lordships own conveniency you will perform the kind promis you made unto me.

2 s

My Lord,

Ever since the President cam hear, ther hath been endeavours used to hinder the Advocats to com to the Sennon-house, be thos of the Club, on the on hand, and the latt Kings men on the other. The first, from the illegality of the constitution of the Sesson, pretend they cannot medell; the other, from the Act of Parliment, obliging all in trust to take the declaration, wher the Advocats are enumeratt amongst thos of publick trust. Thes resolved to petition the Lords, to declar they might act without taking the oth of alledgance. The Lords discreetly shunned it, and I supose we will hear no more of it, this days apearance having brok the wholl defyne. The Lords having apointed this day for the Advocats to attend, ther did apear in the guns of the abeleft to the number of 24, who are sufficient to serve the lidges; but, my Lord, to speake plainly, I fear much more the want of monay, then lauers to recev it, and am fadly apprehensive our number will double befor Saturday. The President caled us in, and mad us a very kynd discreet discours, extremly satifying to all. Maters heir are in grat quyetnes and order; only from London we have severall accounts that you think ther the mobilie will raife the Sesson, and that we are to have protestations for remed of laue; but, if the Club hav nothing else to look too, I apprehend they will be much dis-appointed, especially if the King caufe ufe thos who aime att Club laue with you as they deserue. Pray you nou, my Lord, whyll the Kings affairs are in so fair a way hear, esblish all the Judicators, and send doun the members with the grateft deligance; for I think, if that wer don, the Parliment might yett be made ryte for fitting, against the apointed tyme. The buffines of the Armie I must mind you off, and, tho I fee you have defyred the opinion of the Counsell in relation to it, yet I must, in faithfulness to the Kings service, say that I believe ther was never ane armie signified lefs; and that the King, sinc ever he was a man, never threu away so much monay as he hath don on a grat part of them. What may be the inconveninence of disbanding them att this tyme, and hou far his Majestie will think fitt to gratifie, or rather not difoblidge,
thos of them who are Members of Parliament, I leave to the consideration of the wyfe; but I cannot be of opinion, that this armie, as it is nou modelt, will signifie any thing to the advancement of the Kings affairs, tho the Major-Generall be of ane other opinion. This is all I have to trouble your Lordship with att this tyme, only to assur you of my duty to the King and your Lordship. I shall be as cairfull of all his concerns as I am capable, and shall ever continuue, My Lord,

Your Lordships most humble and faithfull Servant,

Ed. 12 No. 89.

WILL. LOCKHART.

253. SIR DUNCAN CAMPBELL OF AUCHENBRECK TO LORD MELVILL.—12 NOV. 1689.

My Lord,

I have so much alradie signified my mynd as to my generall concern, that I hop I neid say no mor; but, My Lord, I moft defyre on favour further of the King, which is, that he honnour me with the title of Vifcount. I shall pres your Lordship no further in it then to lett the King know I earnestlie defyre it, and that I will take it as a mightie favour; and your doing this will mak a new and great tye upon me, to be, My Lord,

Your Lo. much obliged and most humble Servant,

Edemb. 12 Nov. 1689.

S. D. Ca Auchenbreck.

254. EARL OF CRAFURD TO LORD MELVILL.—14 NOV. 1689.

My Lord,

I have this day information, that one David Simpson, a skipper in Dyfart, was run down at sea by a Dantzicker, and very providentially faved by an English man of warr, who was near them for the time, and that both were brought forward to London, and are now under the consideration of the great Court of Admiralitie, where your Lop. hath singularly befriended that Simpson. I have that concern in his wife, as
my kinnfwoman, by the houfe of Wormestoune, that I judge my felfe bound
to return you my humble thanks, for what kindnefs you have done him
allready, and to implore your pity and countenance, for recovering to him
what of his ftock can be faved, for his whole intereft is at ftaike in that
cargo and fhip. I hope he will fare the better at your Lops. hand, that
he is a Scottifman, and recommended to your care by, My Lord,
Your Lops. moft faithfull humble Servant,

Edr, 14th No. 1689.

255. Earl of Crafurid to Lord Melvill.—14 Nov. 1689.

My Lord,

You have by this post the Councils whole procedour againft the Epif-
copall Clergy, and a little paper narrating the circumstances of three of
them, not fo particularly expreff in the large account. It is done candidly,
without the leaft change of any one expreffion, either in the charges,
probations, or confeffions, and fentences, and fo I have acted a true pairt,
in offering to your Lops. view, nihil non verum, et nihil verum non;
nothing but truth and all the truth. I pray God your Lop. may ufe it
as I hope you will, to the advantage of that intereft, in whose hands pietie
hath ever in this nation moft floorifh'd, and by whom our King will be
moft fincerely ferv'd. I fhare ever put pen to paper under a deeper
concern, than is on my spirit at prefent. The matter is indeed weightie,
and the confequences may be very fignificant. O that I had another
heart, another head, and a more accurate pen, that futed to my dutie to
God, my Prince, and the true intereft of the nation; I could fay fome thing
that might have acceptance with his Majeftie, and favourable entertain-
ment from your Lop. I am indeed allmoft at Eljahs pairt of it, when he
faid, that it was enough, and fought of God, that he might take away his
life, in that he was not better then his fathers. O that I could likewife
fay with him, that I had been very jealous for the Lord God of Hofts;
because thofe of this nation had thrown down his altars, and were mourn-
ing with Nehemiah, because the city and place of my fathers Sepulchers
lyeth waft, and that the gates thereof are like to be confumed with fire!
I am resolved this once to ufe full freedom with your Lop. and as the only
request that ever I made to you in my own behalfe, do humbly plead, that you may communicat this from beginning to end to his Majestie, for whom, if I know my own heart, I bear that profound respect that I am capable of towards any thing that is but meer man; and if for faithfullness to God and his interest I suffer, I must say with Either,—If I perish, I perish. The miseries that, for a tract of years, this nation had groaned under, being beyond all contradiction, found to be an effect of the dislike of the best of our people to Prelacy, the meeting of the Estates tabled that matter as an unsupportable grievance; and no sooner was our Kings right declared, when, by a Proclamation, all ranks of people were ordered to acknowledge him, as their only lawfull soveraign, and all Ministers of the Gospell were appointed publickly from their pulpits, to read a paper owning him and the Queen, as King and Queen of this Realme, and to pray for them by their names, to distinguysh them from the late King and Queen. This was found to necessarie service for his Majesties interest, that by an act in a full Council, the thing was againe revived, and all the leidges invited to cite their preachers, and promised deprivation, if their lybells were proven. Suited to this law of the Meeting of the Estates, the Council hes still proceeded, and could not, in common justice, refuse to act, where the law was positive, and things distinctly proven. Nor were wee of opinion, that any thing left then an Act of Parliament could minch, alter, or abrogat an Act of the Meeting of the Estates, and were convinced, that we should not be quarrelled, in that wee took not on us a dispemning power with any law made by a Judicatory above us. Besides, wee were sufficiently at a poynct, that it would have been ill service to the King, to protect those men; who, as they were the first that hounded out any into rebellion, severalls of them by their exemple, and the moft of them by their doctrine, so, by their influence, our differences have been cheerfully keeped up: And it seems strange that they who do not acknowledge our Kings right, should have such for patrons, who pretend to the greatest loyalty. If, after all that hes been done, it be truth, what the Conformists do now openly boast of, that they shall be yet reponed to their former charges; I blush at the affront done to the Meeting of the Estates and Council, and tremble at the consequences of it. The peoples affections to his Majestie will certainly grow colder; that fame partie
which he countenances will yet jealus him; England will not thank for any thing les then the resturation of the Bishops; and the late King shall have fewer zealous opposers then he now hes. And, to be ingenious with your Lop. upon this whiser, I find a great murmuring among the people, an univerfall complaining, a generall dejection in their countenances, and an insulting of Papists, and such Protestants as are the late King's almaost declared friends. For the Lords fake, advert to thir matters, and use such methods, as may retaine the affections of the people, in which our Kings great strength can only lye; and lett us not, from a design to prefervr either partie, lose effectually both; for the one is faise upon takeing of right measures, and the other will be at beft uncertaine, and not to be relyed on in a day of trouble. Your Lop. hes here the fame ingenuity that in my dying houre is wished for, by, My DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

Edr, 14th No. 1689.

256. SIR ROBERT SINCLAIRE OF STEVENSTOUN TO LORD MELVILL.—15 Nov. 1689.

MY NOBLE LORD,

I receaвед your Lordships most oblidging letter this day, which very much quietted my mind, finding that his Majestie does me the justice, not to miatke my denyale. I blush that your Lordship shoulde be at the trouble, to urge what may be a sufficent reward to those, who have had opportunitie to doe his Majestie better service. Your taking the leaft notice of my cariage is more than I had reasone to expect, having done no more then I was bound by duttie and allegediance to fo gracious a Prince, who I will ever serve with true and sincere affectione. Those difficulties, I repreented in my laft continue als frightfull as ever; and I muft confes, tho I were more capable, the toyle and fatigue of that poft would terrifie me. The multiplicitie of affairs, and constant attendance, makes it a dreadfull drudgery, and very unsupportable to one who hath wasted fo much time leafly. I humbly beg the place may not continue
vacant on my account. I'm sure it will be better supplied. The honour his Majesty hath done me, and the kindness designed by your Lordship, will have the same impression, as if I were possessed of the Bench. Allow me to lay hold on your Lordships offer of friendship, which is excessively valued by, My Lord,

Your most humble and obedient Servant,

Ro. Sinclaire.

Stevenfoune, 15 No. 1689.

257. Lord Cardross to Lord Melvill.—19 Nov. 1689.

My Lord,

Edin' 19 Nov. 1689.

Being told that there is a great clatter made at Court, concerning the Councils turning out Ministers, I thought it my duty to assure your Lo. that however blem the Council, are injurious, for they have rather been remiss, then too forward, in giving justice to those, that served their Ministers by virtue of the act of the Meeting of the Estates. And as to Mr. Ardes being turned out, of which particular notice is made, I assure your Lo. that it was so clear, that his particular friends voted him out. I am persuaded the Councils actings in these, are able to endure the severest tryel, every thing considered. My Lord, I doubt not but some difficulties occur to you there, concerning the keeping up or disbanding our forces here, though I am persuaded, that less then the one half of them wold doe the buffines of this countrey, espetially considering how redy the west countrey commons wold be to ryse on any emergent; for if Presbytery be secured, the King may be sure of them... Yet I must take the freedome to tell your Lo. that I doe not think it the Kings interest to disband them, till the Parliament be over, leaft the cashierd become stick-ers, which in all apperance they will not be if they stand, and when the Parliament is over, the King may disband them as he pleases. I know the difficultie is, how they shall be payed till then, but I think it the Kings interest, rather to pay them two or three months himselfe, if no other way can be found, then to disband them at present, till the Parliament be over. I am informed that in the Stewartrie of Killeubright there is in there Collectors hands about 1500th ftr. which their Commissioners have formerly
laid upon that country, over and above what the law appointed, which certainly belongs to the King, at least he may call for it. I expect a particular account of this in ten days; and if it hold as I am privatly told it will, I am apprehensive, the like will be found in other shires, and if that be, it will help to keep the forces for a month or two. My Lord, I know your friendshipe too well, to writ any thing of my selfe. I doubt not but Mr. Carftaires hath acquainted you of what I writ to him. I remitt my selfe and brothers to your Lo. and intreats your minding E. Mar also. I am, My Dear Lord,

Your Lo. most humble and most faithfull Servant,

Cardross.

258. Minute of Presbyterians Ministers, Commissioners' Account of their Negotiation, and what was ordered thereupon.

Edinburgh, November 21, 1689.

The certainty of the Address for restoring the Episcopall clergie is not only confirmed, but also its narrative reflecting on the Privy Council, found to be false; and the subsumption and conclusion was conform, ordaining the Privy Council, within six weeks after sight of the letter, to call before them all the Episcopall clergie who are turned out of their churches, and, upon their assuring the Privy Council, that they would pray for their Majestys, King William and Queen Mary, to restore them to their benefice and office. But, at the same instant, when this Address was presented to have been signed by the King (without the Secretary's knowledge,) the Secretary came in, and having confirmed his Majestie of the fallenefs of the narrative and subsumption of that Address, and of the danger of its conclusion, the said Address was rejected.

A meeting was here this afternoon, by a Committee of the Presbyterians Ministers, with whom were put their three commissionat brethren, who reported their diligence in their negotiation, conform to their instructions, and withall added that they had a letter in relation to this Church, which they defired might be cognized upon by the reverend committee present, which being opened, it was found to be written and subscribed by Melvill, Secretary, the contents of which are—
Reverend and Worthy Friends, London, October 11.

We received your Address to his Majesty, by your reverend and worthy brethren, whom we introduced to his Majesty, as also to the Queen, who were both well satisfied with their deportment and contents of their commission. As his Majesty, in the first of his instructions to his Majestys Commissioner in the last Parliament, had ordered that the Church, in its government and discipline, should be first settled, so I am commanded by his Majesty to assure you, that he still continues of the same mind, notwithstanding the obstructions it mett with then, and that his Majesty would not be diverted therefrom, either by solicitations or informations to the contrary, but will actually effectuate the same, without any restriction or limitation whatsoever. This from your real and affured friend.

Sic subscribitur,

Melvill.

Therafter the Commissioners were desired to make report of their negotiation, wherupon one of them spoked to this purpose:—"As we were timously and seasonably introduced to their Majestys, so we find both the King and Queen well satisfied with the contents of our Commission; and that which was a surprize to us, was, that his Majesty thought it too hard that we, or those who joined with us, should bear the charge of our expenses, and therefore ordered some money to be given us for that purpose, as an evidence of his Majestys affection to the Church of Scotland."

Therafter it was concluded, that a return should be made to the Secretary and my Lord Portland, both which were very contributive to their access and success. Then a Committee was appointed to draw the letters for Melvill and Portland.

Then the three Commissioners added, that the papers were writ, and ready to be signed by his Majesty, granting one year of the Bishops stipends for relief of distressed Ministers widows and children.

259. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melvill.—23 Nov. 1689.

My Lord,
If the honour and friendship I have for your Lordship, had not for-
MELVILLE
PAPERS.

260.
LORD CARDROSS TO LORD MELVILL. 28 Nov. 1689.

MY LORD,

28 Nov. 1689.

I gave your Lo. Lane account by my laft on Tewfday, by the fleeing pacquett, of what was then amongeft us here, only your fone, the Matters, and my being fo late in the Cattle, keepd me from then knowing that Lowdon had told, who was the writer of the letter. On Wednefday the Matter and I went up againe to the Cattle to fearch E. Balcarraffes cabinett, which was fealed on Monday; but we found nothing of moment in it to the publick, only there was ane order by the late Goverment to feafe or fequeftrat your Le. estate, and ane other to apprehend the perfon of Mr. Gilbert Elliot. My Lord, the pacquett being looked over by order of the Councill againe this afternoone, ther was no letter of moment found, but one from young Lantons correfpondent to him, dire6ted as the laft, to his man Anderfone. It tells of one that is come doun, it appears, to traffecke, whom he recommends to him; the copy of the letter, I fup-pose the clerk will lend to your Lo. Upon the reading of it, the Councill called for young Loudon out of the tolbooth before them, and interrogat him upon it; but he refufed to difcover the perlbne, alledgeing he knew not who it was further then by fufpitione, and therefore wold not name him. Upon his refufal he's ordered back clofs prifoner. It is informed that about the 15 inftant, there came a gentleman doun pott, who, it is probable, was the perfone; and now it is endevoured to be knowen at the Pott Matters, where he lighted, who it was. I know not if we will iucceed or not. I am, MY LORD,

Your moft faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

Edr 23d No 1689.

CRAFURD.
260. LORD CARDROSS TO LORD MELVILL.—28 NOV. 1689.

My Lord,

I gave your Lo. ane account by my last on Tewarday, by the fleeing pacquet, of what was then amongst us here, only your fone, the Masters, and my being so late in the Castle, keepd me from then knowing that Lowdon had told, who was the writer of the letter. On Wednesday the Master and I went up againe to the Castle to search E. Balcarrasses cabinett, which was sealed on Monday; but we found nothing of moment in it to the publick, only there was ane order by the late Government to feafe or fequestrat your Lo. estate, and ane other to apprehend the per fon of Mr. Gilbert Elliot. My Lord, the pacquet being looked over by order of the Councill againe this afternoone, ther was no letter of moment found, but one from young Lantons correpsondent to him, directed as the laft, to his man Andersone. It tells of one that is come down, it appears, to traffecke, whom he recommends to him; the copy of the letter, I suppose the clerk will send to your Lo. Upon the reading of it, the Councill called for young Loudon out of the tolbooth before them, and interrogat him upon it; but he refused to discover the persone, alledging he knew not who it was further then by fufpitione, and therefore wold not name him. Upon his refusall he’s ordered back clofs prifoner. It is informed that about the 15 instant, there came a gentleman down post, who, it is probable, was the persone; and now it is endevoured to be known at the Post Masters, where he lighted, who it was. I know not if we will succeed or not. I am, My Lord,

Your most humble and faithfull Servant,

C.

261. KING JAMES TO THE LAIRD OF M’NAUGHTEN.—30 NOV. 1689.

JAMES R.

Trufty and well beloved, We greet you well. The constant loyaltie of yourifelfe and family, has been all along foe well known to us, that wee cann never doubt the continuance of your endeavours for our service.
And now that God appears foe siginally to bless our endeavours everie where, and that such of our enemies that durst not encounter the justice of our cause, he has by want and distemper destroyed, we expect that you and everie brave and honest man will, with your freinds and followers, rise and lay hold of foe great a providence; and the the forces you raise for our service may engage you in an expence farr beyond what you are provided for, yet wee hope you will not decline the charge, nor refuse to undergoe the difficulties; since all things, both at home and abroade, seem to confpire to putt us foone into such a condition as will not onely enable us to satisfie the debt our freinds have contracted upon our accompt, but also to distinguish them from others, by particular marks of our favours. We have therefore resolved to send immediately our richt trufthy and richt well beloved the Earle of Seafort to head his freinds and followers; and as foone as the season will permit the shipping of horse, our richt trufthy and intirely beloved naturall son, the Duke of Berwicke, with considerable succors to your affittance, which the present good posture of our affairs here will allow us to spare; and wee doe assure you that the success wee hope for from this and your endeavours shall be acceptable to us, for nothing more then that thereby wee shall shew you our gratitude, not onely by protecting you in your religion, laws, and libertyes, as wee have already promissh, but by rewarding your and each mans meritt in particular, out of such forfeitures as shall come to us by the unatural rebellion of the rest of our subjects there. We must, above all things, recommend unto you a thorough union amongst yourselves, and a due obedience to your superiour officers, and that you look with the greatest indignation upon any body that, under any pretence whatsoever, shall goe about to disunite you, such an one being a more dangerous enemie to our interest, then those that appeare in open armes against us. We refer to the bearer to give you a full accompt of our force, and the present condition of our enimies, which is such as will put our affairs here soon out of all doubt; and foe we bidd you heartily farewell. Given at our Courte at Dublin Castle, the last day of November 1689, and in the fifth yeare of our reigne.

By his Majesties Command.

To our trufthy and well beloved The Laird of M'Naughten.
JAMES R.

Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well. The conduct you have shewn, in the fall of the late Viscount Dundee, has sufficiently demonstrated unto us, how fit you are to serve us in any capacity. We need not therefore exhort you to courage or loyalty, which if you had not been very steady in, the loss you had in your General, at the very entrance into action, with so great inequality, were enough to baffle you, but you have shewed yourself above surprize, and sufficiently revenged the death of your leader. What we have chiefly to recommend to you is, that you would animate all our friends that are in arms there for us, to support themselves for sometime longer; for nothing could gratifie our enemies more, then to see them afraid of continuing in a posture of defence, which is the only they apprehend finding them in, because of the many forces sent into this kingdom by the usurper to invade us. We could not sooner spare the succours we had destined for your assistance, but God Almighty having made it his own work, to destroy and confound the armie that was landed upon us, we have resolved to send our right trusty and entirely beloved natural son, the Duke of Berwicke, to your ayde, as soon as the season will permit the shipping of any number of horse. In the mean time, we will dispatch our right trusty and right well beloved the Earl of Seafort, to head his friends and followers; and we doe assure you, that the success we hope for, from their and your endeavours, shall be acceptable to us; for nothing more than that thereby we shall show you our gratitude, not only by protecting you in your religion, laws, and liberties, as we have already promised, but by rewarding your, and each mans merit in particular, out of such forfeitures as shall come to us by the unnatural rebellion of the rest of our subjects there. We must above all things recommend unto you, a thorough union amongst yourselves, and that you look with the greatest indignation upon any body, that, under any pretence whatsoever, shall goe about to disunite you, such an one being a more dangerous enemy to our interest, then thofe that appeare in open armes againft us. We referr to the bearer to give you a
full accompl of our force, and the present condition of our enemies, which is such, as will putt our affaires here soone out of all doubt; and soe we bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court at Dublin Castle, the last day of November 1689, and in the fifth yeare of our reign.

By his Majesties Commands.

To our trufty and well beloved Colonell Cannon, Brigadier of all our Forces in Scotland.

263. Sir William Lockhart to Lord Melvill.—Nov. 1689.

My Lord,

To the grat joy off all honest men, the Seffion is nou eftablished in all its forms. The Lords being all examined, except Stinton, who will not accept, I defyr your fon to give you ane account of it laft post; if he did not, he was to blam. Your Lordfhip may remember I alwayfe thought the Seffion of grat concern to the King and nation; and that, as well from thses considerations as your own concern, you ought to have a fpetiall regard to it; and really the nomination, except as to on or tuo, ar generall satisfying. Your Lordfhip wold confider who the King will place in Sir R. St. Clairs roome. Sir John Lauder fent for me when the nomination cam, and told me the fense of his obligation to you, that he understood you to be a perfon of grat honour and integretie, and therfor threu himfelfe and concerns wholl on your Lordfhip; bid me affur you, and I fupofe hath fince don it to your fons, that you may confider him as a fadt card to your interest, and, tho he hath grat respect to all the Seffion, yet if any should neglect ther duty to you, you may count on him. Ther’s no thing I have found fo satisfying fince I cam to Scotland, as to fee the Seffion thus eftablished, and that the beft lauer in Scotland, nixt to the Advocatt, is inearly yours. John Stuart, to whom your Lordfhip promifed the Shiriff-clarkship of Aire, iscomed hear, and he tells me that Mr. Scrimfher, on a letter of Mr. Nairns, had apointed it for on Bofwell. I can hardly think that any fervant of yours wold be fo bold as to alter what you had promifed, without your order; and yet lefs, that you wold give that poor man both the expence and trouble of coming hear on your affurance, and disappoint him. Pray, my Lord, for my Lady Ann and Sir
Ralph's faik, command obedience from your own servants, that he be not dissapointed, laught att, and broken. I have been just now with my Lady and all your daughters; they are all well. Your son and daughter, Melvill, are this night gon to Dundaff, my Lady being now so ill that she can live but few days. What resolution they will take after my Lady's death I doe not knou, but I am positive that the Mefter shold eather have as much of the King as will maintain him in Edinburgh, or he should live att home; and therfor, I humble move to your Lordship, that on of the tuo you wold resolve with. He hath all the inclinations in the world to live at home, tho I doe not think it eather so much your interest or his that it shoule be fo, if the King make it with his whyll. He truly is, as well as in the opinion of the world, a very diffcreet meteld man. The more he hath the oportunity to fhoe it, the more it will be thought juft, he be in the Goverment. He shoule be in all Courts, and if you have extraordinarie Lords of Session, efpetially, ther he will have grat opportunity to learn, and to fhoe what he hath already acquyred. You can hardly think the good carafer he bears in this place. The office he inclyns moft for is the Regifter, even tho it shoule be devyded. I differ with them in this, because people have been making grat noice about that already, and I am certin that to be in all the other Courts will be thought les of, and more both his and your interest; provyding allwyfe the King make his attendance with the whyll. But, my Lord, you and my Lord Tarbett are better judges of what relates to him then I, tho I am fur my frindship to him maks my concern nothing les then your own. I'll give your Lordship no further trouble, only, if you'll lett the King knou, when you think proper, that I am serving him in the sincerity of my hart, and that I'll, in the assifance of God, be faithfull and dutyfull whyll I live, your Lordship will infinitely oblide, My Lord,

Your moft humble and moft affectionatt Servant,

Will. Lockhart.

264. Lord Melvill to the Earl of Crafurd.—1 Dec. 1689.

My Lord,

I received yours of the 25th and 26th, to which it's impossible for me
to return your Lop. any particular answer; but I am sensible of my obligations to you for your good opinion of me. I am also sensible, that it's my duty to endeavour to answer your Lop's expectation; but my ability is but small, and opposition great. I hear the convocation here flies high; their pretence is the rigour used against those of their persuasion in Scotland, which they say, if not redressed, they will shew the lesse favor to the Nonconformists here. The Bishop of Salisbury and Colloden had a discourse together this day; I leave it to himself to give an account of it. There is a paper come out yesterday, which no doubt you will have in Scotland. I shall not make any reflection upon it, nor am I much concerned as to what relates to me in it. It was very late before I cam from Hollandhouse this night, and did immediately, upon the receipt of yours, send to one of the English secretaries in relation to what you recommended to me, but has not yet got a return. It's now one a clock in the morning, so I shall give your Lop. no further trouble, but acquaint you with two letters from the [King] directed to the Counsell; the one in answer to your Lops. from the Counsell what concerns Captain Kennedy in it. The King yet demurs upon it, as not thinking it absolutely necessary. I have not had time to speak to his Majesty about it; but I apprehend the Postmaster General may have concerned himself in it. The other letter from the King is for adjourning of the Parliament. It was after nine a clock at night, his Majesty being at hunting this day, before I received his orders. None, I hope, needs be stumbled that the Parliament is adjourned to that day. If his Majesties affairs will allow, I am not out of hope but the diet may be anticipate. T. and B: S: does much obstruct, &c.; but let this alone. I am, My Dear Lord, Yours, Melvill.

December 1st 1689.

265. Earl of Crafund to Lord Melvill.—3 Dec. 1689.

My Lord,

I have ordered the Clerk of Council to transmit to your Lop. by this post, the exact doubles of two more letters for young Lanton. That youth is obstinat to the utmost pitch, and will answer no questions. Mr. David
Drummond, late Sherrif Deput of Middlothian, one highly disaffected to the present Government, is likewise in clost prifon, and can as little as the other be prevailed on to make any discoveries. You have here inclofed the copy of a letter for Doctor Monro, Primar of the Colledge of Edin-burgh. I need make no comments on it, it speaks sufficiently for it selfe. He declares the letter to be write by one Mr. Gilbert Crocket, some years age, a Regent at S' Andrews, who, to my knowledge, left the place upon his misfortun of one or more fornications. When Monros papers were seal'd and view'd, there were severall letters from Doctor Faas, which were very high showen, to the fame import, but more prudently worded. Wee were very gentle to the Principall in discourse, and difmiffed him after a few queries; yea, returned him Doctor Faas letters, which contained an account who were friends or otherwayes to their intereft, of our Scotts now at London. He does your Lop. indeed the right to name you in the laft clafs, and as plainly acknowledges the favour he owes to severall others, as he regraitts your dif-services; which he declares hes been the cheefe ftope to their pupofes of reponing their Minifters. Your Lop. will use all as you think fitt, for matter of fact is plainly communicat to you by, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. moft faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

CRAFURD.


266. Lord Melville to the Earl of Leven or the Master of Mel-ville.—5 Dec. 1689.

D : S : December 5th 1689.

I have at prefent very little to fay, things being still depending; the great defign of some ar, to have a conjunct Secretary, or if not, a Scots Councell heere. I am very indifferent in either. I have had a long dif-course with the Bifhope of Salisbury this night, but fhall fay nothing of it at prefent; only, if the Nonconformifts at home knew how all things pafs here, they would confider what they are doing better. I wish they may in tyme their intereft, before it be too late; and that they may know how ar their friends, and who not under the pretence of friend-
shipes, else they will too late repent it. There is a malicious pamphlet spread here, entituled, a Vindication of the Proceedings of the Parliament of Scotland, as I remember, which inflames the nation here extreamly. Some talks as if they would withdraw ther forces that ar under ther pay; but I hope this only the humour and huff, or ill designs of some particular persons, if any such thing be said. I design to goe for Holland House to-morrow, and I hope to give you some account by next how things ar. It's now twelve o'clock, and I must be early, so have no time to writ, only tell you news that was at Court this day, that the Castle of Edinburg was surprized, &c.; however, cause looke weell too, till the King come to a resolution. As to the garrifone, the King seems to think at present it's better by causin the regiment supply it by a settled garrifon; however, I should think, if supplied by the regiment, it wer best that the companies you put in wer not changed. Let me know your mind. Remember me to all friends. I pray God blefs and direct you. Fareweell.


My Lord,

I had your Lops. by the flying pacquet, and have obeyed in great measure what does relaite to the publick. I am sorry the Presbiterian interest hes so few friends, and so powerfull enemies at Court, and am convinced this nation is ruined, if wee have restricitions on that Government, or the power promicuously putt in the hands of Ministers of both persuasions. The adjournment of the Parliament hes made a great clamour: I pray God wee may gett the people filled, and their affections keept up, for there is desernable heavienes in the faces of many warmly affected to his Majesties interest, and joy very legible in the countenances of enemies. May the issue of all be glory to God, happyenes to our King, and a reall advantage to this nation! Your Lop. will perufe the inclofed, which, in the sincerity of my heart, I have concerted for our King's information on Church matters, and with a dew regard to his interest. If a mistake in point of fact be found in it, I am willing to forfault my credit with him. I plead your Lop. may shew it to him upon
1689. MELVILLE PAPERS. 339

the same certification, which, upon light grounds or uncertainties, I would not rashly pawn. I intreat your Lop. may practice with this paper, as is designed by, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

Edr', 5th Decr 1689. CRAFURD.

268. SIR JAMES DALRYMPLE OF STAIR TO LORD MELVIL.—5 Dec. 1689.

My Dear Lord,

Edr', De5 1689.

I saved you'r Lo. the trowble of wrytting immediatly to you, whill my son was ther, but now I supposse he will be on his way er this come to your hands; you will fie by the Counfells letter, what hath been done by them since I cam to this place. Your freinds thought fitt to give the full veiu of what was done, and the state of affairs, befor others that wer coming downe did come, to whom all might be attributed. We mutt not want a Clube, even in the Counfell, wher tuo or thrie retard us, and refufe both to vote and to signe when they please. It had been of late acustomed to bring all in equall condition of what was done, to caus all signe evry thing of moment, which cuftom did oblige all to signe, thogh ther votes wer contrair; and yet ther subscriptiones did not import ther votes to have been affirmativ, but only that the pluralitie of the Counfell was for the affirmativ; bot feing thes refused to signe, bot when they pleased, the Kings servcie behoved to be made ineffectuall; feing, if the Counfell wer bot a quorum of nyn, thogh eight wer affirmativ, and bot on negative, it uer not an Act of Counfell, and so evry on had a negative. Therfor the Counfell enacted, that the Presedent only fould signe. Some made a great attempt for an adrefs to the King to call the Parliament sooner then Merch; but we broght it only to a modest significatione, that we uiftled the Kings affairs might soon allow the anticipatione, which he mentioned in his proclamatione, which tooke the others off ther separat adresses, and will allay the kinnes of others against that adjurnment. Things goe well on in the sessione, and ther is work enewgh. Some attemps wer made against Mr. Justice to be clerk on Rory M'Kenzie's de-missione, and oppofed the passing the gift; bot it was caried over them,
and is to be admitted be the Lords to-morrow. On ocafione therof the Lords resolved, that they would represent to the King the grant of King Charles, that the Lords might prefent fitt perfones to be ther clerks to the L. Regifter, and modifie suitable gratificationes, which, by the fix clerks, would make a nurfrif for Lords, better much then taking Advocats from the barr, who knew little what was don within dors, and uer long er they would forget their clients; but nothing is yet done in it. My Lord Cardros behaves well and wyfly in the Counfell; and the benefit of the coynage being of late much limited, will not be able to support him, especially if his regiment uer difbanded. If, therfor, he uer in on of the commiffions, a little additione might make him well; and treulie I fie few we hav lyk him. Ther is a letter of the Counsell in favour of the Mafter of Cathcart. I entreat your Lo. to help him in it; yow knew ther familie is low, and tuo upon it; and I may fay ther is not a man in that cuntry hath a greater influenc ther, and is both forward and able to ferve the King. The Major is a bred fouldier, was four year in Dumbartans regiment; and ther is on of the oldeft Captans that was fix year in the fame regiment; few of our new forces ar fo well provyded. The harmonie and kyndnes amongst your freinds heir, I hope will both advance the Kings service, and be for your credite and security, which fall always be endeavoured by me and myn. My Dear Lord, Adieu.

269. List of Persons whose names are to be inserted in several Commissions to be granted by his Majestie.—7 Dec. 1689.

William R.
A Lift of the Perfons whose Names are to be inferted in the following Commissions, which are to be granted by us, viz.:

For the Chancellarie.
William Duke of Hamilton.
Archibald Earle of Argyle.
George Earle of Southerland.

For the Privy Seall.
John Earle of Kintore.
J Earle of Forfar.
John Lord Carmichaell.
THE LEVEN AND 1689 are sincerely his friends. I may, without offence, be allowed to aft Hagar's pairt, when in the wildernefs, and Ifhmael in hazard of death, that I may remove att some distance, where I cannot fee the death of that child, a Prefbyterian interef, in whofe life in a manner mine is bound up; and that, while there is another vi&im to make facrifice of, who are really haters of his perfon and concerns, it be not fought of me to ftreach out my hand to cutt the throat of my beloved Ifaac, and bury that inte rest that I would gladly build. 

Hear, O our God, for we are defpifed, and turn their reproach upon their own head, and give them for a prey in the land of captivitie, and cover not their iniquitie, and lett not their fin be blotted out from before thee, for they have provocked thee to anger before the builders. I trufť the wall fhall be joyned togither in fpight of all oppofition, for I am fure there is a godly partie in the land, that hes a mind to work, and are wreftling with the Moft High that the cope ftone be putt on with fhouting. I leave the matter before the Lord, and am hopefull that the wrath of man fhall praife him, that he hath not bared his right arme in vaine, but will yet fave his people to the outmoft. I will not further trouble your Lop. but that I am, without all complement, MY DEAR LORD, Your Lops, moft faithfull andaffe&ionat humble Servant, CRAFURD.

270. EARL OF CRAFURD TO LORD MELVILL.—10 Dec. 1689.

My Lord,

By your Lops. allowance, I had notice laft post from Mr. Carftares, of the great oppofition now att Court to the Presbiterian interef. It is very burdenfom to me, to make repetitions of what I formerly repreffed, and fhall only fay upon the whole, I have laboured in vaine; I have fpent my strength for nought; yet surely my judgment is with the Lord, and my work with my God. If what I write anent the procedour of our Council with the Epifcopall clergy were contradicted by a thoufand hands, I am ftill ready to make it good; that in circumstances it is truth, and every fyllabe I communicat to your Lop. firft or laft, on that subje&. I have one humble fute to his Majeftie, if his purposes are to gratifie the imporuntie of fuch as pref him, to deal favours to the conform clergy in this nation, which I fhall never believe of him untill I find it, being fo perfectly crofs to his interef, and the expe&ations of him from all that
My Lord,

We have gott doun hear a scandelous and tresonable pamphlet, wherin the King, both as to his right in succeffion, and his arbitrarie defyns, is very ill ufed, and your Lordfhip, my Lord Stairs, and Sir John, no better. My Lord Stairs and som others meat laft night and perufed it. He then thought it abolutly neceflarie it fhould be anfwered; and that feing his fon, to whom properly it belonged, wold be considered as a partie, he thought I ought to take it in tafk. He very kyndly offered me his afiftance in relation to the grounds; but I was to venter on no-thing of this kynd without your fpetiall advyfe and aprobation, nor is it
to be don without the Kings knowledge; because the author impudently asserts severall things said to the King be his ministers that are about him, which are no dout falso; and that he was invited over be Scots men, which I doe not believe; and yet we cannot contradict without the Kings allowance; of all which maters, if your Lordship think the thing proper, we shall send you a more particular deduction. I shold be glad per nixt you be pleased to caufe either Master Carstairs or Mr. Moncriffe send me your opinion. On Saturday last, Count Mynard Shomberge was hear. I wish you could prevail with the King to len him to us for this summer, in the place, or to command above the gentellman we have; for sincerly he is not for our purpose. We had much need of a man of more mettell. It wer very fitt that you wold add som lauers to the Counfell, Sir John Lauder, Arnistoun, and Philipaugh; and tho the other thrie who have mad all this busell wer turned out, it wer no falt. I wold intreat your Lordhship to remember that you ar generall blamed with flones. Pray you, till you can be ferved with ane under secretarie capable to eafe you, and that maters com to a fettelment, take all the pains you can; for I fee nothing pople are difatifyed with you in, except in that particular. I cannot be faithfull to you and not tell you what I hear. I am Yours.

Ed. 10 December, 89.


My Lord,

This afternoon the Duke of Hamilton, when he had re-afumed the chair before wee entered on buffinefs, had a discoufre to this purpofe: That the King had told him he was not only to continue President of his Council, but was the firft in his nomination for the broad feal, and to repreſent him as his Commissioneer in the fubfquent Seffion of Parliament. That he deigned other things for him in due time. So he expected the Board would confider of him as his Majefties firft Minister of State; and, accordingly, all addreſfes and difpatches fould be primarily to him, and by him, to which he had not the leaft return from any. So the Cha-
cellors mace was laid down by him, and is still carried before him. He then told the Board, that besides the oath of fidelity already taken by all of us, it was the Kings pleasure wee should likewise be tyed by the inclosed oath, sworn with the bible in their hand and on their knee, by all Counsellors in the late Government; and made offer to begin himself. Upon which I rose up and told his Grace, that I hoped neither my faithfulness to the Government, zeal for his Majesties service, nor closeness of my temper, was doubted by any man present; nor did I scruple att the tenor of the oath, there being nothing in it that strained my conscience; but that I was of opinion, as by the instrument of Government, all oaths and declarations, except such as are there specified, were laid aside; so by the Act of Parliament, confirming what wee had done in that judicatory, all other oaths were truly abrogated; and that while the law was unrepealed, wee could not warrantably deal in other oaths; and that, by the same reason upon which this was urged, that it had been practised in the late Government, wee might have all such brought upon the file, which had been urged in former times. I was seconded in this by my Lord Cardrofs, Ruthven, and others, upon which the motion was referred to consideration until tomorrow. Wee were more respectful to the Duke then to crave another authority then his word, that this was the Kings mynd, tho some were indeed of opinion, that in a matter of that significancie, wee might have fought another warrand. The first paper offered for signing, was a Commision of Justiciary, upon which there arose a debaite with some warmnes betwixt his Grace on the one side, and your fone Levin, Cardrofs, and President of the Session on the other, whither his signing alone as President was sufficient, or if there behooved to be nine hands, the least number of a quorum att every paper of that kind. There had past an act of Council within these ten dayes, declaring that, in all writs before the Council, the President should only signe; to which the Duke had no regard, representing it as a mistake of us, and that which behooved to be helped, it being contrary, as he said, to a long practique of that Board, and so not futed to the constitution. On the other hand, until the act were rescinded, wee could allow of no signing but by the President alone. So that by a lyme to his Majestie, his pleasure in that matter will be consulted, whose answer will determine
1689.

MELVILLE PAPERS.

us in that point. You have here whatever of note in this fetherunt was observed by, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. moft faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

Crafurd.

Edr, 12th Decr 1689.


My Lord,

Edr, 12 December 1689.

I will not trouble you with any account of the D. of Hamiltones arrivell here on Twffday, since I doubt not but you know it; nor can I tell you what his traine was, since I did not see it. But this afternoon he came to Councile, where the great mace, which formerly used to be carried, I suppose, before the Chancellor, was carried before him. At first down fitting, he told us that the King had told him, that he was to name him one, I think he said the first, of the Commiffion of the Broad Seal, and that all applicationes wer to be made to him as first Minister; but not as of that Commiffione, but as President of the Councile. He also acquainted us, that his Majestie had told him, that if he came not himfelfe to our Parliment, he was to be his Commissioner. Then he told, that the King had asked him if the Councilers did not take ane oath, such as they did in England; and then produced the oath which was taken by the Council in the late Government, and said it was fitt for the Councilers to take it, and that he wold doe it, and that it was but ane explicatione of the oath de fideli which we had formerly taken; and, indeed, it may fo be underffood. The way of taking the oath is, byfides the ordinary way, by laying the hand upon the Bible. The E. of Crafurd said, that all oaths being discharged by the instrument of Government, but that of allegiance, and the oath de fideli being alreddy taken, he knew not, if any other could be exacted, however clear in itfelfe. After this was a little spock to, I desired that it might be delayed till nixt diet, it being ane oath, and new to us, and likeways was thought oppofite to the instrument of Government. This, Ruthven feconded, and thereupon it was delayed. My Lord, I truely think it much fitter to forebear this oath then defire it; for the very noife of it will doe ill in the countrey, and the oath de fideli allreddy

2 x
taken is general; and though there wer nothing ells to be said, the methode of laying the hand on the Bible, will not pleafe the countrey, nor be complied with by some. The nixt thing that came amongst us, was the proposing to the Duke the signing, as President, without any other of the Councile, a tack of some of the Excise. This he refued to doe, except so many signed, as made a quorum. It was told him, that the Councile had laft week enactted, that after that, all Proclamationes, and other publick things, shold only be signed by the President, as well as the ordinary acts only wer. He replyed, he would never do that, for it might prove dangerous to the President, and was ane innovatione of the custome of the Councile; tho others say that the signing of moe then the President, was only done by the late Governments. It was urged, that if nyne behooved to signe, and a quorum or therby only prefent, and a part of them dissenting, and dissenters not signing, then the Act must stoppe; which indeed altered the nature of the quorum, and made it not only nyne, but also nyne of one minde; and by this it wold also follow, that we had tuo kinds of quorumes; one as laft mentioned, and the other as in ordinary cases, where the President alon used to signe; and there the plurality of nine caries it. After a long debate, and some heat betuixt the Duk and E. Leven, wherin I thought the Duke to bleam, it was remitted to the King, to declare what was a quorum, wither nyne, and the major part of them to cary; or if it was nyne of one minde. Pardon, my Lord, this confused letter, being written in great heft, it being late before I could gett in to writ. I am, My Lord,

Yours,

274. Sir James Dalrymple of Stair to Lord Melvill.—12 Dec. 1689.

My Lord,

12 Decr 1689.

I suppose my fone will be on his way er this come to your hands. I did wrytt formerlie to him to be propoied to your Lo.; now I must give yow mor trouble, by wrytting to your self immediatly, thogh, for mosi pait, I will tell my thoghts to your fones, with whom I have keept, and will keepe, a clos correpondence, and our comon interest will requyer it mor and mor. We had fashrice bot of a few in the Counfell, who would
348

THE LEVEN AND 1689-

of Government; and the manner of the oath, the words wherof is, So help me God, and by the contents of this book, laying the hand on the Bible, was alfo fpock againft. I was, my Lord, both againft the oath and manner, because of the Instrument of Government, and that it wold be ane introduction to other oaths, and, upon that account, wold alarme the people. Nor, indeed, is there more in it on the matter then the oath de Jidelij allreddy taken, doeth implie; and because the manner of swering by the Bible is nether the Scotifh nor Presbiterian forme, and feems to raife the Bible as more then God. I thought fitt to give your Lo. this account, because I finde, by a letter I had from London, that fome from this indevour to mifrepfeint me, particularly in the matter of adjourning the Parliement, tho, I am sure, neither the King nor your Lo. have reafone to be diflatiffied with my carriage in it, as both your fones and many others can witnes. There was a report fpreade here, as if thoſe that ar called the wild men wer drawing to armes about Drumfries or Killcubright, but Lord Carmichael and I, who wer appointed to inquire of thofe that came from that countrey, found that it was only fome that wer putting themſelſes in a reddineſs, to oppofe any invafione, which a fhipe's being seen founding fome of thefe coasts made them apprehen- iive of. The Councile is adjourned, as to it's ordinary diet, to the 14 of January. I am, MY LORD, Your Lo. moft faithfull humble Servant, CARDROSS.

1689. MELVILLE PAPERS. 347

bot vot bot when they pleased, and figne when they pleased, fo that we had difficultie to get a signing quorum. It was bot jimp at the paffing the pro-
clamation for the adjurnment; and, for want of it, the opening the Signet was marred the first tyme. Tho ther was a quorum present and voting,
yet ther wer bot eight affirmative, and willing to figne. Heirupon the Counfell, latlie afer long debate, inſifted that in all cafes the President of the Counfell fould only figne in prefentia dominorum. Our reafon was,
that as the Kings service could not be carried on, for a Counfell of sixteen (which was mor then the ordinar number) might deliberat and vote, bot to no purpose, becaufe nyn would not figne, yea a Counfell of nyn, which is a quorum, could doe nothing, unleſs all agreed, and fo evry on had a negative; therfor, either all behoved to figne, tho ther opinion was contrair, or els the President only. The signing of all did not import ther owne opinione, bot the opinione of the Counfell. What a strange thing would it be, to fie a large quorum of the Counfell, and bot a few signing; fo the vote paft, that in all cafes, the President fould only figne. This day, the D., being his first federunt, refused to figne alone, and faid it was the cuftome of the Counfell, that it was necessar nyn fould figne, and faid he would not. It was at laſt resolved the King fould be wrytten to, to knou his pleafur, which muſt be quicklie dispaſhed, or moſt thing will ftick. To ordain all to figne will disgraft many, bot that the President only figne, will bot diſplease on, who will not ftick at it, if it be the Kings pleanur. My Dear Lord, Adieu.

Tho the D. fometymes refused to figne when he was negative, the ordinar cuftome was, that all signed, als well affirmative as negative.

275. LORD CARDROSS TO LORD MELVILL.—18 Dec. 1689.

My Lord, Edr, 18 Decr 1689.

I formerly gave your Lo. ane account of the D. of Hamilton's pro-
pofing a new oath to the Counicle, as to us, however old it was to old Councilers, and what then paffed upon it. This afternoon it was pro-
pofed againe, and againe objected againt, as contrary to the Inſtrument
of Government; and the maner of the oath, the words wherof is, So help me God, and by the contents of this book, laying the hand on the Bible, was also spock againft. I was, my Lord, both against the oath and maner, because of the Instrument of Government, and that it wold be ane introduction to other oathes, and, upon that account, wold alarme the people. Nor, indeed, is there more in it on the matter then the oath de fideli, allreedy taken, doeth implie; and because the maner of swering by the Bible is nether the Scotish nor Presbyterian forme, and seems to raife the Bible as more then God. I thought fitt to give your Lo. this account, because I finde, by a letter I had from London, that some from this indavour to misreprefent me, particularly in the matter of adjourning the Parliament, tho, I am sure, neither the King nor your Lo. have reafone to be diffatified with my carriage in it, as both your fones and many others can witnes. There was a report fpreade here, as if thofe that ar called the wild men wer drawing to armes about Drumfries or Killcubright, but Lord Carmichael and I, who wer appointed to inquire of it, of thofe that came from that countrey, found that it was only fome that wer putting themfelves in a reddenefs, to oppofe any invafione, which a fhipe's being feen founding fome of thefe coafts made them apprehenfive of. The Councile is adjourned, as to it's ordinary diet, to the 14 of January. I am, My Lord,

Your Lo. moft faithfull humble Servant,

Cardross.


My Lord,  

Whitehall, 19 Dec' 1689.

Having feen a letter that gives an account of one Captain Hugh Campbell, who had formerly a company of granadiers, and is reprefented as a dangerous perfon and a fpy, and that hee is now come or coming into England for ill purpofes, I thought fitt to give your Lordfhip this information that you may make ufe of it, for an enquiry after him, in order to his being secured. I am, My Lord,

Your Lordfhips moft faithfull humble Servant,

Shrewsbury.

My Lord,

The favourable impression your Lop. hes given his Majestie of one so little significant to his service as I am, and so frequently taxed for ill things by other hands; and the visible effects of it by the share I have in the Government, cheefly, if not only, obtained by your Lops. procurement, as it is an act of great generofity, fo it hes left a very due fenfe on mypirit, that I should use that credit, which, by your means, I may have with my mafter (after that service which I owe to him and the nation) for the ftrengthening of your interefl, the conciliating of friends to you, the takeing the edge of adherfaries, and the doing everything els that may endear us to one another, and more rootedly fix the friend-ship was still betwixt our families, which, I truft, fhall not faile nor diminish on my fide. The enclosed for his Majeftie contains only my humble offer of the outmod service I am capable of doing him, and my dutiefull acknowledgement of the fhare he hes named me to in the Rule; and my humble fute, that upon fome remarkable occasions I may, without offence to him, be allowed to write direcly to himfelfe; which, I hope, neither he will deny to me, nor others repine at; it being neither in my temper to aspire to any thing that Providence fhall not direcly lay at my door, nor to recommend any from a profpect of ftrengthening my own interefl; and, meaf of all, to tax any fingle person that I may be re-lieved of a rival; but finglely deigning fome freedom for exonerating my confcience, and vindicating my reputation, if I fhould be in danger of fuffering either way. By the goodnefs of God, my wife is faifely delyvered of two daughters, and have presumed to give the name of our Queen to the elfest; and wishes I could tranfmit with it that fame dutiefull refept for her perfon and Government as is claimed to by the father. I am much delighted with his Majefties instructions to the Duke of Hamilton, the printing of which hes already remarkable effects on the people, and throughly cured many of the members of Parliament who formerly wer displeafed. Yea, I am of opinion, there is feature a remaining grudge to any, but fuch who have had other aims, then the floorifhing
of religion or quiet of the nation. I am firmly perswaded there would be now no danger in the fitting of our Parliament; for particular men who formerly ledd them, have loft much of their interest; and the affections of the people are to a great degree warmer to our King, upon the publication of his purposes, and the reflection on the miseries wee have been under by our own janglings. That pamphlet, deigned by sone as a fire-ball, hes such gross things in it toward our King, such mistakes in point of fact, in relation to others, that it hath proven an allay to some violent tempers instead of inflaming them. May all such be discovered who project not honest things. May our Kings reign be the glory of this age, and your Lop, the happy instrument under him of settling religion in its pureity and the peace of this nation upon solide foundations, which is equaly expected as it is wished for by, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops, most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

Chafurd.

I am much discouraged in writing by the black box, my letters being frequently broken up, and sometimes not sent forward, and my answers used in the same manner.

The enclofed oath was this evening againe press'd by the Duke of Hamilton, but not well entertained at the Board; first, in respect of the manner of taking it on our knee, and that we swear by the Bible with it in our hand; next, that by the instrument of Government, and confirmation in Parliament afterwards, the oath of alleadgance, and the plaine oath de fideli are only to be taken, and all other oaths, tefts, and declarations are abrogate, so as we cannot legaly meddle with them. The same reason that made it to be urged by the Duke, may prompt him to a mis-representation of such as over-rulled him in the waving of it, which, I hope, your Lop. will stude to prevent.

278. Mr. Gilbert Eliot to Lord Melvill, enclosing Letter from Captain Kennedy.—19 Dec. 1689.

My Lord,

This forgoing is the copy of Captain Kennedys letter, made mention
of in the Minutes*, which being omitted to be put up with the Journals, is in all duty thus transmitted to your Lordship by, My Lord,

Your Lordships most obleiged and obedient Servant,

GILB. ELIOT.

Edr, 19 Decr 1689.

* The following is the letter alluded to. It was addressed by Captain Kennedy to the President of the Council, and appears to have been read in Council on 19th December 1689.

Lisburne, December 12th, 1689.

November the 24th, the enemy approached the towne of Newry, with 1000 foot and a troop of horse. They drew up at the far end of the bridge, and a little before day sent in a party of 60 foot, commanded by Col. McGinnis, who 2 years agoe killed Captaine Will. Hamilton, commonly called Torie Will. A serjant of ours and 4 men, being posted at the near end of the bridge, fired at them, and so retreated up to the towne; but the enemy, persevering close, killed two of them, and fell in with the other 3 into the towne. However, the shotts gave the allarum to the small garisone, consisting of 80 men, of whom war one half sick and unserviceable. The officers and the sound men, being about 40 fyre-locks, rushed out to the streett, when two of our captains were shott dead at the very first encounter; yet the other officers and the 40 fyre-locks receaved them so warmly, that immediatly they routted them, persevered them to the bridge, and beat them in to ther maine body beyond the bridge, who presently faced about, and marched of in haist, and in some disorder. In this enterprise they lost Col. McGinnis and 33 souldiers; we lost 2 captaines and 2 souldiers only, and 11 or 12 wounded; as also a leivtenant and ane ensigne ill wounded, and Major Shands sone William, whom the Duke made a captaine for his speciall service there; but he enjoyed only to this day, on which he dyed. The garisone is now well recruited, and the bridge secured by a new draw bridge and a good gward.

Our frontier garisone of Clunis was in great danger 5 or 6 dayes agoe, several regiments of the enemies foot, and 7 or 8 troops of horse, being all about it within 8 or 10 myles, and fully resolved to attaque it within 2 dayes; but (by a happy providence) Leivttenent-Generall Douglas, returning from his progress to Inniskilling, Ballyshanan, and these upper countries, came to Clunis, and presently so enforced it by supplies from the inward adjacent garisons, as the enemy durst not approach it; and his Excellency, who came here last night, assures us it's now in no danger. Ther hes been here a very great mortality in the army, near one half dead, most pait English; and great suspitions ther are, that the provisiones, both of the army and fleet, have been poysoned; yea, the very spirits and strong water, sent over in great abundance for a cordiall to sick or wounded men, hes proven ther bane, many souldiers dying presently after drinking them; and they had the same fatal effect on many of the fleet in England, and that also attending the army here; on which the Commissaries of the victualling offices were clapt in prison in England, and our Commissary-Generall here is secured in Lisburne Castle a

SIR,

I had yours of the 14th instanta, and am much satisfied with the account you give of the Bishop of Salisbury's being calmed in our Church matters. I wish all others of that stamp were brought to the same happy temper. Wee in this nation are every day weaning from the dirstputs that unlickly were entertained of our King, and our hearts warming to him which hath been much effectuat by the printing of his Majesties Instructions to his Commissioner. Yea, that violent paper lately come out, presumably with no good design to the Government, hes given such a disquiet at the project it selfe, that it had proven an allay to some tempers, instead of fomenting or continuing their former pikes. I intreat my service may be given to my Lord Secretary, to whom I write fo fully by last poft, that I hope a silence at this time will not be quarrelled as any neglect from, Sir,

Your affectionat friend and humble Servant,

Crafurd.

Ed's, 21st Dec 1689.

week agoe, if not on the same account, yet for great miscarriages, for mismanadgment of the stores and provisiones for the army.

Yesterday, the 11th instant, most part of the cheof gentry of this country, (by his Graces permissione and allowance,) convened at Lisburne, when, with severall other proposals they made for promoting their Majesties service, and for the safety and good of this country, they offered to raise 6000 foot presently, either to recruit the weak army, or to regiment and imbody themselves, and to be commanded and disposed of as the King shall advise or direct. This the Duke hes transmitted to England, and so the matter will lye in suspense, till his Majestys pleasure be known anent it.

This day the Duke begane his progress towards Armagh and the fronteir garisons, and intends to returne hither within 7 or 8 dayes.

The sickness of the army continuowes still, as we find by the weekly bills of mortality, which decreasess but very slowly; and it's feared it will not stop nor abate much, till fresh provisiones come from England.

Our last letter from Whythall advise, that Sir John Twalanay, is now ready to sett saill for Ireland, with 7 regiments of foot.
280. SIR JOHN LAUDER OF FOUNTAINHALL TO LORD MELVILLE.—
22 Dec. 1689.

Edinburgh, 22 December 1689.

May it please your Lordship,

This last mark of favor has minded me again of my dutie of thankfulness, which is all the tribut I can pay. Ever since I understood the world, I always thought moderation on of the moft neceffarie qualities in a princes counfeller, and never more then in a tyme of miftakes and diviſion, which requires moft a healing temper. Blessed be God, we have a Prince in whom justice and goodneffe are fo reluctant, that he reſumes the ferving our countrie and confciences the beſt service we can doe to him, and makes theſfe the termes of our entry. As Sir William Lockhart and other freinds will declare, I have omitted no opportunity, fo I hope to continue to acquite my felfe how much I am, My Lord,

Your Lordſhips moſt humble Servant,

JO. LAUDER.

281. LORD NEIL CAMPBELL TO LORD MELVILLE.—24 Dec. 1689.

My Lord,

The tediousnes of my journey, by reafone of the badnes of the road, hath hindered me till now, from putting under my hand, a just acknowlедgment of the many oblifting favours I have receaved from your Lop. while I was ther, which I muſt resolve ſhall allways be a debt upon me, becauf I doe not know that ever I ſhall be capable to make any other or more materiall return then by good wishes; and this I have found to be your Lops. from me, both by right and poſſefſion, fince firſt I hade the honour of your Lops. acquaintance. My Lord, when I arrived here, I found the Counſell was adjourned for ſome tym, but ther being this day an occaſionall meetting of it, I could not deſay to have my ſelf enrolled among ther Majesties particulare fervants, and therfor I gave in my comſiſſione to be read and recorded, which naturallie obliſged me to take the oath of alllegance, which I did with all my heart, and it is the firſt
that ever I took. Now I wish that God may long preserve and prosper my King and Queen. Something ther is to be said relating to my commission that I shall not trouble your Lo. with, till I inform myself more fullie of it; but now, I remember, your Lo. was pleased to lay your commands upon me; to writ what I heard that were material of the condition of the countrey. In the little tym I have been here, I perceive a general dissatisfaction along all the borders of the Highlands, because the enemie are not hindered by the standing forces from their incursions and depredations; but, tho' it were to be wilhed, that they might be hindered, (and it may be I have as much reason to wish it so, as, most the McLeans having once visited me of late, and taken away a parcel of victual and some couys, and, by a servant of mine who came this week from these parties, I am told they had about eightie boats conveyed to come over to me again by the first opportunitie of weather,) yet I know it's not practicable to gett this people effectually reduced, without some frigotts. Ther are harbours and roads abundance, sufficiently good, and they may get pilotts from Clide that know all the creeks and tides, which are very considerable on our coasts. If I be at Dumbarton, I think I could help to finde fitt perfones for that use; and with these frigotts (wherof ther may be two about 16 guns a-piece, and one a small fiftre rait,) ther wold need to be a parcel of boats, which the Counsell may be informed of, when they desire, both as to the kind of boats, and wher they are best to be had; and I hope his Majestie will haue thes vethells about, for till they come, the boats can be conveyed, nor taken to that side of the land. I think to goe this week toward Dumbartane, to recieve the garifone, and before the return of this cane come, I hope to be back, in order to the carrying of my familie thither; but, whither I be here or elswher, I shall be ready to obey what commands your Lo. shall be pleased to lay upon, My Lord, Your Lo. most humble Servant,

Neill Campbell.


My Lord,
I had your Lops. of Decr 14th, and most willingly do comply with
your desire ant Mr. Gordon for his collecting the customs of Aberdeen. As the printing of his Majesties instructions to the Duke of Hamilton did at first relieve the people of many of the fears they were under, so the enemies to our interest, both in Church and State, are clothly at work, representing to the weaker sort of people, that his Grace had crossed instructions to those were publick, which he dares not reveal. The design is malicious, and the effects are like to be fadd. The friends to the late King they assert it, that they may disparage his present Majesty; the Episcopall Clergy they boldly confirm it, that they may discourage Presbiterians, and tempt the giddy sort of them to irregularities. Yea, I wish there be not hands in it, who pretend to the greatest zeal for the Government. I practice what I can by my selfe amongst our Ministers; and am employing agents every where, to cure such of the people as are smitten, and to prevent the infection from spreading further. That which has procured any credit to this unlucky report, is the confident procedur in many places of the countrey of deprived Ministers, who do pursue for their stipends, even for cropt 1689, and that before Commissariot Courts, who cannot legally fitt upon a tittle from the abolished Bishops, and have no warrant from his present Majesty. Besides, these Courts, as they are now constitute, were found by the meeting of the Estates to be a great grievance, and were appointed to be regulated. The Council, from the beginings of these mischiefs, and the fatal issues they might have had, if not speedily remedied, did this evening putt a stop, dureing their pleafure, or until the Parliament sitting, to their decreets anent Ministers stipends. Another practice has been likewise very provoking, Some Sheriff and Steward-deputies are pursuing such who attend meeting-houses, for unwarrantable marriages and baptisms under the late Government, which all concluded had been out of doors. I have not seen the abolished Bishops and deprived Clergy so intolent, even when the Government was in their hands. The first subscribe still by their designations, continue to ordain Ministers singely, and give warrants for privat marriages, and the last as readily obey. They preach both of them, avowedly against the Government; and are no lefs plaine in their prayers for the late King. They are instigat by such of the Scotts Clergy as are att London, who assure them that the English
will stand and fall with them; so that whatever mistake be truely in the thing, they keep up the heart of their partie by forgeries, unto the great discouragement of ours, which can scarcely be supported by all the representations are made by, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

*Ed* 24th Dec 1689.

CRAFURD.

283. The Privy Council to Lord Melvill.—26 Dec. 1689.

My Lord,

Edin 26 Dec 1689.

The inconveniencies arysing to the interest of his Majesties service, and prejudice of delay in dispatch of the public affairs of the kingdom, by the custome of Councill, That all letters to his Majestie, Proclamationes emitted, and Commissiones granted by the Counsell, should be subscriyved by a quorum of their number, gave occasione to the Counsell, by ther Act of the date the fift of December laft, by post heirwith transmitted, to declair, that any such Proclamationes of Councill, Commissiones to be granted to any persons, or Letters to his Majestie, and other papers which formerly ware in use to be subscriyved by the Counsell or ther quorum, being read, votted, and subscriyved in presence of the Counsell by ther President, or the persone who shall be elected Presid in his abience, bearing to be subscriyved in presence of the Counsell, shall be alfo valid, effectuell, and sufficient, to all intents and purposes, as if the saids papers hade been subscriyved by the haill Counsell; yet it being thereafter moved by some of ther number, that this Act would alter the former custome, and might likeways bring too great a burdein upon the President of Counsell, if a full quorum of nyn did not subscriye, but the President only. The Council therefore desyres your Lordship, with your first conveniencie, to represen the state of this affair to his Majestie, that his royall pleasure may be signified to the Counsell theranent so soon as may be. This, by warrand and in name of the Counsell, is signified to your Lordship by, My Lord,

Your Lordships humble Servant,

CRAFURD. I. P. D. S. Con.

My Lord,

Since my last to your Lop. I have been employing my selfe, what by discourse to people here, messages and letters to the country, for undiscoving such as, by great praefeting of ill men, were beginning to have Government and the Government under suspicion, and have studied to make the plaintiff as large as they did the fore, and I trust hes not altogether laboured in vaine. Wee have great concord in the Council these eight dayes bygone, but in this vacancie meddles not in any privat matter. That I may evince true friendship to your Lop. I am about to act a part that otherways is not very suteable to my temper, haveing no inclination, where the publick is not specially concerned, to tax any man for incircumfpect words or writing, and yet les to make that step where I have a relation and an obligation; but where your Lops. interest is at stake, I sometimes goe over my common rules. The Earle of Strathmore, in a late letter to his fone, the Lord Glames, had this expreffion,—That he and some intimats of his thought to have been down against Christmas, but could not now keep that dyett, yet hoped their stay should be for the interest both of Church and State; for they had overthrown Annandale, Rofs, and Skelmorly, and all their designs, who had flott, powder, but in vaine, and had now given over, and were hopefull to hough Melvill, and defeat all his Presbiterian projects. Your Lop. may ufe this as you think fitt, only conceall my name in the matter, who have no design of prejudice to them, and only report it, that you may take your meafures to the best advantage, and may know how you are treated by some who profes fie friendfhip to you. Your Lop. sees there is no reserve towards you keept by,

My Dear Lord,


My Lord,  Darlingtown, Dec. 26, 1689.

We hav had a faif, bot a very slow journey to this place. I expect not
to reach Edenbrugh till the second of January. I hop the rest that his Majesty hath employes in the Government, ar com off befor this time. I hav not heard on word either from London or Scotland on the road. I hav seen som of the Danisf troops, horsfes and foot. Ther horses ar not very large, but they ar firm, strong beasts, in good condition, and do thriv on the English keeping. They ar all bays you would think; for color and shape they wer all of a breed. I understand Doctor Pitcair is dead. If your Lop. think fitt to remember my brother Thomas, and the recommend-ation in favours of the Mr. of Cathcart, I shall giv you no furder truble for any of my relations. Mr. Cumingham hopes his signatour is dipeched. I always found your Lop. favorable to Mr. William Aikman; he is both willing and capable to serve you. I shall giv your Lop. an account when I com to Edinburgh, what I find or can expec ther. My Dear Lord, Adieu.

My Lord Lothian givs your Lop. his humble service.


My Lord,

Ed. 30 December 1689.

So soon as Pitlever cam hear, I took the opportunitie of speaking with him. He seemed to regrat nothing more than the not having had the opportunity of seeing your Lordship when he parted from London, and appeared to me much of the ways of the Clubb. You know we may be easilie cheated with peple that speaks faire, therfor you are certinly beft judge what the mans way hath been. So far as I can understand him, I think he will be ready enough to live them, but still (which is the plaige of all our bufflines) with the expectation ther should be somwhat don for him. He pretends he can be very uffull, so as to give us opportunity to counter act the moft of ther methods. I leave all to your own considerat, and according as you advyne shall deal with him. The inclosed is com to my hand since I wrot to your fon, which is the ocation of this truble from,

My Lord,

Your Lordships moft humble and faithfull Servant,

Will. Lockhart.

I wish you wold remember to caufe your fon say your opinion per nixt.
My Lord,

I had two from your Lop. by this post, the one recommending Hugh Cumingham and George Ramlay, to be Collectors for the Customes, whom I shall in due time mind; the other in answer to one from me, with which I had my letter to his Majestie returned. I am fully convinced your Lop. by inadvertentie only, and from no design, opened it; and am sensible there hes been a good providence in it, that it went not forward, untill I made those alterations in it, which your Lop. hes very kindly insinuat to me; for which I return you my humble thanks. I have shortened it considerably, and left out that expression of his Majesties late bowntie to me, which would capacit me to attend in this place; have kept a greater distance betwixt the body of the letter and the appellation, and have given a distinct sheet of paper to the cover, which is sealed. I am much concerned at the continuing opposition to the Presbiterian interest, and strong endeavours for restoring the other, and deeply weighted at the storm arisen against your Lop. If you quite your post, I desire a libertie likewise from the King to retire; for the same motitives which renders you uneasy, will lay me aside; and I inclyne to have no share in the Civil Government, tho' I should be putt to begg my liveliehood, where I cannot serve the interets of Christ, his church and people, to any advantage; and without refilinge in some measure from my principle, the adhering to which has given me peace; yea, comfort in my greatest straits. I hope in all the capacities I shall ever be tryfted with, to serve his Majestie faithfully and affectionatly, not only out of dutie to him as my King, but from a peculiar respect and love to his person; yet if he judges it his concern, that Presbitrie be not establised in this nation, I expect that favour of him, that he conclude not my retireing, a wearying in his service. If to preserve confidence, I meddle not to better an interest that is very dear to me, and that I be allowed to pray for his person, and the flourishing of his throne, when I am out of capacity of givinge evidences of another kind, I am still of the same opinion as I was at first, anent your Lops. management, that it is your truest policie to act for Presbitrie, with all
the zeall that is confident with knowledge; for, tho your Lop. should be remifs, you will never be agreeable to the opposite partie, and your appearing for God frankly will bring his blessing on your perfon and family, and a yeelding to, or complying in pairt with, adverfaries, may provock him to power out his wrath. It was Elijah’s great commendation, that he had been very jealous for the Lord God of Hofts. O that this may be the motto of my family, tho our condition should be among the meaneft in the nation; and that wee may be helped to follow God fully, avowedly, and without all revere, for I am convinced none will be loofers at his hand att long run; and those who venture for him seldom want their rewarde here. This seems to be an odd juncture of affairs, and these words of Ezra come oft in my mind—And after all that is come upon us, for our evil deeds, and for our great trefpafs, seeing that thou, our God, haft punished us les than our iniquities deserve, and haft given us fuch delyverance as this; should wee againe break thy commandments, and joyn in affinity with the people of these abominaions? wouldeft not thou be angry with us till thou hadft confumed us, so that there should be no remnant nor escaping? O Lord God of Israel, thou art righteous, for wee remaine yet escaped, as it is this day: Behold wee are before thee in our trefpafs; for wee cannot ftand before thee, because of this.—Your Lop. fees I do not alter my stile with you; the libertie I take in writing, which on this occasion is really matter of conficience to me, concludinge it dutie that wee shou’d encourage one another in the Lord. If wee be helped to this, he will find a way for our ecape, and will stepp in and judge his people, now when their ftrength is gone. Whither I fee this joyful time, or not, the thing is confidently expected by, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionat

humble Servant,

Crafurd.

Edr, 31 Decr 1689.
288. Sir James Dalrymple of Stair to Lord Melville.—1 Jan. 1690.

My Lord,

1 Jan’ 1690.

I received yours of the 27 of Januar, by which, and by the other letters with that packet, the Kings coming to the Parliament is mor dubious, which hath immediatlie raised both the Jacobits and the Club very high; they are now in better correspomdence, and they say that D. H. not being fatisfied in the post he is stated in, they have no fear from him; they had little hop if the King cam, after his concessions ar evry wher knowne. And the great interest to beat the bottom out of the Irish Rebellione (which if it fould continew a stated warr would have dangerous consequences at hom and abroad) made all beleive the King would head that affair in person, thogh thes three leaders of the Club would mak men beleive ther was no fuch thing intended, to keepe up their hop and humours. I doe know no informalitie or defect in my electione, yet Skelmorlie is on some project for a new electione, thogh I cannot dreame of any racionall pretence. Yesterday the Lady Collingtowne prefented an appeal to the Parliament; the Lords have done nothing concerning it, hoping she will tak it up. It will be thought strange, that from on fo neir related to your Lo. the first blow against the Sessione fould be givne; I fall not trouble your Lo. with the caus; I wrot a lyn of it to my Lord Abruchle. I ador Gods providence in permitting so much duft against me, thogh the matter, (separtat from the railing) imports nothing; bot my embracing first and laft the stacione God hath called me to, and the malitious ly of my being author, acter, or approver of the cruelties in the former reings, which your Lo. and all unbyaffed and enformed men knew to be fals as hell, could make it; bot I thank God, I have the peace of my conscience, and I am confident your Lo. will bear witnes for me to his Majestie. My Dear Lord, Adieu.


My Lord, Glasgow, Januarie 2d, 1690.

I presume, upon the encouragement your Lop. has been pleased for.
merlie to give me, to make my address by your Lop. and to you, when my circumstances does require it. I have used the freedom to send enclosed a letter to his Majesty, which I beg you may be pleased to read, and, when sealed, do me the favour to deliver it. I do assure you, your Lop. shall never be ashamed of patronizing me; for, though I made one step with such as since, I am persuaded, has gone too far, yet I never designed what I now see pick obliges some to aim at. I desire to live no longer then King Williams interest shall flourish, and, in my station, I shall ever be found in my duty; but of this, when I have the honour to be with you, I shall enlarge farther, and in endeavouring the King's real service, I am persuaded I shall do myself right. I am, My Lord,

Your Lop.'s most obliged humble Servant,

ARGYLL.

290. MR. GILBERT ELIOT TO LORD MELVIL. — 4 Jan. 1690.

My Lord,

Thir Journals, herewith sent, contain what past at the Councils last meeting. This George Linn, mentioned in the minutes, was one of the principal witnesses against these officers of the dragoons, which were convicted of a design in behalf of the rebels, so it was not thought fit to let him go, until it were known, whether any of them shall be proceeded in order to forfaiture or not. This letter from the Earl of Menteith was only an excuse for his not coming, but the day appointed for him to attend the Council being the 14 currant, it was judged most convenient not to give any answer before that day. I am, My Lord,

Your Lordships most humble and most obedient Servant,

Edinbrugh, Jan'y 4, 1690.

GILB. ELIOT.

291. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVIL. — 4 Jan. 1690.

My Lord,

In this Chriftinma's vacant most of people ar gon hom to ther country houfes, fo I can say little presently of proper knolge, how men stand affected. I find the publishing of the instructions gave great conviction
at first. It hath been furmised by the Dukes people, that he hath privat commands contrair to thes publick instructions, which few believe that ar willing to tak satisfaction. Every body admirs that the commissions ar not com doun. It's boldly givin out, that they ar altered, so the persons concerned ar in greater distresse then if they had never been named. It's positively faid that, to pleas the Church of Ingland, my Lord Tueddale is conjunct Secritair. Thes uncertainstys do fo detain people, that it's not to be expected in haft to hear the ferment is over, or that the Parliament can be called by anticipation. If the commissions had com doun, and the Goverment had been fetled, the members of Parliament might have been treated with by such as had best interest with them, to have satiffyed thes scruples. I do not hear my Lord Caflillis and others in the commissions ar on thes way. The Duke of H. is in very much better temper then his Duches. He seems to be content with the pagentry of his maces carried befor him; and he did declar in Counfell, that the King had ordered him to be considered as his chief minifter, and that he was to be Commissioner to the next seffion of Parliament; but her Grace admits of no content, and it's too easy to discompose him. Argyll is at Glafgow. He appears quitt of the Club, and hath bein pretty brisk to D. H. My Lord Rojs stayed only heir on night. He saw my Lord Craufurd, but said little, and S' Will. Hamiltoun; he hath bein sinc with D. H. I knov he was easyer then the other two at London. Your Lo. will knou, how he did part. The chiefens of the Hyland clans ar cited to appear, the fourteenth instant, befor the Counsell. Braidalbins agent tells me, that he pretends his allowanc to com up did never com to his hand. Ther ar many degradations, bot no body togither of the rebels. I am still of opinion, that it were fit to employ som of our forces to poffefs Innerlochy. Tho the desing wer understood, the Hylanders can nather stay togither in this seaffen, nor can they maintain the spot against the cannon from the men of war and granads. The Iles wold be presentely reduced, and the rebels could never com togither to a head. It wold coaft much mor in the summer to subdue them. The D. of Gordon is making ready; he will part the fuyteenth, the nixt day after the letter shall be read in Counfell. Our army is not at all compleitt; and the three regiments that cam from Holland, ar not neer ther numbers. Levens
regiment is compleit. He cannot get it mustered, because it wold bewray the defects of the rest. If the Provost of Edinburg will continow in the management of S't Will. Hamiltoun, it will be fit to consider whither he may not be called befor the Counfell, for continowing to exact the plack on the pint, which is so illegall, even by the instrument of Goverment, that it can not be thought he will run the hazard of a just cenfur, and be ordained to refoun what hath been illegally exacted. It's givin out heir, that my Lord Portland hath been dismissed to Holland, to shun an address against him, and that your interest is diminished. Thes stories hav no credit with me, but they do keep mens minds aloft; and the not sending down the commission, that a Goverment might be preparing busines heir, looks very odly. A larg nomination for the Exchequer, wold content som that ar not otherways employed. Som compliment wold be mad to Blantyr and the Laird of Dun, who was Liftenent-Coll. to Mars regiment, and the only person of note in Angus that's frank for the Kings service. When the session fits down, and people return after they ar spoken with, particularly your Lo. shall know, what I expe& from every member of the Parliament. My Dear Lord, fairweill.

292. Earl of Crafund to Lord Melvill.—7 Jan. 1690.

My Lord,

I have little to trouble your Lop. with by this occasion; yet I cannot slipp several posts without an enquerie after you. I am the more solici- tuous to know how you are, in that I have not heard from your Lop. of a long time, and that we are deafed with noice of dust raised about you. I truft you are so rooted in the Kings favour as it shall not be easie to give him an unfavourable impression of you, and shall regrait it if any are practiseng for such an end. The fitting of our Parliamant, and our be- haviour then, or clamour, if it shall be adjourned, is the cheefe discourse in this place. I leave your Lop. to other hands, what is said on that subject. Whatever are the other changes in the world, I hope time shall make none in the friendship, hes been still betwixt your Lop. and, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

Crafund.
293. Memorandum from Sir Patrick Hume of Polwart to Lord Melvill.—7 Jan. 1690.

1. Commission to Patrick Hume, younger of Polwart, of Captain of troop to horse, of date and tenor of that he got from the Estates of Scotland, which mentions his coming over with the Prince in commission in his army.

2. Commissions for Lieutenant, Cornet, and Quartermaster, blank of their names.

3. Commission to Sir Robert Hume, son to Sir Patrick Hume, as Captain of a Company in the Lord Angulf's regiment.

4. Commissions to Lieutenant and Ensigne of that Company, blank of their names.

5. Presentation for Mr. Michael Bruce to the Church of Jedburgh.

6. Presentation for Mr. John Herbert to the Church of Norberwicke.

7. To keep gifts for the Sheriff and Commisfary of Barwickshire and Lawder, blank.

8. I pray let honest old Major Hume be minded; he is very low; nothing of that sort can be more necessary.

9. I think, when I consider farther, an indemnity may bee needfull; but with great discretion; no making haste in it; but I will think more on it, and write to you.

10. When there is a fit time for it, I pray mind Mr. Pringle his remission.


My Lord,

I have allways been so much obliged to your Lordship, that I ask favours without eather shan or constrent, tho indeed it's your son that hath put me on this new defyr; and seems to think it as much his intereft as myne, that I be so secured in the poft I have be your Lordships favour, that nothing but the doing of ane ill thing will turn me out. This is so taking with a person who defyns honestly, and to serve his friends sincerly, that I could not refus to make it my requift to you, and in it to
lett you knou, that all my predecessours had it for lyfe till the 1682, that Sr Will. Purves, becaufe of his malversations, was forced to give a demission in favors of Benerman. I have sent the double of his laft gift to your son. I shall trouble your Lordship no further on this point, but affur you, that what’s don for me is not defyred to prosper if ever I use it, but to serve you and your family. The Prebeterians are much alarmed att the noice of a conjunct to you. I never see them fensible touched befor. As I hope the thing is falle, fo I hope it will have good effect on them, and I can hardly think that since the King dos hazard this Parliment on the Prebeterian interef, that he will make to disoblifting a ftop. I am obliged to tell you that I fynd a generall dissatisfaclion amongft my Lord Stairs peole att your Lordship; what are the grounds, I doe not knou. I wish you wold fpak plainly on this head, that fuch mefurs may be taken as ar moft for your service. I am going with a Commiffion to Sir John, which your fon will notiffie to you. We have grat hops of this Parliment, tho I am told the Duke will not be hear till Februarie. I wold intreat your Lordship wold only make dispatches of all things that concerns the Goverment with the grateft haft, for in that only you are to blame, and reallie your frinds cannot justify it. I shall ever continew, 

Your Lordships moft faithfull and moft humble Servant,

Ed. 9 Januarie 1690.

Will. Lockhart.

295. The Privy Council to Lord Melvill.—10 Jan. 1690.

My Lord,

By the copy of the Councills letter to his Majestie, heirwith sent, your Lordship will perceve what a deep fence they have of the many unparralleilled proofs, from tyme to tyme, his Majestie hes been pleafed, of his fineuir affectione to, and prudent care of the concernes of this nature. My Lord, the Councill doe recommend to your Lordship, that with your conveniencie yow may interpof with his Majestie, to fend downe to this place, thrie thousand fyre armes, with fome amunitione, which Major-Generall Mackay hath formerly signified by a letter to the Lord Portland, to be neceflaie for his Majesties service in this kingdome, of which the
Councills fully convinced, and do earnestly defyre your Lordship to ex-

tend your endeavors to get the famen effectuat. This, by warrand, and

in name of the Councill, is signified to your Lordship, by, My LORD,

Your Lordships humble Servant,

Edinb', 10th Jan'y 1690. 

CRAFURD. I. P. D. S. Con.

296. Sir John Dalrymple to Lord Melvill.—10 Jan. 1690.

My Lord,

Edenb. Jan'y 10, 1690.

The Kings laft letter hath givin much satisfaction heir. To-morrow,

Annandale and Skelmorley make ther entry. Few people ar yet in

toun, bot I hop humours will fall, only the ministers letter for ther dona-
tion, and the commiffions, ar too long delayd. We ar uncertain, whither

D. Hamiltoun will com in till the end of this month. Ther hath bein

much greater flockin to my Lord Rof's in the Wett then was to his Grace,

which doth mightily keep him out of humour, bot, for any thing I can

learn, he is much more tractable then the Duches; if he find things in

better tune at his return, he will com about; in the mean time he is to

take his meafurs. Arran stayes at the Abbay. I have not heard that he

medles, and, in this feason of the year, it's not to be thought he shou’d.

My Lord, I am afrayed the King may have advice from this, not to

attempt the planting of the garrifon at Innerlochy till the fummer. I

am still mor and mor convince this is the only tim. In winter, the Hy-

landers can not stay togither, ther garb renderes them incapable to stay in

the feilds in frost and fnow, bein moft part naked, nor can they scamper

to the hills. Lowlanders cloathed can indur mor cold in winter then

they naked, wheras, in fummer they can march and fatigue mor in on

day then Lowlanders can do in three. It's impossible to plant that garifon

in the fummer, without three armies as strong as the rebells. The army

that goes into Innerlochy muft be as strong, or stronger, and then they

will fall down toward Invernes, if ther be not an army ther, and towards

Strivling and Lothian, if ther be not an army ther. The hills lying in

the midle or center of the kingdom they can easily shift about, and fall

down in the circumference of the low lands wher they pleas; wheras, now

all the garrifons may remain, and the fore which is in the Lowlands idle

may feafe that poft, and fcur: the iflands, in despit of all the opposition
the rebels can make, for, tho they wer poffeft of the fpot, the cannon from the ships, and granads, wold disloge them, and, tho the interprys faill, ther can be no ill confequene, for firft it draws all the rebels thither, and fo it faifs all the reft of the country. Nxt, the forces can alwys retyr to the ships, and fcover the Iflands, and keep the rebels together, in a feafon they can nather fubfift for cold nor hunger. My Lord, yow may think I am too perfuaded in this point, bot I muft fay it’s of the greatefe confequene, and in fead of u fing an army doubtfully heir nixt summer, the King might carry them over to Ifland, and I dar be bold to fay, if an army be caryed throw the Hylands to Innerlochy, the ground is fo ftrait in many places, it’s too probable the Kings army may meett with another difafter; wheras the other way by sea ther’s no danger bot of cold; and if our men be fo fhort, that they can not indur it, pray why may not the Danes be imploved. Ther they wold not confider the cold; and at Glasgou thers abundanc of daills and timber both to make the retrinchements and lodgings for the fouldiers. My Lord, I fear at bottom the only difculty is a perfon that’s capable to manadg the undertakin; and it’s a for matter, that for this cauf, the oportunity muft be loft; bot that defept will not be cured in the summer. My Lord, I am fur yow knov I hav as much kindnes for M’Kay as any man; bot he will never recover his reputation, nor be capable to do the King service heir; and yow deall hardly with the King if yow do not reprefent it to him; befyds, ther is no man at prefent in Scotland fitt for this matter. It muft be a man of reputation, and yet fo young, that he can weil toill and fcamper over the hills. I confefs I am not at all fatiffyed with our garifons; they do nothing for feuring the country. It’s certain the King pays as many men as all that weare plaids and trewes who ar in opofition to him, and yett they do not at all reftrain them, bot fuffer the Hylanders to rob within the fight of the garifons. It’s to no purpose to place a garifon weefer then tuo hunder; for a company may keep the poft, bot it can not fpair a detachment to help the country or recover the plunder. My Lord, I am confident I hav bein very tedious to yow, bot I could not conceall my fentiments. My Dear Lord, fairweill.

The dayly newes we hear of changes at Court hinder our minds to fettle; and tho it’s not eafy to yow to pleas the Prefbiterians, yett they ar very angry to think that yow should gett a helper.
297. EARL OF CRAFURD TO LORD MELVILL.—11 JAN. 1690.

MY LORD,

His Majesties letter to the Council (the answer of which goes by this post) gave so general satisfaction, not only to the members of that Board, but also to the body of the well-affected in the nation, that, by a proclamation this day, we have made severals of the contents of it more publick, which wee are hopefull will be of significant use for removing those jealousies which severals were beginning to entertain of his Majesties purposes in relation to this kingdom; and, I trust, may be a great help to unite some who hitherto have lived at a distance, and damp others, who, from our divisions, and the fadd effects like to follow on them, were already crowing victorious to the late King. This day the great robber, Lieutenant Collonell M'Greigor, by a partie of my Lord Kenmuires men, was brought prisoner to this place. He being not yet examined, hes made no discoverie of his accomplices; but it is presumed that some persons of good note have patronized him. Once next week, such noblemen and gentlemen of Highland interests as are not actually in armes, and have hitherto been newtrall, are to appear before us; when some methods may be fallen on which may render us a little more safe then wee now judge our selves. An account of particulars, either in this or any other concern of moment, shall still, from time to time, be tranmitted to your Lordship by, My DEAR LORD,

Your Lordships most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

Edinburgh, 11 Jan'y 1690.

CRAFURD.

298. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—14 JAN. 1690.

MY LORD,

I had the honor of yours of the 6 instant. We are in great distress that the commisions ar not dispatched. The not establishing the Governement hath brought the Kings busines low heir; and the concerting matters with the members can take no effect till they see things onc settled. The Club ar as bold in alleaging falshoods as ever. They say all is reverfed,
Portland banished; yow have a conjunct; and that the Parliament of England will medle in our matters. My Lord Ros brought doun a great deal of the vindications of the address, which ar industriously spread in the west country, wher John Cochran is a great manager; bot I do not hear ther is great success ther. In Clydóull, the Presbiterian Ministers ar very firm, in good temper, and hav sent to expostulate with ther bretherin at Edinburgh for ther medling in Stat matters, or with thes who hav givin displeasur to the King, and have testified against their soliciting the taking any thing in consideration befir the setting of the Church. My Lord Carmichael is a good instrument ther; and they hav not fo good apprehenions of the D. as others intertain. Skelmorley cam a moment into Counfell, and then went out again. They not only own and justify the vindication, bot do talk very openly, facily, against the King and his proceeding. Your Lordship wold consider what cours is to be takin if they continow that boldnes. The want of the commiffions miks us look so pitifully, that it's like a precarious Goverment. This night I hav rendered myself very odious for oppoing Langtouns liberation, till he should tell who that person was that was so much recommended to him, and whom the letters did clear he had both seen and knew. His liberation did cary by a vote upon baill for 10,000thster. Now we kno Duke Hamilton will not com in till Candlemas, that it appear how busines will go, so if the King can not gett doun, we ar like to be in strait for a Commisitioner, and it will be impossible to keep men in temper, if the Parliament does not keep its dyett. The Ministers hav not aggreyed to call a generall meeting, which I think wold be very ufull, for the worst of them ar heir about; nor will the Provost of Edenbrugh call a meeting of the borrous till the end of February so ther can be no conclusions layd on them. My Lord, I do ernestly recommend Provost Kennedy of Strivling, for the Commissariat of Dumbain. It's a very small on, valeat quanti valere potest. It is an evidenc that the King does consider the mans cariage, and that your Lo. is freindly to him. He was harly turned out of the Magistracy, and had never failed in a vote. It's necessar for the Kings service, that members of Parliament be imployed in all thes little places, and in the collections as far as can be. Much depends on this seffion of Parliament. I need not repeat what I was so
full in my last, about the planting of the garison of Innerlochy before the spring. My Dear Lord, fairweill.


My Lord,

The Councill doe understand, by the last letter direct to them from Captaine Kennedie, in the kingdom of Ireland, that ther is scarcitie of provisions in the kingdome of Ireland, which hes oblieded them to give orders to the Magirtrats of Glasgow, immediatly to transport the fix hundred bolls of wheat, bought for the use of their Majesties forces, and which heitherto hath not bein sent, by reafone of the plentie and abundance of provisions caried over from the kingdome of England; and they have apoynted them to configne the famen in the hands of the Major, Soveraigne, or chief Magistrat of Balfalt, and have acquainted his Grace the Duke of Shonberge therwith, that he may give orders for dispofall therof, as he shal find convenient.

The Councill doe lykways defyre your Lo. to acquaint his Majestie, that ther are severall personnes in this kingdome, that willingly are content to contribute ther outmost endeavors to suppleie the necceffities of his Majesties good subjectts of Ireland; but the heavines of the impost and dewties laid upon all provisions which are not caried over on Inglish bottomes to that kingdome, hes proven a great hinderance to ther foe great desigines; and therfore they doe earneftly entreat your Lo. to interpose with his Majestie, that he may be favorably pleased to take off, or at least leffen, the impositione and dewtie payable to his Majestie for provisiones that shall be caried over from this kingdome; and that his Majestie may give such incouragement to any perfone he shal think fitt to imploy, for buying any maner of graine to be transported to Ireland, as he in his royall wifdome shal think fitt. This by warrand and in name of the Councill, is signified to your Lo. by, My Lord,

Your Lo. most humble Servant,

Edenb° the 16th Jan° 1690.  Craufurd. I. P. D. S. Con.

My Lord,  

Edenb: Jan'y 16th, 1690.

We are mightily refreshed with the repeated accounts of the Kings comming down. The delay of the Commissions maketh me conclude nothing els will do our busines; the Club is so bold and others so blait. The Pro-voft of Edinburgh will not call the borrowes, that they might be dealt with; he is quitt influenced by the Club. He hath caufed take the cups for the sacrament from thes Elders and Minifters of the Toun, who have been under the Bishops, but have complyed with the Government. They do refuse to deliver thes utenfils for the sacrament, as belonging to their churches, and charges to keep; he did caufe imprifon fom of them. They offerd a bill of fufpension. This is don that either the Lords muft do unjuftice, or diflafy the Prefbiterians, and fall out with the Magiftrats. The Lords did ordain the Ordinary on the Bills, to hear and adjuf this matter, and in the mean time did fto p forder procedur; yet the Magiftrats go on. We are informed that Annandale intends to take the firft occasion of an acion depending before the Lords againft him, to decline their authority, and proteft; now, after busines is com in throng, it will be hard for the Lords to suffer it; but it may be, his couragde do faill him, and non els will adventur on it. If the King refolv to be crowned, it will coaft the nobility great fomtus to be in order, and it's not poiffible to get Ermin, or othen things neceffar heir. Many things in relation to that folemnity ar to be confidered, nor els there will be great confusion at the time. Mr. David Cunningham for his exoneration preffes, that the fignatour to Loudon may be fuperferived and fent down to your fons, which will exoner him for the expence of his journey, and it may ly quiet till the feffion of Parliament be over. I am affrayd Angus regiment shall be deboched not to go to Ireland. If it be resolved, not to meddle with the garrifon of Innerlochy till summer, I think the sooner Angus regiment wer fent over to Ireland, it wer the better; they will do weill enuch ther.

This day my Lord Dunmor is fett at liberty upon baill, which was refufed to Balcarres, because Argyll and Skelmorley did awer in Councell that the K. had order that he should ly clofs prifoner, and not be releafed.
This was one of our instructions. They went to the King without me; but the K. me? that since the Estates had mad him close prisoner, His Majesty wold not alter it; but he had given, nor could then giv, no direction about it. I am confident the K. gave no order in the matter; he hath lyen in prifon nine months without any thing els but that K. James wrott to him. Before the throne was vacant, those Counsellors did move that the question should be stated, whether the Counfell could meddle in any matter that the State had ordered Annandale, Yefter, Skelmorly, Sir John Hall, or all we hav at prefent; Ormiftoun coms not in; Brody hath not appeared this long tim. They wait to hear from Straithnauer and Grant. This kind of hovering will do no good. My Dear Lord, fairweill.


My Lord,

I have receaved a commissione, directed to the Earle of Southerland, to your Lo. and to the Advocat, to take Tarbetts oath that he hath not embazled the registres, with his oath therupon. The Lords have appoynted some of ther number to tak inpectione of the registres, as was done when Glendoik cam in place of Caringtowne. Ther is yet no warrand to give Tarbet an exoneratione. Ther was a letter of the Kings at that tyme to inventer the registres, to receave and deliver them, and to give exoneratione. The Lords have ordered that I fould give notice heirof to your Lo. that if you fee it fitt, a letter may be fent by the King to give exoneratione to my Lord Tarbet, and to inventar that pairt of the registres that is come in fince the former inventar, which is infert in the books of Sesfione, which will be very convenient for preferring the registres, and letting the legis know, wher they may find fuch registres as they have need to make use of, wherof the ignorance cost many dear, being necessitat to give great compositiones for finding out and ex-tracting ancient wrytts. Ther is litle news heir; and I know yow will get newes from your freinds heir. I am holden fo hard to work, that I have litle tyme; only the heads of the Clube are come downe, full of humor and diuatifactione. All things done heir in the Kings service ar
under the most prudent observation. The best expedient I know is, that the donative to the Ministers were sent downe, that they might be ordered to meet for ordering it, and then they may be put to it, whither they will franklie tell their mynd, that thes anemities of thes who pretend great influence upon them may be laid afy, which certainly would lay them low. Ther ar some appearane and much report that they ar plying in with the Jacobits; two of them in Counsell uer zealous to set Dunmor at liberty on catione; We ar in great hop of the Kings coming. My Dear Lord, Adieu.

302. Earl of Argyll to the King.—20 Jan. 1690.

May it please your Majesty, Edin’, Januarie 20th, 1690.

The knowledge I have of your Majesties justice to all, besides the assurance of your princelie favour to the misfortunatethe familie of Argyle, might sufficientlie ease my mind, even when I am surronded with Reports of the favours the Duke of Gordons friends does promise for him; but that I look upon it as a duty lying upon me to your Majestie, besides a peice of justice I ow to the memorie of my deceased grandfather and father, to inform your Majestie of the true state of that Claim I have upon the Duke of Gordons estate, leaft your Majestie might perchance, by the importunity of anie, do me a peice of hardship, not knowing my moft just pretentions. I shall not presume to deduce the cafe in this, but have prevailed on my Lord Abruchell, a person, beyond all exception, devoted to your Majesties service, to be the carrier of this. I humblie presume to recomend him to your Majestie; and withall I beg you may be gratiouslie pleased to hear him fullie upon the subiect; and when your Majestie is rightlie informed, I shall think me and my concerns moft happy at your Majesties disposal; and I shall further take it as a favour your Majestie allow me to waitt on you. I am, May it please your Majestie,

Your Majesties moft loyall, moft dutifull, moft obliged, and moft humble Subject and Servant,

Argyll.

My Lord,

Edin\', Januarie 20\textsuperscript{a}, 1690.

I had the honour of your Lop. dated the 16th instant, to-night, acquainting me of his Majesty's favour to me. I shall make it my studie to serve both faithfully and forwardly, wherein his Majesty shall be pleased to employ me. My Lord, this goes by my Lord Abruchell, who I have instructed and given full power to represent to your Lop. the state of my affairs, and in particular, in relation to the Duke of Gordon. I have likewise desired him to informe your Lop. of my inclinations and most firm resolutions of serving the King, and the more I see others take so falfe meafures; and I have begged of him to affure your Lop. none is more ambitious of your friendship, and if you be so kind as to entertain it, by owning the just concerns of my familie, I do affure you, upon honour, none shall espouse your Lordships interest with more earnestnefs then I shall upon all occasions; but of this, with my kind advice to your Lordship, and as to everie thing else, I refer the bearer to discourse to your Lop. at more length than is either possible or proper to trouble you with in writ. I am, My Lord,

Your Lop. most humble Servant,

Argyll.


My Lord,

Edenb. Jan\textsuperscript{y} 20, 1690.

I have seen a representation from my Lord Fountanhall, in relation to a patent to his father, for a knight barronett. I know the most part of the fact to my proper knolege. It's certain this injury was designed, and don to him for his firmnes in a good caus. I am confident, if the matter wer intyr, he wold be very litte concerned for a patent, but it wer an affront to him, as well as an injury, after the order of Counsell, if the destination in favors of his brother, of another mariage, shold hold. Befids that it is very unfutable to his brothers fortun. The eafyest way to redrefis it, is, by procuring a new patent in the ordinary way, as my
Lord propofes. I know the justice of the matter is enuch to ingadg your Lo. but I hop my Lord Fountainhall shall be a member of Parliament for Haddingtoun, and do his King as good service now, as he did his country laft, which will deferv your favor to him. I am, My Lord,
Your Lo. moft humble Servant,
Jo. Dalrymple.

305. Earl of Craufurd to Lord Melvill.—21 Jan. 1690.

My Lord,

By the laft flying pacquet, I have one from your Lop. of the 16th inftant, which acknowledges the receft of mine of the 7th, but takes no notion of a later one of the 11th, which I yet hope hes not miscarried. I have renewed proofs of your kindnefs to me and my family, and by my behavoure to your Lop. and intereit, I trust fhall evince fuch a futeable fenfe of it, as you may conclude what you have acted for me is not plainely thrown away, however it might have been beftowed upon one of greater significancie. I am furprized to hear from feveral hands, that perfon, ignorant of our law, and in a great meafeure strangers to matter of fact, fhould, upon every light ifugition, and that from prejudicat perfon, and fome of these not of the greatest integritie, run to the King, and fuch as have intereit about him, and whisper mistakes with all the confidence imaginable. I fhall inftance only in two particulars; one in relation to the turning out of the Epifcopall Minifters; the other anent an act of Council direft to Commiffars and other inferiour Judges. To the firft, it feems very strange, that any continuing clamour shou'd be on that head, no fingle Minifter haveing been proceeded againft thefe feveral months, tho' they are fo far from relenting upon this lenity and forbearance, that fince our fift againft them, they have turned arrogant at that rate, as many of them who formerly only prayed for the late King in indirect tearmes, do it now expressly; and fo generaly, as not only the credit of the Government fuffers, but friends are discouraged, and enemies are arrived to a high pitch of insolence; and am afraid, if fome fudden check be not given them, the Government in a short time fhall be very unfaife. I fhall once more repeat, what I have oft faid on this subject, that no
Episcopal man, since the late happie revolution, whither laick or of the Clergy, hath suffered by the Council upon the account of his opinion in Church matters, but allenarly for their disowning the civil authority, and setting up for a croft interest: If I make not this good, I shall willingly forfault my credit with his Majestie and all good men. As for that act of Council direct to Commissars, and other inferiour Judges, as it is expressly founded upon an act of the Meeting of the Estates, and concerted in the wording of it, by three of the greatest lawiers in the nation, in the prudenteft tearmes they could fall on, as, by the tenor of the Act it selfe, here inclosed, your Lop. may easily discern; so, as it appears strange, that perfons liveing at a distantce, unaquainted with our law, yea, and ignorant of matter of fact, upon which the Council proceeded, should tax that Judicatory, where so many knowing men are members, and could not faile to have a better view of things then those who complaine, and take them upon trust from informers, who are prejudicat, and les respectfull to that Board then becomes them. The King may know what credit to give such men in other matters, when, in point of fact, they do so misinforme: And it might be thought strange, when Commissars, who had no shadow of a title to keep Courts untill they had new commissions, and whose jurisdiction, by an Act of the Meeting of Estates, must be regulated err it can be exercised, and who depend allenarly upon Bishops, who are abolishd in this nation, should yet have ventured to act at all, far less to have meddled in a matter no way under their cognizance, and depending altogether upon the Parliament. Yet the Council have been so circumspect, as not to prohibit directly their fitting and giving judgement, but have only mynded them, that these stipends are under the consideration of the Parliament, and that they govern themselves in those matters, as they will be answerable, either in relation to the executeing of sentences allready pronounced, or in judgeing of processses. Nor does this Act reach any pairt of Scotland, but the western and southerne shires, where, upon our Kings first coming to England, the Episcopall clergy, because of their former rigour to their people, in occasioning their deep fhynings, had univerfally disported; and so, even in strictnefs of law, had but a lame title to their benefices for any pairt of the crop 1688, and none at all for the one halfe of that year, which gave occasion for that
A& of the Meeting of the Estates, upon which only the Council of late 
hes proceeded; so that whoever quarrells the Council in this matter must 
first abrogate the law before they complaine, els they do it unjustly. I 
am satisfied, his Majestie know the whole stepps of this affair, in the 
tearmes as I write it to your Lordship, that he be not abusd by other 
hands, who suggeft many things, and f tand not to them, as I am willing to 
do in every circumftance, as I have f till repreffed; and am content to 
be reckoned an imposter and forger, as well as partiall to a partie, if I be 
traced in the leaft mistake. What your Lop. writts about the Irish 
prisoners, was, to the great fatisfaction of the Council, communicat 
to them by, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. moft faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

Crafurd.

Edr, 21st January, 1690.


My Lord,

I was not a little furpryfed upon the fight of a letter of yours to my 
fone, bearing that your Lo. had informatione of som thing concerning 
him or me, that you would not beleive till you heard it from some of us, 
which you did not express, but that we might easilie know what it was. 
All I can conjectur is, that we ar either difident of your freindship, or 
difobliged. I have lived with yow in the intimateft freindship for many 
years, when we had nothing to divert us from daylie converes, with the 
fulleft sincerite and open-heartednes imaginable; and, God knowes, I 
ever had diftrust of your freindship or kyndnes, nor did I ever shew any 
fuch thing to any; thogh I have been belaboured to beleive the contrary, 
I never did it, and I fould concluf that ther could be no truft amongst 
men, if either I fould be difident of yow, or yow of me; yow know how 
much it hath been the endeavour of our common unfreinds to breed divi-
fione or jealoufie amongst us. It hath ftil been the perfuasifoun and 
mutuall revolufione of my fon and me, to be fubfervient to yow with all 
we wer able to doe, being convinced, that it was the interest of honest 
men, and that any alteratione as to yow would certainly cary the fame
308. LORD MELVILLE TO THE EARL OF CRAFURD.—21 Jan. 1690.

My Lord,

Edenb. Jan'y 21st, 1690.

Yours by the flying pacquet had various effects upon me. I am extremly troubled to understand these representations that have been made of my father and myself to your Lop. as if we were discontented. I am glad your Lop. resolves not to believe it till ye hear it from us. My Lord, I protest I have neither repentance nor discontent that I did ever ingadg in the Kings service, be the hazards or consequences what it will; nor will I ever imbrace in faction or party, that, for displeasure, wold ruin all that's dear to good men; nor will I ever leav or forsake my friendship and deuty to yourself and family, or be in any pack against you; and if your Lop. be not intyrly satisfyed of this, lett me plainly know it; for I am not so fond of bein on the stage that I will be either uneasy with you or burdened to you. I would not draw my stake for fear of danger; but I will never struggle nor insinuate myself forder then I am acceptable. As to the particulars your Lop. writes of, my fathers election was legall, publick, and uncontrovertable. He hath threety-fix votes of the greatest barrons of the flyre to nineteen very mean ones, wherof fyv have no right to vote; there is not so much as doubt of that matter heir. There was not only a warrant from the Counsell to the Sheriff, to convene the boroughs to choice a Commissioner instead of
Barr, who was dead, bot there wer publick intimations; and upon the Sunday there was advertizment at each parish church of the Ihyre, that the election was to be at Air on the fryday following, that was both solemn and tymous; and ther was publication at the head borough of the Ihyr. As to the vindication of the Councills proceedings in relation to the outed Clergy, it's impossible to give satisfacjon to som perfons who study to pick querrells. They did stir up the country people in the weft to mutiny, becaufe thes Ministers whom they had chafed away did perfew before the Commissars for their stipend. The Commissars being somethings of kind to the Bishops, they did very frankly give decreitts; this moved the people to complain that the greivances took notice of the abuses in the Commissariot Courts. Upon a representation of the danger of mutiny, the Counfell ordered the Commissars not to proced, who ar indeed not competent Judges to that matter; all this was doun before I cam down. Then I found the Club complaining, that thes Ministers who did not ferv wer allowed ther stipends; bot on a suddent they did change ther not, and now complain that the Counfell doth not allow them justice. My Lord, ther ar a few perfons here who make it ther work, both within the walls of the Counsell and without, to render it ridicolous, and to retard us. My Lord, you know the letter to the King in relation the Presidents sving was befor I com heir; bot it was necessar, and could not be don whill D. H. was heir; becaus he wold not fing the letter as Prefident, notwithstanding of the Counfells Act; and therfor it behoved to be represented when he was absent. If you could see the infaience of some heir, yow wold be convinced the King hath four or fyv Counfellors heir that do extreamely retard his service. Now that the Commissions ar com, we will take the whol members to task. I do apprehend ther will be no difficulty, if the King can com doun; bot otherwys, the want of a Commissiioner may render things still bad. My Dear Lord, Fairwells.

308. Lord Melvill to the Earl of Crafurd.—22 Jan. 1690.

My Lord,
I have done what I could to answear the contents of yours by order of
382

THE LEVEN AND 1690.

I wish they may be seriously considered, and their own interesse at this time rightly taken up, lest it should happen that a substance be loos'd for a shadow. I think that many of the present pretended fears and inconveniences may be more easily prevented and remedied afterwards, according to my information and apprehension. Thus, being trained with the packet, I remain, yours.

MY DEAR LORD,

Adieu.

Jan. 22, [1690.]

EARL OF LOTHIAN TO LORD MELVILL.

23 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD,

Just as I was about to have writ to your Lo. to give you my most hearty thanks for your having been pleas'd to procure from his Majeftie the discharge of my bygone and blench'd duties, which was a double satisfaction to me, both that his Majeftie was pleas'd to honour me with yet further marks of his royal favour, and that I owe the obligation of informing his Majeftie of my case to none but your self; I was necessitated to give your Lordship a second trouble, being informed that Mr. David Hay and George Hoom, the lievetenant and cornet of the Scotch Troup of Guards, had demitted their charges, which, tho' I alwayes excepted this would be the iflue of their pretended service, I was unwilling to let any thing fall concerning it. But now, I hope your Lo. will be pleas'd with the sooneft to acquaint his Majeftie (whom, perhaps, many greater affairs may make such things escape his memory) of my second foil Charles, his interefl as Guidon of that troup, that none be now put over his head, for, besides that it were a thing unuluall, and an unjust and discouragement in matters of war, I cannot see, how, with his honour, he could serve in these circumftances any more in that troup; and further, I dare confidently say, that as he hath given proof of punctual attendance, and been careful in his charge since the first day he got his commiffion, there is none in the army more zealous for his Majefties service, nor more desirous of any
some way evidence the fence they had of the Kings willingness to satisfie his people. I wish they may be seriously considered, and their own interest at this time rightly taken up, lest it should happen that a substance be loos'd for a shaddow. I think that many of the present pretended fears and inconveniences may be much more easily prevented and remedied afterwards then by the present methodes, according to my information and apprehension. Thus, being straitned with the packet, I remain, yours. My Dear Lord, Adieu.

Jan. 22, [1690.]


My Lord,

Just as I was about to have writ to your Lo. to give you my most hearty thanks for your having been pleased to procure from his Majestie the discharge of my bygone few and blench duties, which was a double satisfaction to me, both that his Majestie was pleased to honour me with yet further marks of his royal favour, and that I owe the obligation of informing his Majestie of my case to none but your self; I was necessary to give your Lordship a second trouble, being informed that Mr. David Hay and George Hoom, the lievtevant and cornet of the Scotch Troup of Guards, had demitted their charges, which, tho I always expected this would be the issue of their pretended service, I was unwilling to let any thing fall concerning it. But now, I hope your Lo. will be pleased with the soonest to acquaint his Majestie (whom, perhaps, many greater affairs may make such things escape his memory) of my second son Charles, his interest as Guidon of that troup, that none be now put over his head, for, besides that it were a thing unusuall, and an injustice and discouragement in matters of war, to a gentleman intends to follow that way of life, I cannot see, how, with his honour, he could serve in these circumstances any more in that troup; and further, I dare confidently say, that as he hath given proof of punctual attendance, and been carefull in his charge since the first day he got his commissiion, there is none in the army more zealous for his Majesties service, nor more desirous of any
occasion where he may testifie it to the hazard of his life; and I beg your Lo. to affure the King of this, and that not only he, but my self and whole family are dedicate to his Majesties service, and I am confident your Lo. shall have no reaion to repent you of your recommendation, and this will infinitly oblige, My Lord,

Your Lo. most faithfull and most obedient Servant,

Lothian.

Ed', Jan. 23 day, 1690.


My Lord,

I had the honor of your Lops. letter, and, so far as I am capable, non shall be redier to serve his Majesties intrest. The esteame I always had for your Lop. is not unknown, and this singular favor which I ow your Lop. shall iver obliedge me, wpon all ocasions, to testifie that I am, My Lord,

Your Lops. most faithfull obedient Servant,

Ed' Ja' 24, 1690.

Carmichaell.


My Lord,

I wrot at lenth last post to your son, who, I doubt not, hath given you a full account of what past the last Counfell day, in relation to the vindication of the addres. This day the printer sent to me the metier of the prison with a letter, which was on the mater a confeffion, for therin he acknowledges that on Mr. Pa. Hum, a merchant, agried with him to print fyve hundered copies, and affuerd him, if the mater shold be inqyred into, he wold own it, and fecur him from all hazard. I thought this was ground for seasing Hum, and therfor defyred a warand from Crafur, who told me he wold not give it but in Counfell, and withall affuired me, Hum wold not goe out of the way, but ou all when called. I am of the opinion, if this affair be right manadged, it may doe grat
service to the King, and bring the leaders of them in mercie; and, if not, it will turn to the other fyd, and this Goverment will be considered as not having that force and lyfe which is necessar for the supor of it. I hope the King will wryt to the Counsell, for we have much need of in-couradgment from him, and, if your Lordship wold wryt to Crafur'd, not to be fo remife and timorous in his acting, it wold doe well. The anfuer to the Adrefs will be out nixt, and I hop, fom weeks after, ane anfuer to the vindication. We wold have the on digefted befef we print the other, and near to the fiting of the Parliament; and if it fhall pleafa his Majeftie to com, I have no dout of a totall victorie. I understand your Lordship hath already a vindication of the adrefs. If you think it not proper to print it, I wish you wold tranfmit it to me, that what is uffull of it may be difpofed in this, that I defyn to print hear. The firft thrie or four sheets, which concern his Majef tys tittell-and goverment, I refolve to fend you per nixt, that I may understand from your Lordship hou farr you think the King will be pleafed with the grounds and reoning of it. My Lord Glencairn, for all the Kings favour, feems to be as much in the Clubb as ever. Sealmorlie is att Hamilton, and I have refon to believe that they are at prefent all of different opinions. The inclofed is from a very honeft man, and I dar fay will venter his lyfe franely for the King. I am much oblidged to you for your kyndnes to me. I hope, throu the affifance of God, ther fhall never be anay mor myndfull of ther duty to the King, and what they oye to you, then, My Lord,

Your Lordships moft humble and faithfull Servant,

Will. Lockhart.

Ed. 25 Jan. 1691.


My Lord,

Jan. 25, 1690.

The packet was fo long of coming in, that I had much to doe to meat with the Advocat this night, but he fyned your commifion without the leaft difficultie, which you will receave be this poft. My Lord, it feems to be of abolut necffitie for the Kings affairs hear, that he take the trouble of coming to Scotland, wher he will fynd no difficultie. What
MY LORD,

Since my arrival here, which was last week, after a journey full of dangers by frost and snow, the Lords of Trefaury have met twice. The methods which are agreed upon, are, to consider the state of the revenue at the close of the last compt, which was in August 1688; to take notice of the balance of that compt, and to call in all the sidmers, receivers, collectors, and chamberlans, of any part of his Majesty’s revenue since that time, which is ordered accordingly. I do not question but we shall be able to transmit to your Lordship a verie distinct information of that affaire shortly, and in the mean time, the clerk has given us lists of the collectors, surveyors, and waiters thorough the kingdom, whereon I suppose we shall make considerable alterations, to lessen the expence of the Government. The Exchequer has met once, and will afterwards every Friday. By a letter from his Majesty, your son and I were appointed the other day to visit the Palace of Hallirudhouse. A considerable part of the house is taken up by D. H. his lodgings, and his son E. of Arran, with that which Marquis of Athole is yet in possession of. We went thorough all the King’s own appartment, which is in pretty good order, but the other lodgings will need considerable reparation, a particular accompt wherof we ordained James Smith to draw up and give in to the Trefaury. It’s like from others you will know who withdrawes from the publick service, and who opposes, so far as they can, the happy settlement and good understanding betwixt the King and his people. The reprinting of the Vindication of the Addres has been attempted, but, being discovered humifie, the printer has been imprisoned, and ane A61 of Councel to-day past, in pursuance of several Acts of Parliament, prohibiting the printing of any books without licence from the Councel. I hope your Lordship will have the justice for me as to believe I am, according to my knowledge, verie zealous and affeionate to his Majesty’s service and intereſt, and that what commands comes from thence shall have a verie respectful and ready obedience from,
MY LORD,

Since my arrival here, which was last week, after a journey full of dangers by frost and snow, the Lords of Trefaury have met twice. The methods which are agreed upon, are, to consider the state of the revenue at the close of the last compt, which was in August 1688; to take notice of the balance of that compt, and to call in all the fermers, receivers, collectors, and chambarlans, of anie part of his Majesties revenue since that time, which is ordered accordingli. I doe not question but wee shall be able to tranmitt to your Lop. a verie distinct information of that affaire shortlie, and in the mean time, the clerk has given us lifts of the collectors, surveyers, and waiters thorough the kingdom, wheron I suppose wee shal make considerable alterations, to leffen the expence of the Government. The Exchequer has met once, and will afterwards everie Fridday. By a letter from his Majestye, your fon and I were appointed the other day to visit the Palace of Hallirudhouse. A considerable part of the house is taken up by D. H. his lodgings, and his son E. of Arran, with that which Marquis of Athole is yet in possession of. Wee went thorough all the King's own appartment, which is in pretty good order, but the other lodgings will need considerable reparation, a particular accompt wherof wee ordained James Smith to draw up and give in to the Trefaury. It's like from others you will know who withdrawes from the publick service, and who opposes, so far as they can, the happy settlement and good understanding betwixt the King and his people. The reprinting of the Vindication of the Addres has been attempted, but, being discovered timoultie, the printer has been imprisioned, and ane Act of Council to-day past, in pursuance of several Acts of Parliament, prohibiting the printing of anie books without licence from the Council. I hope your Lo. will have the justice for me as to beleve I am, according to my knowledge, verie zealous and affectionate to his Majestye's service and intereft, and that what commands comes from thence shall have a verie respectfull and readie obedience from, MY LORD,

Your Lordships most humble Servant,

Edr, Januar 28, 1690.

Cassillis.

My Lord,

The report of our Kings design for Scotland is matter of great joy to his friends in this nation, and of terror to enemies; and the humours of several Parliament Members are much stilled by it: When a rumour of this has such an effect, I trust his presence will produce far more. The Lord give one and all of us a spirit of meekness, humility, and zeal for the interests of Christ, and enlighten our eyes to see and confess our mercy, in enjoying the best of Kings for our sovereign, as well as our deliverer from many miferies we lay under, which, alas! we have too much forgot, as is apparent by our behaviour to, and jealousies of, a Prince, who, on all occasions hath been ever faithfull to his word. I may say, as Achaz did, Is it a small thing for us to weary men, but we weary our God also; and, while the Syrian is before, and the Philistin behind, and they devouring Israel with open mouth, for all this God's anger is not turned away, but his hand is stretched out still; for the people turneth not unto him that smiteth them, neither do they seek the Lord of Hosts; yet I trust he will not give up with this nation, that his heart is turned within him, and his repentings are kindled, and will not execute the feireeness of his anger, because he is God, and not man; and the holy one in the midst of us, will restore health unto us, and heal us of our wounds, because we are called an outcast, whom no man seeketh after; this, and such like considerations, doth often support me, when my spirit is almost crushed under the difficulties, that an ill heart often suggesteth to, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionate humble Servant,

Edr, 28th Jaq 1690.

Craufurd.


My Lord, Jaq 30, 1690.

Most men heir are now com to believe that the King will come to the Parliament, thogh not fo soon as the first of March, but some time in that
month. There must then be a proclamation for that purpose; and considering the poverty of this nation at this time, I think it were very convenient, that therein the Sumptuary Act should be peremptorily enjoined, and that the King would cause those of his household observe it, and recommend it to others that come with him, and I conceive it will not be unacceptable to him. If it be not, all here will yea with the English, and it will cost more then the subsidie the King will require. Ross and Skelmorlie are gone well, and have carried great quantities of their scandalous Paquil against the King and his servants. There was a second edition printing heir by one Reid, but it is seized on, and he in prison; an answer to it were very fit. I hear Skelmorlie is to cause a new election in the shire of Ayr, I know not how, but I guess that he will do it upon his call as Commissioner. It is trew the Commissioner of a former Parliament may cause an election be made for a subsequent Parliament, but ther is no such warrant for a current Parliament, which having no present statute, must be by the ancient common weal, by the Court of the Sheriff, which is done in my elecțione, wherin wer 36 for me, to ntyten for Rowallan, not in a separat meetting, bot all having voted in on body. The Club men went a pair and gave commissione to Rowallan; ther was no formality wanting in my elecțione, which on my own account I would not have withheld, because it heightens animosity of these men against me; bot on the publick account ther was much want of these could ballance the long speeches of the Club, for which it was thought fit that Fountainhall should also be chosen for Haddingtone, which is not lyk to hold. I find, by the common opinion heir, that if the King use the English service heir, it will give great discontent. If some of the English Presbiterian Ministers were come downe with him, they might have great influence on our Ministers heir. I wrytt frelie to your Lo. what falls in my thought, thogh you never wrytt a word in particular to me. Be all means bring downe Mr. Carftairs with yow, whois prudence may be of much use. My Dear Lord, Adieu.


My Lord, 


The town growes thronger; the members as they come in feem to be
fatifyed of the instructions; but the Club heir are so bold, that they stagger them with fals assertions, that it's not design'd that the King should come down, or the Parliament fitt. The Kings favour to Glencairn hath a strang effect; he is more open and violent then ever; I hope his commifion is not exped; Skelmorly went last week ifed; he was clofs with the D. and Duches a whole afternoon; the D. coms not in the next week; the Club is not perfeytly right amongst themfelves; our freinds are fo faint, that we look not like men invested with authority. Queenfberry is plain in the Club, tho his fon hath written to him laitly, very honestfly to intreat him not to medle with them; Argyl is at Glafgow; Kintor does well. If Queenfberry hav power to unite the Jacobites and cavallir party to the Club, we are like to loos as many members as we gain of the Prefbiterians; in fhort, if the King come down, all will evanifh in fmoak; if not, I fee no good ifhew. BraidAlbin gave ground to expect he wold have come in, and did pretend he was not advertized of his allowance to go to Court; but he is not longer to be looked after.

My Lord, I had a warrant formerly under the Kings hand to docket your firft commifion, which is recorded in your books. It's neccaffar, both for you and me, that I have another of a date prior to the figning of your Lops. new commifion. If your Lop. do think fitt to renew my commifion in that fame way, in the King and Queens naim, it were more congruous, fince all other commiffions are fo; bot if it be true, that's commonly given out here, that your Lop. hath altered your kindness to me, or ar fufpicious of me, then I shall not prefl to hav it either renewed or continewod. My Dear Lord, Fairweill.


My Lord,

I had your Lops. without date, but, by the tenor of it, concludes it must have been write January 28th. The prorogation of the English Parliament is improved by Jacobins and other dif-fatified people in this nation, to serve severall ends. 1st, They reprefent it as an infallible token of a breech betwixt the King and his people. 2dly, They fay it is a for-runer
of a dissolution. 3dly, They suggeft it as an evidence that he is to rule no more by Parliament, but by the sword. 4thly, They affure people that wee fhall have the fame fate here, firft an adjournment, and then to be difperfed. But, whatever is fpoke out in this matter, for keeping their partie in heart, and difcouraging the weaker fort of our Kings true friends, to my knowledge they are grieved at the apprehenfions of our King coming to Scotland, and frighted leaft his preference fo compofe differences that wee have a happy feffion of it; and not a little concerned, (if the English Parliament fhou'd difolve) that the next may lefs serve their deigns. But the wifer fort of people, and fuch as are moft affectionat to our Kings interef, not only give charitie to his Majeftie in this matter, but, without ftreaching their fancy, do frame very plaufable rea-"ons for this his procedour. I cannot be particular with your Lop. as to mens purpofes in our next feffion. Some conceal their thoughts, others fpake ambiguoufly, a 3d fort are fickle, and not to be releyed on by any fide; a 4th fort would capitulat upon tearmes; a 5th are desperat, and cannot be treated with; a 6th are timorous, and will behave well or ill as our King gives preference or not; a 7th, and thefe the better men in our Parliament, will be frank, if they understand the King will lodge the government of the Church in Prefbyterian hands, as well as fettle that forme without reftrictions. I could be more fpéciall as to perfons and things, if I were by your Lop. but am not free to a& that part in a letter, either under my own or anothers hand by my direfion. This is a time when all men are at work, preparing for our Parliament, but very dif-"fereently employed, according to their ferveral interefds and inclinations; fome tempting members to forf 미래 their integritie, and others ftudying to cure mistaken ones. I am hopefull the laft fort have beft fuccefs, tho' a new adjournment, even for a few dayes, without wee were affurred of the Kings coming himfelfe, would lose more friends then wee have made profelites of a long time. There is a frequent report by fome of the Cameronian partie, of great profefions of kindnefs to them from the D. H. that of late he hath taken in ferverals of them to his gardens, expreffed his folicitude to have Prefbyterian government fettled, forfaultes reduced, and the countrey relieved of all it's prefures. That what deputs or chamberlands of his hes harassd them, he will turn out immediatly, and restore
their means, of which they have been injuriously devided. That what murders hes been committed on their relations shall be enquired after, and they get reparation; and, to confirm these profeffions, hes restored to severalls tumms of money evicted from them for non-conformitie, and turned off some of his chamberlands who had ufed them worft. Many perfons who are stated under obligations to your Lop. are like to be as little steady for you as others who have been overlooked. I will not condescend at this distance, but leave it to others of freer tempers to give your Lop. speciall warning. I evidently snell wearring of your Lop. by some, and jealoufie in others, and drawing up with some who are none of your friends. In a 3d fort, all these fizes are to be found among men on whom your Lop. either hes or does rely. Use this without the leaft indication that you are informed of it by, My Lord,

Your Lops. moft affectionat humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

Ed*, 4th Febr, 1690.


My Lord,

I have tranfmitted to your fon, thrie papers in relation to the Coronation in the 1633; but realy, my Lord, tho the Kings presence hear be very fitt in his going to Irland, yet I cannot think his Coronation fo proper at this tyme, both because the Queen is not coming, and that the circumstances of the nation is fuch, that it cannot refonablbe be expected, ther will be fuch ane appearance as is proper for fuch ocations. As for the Parliment, my Lord Caffels, Kintor, the Meifter Advocat, meat at my chamber Saturday laft, and mad a very strick scrutinie of the Kings friends, and thos of the Club, fo as that all we thought wer undetermined, or in the leaft doutfull, we gave to the Clubb, and yet we found that evrie thing wold goe for the King be 14 vots, ane particular account of which I topofe the Advocat hath tranfmitted this night. I think it is very advyfable that the King be hear ten days befor the Parliment fitt; for many people, when they fee and hear the King, and fynds him not to be such a perfon as the Clubb repreffes him to be, will have quyf other sentiments; and that combina-
ton once brok, will hardly revive in our days. It's nou tyme to fend
the Kings letter for adjurning the Parliment, till such tyme as the King
beis hear, for the Clubb fays, he is not nou to com hear, but to goe for
Irland be Chester. The Duk of Hamiltoun is not yet comed to toun,
which to me apeirs very strange; and I am told he pretends that the act
of Counfell apointing the President to fyne is the cause. This can be no
thing but a pretence, he having no inconvenience therby; and God
knous what difficultie we had in tyme of vacancie to make a Counfel
prefent, much more to fynd a way to mak them all fyne. The records
are nou looked from Kings James going in to England, fo that from the
1600 to the 1660, thers no pretence for a quorum fyning. Som tyme two,
thrie, or foure did it. Since that tyme, indeed, it hath been moift usfed, that
a good number did fyne. But I need not trouble your Lordship with this,
till the refons for and againft it be adufted. It's paft al dout, that the
King muft at leaft bring Parliment robs with him, whither he put them
on or not, and be always in Parliment. We are not a pople that muft be
usfed to fitt without a head, leaft we forgett we have on. Your Lordship
wold be more positive anent the Kings defyne, and what you refolve in
relation to lodgings, and all things else. What further information I can
give, shall be don be the nixt poft. I am, my Lord, in all finceritie yours.

Pray your Lordship mynd my brother Harie for L. C. Douglas com-
panie. On Arnot pretends, upon the Major Generalls recommendation,
but Harie hath his Colonels, and the wishes of the wholl regiment.


My Lord,

Edenb. Feb. 4, 1690.

I hav spoken with many members, and I hav mad as feuer a calculation
as I can, and I dar fay to yow, the plurality of the Parliment is right for
the King, bot yett they might be seduced or cheated, if the King wer
not prefent; bot upon that suppoftion I am very affured ther will be no
difficulty. I know that pans hath bein takin to ingadge the Camronits,
and to flur up the country, bot it will not do. Clidifdaill is in better
temper then the thyr of Air, bot nather will fur. Skelmorley hath bein again at Hamilton sinc he went weft, and hath bein endeavoring to get a new meeting and election of a Commissioner for that thyr, bot without succes hitherto. Indeed, its inconceiveable how bold and restles they ar, and what ill veiwes they giv off all the Kings actings, which retards and intimdats many of us; bot still I am satified, the great numbers of per-sons imployed in the Goverment keeps freinds; and if the north country Commissioners do hold out as weill this nixt feffion for the King, as they did laft, I do not fear bot ther is great pains takin to persuad the cavaleir party, that they can not be faif, nor intertained by King William; and I find that Athol and all his people ar directly in the Club, so in a short tim they will be open Jacobits. My Lord, I understand the Queen is not to com down; so it’s not posible that the King can be crowned with formality or solemnity; and, in my opinion, ther is nothing of that kind mor requifit, bot that he do put on the Croun the firft day he appears in Parliment, and maks his speech. At other tims he will wear his ordinary habit; bot it’s our cuftom, and very necessary, that he be alwys preffent on the thron at all the dyetts of Parliment. Our nation is fo poor at preffent, and ther is no tim to provid robes or cloaths, that we will look very mean to ftrangers; and therfor it wer to be wiht, that the King did signify to his fervants, that he will observ the Scots fumptuary law, to wear nather gold, nor fiver lace, nor flowers. The feafon of the year, too, is the very worft of all for meatt, or the appearanc of our country; bot if things go weill, I shall difteft the point of credit the eafy. Mortons gon to Hamilton to bring in the D. and Argyl. He pretends great com- missions, and thinks he can eafily make the D. in good temper, and weill with all that ferv the King. Ther will be a neceffity to adjurn the Parliment for fom tim, that the King may be heir fom days befor it meets.

My Lord, sinc I hop to see yow fo shortly, I’le not truble yow with the fhams which hav bein ufed to make your Lo. doubt my fidelity, or me to doubt your favor. I am glad your Lo. does not regard them. I confes I was impatient to be doubted; and tho I do not regard all the hazard I can run for my deuty and service to the King, yet I was resolwed, in caice yow had fuspefted me, to hav defired a quietus, tho ther is nothing
I wish mor then to serv his Majestie with your kindnes, of which I am perfectly satisfyed. My Dear Lord, Fairweill.

I hav sent yow a full roll of the Parliament. The letter A signifiyes absent; P signifiyes Papift; M minor; exc. excused; C Club; R right; som few D that's doubtfull; and yow will see that the plurality is R.

320. Sir John Dalrymple to Lord Melvill.—7 Feb. 1690.

My Lord,

Severall of your freinds meett this night. We did make a very sever calculation of the members; and, by all our accounts, the plurality will be right if the King coms doun; and if he do not, especially now that his Majestie goes to Irlan, then, in all probability, this country will go to confusion. The troops ar nather weill payed nor ordered. If the country had not been too much used formerly to such treatment, it had been impossible they could hav induerd it; and suppoſe the worst, that upon the Kings comming heir, he shoult not meett with that complyanc, which I do assur myself from the Parliament, yett ther is the mor necessitie he be on the place, to fee each mans part, and to take what coors will be nixt advyſable; for if we should all go mad, he muſt not giv it over, and suffer us to ruin ourſelfs and his affairs. We hav furmiseth that Buchan and som officers ar expected from Irlan to the hylands; but theſe stories may be givin out to amufe us, and keep them up in opifition. This day Liftenent M'Gregour, who is prifoner in the tolbooth, desiered to speake with me. After som difcourſ, he offred to bring Keppoch and Glengary over on thees tearams, that the King wold buy Keppoch from M'Intofh, which he may do for tuo thouſand lib. sterling, and Keppoch is content to pay an hundreth lib. sterling yearly of few deuity, fo the King lores but to the value of on thouſand lib. sterling; and Glengary propofes only, that the King shoult buy his superiorty of Moydart, which he holds of Argyr, or giv him on thouſand lib. sterling. M'Gregour offered to fend to them if he wer allowed. I had no warrant, but left it to himſelf, and told him, if he could bring in any of thees men, it wold not only
396

THE
LEVEN
AND
1690.

322.

THE
PRIVY
COUNCIL
TO
LORD
MELVILL.
8
Feb.
1690.

MY
LORD,
The
Councill
hade
a
letter
from
Sir
James
Mountgomerie
of
Skel-
morlie,
with
the
depofitione
of
John
Boyd,
merchant
in
Balfalt,
taken
before
him
and
the
Provoft
of
Irving,
the
copie
wherof
is
herewith
trans-
mitted,
and
which
is
confirmed
by
the
Earle
of
Argyles
intelligence
from
his
countries
this
day;
by
all
which
the
Councill
is
very
fenfible
of
the
neceffitie
ther
is
of
haftneing
downe
the
friggots
mentioned
in
a
former
letter
from
his
Majeftie
to
them.
Therfore
they
againe
ferioufly
recommend
to
your
Lo.
to
interpofe
with
his
Majeftie,
to
haften
downe
thefe
friggotts
to
the
wefterne
coafts
of
this
kingdome,
therby
to
prevent
the
trannport
aither
of
men,
armes,
or
ammunitione,
from
Ireland
hither
for
the
future,
and
for
facilitating
other
defignes,
which
may
be
fett
on
foot
for
the
ad
vancement
of
their
Majefties
fervice.

The
dyett
of
Parliament
drawing
near,
fo
neceflar
for
feting
the
affairs
of
the
kingdome,
the
Councill
have
unanimoufly
made
ane
adrefs
to
his
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dewtiefuly
inviteing
his
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amongft
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which
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your
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will
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and
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alfe
far
as
the
circumftances
of
his
Majefties
affairs
can
pofitibly
allow.
This
by
warrand,
and
in
name
of
the
Councill,
is
figniefied
to
your
Lo.
by,

MY
LORD,
Your
Lo.
humble
Servant,

CRAFRUD.

/.
P.
D.
S.
Con.

Edinb, 8th Feb, 1690.

321.

THE
PRIVY
COUNCIL
TO
THE
KING.—8
Feb. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

Your feasonable appearance in this Ifland did begine our deliverance,
and, under God, it is cheifly from your Majesties preffence in this kingdome,
that wee may expeft at this juncture, a happie conclufione to the fettement
of the sacred and civell interefits of this natione. The dyett of the Par-
lament drawes near, and the countrie can hardly support your Majesties
troopes any longer; nor can they subsift upon any fond from this place.
Your Majesties preffence in Parliament, will give that univerfall joy and
fatiffactione to all your good subjets, and carie fo benigne ane influence
on all affairs, that wee hope it may compofe our animofities, and lay a
folide foundatione, for the eftablifhing the peace and quyett of this poor
kingdome, under your Majesties obedience. Wee judge this fo important
for your Majesties service, and the weelfair of the countrie, that wee have
preufmed humbly to offer it to your Majesties confideration, as the
unanimous oppinione of your Majesties Privy Councill. Signed in ther
name, and at ther command, by, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

Your Majesties moft loyall and moft obedient subjeft and fervant,

CRAFRUD. I. P. D. S. Con.

Edinb, 8th Feb, 1690.
322. The Privy Council to Lord Melvill.—8 Feb. 1690.

My Lord,
The Councill had a letter from Sir James Mountgomerie of Skelmorlie, with the depositione of John Boyd, merchant in Balfalt, taken before him and the Provost of Irving, the copie wherof is heirwith transmitted, and which is confirmed by the Earle of Argyles intelligence from his countries this day; by all which the Councill is very senible of the necesseitie ther is of haftening downe the friggots mentioned in a former letter from his Majestie to them. Therfore they againe seriously recommend to your Lo. to interpofe with his Majestie, to haften downe thefe friggotts to the westerne coasts of this kingdom, therby to prevent the transport aither of men, armes, or ammunitione, from Ireland bither for the future, and for facilitating other desigues, which may be fett on foot for the advancement of their Majesties service.

The dyett of Parliament drawing near, so neceffar for fetling the affairs of the kingdom, the Councill have unanimously made ane adrefe to his Majestie, deventfully inviteing his prefence amongst us, which wee hope your Lo. will furder and promott, alfe far as the circumstances of his Majesties affaires can poiffibly allow. This by warrant, and in name of the Councill, is signified to your Lo. by, My Lord,

Your Lo. humble Servant,
Crafurd. I. P. D. S. Con.

Edinb', 8th Feb', 1690.

323. Duke of Shrewsbury to Lord Melvill.—8 Feb. 1690.

My Lord,

Having received a character of Sir Peter Frazer, (who it seemes went about a fortnight fince for Scotland,) which bepokes him disaffected to his Majestys Goverment, and particularly in that he has been frequently heard to reflect very lavishly upon the present administration of affairs, as that all honest and good people were discourage'd, and none but ill men employed, with many fuch like expreffions; and being apt to think
398

THE
LEVEN
AND
1690.

325.

(Copy) SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO MR. JAMES MELVILL?
8 Feb. 1690.

SIR,
The Councell did refolve to give an invitation to his Majefly; and, accordingly, to the number of 21, which wes all there were, except Caffills and Morton: They went away this morning, and have fent with this exprefs a letter to his Majefly. Annandale and Glencairn were for delaying it till the Duke come to toun; but the Councell unanimoulfly refilled that, becaufe of the Ihortnefs of the time, fo that they then agreed in the thing. I am of oppinion, that it's of abfolute neceffity that either the King come here, or refolve to pay the army. For my part, I do not queftion but his prefence will make all things go well. Morton hath been four or five days at Hamilton; and I am told that the projec6t the Duke hath is to be Secretary, and your father Chancellor. This Morton lays, and, I thinke, inclines to it himfelf. For Caffills, I could not prevaile with him to come to Councell. He told me it was his oppinion it fhould be delayed, till the Duke came to Edinburgh. This is ftill with expe&ation of being Secretary. I am satisfied, from many things, that he has this in view. You cannot imagine, how they who defigne no fettle-ment are frighted at the Kings coming. The God of heaven put it into his heart. Tell my Lord tohaft thofe frigats for the weft.

Feb. 8.

SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL. 8 Feb. 1690.

MY LORD, Edinb. 8 Feb. 1690.

The Lords of their Majeftys Privy Councell, befor ther wes a Treasury constitute, having, in obedience to his Majefties commands, signified to them by his letter of the date the fourth day of January laft, emitted a proclamation for levying of some Seamen for the service of his fleet; and therby promised, (according as wes practifed in the time of the former warr with the Eftats of Holland,) that all fuch who would engage themselves therein should have fourty shillings fterline of levy-money, and fixpence a-day from the time of their being lifted, untill they fhould enter on shipboard, and wherof a part is already advanced; and finding that the expence thereof will be considerable, and the condition of the Treasury low, We therfor defire your Lop. may be pleafed to acquaint his Majefty with this affair, and that his pleafure therein, with your conueniency be signified unto Us, out of what fond that expence shall be disbursed. We are, My Lord,

Your Lops. moft humble servants,

Sic subscribitur,

CRAFURD, P.
CASSILLIS.
RUTHVEN.
ALEX MELVILL.
325. (Copy) Sir William Lockhart to Mr. James Melvill?—
8 Feb. 1690.

Sir,

The Councill did resolve to give an invitation to his Majesty; and, accordingly, to the number of 21, which was all there were in town, except Cassills and Morton: They went away this morning, and have sent with this express a letter to his Majesty. Annandale and Glencairn were for delaying it till the Duke come to town; but the Councill unanimously refused that, because of the shortness of the time, so that they then agreed in the thing. I am of opinion, that it's of absolute necessity that either the King come here, or resolve to pay the army. For my part, I do not question but his presence will make all things go well. Morton hath been four or five days at Hamilton; and I am told that the project the Duke hath is to be Secretary, and your father Chancellor. This Morton says, and, I think, inclines to it himself. For Cassills, I could not prevail with him to come to Council. He told me it was his opinion it should be delayed, till the Duke came to Edinburgh. This is still with expectation of being Secretary. I am satisfied, from many things, that he has this in view. Yow cannot imagine, how they who designe no settlement are frightened at the King's coming. The God of heaven put it into his heart. Tell my Lord to haft thofe frigats for the weft.

Feb. 8.

326. Sir John Dalrymple to Lord Melvill.—8 Feb. 1690.

My Lord,  

Yow wer pleased to infinuat, that ther was opposition to his Majestys coming down to keep the Parliment, and that it was represented as the inclination only of your Lo. and som few freinds. By our letter (in which we wer unanimous, after Annandal had don what he could for a delay, which was to defeatt the defing) we signify tuo things; firft, our opinion, that all will go right if his Majesty can com; and that the meeting of Parliment is very necessyar; but not probable that things can go right, if his Majestys affairs do not allow him personally to be heir. It wer better he did not call the Parliment, till he cam from Irland, then that it
meet without him; but if his Majesty think fitt to go to Irland, takin us in his way, I am confident it will do weill. Ther is a party forming heir to unit the Club, and D. Hamilton, and severall of the Episcopall fort who did serv the King in the lat Parlement. The D. himself seems very favorable to the Presbyterians; bot this junction is intended both against you, my father, the Seffion, and the Presbyterians. It's abfolutly neceffar, the King be heir when the Parlement meets; and the longer it's delayed, it's the wors for the Presbitterians. Ther freinds do not increas; and they ar not advyfable; nor do they understand, who ar for them. My Dear Lord, Fairweill.

327. THE Earl of Lothian to the King.—11 Feb. 1690.

May it please your Majestie,

If I dare presume to beg of your Majestie, That when you have taken notice of the condition of my fon, (Sub-cornet of your Majesties Scotch Troup of Guards,) with the circumstances of his superiour officers that have laid down their commiions at this time, and the zeal of the whole family, and in particular of the young man himself, for your Majesties service, you would be pleased, out of your Royal Bounty, to honour him with this one step of preferment, which hath so naturally fallen in his way; and, as I am confident your Majestie shall never have reafone to repent it, fo it will exceedingly encourage him, and add to the marks of favour your Majestie hath been pleased to conferr upon,

May it please your Majestie,

Your Majesties moft humble, moft obedient, and moft faithfull Subject and Servant,

Lothian.


My Lord,

I was exceeding surprifed and troubled to hear, by your Lops. Feb. 1ft that of the two vacancies that was in the troup of Scotch Guards, and after such an extraordinary manner, yet my fon was advanced to neither.
Truely, my Lord, tho there is hardly any perfone alive less inclined to take any thing in evill part then I am; and that myself and whole family have dedicat our selvs to his Majesties service, in any capacity he is pleas'd to put us in, and all my sons to follow that affair of warr, as being moft, as I conceive; for his Majestys inclination and interef; yet this is so hard a thing, and so out of the common road of military affairs, that I cannot see how that young man, who hath nothing to truft to but his honour and reputation, can continue in the employment, after the hard measure he hath mett with; and indeed I must say that his Captain hath not treated him either like a gentleman or my son, who hath the honour to be his kinf-man, and it seems strange to me, that deferters in fuch a criticalick nick of time, should have had more of his favour then my son, who hath never abandoned the troup for one day; but I expeft his Majesty will have other fentiments then his Lo. hath been pleas'd to have had, and I fhall earnestly intreat of your Lo. that you would be pleas'd to hold out to his Majesty the reasonablenefs of the thing, that he fhould be second Lieu- tennand now, having missed the other, both in reſpect of the age and experience of George Murray, who is the firſt Lieu- tennand, and that he falles fo naturally to it, in many other considerations, besides his age of twenty-fix years, in his full vigour and strength; and I dare afreure his Majesty that he will do his duty with all diligence, care, and love to the caufe, and honour of the King; fo I muft again intreat your Lo. that you would deal with his Majesty, that the young man be not broke at once in both fortune and reputation, which this will inevitablie do, if his Majesty take him not into his particular care.

Now, my Lord, as to what concerns my brother William's affair, I am afhamed, after all my endeavours, I can give you no better an account of it, for I find he is fo abfolutely governed by the inftructions of his wife, a perfone but too well known for her evil qualifications and conduit, besides a Papift, and a malicious enemy to the King and Government, that I cannot in the leaft oblige him, to do me any justice in my own particular, nor in any other thing that I conceive might prove to his own advantage, about the securing and settling of the office for the future; fo I muft intreat your Lo. would be pleafed fo to help me in the recovery of the juft and inquestionable debt is by him owing me, that when your Lo. shall
think fitt to give my brother any commiffion, you would reserve and give a warrant in it for my being paid of what is juftly aughten, and I shall pretend no further interest in the affair, but intreats that a competency be allotted him dueing life, (what ever hath been his miscarriages to me,) that he come not to neceffity and ftarving.

I muft further intreat your Lo. to be pleased to preffent this letter to his Majefty, whereof I have fent you a double, which I did show to both my Lord Leven and the Mafter, your fons, before I clofed it; and am hopeful that your Lo. owning it will make it gracious to his Majefty. I beg you pardon for this trouble, and intreats you would believe that I am, My Lord, Your Lo. moft faithfull and moft obedient Servant,

Lothian.

Edr, Feb. 11th, 1690.


My Lord, Edr, Feb. 11th, 1690.

I receaved your Lo. moft oblidging letter, and I muft own my felf mightilie indebted to your Lo. Your carriidge has been fuch in this affair I commiffioned my Lord Abruchell in, that gratitude shall oblige me, ever afterwards, upon all occasions, to appear, with more then ane ordinarie zeall, wher ether your or yours concern is; and I doe earnestlie defyre the justice of yow, that ever, in tyme coming, yow look upon me as fuch. I am not wanting to give your freinds hear advertisement, how your enemies moves, and I doe affure yow they are not ydle; however, my dear Lord, let us all eandeavour to take of that feandall, which they eandeavour to brand your manadgement with, that the common enemie is not vigorouflie prosecuted, and the wyfer and honefter fort of people will quicklie diffingadge themselves of them. I am forie to fee fome in this countrie putt King William and the late King in equall ballance, fuch is ther refentment; and I thank God I detaff ther principles. My Lord, I muft beg the favour of yow, to let his Majeftie know, it is no finall trouble to me, that I hear, I am not to be wher he is to venture his perfon. I can affure your Lo. scarce anie new regiment can be in better ordor then myne is, as your fon the E. of Leven can inform your Lo. I have
bought even ther arms out of my own pocket, notwithstanding these 14 weeks
I have received no pay but 200 p. sterling. If anie of the regiments be
to be put upon the Inglish found, I shall take it as a favour your Lo. pro-
cure myne to be so; and indeed, my Lord, I am concerned, I should not be
with my regiment wher his Majestie is to expose himself. I am, My Lord,
Your Lo. obliged humble Servant,
Argyll.

330. Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth and Duncan Forbes of
Culloden to the King.—11 Feb. 1690.

Please your Majesty,
The fourth day from London I was taken so ill of an ague, and my jour-
ney so much retarded by it, that I got not hither till Thursday the fext
of February.
I could not have imagined, to have found a bad humor so high and
universall, as indeed it is, occaioned by very both false and foul infor-
mations and suggestions, largely disperfed among the people of all ranks,
wherby ther is greater difficulty in following out what your Majestie
intrusted Colloden and me with, by far than wee expected; but since
wee came wee have applied our selves with all possible diligence to defeat
the pernicious spirit which is a-working, by labouring to difabufe honest
men, and to possefs them of righter thoughts, by true and candid infor-
mation, and by solide reafons and arguments thence arifing. And, thanks
to God, wee have prevailed with severall of considerable note, intelligent
good men, and who have no small intereft in the Parlement.
Yet, all the progres hitherto made is not so great, as that wee can
adventure to affert any thing to your Majestie, of what you may affuredly
reckon upon and expect from the next fession of your Parlement, but as
foon as is possible, wee shall give your Majestie some account of that.
The point moft stuck at, is the setting this Bench of Seflion, and the
perfon chiefly deigned againft, is the President; and truly one cannot
eafily imagine with what fervour and hight both are considered, even as
if the whole intereft of the nation, both sacred and civill, were to ftand
or fall by the event of what is deigned concerning them.
One thing is evident, that if your Majesties affairs could allow your coming hither, your presence would dissipell many dark clouds, and calme our storms; for the thoughts of that are extremly uneasie, not only to the knownen Jacobits, as we call them, but to all other irritated spirits, who may make the preventing or removing differences betwixt your Majesty and your Parlement the more difficult. I can adde no more now, but, praying for your Majesties prosperity, continue, Sir,

Your Majesties most dutifull and obedient Subject and Servant,

Edenbourngh, Tensiday, 11th Feb, 1690.

Pat. Hume.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,
I doe subscrive to what Sr Patrik Hume hes heir wrettin, and am, Sir,
Your Majesties most dutifull and obedient Subject and Servant,

D. Forbes.

331. Sir Patrick Hume of Polwath and Duncan Forbes of Culloden to Lord Melvill.—11 Feb. 1690.

MY LORD,

Edenb. 11th Feb. 1690.

Bad way and bad health (I being taken ill of an ague upon the road) made me have a slow journey, so Colloden and I came not hither till Thursday the 6th. Next day we fell diligently to our business; but, things being here much worse than we did expect, small progress is yet made, and little account can be as yet given. Some very honest men, of note and interest too, wee have prevailed with, others we have in hand, and your Lo. shall hear how wee speed.

In the enclosed ther is an account to his Majestie, as he commanded me; I beg your Lo. will deliver it, and, if you think needfull, please write your commands to mee, which shall be cheerfully obeyed by, My LORD,
Your Lo. obliged and humble Servant,

Pat. Hume.

MY LORD,
I have nothing to ade to what Sir Patrick hes sayd, but that I am,

My LORD, Your Lo. obliged and most humble Servant,

D. Forbes.

My Lord,

I have by this occasion ventured to offer to your Lops. consideration, the inclofed lift, out of which your Lop. may make a very desireable choife to be added to our Council; for I muft freely tell your Lop. Wee are not all of a peice, nor equally acceptable to the people. I long to hear our Kings purpofes anent our Parliament; and am hopefull, in fpight of our late divifions, wee fhall yet accord, and have a happy feffion of it. The other enclofed was read at our Board, directed for General-Major M'Cay, from Sir Thomas Livington, but nothing ordered upon it. Your Lop. will ufe it as you think fitt. I am, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. moft faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

Crafurd.

Edr, 13th Feb. 1690.

Lord Neil Campbell. Peter Hay of Nawghton.
Mr. David Home, Lord Croffriggs. Denholme of Weftfheills.
Mr. John Hamilton, Lord Halcraig. Menzies of Weem, younger.
Duncan Forbes of Colloden. Thomas Dunbar of Grange.
Pringle of Torwoodlie.


My Lord, Edenb. Feb. 15, 1690.

We hav been expecting the resolution anent the diett of the Parliment, which is too long a comming. Yesterday D. H. cam in to toun. I did wait on him this morning, and, after much grumbling and complaint, he told me he wold not fitt in Counfell till that act wer takin off, that the President fhould finge for all, which he took to be a fnar for him. I told him, I did not confider it as a matter very materiall, but I was fur that ther was nather defing againft him, nor hazard, for it's no evidenc of the Presidents inclination, what he fings in naim of the Counfell. I told
him he might the rather beleiv me, for I was not at the making of the act; bot it might retard the publick affairs, if ther behoved alwayes to be nyn subscribers; and in vacant tim thats not to be expected; for suppofe ther wer fifteen in Counsell, aight pro, seven contra, that meeting could com to no ifhue, and so many can not be expected in the vacant; so if the President do not signu for all, nothing can be don in the greatest exigencys. The Presidents subscription is all the warrant for the originalls of our laws and acts of Parliament, and why not of the acts of Counsell? Nixt he told me, he wold never accept to be a third part of a Chancellour, and therfor he wold not medle in the commision of the feall. I didufe all the application I could to take of his humour, and spoke of very many things to him. I told him the Club was now broken in peices, and it was not only easy to him to make the Kings busines smooth in Parliament, but except he would openly retard it, ther would be no considerable opposition. I wish't his Grace to consider what wold be said, that he had stayed away from his poft, to see if the displeafur he owne could animat the Club, and now he was com in to keep them from breaking or yeelding; then he said he wold serve the King, if he wold use him weill, and he wold stand for the Officers of Stat in the Articles, bot he wold never yeeld to the nomination of the Session. I told him, that generally people wer satiffyed of the laft, bot did tick mor at the first. To be short, I see him aligether undetermined, and in so great hufe and displeafur, that I can hope litle succefs from this seffion. I told him, if he wold not ferv frankly, if he went hom to Hamiltoun, I did not at all fear a happy aggreymet. My Lord, I shall never advise yow to leave the King at London, bot when his Majesty goes to Irlan, if yow shoule convey him to Chester, and then com doun heir for a month Commissioner, I am sure it wold bring busines to a happy conclusion; and yow can signify litle about the King in the camp, and might tim enuch go thither to him from the Parliament. Som speake of Argyl, som Crawfur, bot thes hav visible unfitness. Caffillis will nather pleas, nor will he be tractable. If ther be no Parliament, it will mak ill humours, and I see no body fitt for it, if D. H. continow in this frowardnes. My Dear Lord, Fairweill.
334. Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth and Duncan Forbes of Culloden to the King.—15 Feb. 1690.

Sir,

This is the second letter that we have addressed to your Ma. The condition of affairs requireth dispatch and the utmost diligence; therefor Colloden and I hold continually at work, respect to the publick good and safety, and also our faithfull engagements to your Ma. prompting us on. The point which creats us the greatest difficulty, is the present sett of the bench of Seffion: When wee plead that the assenting to the declaratory vote of Parlement, concerninge the nameing, trying, and admitting the Judges, and the choosing the President of that Court, is matter of great securitie to the subjectts as to the equall administration of justice, it is answered, that it is a securitie for the future to our posterity; but that wee of this time and generation may, in the interim, be ruined by the present sett of men in the Seffion and Justiciary Court; who ar not only some of them ill men, but all of them incensed and irrtated against many of the nation, who have oppossed their establishment, upon the account of their being men not legally qualified for the offices and trufts they ar put in: When it is reply'd, That the law is patent and open; and if any of them should be legally perfued upon grounds of sufficient weight to infer their deprivation, ther is no doubt your Ma. would not impede, or stop the free course of the law; even this, which an indifferent perscon will think may satifice, doth it not; so the course that wee ar now upon is, to engage firmely, the more considerat and moderat sort of men, to proceed in the Parlement, when it meets, to such things as your Ma. and the members ar of the same sentiments in, wherby the body of the good people may be comforted and encouraged; and to reject for the time, and delay such points as ar in debate and difference; and to go on to provide for the kingdoms defence, and for carrying on the war, by appointing and raising pay and other necessary provis ons for the army. Ther is good ground to hope, that this method will take with, and please the far greater part of the Parlement. One thing is very observale, that now some of the warmest spirits speak very indifferently of the dissolv- ing of the Parlement, who very lately could not hear of it with patience.
1690.

MELVILLE PAPERS.

If what formerly was their fear be now turned their wish in that point, it is a great token that their confidence that way is abated. Ther is a considerable change made in these ten dayes that wee have been busied here, and some good appearances of more upon farther endeavours, the consequence and success wherof shall be reprented with all faithfulness and care by, Please your Ma.

Your Ma. most dutifully obedient subjects and humble servants,

Pat. Hume.

Edinburgh, 15th Feb. 1690.

D. Forbes.

335. Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth and Duncan Forbes of Culloden to Lord Melvill.—15 Feb. 1690.

My Lord,

In this second letter, here enclosed, which I hope your Lo. will take care to deliver, I have given the King some farther account how matters stand here, and what progress wee have made. The very truth is, there is so high a spirit against the President and Advocat, that wee ar almost at our wits end how to carry in it; for it is very clear, they have many more enemies, than when wee left Scotland. Wee thought it very unfit to concealle this from your Lo. being confident, that the respect to the bulke of the common good, and the Kings service, will make you earnest to think of all ways for preventing it’s great and imminent danger. In the mean time, we shall, with the help of God, do our utmost endeavours, wherof accounts shall be given your Lo. from time to time by,

Your Lo. most humble servants,

Pat. Hume.

D. Forbes.


My Lord,

It’s very lait. I am just now com from examining on Mr. Alexander Strauchan, who was Governour to the E. of Lathbfail; he went to Lon-
don in September 88; from that to Doui; thence to Paris. He carried a letter from Mr. Innes, the rector of the Scots college, to Melfort. He went from Brest in May last, landed at Bantry bay, and from thence to Dublin; then he went with Seafort on desing to com to Scotland, but was forced back by storm: he is sent from King James to my Lady Arroll for intelligence; and, in particular, to inquir concerning Arran, whether he holds trew to King James, and whether the Earl of Hom be his, and upon what considerations the Duke of Gordon did deliver up the castle: he was discharged to go to Gordon; but he was to affur all K. J. freinds, that so soon as the french fleet arryves in Ireland, he will send the Duke of Berwick to Scotland with affittance of forces and amunition; and desires to be informed, where is the best place to land: he had a letter and instructions in a shoe for my Lady Arrol, with many letters from Seahforth to several persons: thes he left at Glasgow with Mr. Gordon, laity regent ther: he says Maxwell is not come over; only Buchan and his two nepheus, and half-a-doozen mor: he says five thousand men are dailly expected from France, and as many without armes ready to be sent thither: he says there is no great death in King James army; and that he was not sick, nor does not look ill: that they did resolve to fall upon D. Scomberg shortly. I wish ther wer som mor foot ther. I hav no tim to tell your Lordship of the strugle in the Counfell; I beleiv ther will be another occasion as soon with you as this. There is no grumbling at the adjournment; the Members are pretty weil, only the Duke is untollerably out of tune, and, if he be Commissioner, it's uncertain what he will produce; bot, without all doubt, if he wer bot absent, ther would not be the least opposition in the Parliament. I fear to loofe the poft. My Dear Lord, Fairweill.

Strachan was twice with King James in his clofett: he hath assurance of life, upon a full and trew discovery; it may be, we may hav mor this night. Gordon is sent for, and the rest will ly secreit till the Counfell day on Thursday. Polwart and Colloden do cary very honestly, bot we do not medle much with them in publick.
337. Earl of Argyll to Lord Melvill.—20 Feb. 1690.

My Lord,

The obligations I doe alreadie ow your Lo. makes me I cannot forbear giving yow accompts of what passes in this place, with my sincere advyse to your Lo. upon it. Yow will have, by other hands, before now, ane accompt of the Duke of Hammitons behaviour at his coming to towne; how huffie it is, and how he undervales the honor put upon him by his Majestie, of being in that commission I have the honor to be in. I muft tell your Lo. if by his stubbernee his Majestie be prevailed to alter his meafurs, it will not onlie afront me, who dutifullie and gratefullie accepted of the honor his Majestie was pleased too put upon mee, but incourage others to diſpute his pleafure in tyme coming, and your Lo. knows we have too too manie mutiniers at this tyme it will incourage. This goes with the flying packet to give yow ane accompt of the good news of our taking one came with letters and ordors from the late King. I prefume to fend your Lo. inclofed ane account of the manner of the discoverie, and what was my share in it, which I know your Lo. will improve to my advantadge; and belive, my Lord, non in Scotland shall ever apropve them self more yours then, My Lord,

Your Lo. moft humble Servant,

Argyll.

Ther is one Strachen, a Papift, latelie came from Dublin, who was discovered at Greenock by Collonell Deering, Captain of a man-of-war, who caufed dogg him to Glafgow, wher, advertisement being given to the E. of Argylls Major, lying ther in garrifon, he was feaized, and brought in by a partie of the Earles regiment to Edinburgh; who, upon examination, confessed he had delvered his letters too one Gordon, latelie a Regent in the Colledge of Glafgow, and that they were putt up in the heels of a pair of shoes. Upon which the Earle of Argyll under-took the feizing of Gordon, and difpatched away a fervant all night towards Glafgow; fo he, coming to Falkirk, a place half way, went in to ane inn, wher accidentallie he mett with Gordon on his road too the
North. Neither of them knew one another, but, hearing him named Mr. Gordon, he inquired further about him, and seized him. Ther is a most remarkable providence in getting of him, and the manner of it.

338. The Privy Council to Lord Melville.—20 Feb. 1690.

My Lord,
The Council hath thought fit to dispatch a flying packet to your Lordship, that his Majesty may be acquainted with the discoveries they have made by the examination of Master Alexander Strachen, who's declaration, with the copy of the letter from the late King James to the Countess Dowager of Eroll,* and his instructions to Master Strachen, are here with transmitted. There war orders dispatched yesternight for securing the Countess and her papers, and bringing her from the House of Frendraught in the North, to Edinburgh. When Master Strachen was at Glasgow, in apprehension to be seized, he did deliver the shoes, in which the said letter and instructions, and severall other letters from the Earl of Seaforth had been put up, to Mr. Gordon, lately a Regent in Glasgow, to whom Mr. Strachen says he did communicate what was contained in the shewes, and that Mr. Gordon did promise to deliver the shewes, and the contents, to the Countess of Erroll.

Master Gordon was apprehended by the diligence of a servant of the Earle of Argyles, with the shewes, but the letters from the Earle of Sea-

* (Copy) King James to the Countess of Erroll.

Dublin, January 25th, 1690.—I am very sensible of what you have already suffered upon the account of your Loyalty, and so in no manner doubt of the continuance of it. This bearer, Mr. Straquhen, shall give you an account of the condition of my affairs here, and my intentions as to what concerns that our ancient kingdom; what else I have to say, I refer to this bearer, and to the instructions I have given him, which I have ordered him to show you. Be assisting to him in finding him means of speaking with such other of our friends as you judge he may trust, so that, either by this bearer or some other, I may have a speedy account of the condition of affairs there, and the advice of my ablest friends, whether they judge it best for the Duke of Berwick to land, with these troops I design to send with him; and be assured I shall never forget the services you have or may do me.

(Sic subscribitur) James R.
forth, to which Mr. Strachen’s declaration relates, are amiss; and the Councill hath confronted Mr. Strachen and Mr. Gordon, and it does not yet appear, whither these letters have been abstracted, or if the Earl of Seaforth, who provyded the shewes, hath changed his resolution, and hath not put in the letters, (as Mr. Strachen belives he did;) but the Councill is resolved to take further inquiry in that matter. And, because they did consider this discovery might be of importance, therefore the Councill gave Mr. Strachen assurance, that if he would ingenioufly and fully confess all he knew, relative to the affairs in Ireland, or his comissions hither, that he should be faie as to his lyfe, and free from torture. He appears to be ingeniou, and adds to his declajsion, that he beleives that the late King James may have threttie thousand horse and foot, (bevydes his garifones,) in the feild next fumar, of which ther are nyne or ten regiments of horse and dragouns, each confisting of about four hundred men, and that ther are about two or thrie regiments of horse and dragouns more raffing. He declars that they reckon upon fytteyn hundred fouldiers and officers that will defert from his Majesties army in Flanders, who are to be formed into thrie regiments, the Scots under the command of Sir Charles Kairnie, to whom Robert Hackett is Lieutenant-Collonell, the English under the command of the Lord Houndfdowne, the Irish under the command of Collonell M’Illicole.

He lykways declaris that he heard ther was eight thousand men to be sent over with the Duke of Berwick to Scotland, with the French fleet, which hes been everie day expected ther, since the firft of January laft. Upon this occafione, the Council hath thought fitt to defyre your Lordship to intreate his Majestie to dispatch some friggots for the service of this kingdome. This is subfcryved in name, and at the defyre of the Councill, by, My Lord,

Your Lordships humble Servant,

Edinb', the 20 Feb' 1690.  

HAMILTON, P.

339. EARL OF CRAFURD TO LORD MELVILL.—20 Feb. 1690.

Ed', 20 Feb' 1690.

I had yours of the 13th, which I communicat to my Lord Cardrofs, as
you enjoi ned me. Pers ons of good judgement, and warmly affected to our King, ardently wish that the Council were otherways constitute then it is; and, if it be thought inconvenient, at this juncture, to turn off any, and thereby disoblidge them, it were yet advifeable to add some fixed friends. I will give some inftances of the need of it; 1st, There is great difficulty, and feldom obtained but by a struggle, that any man be made, or keept prisoner for considerable venturing againft the Government. 2dly, There is fuch gentlenefs in treating of men, when committed to prifon, and fuch overly examinations even when prefumptions are high, that an appearance before that Board is no more frightening to a criminal, then a mean mans coming in the company of fo many persons of high quality. 3dly, It is confidently affered that, as the Councill is now conftime, the meanest favour will not be granted to a Prefbyteria n, nor the greatest refused to one that is Epifcopal, in fo farr as feveral petitions are tabled in that Judicatory, for turning out of Churches, Prefbyterian Preachers, to make room for them of a different principle; and to repon to their Churches, where Prefbyterian are preaching for the time, fuch who upon the cleareft grounds have been deprived by the Council. 4thly, For confirmation of my three former inftances, I le give one example, that contains somewhat of all I have affered. On Tuesday laft, the late Bishop of S't Andrews factor, his writer, and a messenger, were cited and appeared before the Council, for the following particulars. The factor, for defigning hisfelfe in the application to his Masters writer, chamberlane to Arthur Lord Arch- bishop of S't Andrews; the writer, for giving warrant under the fame designation, to a messenger to cite such as had been formerly vassals to that Bishop, to make payment to him of the rents due for the crope 1689. The messenger, for summoning under the firft designation all those vassals for this laft year; and this not acted by any of them upon mistake, but by incouragement and advice from this place. It appears very strange, that when that order of the Church was doomed in the beginning of April, by the Meeting of the Eftates, sufficiently authoritative, even without a fubefquent Parliament, to have laid them aside, then abolished in June, which related to the act of the Eftates, and certainly brought the matter back to that particular time: that any should have the confidence to pretend to that years rent, after a proclamation, emitted by the Coun-
THE LEVEN AND 1690. will not find great difficulty in it, hot always in caice the King go to Ireland, wheryow can be of litle ufe to him, or convieniency to yourfelf.

MY DEAR LORD, Adeiu.

341. PRIVATE INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE KING TO LORD MELVILL, COMMISSIONER TO THE PARLIAMENT. 25 Feb. 1690.

WILLIAM R.

1. You are to fafs an Act anent the Election of Committees allowing them to chofe either a grand Committee, or leffer Committees for particular bufines, or both, as they fhall defire; which Committees, confifting of equall numbers, chofen out of every eftate by itfelfe, fhall continue for what time fhall be thought fitt; Ibfme of our Officers of State being alwayes prefent in all thefe Committees.

2. You are to touch the Act already voted, anent the refcinding the firft Ad of Parliament, 1669.

3. You are to touch an Act already voted, for reforing Prefbyterian Minifters to their Churches.

4. You are to fafs one or more Acts, as the Parliament fhall agree to, for fettling of Church Government, conform to the former Inftru&ion given thereanent.

5. You are to propofe to the Parliament, that they grant a Supply which may be fuitable for maintaining the fforces, and fupporting the Government, with refpe6t to the prefent danger that the countrey is expofed to, both from forreign invafion, and intefline commotions.

6. That you propofe to the Parliament, that they make enquiry, what is truly due to the countrey, either by the fstanding fforces, or others, who, upon a publick account, have taken quarters from the countrey, that the accompts being adjufled, the balance may be paid.

7. That you propofe to the Parliament, that they take into their confideration, the lofles fuftained by Heretors and others, that live next adjacent to the Rebells, that fome futable reparation may be made to them either out of the Rebells eftates, or otherwayes, as fhall be condefcended upon.

340. SIR JOHN DALRYMPE TO LORD MELVILL.—20 Feb. 1690.

My Lord,


I had a lin from Mr. Scrimgeor in relation to the ftyll of the year of the Kings reign. I think it should begin at the fourteen day of Aprill: that day ther Majef tys wer proclaimed, and not the day they accepted the croun; and it’s no matter, tho ther will be fom differenc betuixt the ftyll of Scotland and Ingland, for ther was fom moneths ther Majeftys wer King and Queen of Ingland, befor they wer of Scotland. It’s trew ordinarly, wher the croun goes abfolutely by fuccesfion, it’s all at one in all the dominions, bot the caice differs now, as in the dayes of King James the fixt, wher the year of his reing in Ingland and Scotland was different; bot he did call himself of Great Britain, and in that the year was the fixm. My Lord, I find by Mr. Scrimgeor, that the report is ftill ther of my comming up. I protef I never had such a thought, nor did I ever hear any body fay fo heir. I hav mad abundanc of journeys of lait, that may ferv me for fom years to com. I did writt fully by the laft. Our Minifters ar like to do weill. Ther is no fear of the country or of the Parliment, bot only as to a Commissioner; and if yow will refolw it, yow
will not find so great difficulty in it, but alwayes in caic the king go to
Irland, wher yow can be of little use to him, or conveniency to yourself.
My dear lord, Adeiu.

341. Private Instructions from the King to Lord Melvill,
Commissioner to the Parliament.—25 Feb. 1690.

William R.

1. You are to passe an Act anent the Election of Committees of Parliament, allowing them to choose either a grand Committee, or lesser Committees for particular busines, or both, as they shall desire; which Committees, consisting of equal numbers, chosen out of every estate by itself, shall continue for what time shall be thought fitt; some of our Officers of State being alwayes present in all these Committees.

2. You are to touch the Act already voted, anent the refinding the first Act of Parliament, 1669.

3. You are to touch an Act already voted, for restoring Presbiterian Ministers to their Churches.

4. You are to passe an Act for abolishing Patronages, if the Parliament shall desire the same.

5. You are to passe one or more Acts, as the Parliament shall agree to, for settling of Church Government, conform to the former Instruction given thereon.

6. You are to propose to the Parliament, that they grant a Supply which may be suitable for maintaining the forces, and supporting the Government, with respect to the present danger that the country is exposed to, both from foreign invasion, and intestine commotions.

7. That you propose to the Parliament, that they make enquiry, what is truly due to the country, either by the standing forces, or others, who, upon a publick account, have taken quarters from the country, that the accounts being adjusted, the balance may be paid.

8. That you propose to the Parliament, that they take into their consider-ation, the losses sustained by Heretors and others, that live next adjacent to the Rebels, that some suitable reparations may be made to them either out of the Rebels estates, or otherways, as shall be condescended upon.
9. You are to propose to the Parliament, that they take into their consideration, the business of trade and commerce, and that they adjust the differences betwixt the Burghs Royall, and other Burghs, that there be an Act past redressing the Grievances of the Royall Burghs.

10. You are to pass an Act for regulating the Nomination and appointment of the Lords of Session in time coming, that in case of a partiall vacancy, the Lords to be named by Us and our successors, shall be admitted by the rest of the Lords, conform to the former Acts of Parliament and daily custome; and in case of a totall vacation, the Parliament shall give in a list of Persons, all qualified by law, out of whom We and our successors shall choose fifteen to be the ordinary Lords of Session, who, having accepted and taken the oath of allegiance and de fidei, shall have power to choose one of themselves to be constant President, in absence of a Chancellor, at least to continue for one Session.

11. You are to observe all the Instructions given the last Session of Parliament, except in so far as they are innovated or altered.

Given under our Royal Hand and Signet, at our Court at Kenfig—toun, the 25th day of February, 1690, and of our Reigne the first year.

W. R.


Burrough of Belfast.

We, the Soveraigne, Burgesse and other Inhabitants of the said Burrough, do hereby Certify, to all persons to whom these presents shall come, that Col. John Hill hath, for several years last past, resided in this place, in the staiton of Constable of the Castle, in which station he acted to the great satisfaction of all concerned, and to the advantage and benefit of this Corporation; and more especially in March last, when the Irish came down into the North, and possessed themselves of this country and town, he did appear zealous for the interest of their now Majesties, King William and Queen Mary, in giving advice and direction to the Inhabitants how to behave themselves with the Enemy; and by his great expense upon their officers, and prudent converse with them until the arrivall of their
Majesties Army from England, did (under God) prevent the firing and ruine of this place and country adjacent, the danger whereof was all last summer very imminent; which we having bin eye-witneses to, and partaking of the comfort of this his service, thought ourselues obliged to give under our hands and the publique seall of the Burrough, February the 28th, Anno Domini (Styl. Angl.) 1690.

ROBERT LEATHERS, SOVERAIGNE.
JOHN RAMSAY.
PAT. SMITH.
GEORGE MCCARTNEY.
ANTH. HALL.
JAMES BULLER.
JAMES MARTIN.
SA. THEAKER.
THO. CRAFORD, CL. VILLAE.

ROBERT LEATHERS, SOVERAIGNE.
JOHN RAMSAY.
PAT. SMITH.
GEORGE MCCARTNEY.
ANTH. HALL.
JAMES BULLER.
JAMES MARTIN.
SA. THEAKER.
THO. CRAFORD, CL. VILLAE.

WILLIAM R.
INSTRUCTIONS to our Right Trufty and Wel-beloved Cousin and Councellor, GEORGE LORD MELVILL, Sole Secretary of State for Our ancient Kingdome of Scotland.

Upon information, that any person or persons are contriveing or acting against the Government, You are to call any three or four of Our Secret Councell that You judge most fitt and secret, and deliberate with them, on the best expedient for security of the Government from such persons and practices.

And if You thinke it fitt to secure any persons, You are to make use of the warrants directed by Us to Generall Major Mackay, or to any other Commander of Our Forces within that Kingdome, and to return to Us an account thereof; And this shall be your warrant. Given under Our Royall hand and seall, At Our Court at Kenfington, the day of February 1690, and of Our Reigne the first year.

W. R.
344. Instructions from the King to Lord Melville.—Feb. 1690.

WILLIAM R.
Instructions to Our Right Trusty and Welbeloved Cousin and Councillor, George Lord Melville, Sole Secretary of State for Our ancient Kingdome of Scotland.

1. You are to informe yourself of the present condition of the Kingdome, and, particularly, how the members of Parliament stand affected; if they will cordially joyn with Us and Our Commissioner for redressing of the grievances.

2. That if there be any person that is contriveing or actting against the Government, you shall call any three or four of Our Secret Councill, that you judge most fit and secret, and deliberate with them on the best expedient for secureing of the Government from such persons and practises.

3. And if you think it fit to secure any persons, you are to make use of the warrants directed by Us to General Major Mackay, or to any other Commander of Our Forces within that Kingdom, and to return to Us an account thereof.

4. You are allowed to deal with leading men in the Parliament, that they may concurre for redressing of the grievances without reflecting upon some votes of Parliament much insisted on last Session; which, upon weighty considerations, We thought not fit to pass into Laws; and what employment or other gratifications you think fit to promise them in Our name, We shall fulfill the same.

5. You are to deal with all other persons, as you shall have occasion, whom you judge most capable to be serviceable unto Us, that they may be employed as instruments for taking off these leading men, or for getting Intelligence, or for Influencinge Shyres or Royal Burrows, that they may instruct their Commissioners cordially to comply with Our Instructions for redressing of the grievances; and what money or other gratifications you shall promise them, shall be made good.

3G
6. That you insert your own name in the Commission for being Our Commissioner this next Session of Parliament.

7. You shall assure the Presbyterians of Our kindness to them, and of Our resolution to support the Church Government, as it shall be established by Act of Parliament; and that they shall find marks of our favour on all occasions; and you are to show them that We expect that they will endeavour to influence Our good Subjects of their persuasion to fidelity to Us, to rely on Our good will, and to prevent the jealousies which self-desiring men may studie to raise in Our people; and that they may look on moderate Counsels as fittest to establish both Us and them in security.

W. R.

345. Lord Melvill to the King.—18 Mar. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

When I had occasion of speakeing faltie with the Duke of Hamilton, which was some days after I came here, before I could have occasion to doe, I found him in that temper that I resolved to make use of the Commission you gave me to represent your Majesty in this ensuing Parliament, which is prorogate this day to the 27 of this instant; for a long prorogation would have endangered much the peace of the country. Your Majesty knows my temper not to be too confident, neither my ambition to be great; and I have had a multitude of discouragements, besides the traitnes of my condition, to have diffwaded me from adven-turing on so dangerous a post in such a critickall conjuncture; but that I am convinced your Majesties service had suffered if I had not, which made me pass over all difficulties. This is likewise the opinion of most of all who are most affectionate to your Majesties interest, and zealous for their religion and good of their country. Ther seemed no choice as to the fitting or adjournment of the Parliament. If the last, the country had all been in a flame, ther has been so much pains taken to misrepresent your Majesty by the fitting of the Parliament, even though things should goe as easily as we to be wish't; yea, though crofs, yett your Majestie will be vindicat from those malicious aspersions that ill men endeavour to cast upon you; and honest men will come to be undeceived who have been
mislled by the cunning insinuations of some; and the hafard is only mine; for the Parliament may be adjourned when wee see that nothing can be done; so I both begg and hope your Majestie will own and proteft me in my endeavours to ferve you. I muft refolve to goe over if I can. What you were pleazed to blame me for, in not being refolut enough, nor take ing enough on me, I fhall endeavour not groundlefly to give offence to any; but wher your Majesties interest and honour becomes to be concerned, not to lett things pafs, be the perfons who will. I doubt not, but your Majestie may be troubled with clamours, and may have many mi f- representations made to you; but I know your Majestie to be too wife and too good to give much ear to thofe things till you hear me, or hear from me, what I have to fay for my felfe, since your Majestie knows, whatever may be my mi fakes, I have nothing to byafs me.

Yesterdaw your Majesties Commission to me was read in Councell, and the great feall ordered to [be] appended; and this day I fitt in Councell as your Majesties Commissioner. The Duke of Hamilton and fome others cam and went along with me. I will neither trouble your Majeftie, nor doe him any wrong, in relateing what paft betwixt us befor I owned my Commission. I wiil he might change his temper and way; but it muft not be given way too.

But this day his Grace has made a great noife at Councell, about a pamphlet now come out, called, a Wifh for peace, wherin ther is this ex preffion—And confidering that it is now manifeft, by the firft additionall instructions, that the aforfaid adjournment was unwarranted and precipi tant.—I with the expreffion hade been fpared; but ther is nothing in it to make fuch a clamour about; for on might very rationaly conjecture, that your Majeftie was unwilling the Parliament fhould be adjourned untill fome things fhould be don that tended to the fettelement of the nation; fo the queftion is, whither the adjournment lyes at your Majesties door or Duke Hamiltones. He is in a mighty defpleasure his instructions fhould have been published, many laying the blame on him that mi fakes did grow fo much. I am bound to vindicate your Majefty, did bot his Grace know that his repeated letters to your Majeftie were extant, for adjourn ment of the Parliament. If he did advife weell, he would not think it fitt to ftrand fo much on his own vindication in this particular; for it was
upon his reiterated desires, and the representations he made, that nothing at that time was to be expected that your Majestie gave warrant to adjourn. If his fon, or any other, speake of this, lett them know his letters are yett extant, and that your Majestie is bound to vindicate your selfe as well as he. I hope your Majestie will not be offended, if I doe not lett pafs of, by talking so much of his vindication; because of publishing the instructions, it som what of confidence to make such a brawl about this, and so little notice taken in enquire concerning that scandalous and treasonable pamphlet, printed here as well as at London, called the Vindication of the Scots Adресs.

Bredalbin is come to toun, but I know [not] yett what to make of him nor some others. His price will be high, and others designs not good. I shall endeavour to make the best of things I can. I wish I had the remedie to apply as well as I apprehend. I understand the diffeafe, for ill humors are fomented as weil in England as our land. All thinkes it wer necessarly that some few troopes, either of horse or dragons, wer sent to the borders, ther being many disaffected persons lurking ther. The Governour of Berwick defired me to signifie this to your Majestie, and the Governour of Carlisle hath acquainted the Councell, that ther ar many disaffected come in to the Scots border. Ther ar many likwais in this city, but I think it not fitt to medle with it, till more forces be brought neer, many Members not being come to towne.

346. The King to Lord Melville.—20 Mar. 1690.

Kensington, the 20th March 1690.

We are very fenible of your care and zeal for our service, and well perfwaded that it is neither ambition, nor any selfish designt, which hath moved you to undertake the province of being our Commissioner at this time; and we have the better hopes of success in our concerns, that the people shoue such confidence in you. You know that we must walk with great circumspection in relation to the Parliament of this Kingdom; and that some busie men will endeavour to ufe the proceedings of the one or other of our Parliaments to no good ends, if they can but wrest their actions to any bad aspet; and therefore, as our predeceffors did, upon serious con-
fiderations, order fo, as that, for the moft part, both Parliaments should not fit at the fame time, fo we resolve, upon the like motives, to adjourn our Parliament of Scotland for fome few days, and we hope none who with us well, or are true friends to their country, shall take groundlefs jealoufies upon this account, but will repose that truft in us, who hazarded fo much for them, as to beleive that this is not to delay, far lefs to disappoft them of, those concessions which we promised to them, and they defired from us, either in their facred or civill matters, and that, as we was fince in our promife, fo they shall find us faithfull in performance. But, this being done both for their and our good, you may in the mean while improve the time in adjufting matters, and compofing differences; for, of your care, diligence and fidelity, you are above fufpicion with

Your affectionat Friend,

WILLIAM R.

347. The King to Lord Melvill.—20 Mar. 1690.

Kinfington, ce \( \frac{2}{3} \) de Mars 1690.

Par la lettre jointe, vous vaires, mes intenfions a l'eguard de l'adjouerne-
ment de mon Parlement en Ecoffe, jufques a ce que celle d'Angletere
fera leue dont la Ceffion ne fera que d'environ trois femaines. Il fera
neceffaire que vous tachiez a gagner M\(^b\) Bredaldin, affin que par fon
moien l'on tache a feperer les Rebelles. Et je fuis contant de donner
une bonne femme d'argent, J'ay fait remeftre les 4000 lb. que le Committe
des Affaires de guerre m'avoit demande pour exefuter ce qu'ils ont
projette, J'efpere que les fregattes qui font parti il y a fi long temps feront
arrive, aujourduy eft parti Slezer avec l'Ar\(^4\) et Munitions de guerre.
Soies afheure de la continuation de mon Amitie.

WILLIAM R.

348. The King to the Privy Council anent Deserters of
the Troop of Life Guard.—20 Mar. 1690.

WILLIAM R.

Right trufthy and entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor, right trufthy
and right welbeloved Coufins and Councillors, right trufthy and welbeloved Coufins and Councillors, right trufthy and welbeloved Councillors, and trufthy and welbeloved Councillors, Wee greet you well. Whereas Wee are informed, that severall of the fouldiers of our Troop of Lifeguard of Horfe, in that our ancient Kingdome, have deserted the fame, without the leave of their Officers, and that thereafter they are either harboured or employed in that our Kingdome, notwithstanding of their crime of deferting, or entertained in our forces there, to the great prejudice of our service, Wee have therefore thought fit to authorife and require you, in our Name, by open Proclamation to forbid and discharge any of our subjefts from employing any fuch Deferters, and to order all Sheriffs, Stewards, Lords of Baiïaries and Regalities, Magiftrates of Burroughs and Officers of our Forces, Justices of the Peace, and others having our authority, that they fearch for, take, and apprehend any fuch Deferters, who have not fufficient Paffes from their Officers, and that they committ them to Goale, untill they fhall be demanded by their Officers; And if any of them fhall be taken on in any of our forces or garrifons, not having good Paffes as aforesaid, they are, at the demand of the officers aforesaid, to be delivered unto them, to be disposed of in our faid Troop of Lifeguard, as if they had been taken upon the place of their deferting. For doing all which, this fhall be to you, and all others refpeftively who may be therein any way concerned, a fufficient Warrant. And fo Wee bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court at Kenfington, the 20th day of March 1690, and of Our Reign the firft year.

By his Majefties Command,

MELVILL.

349. (Copy) His Majefties Warrant to George Viscount Tarbat to treat with the Highlanders.—25 Mar. 1690.

WILLIAM R.

Wee doe by these, comand and authorize yow, G. V. T. to treat with the Highlanders, who are in rebellion againft us in Scotland; viz. with Sir Don. M'Donell, M'Lean, the Cap. of Clanranell, Glengary, Lochiell, M'Colline M'Kenzie, unckle to the E. of Seafor, and others there
associats, dependers and followers, for bringing them in, to submitt to our Royall autorty and lawes, and secure there obedience to us: And for that end to treat and comune with them, ether by word or writt, by himself or fuch others as he thinks fitt to employ; and wee not only authorize and impower the faid Viscount fo to doe, but wee by thefe secure him and thofe imployed by him from all danger, hurt and inconvenience whatfo- ever, that he may incur by treating or comuneing with thefe rebels, or any of them, quether they be forfaughted, outlawed, or declared fugitives. And for incouradging thefe Highlanders to return to there duty, wee doe heerby impower the faid Viscount to offer, in our name, fuch honor under that of Earle, and fuch fummes of money, not exceeding 2000 pd. fterling, to any on cheeff and tribe of thefe above mentioned; as also to secure them in all they poiffe be law, or were fecured in by gifts from Our royll vncle King Charles, under his Great Seall of Scotland, and to indemnify them, and evry on of them, who fhall come in and submitt to us, and our lawes in maner forfaid, againft all accufations, punishment, and danger, from all crimes and deeds comitted by them, preceeding there submiffion; and wee promife to perform what the faid Viscount fhall undertake in our name in thefe matters, according to what is above faid.

Whithall, the 25 March 1690.

350. The King to the Earl of Melvill.—9 Apr. 1690.

WILLIAM R.

Right truftie and right well beloved Couffin and Counclour, Our Parliament hear muft yet fitt for som tym, And we are positive, both our Parliaments fhall not fitt att once, But, that we may not be mistaken be our frinds, nor give the enimys to our Goverment umbradge, from a nev ad- jurment, We allou you to meat them the fifteen inftant, But not to enter on any Buffines till you receave our order; And, for that end, to adjurn them from tym to tym, as you fhall fynd moft for our service. Mean- whyll, you may affir our pople, of our hartie affection to them, and that we will doe evrie thing that may be for the good, eafe, and fafftie of that our antient kingdom. This we commit to your caire, of whos integreetie and affection to us we have no dout; And be assurred, that what you doe
for our service, we will support you in; And so we bid you heartily fear well. Given att our Court att Kingsfingtoun, the nth day of Apryll 1690, and of our Ryne the firft year.

351. Earl of Portland to the Earl of Melville.—11 Apr. 1690.

Monsieur,

Kinsington ce 14 d'Avril.

Je vous fuis bien obligé de l'honneur de vos lettres, j'espère que les affaires dans votre Parlement fe termineront bien pour l'intereft du Roy, et du bien publique comme Mr Caftaires vous informera de ce qui ce passe ici. Monsieur, je m'en rapporteray a lui, et vous prieray feulement d'estre affeuré que je feray toujours, Monsieur,

Votre tres humble et tres obeiffant Serviteur,

Portland.

352. Marshal Schonberg to the Earl of Leven.—12 Apr. 1690.

My Lord,

Lisburn, the 12th of Aprill 1690.

I had thoughts of writing to you before the receipt of yours by Captain Kennedy, to congratulat my Lord Melvin, your father, upon the important employment his Majesty has been pleased to beftow upon him, which I defire you 'le please to do for me. There is none desires more your welfare than my self, and I should be very glad things were fo settled in Scottland, that I might have had the honour of your company in this Kingdom; but I cannot expect that, since your service is so absolutely necessary there. I have only to add, that I shall always make it my study to approve my self, My Lord,

Your Lops. most faithfull humble Servant,

Schonberg.

353. Order by the King to the Earl of Melville, to apprehend disaffected Persons.—15 Apr. 1690.

WILLIAM R.

Right trustie and right intearly beloved Couffin and Counsellour, We
greet you well. Albiet we are very senfible that non of our subje&s should be apprehended or imprifoned, without exprefing the refons therof, which shall ever be the rull of our Goverment, yet in the tyme of open rebellion, we muft give way to neceffitie, and doe thos things which will moft tend to the securitie of our Goverment, and faifie of our people. Therfor We requyr and command you to caufe feaze and apprehend all persons of whatever qualitie or degree, whom you judge difafected to our intereft, or defynes to disturb the public peace, and to imprifon them untill we ftaignifie our plefur to you theranent; and, further, it is our Royall plefur, that in thos fhys wher the pleple are generalie difafected to us, that you caufe feafe ther arms, and fuffer non of them to keep horfes, above fyve pound fterling price; for doing all which, this fhall be your warand, and fo we bid you hartilie fearwell. Given under our Royall Hand, att our Court att Kenfingtoun, the fymneen day of Apryll 1690 years, and of our Reigne the fymde year.

354. Colonel Hill to the Earl of Leven.—17 Apr. 1690.

Right Honorable, Dublin, 17 Aprill 1690.

By my Lord Comiffioner your fathers advice I troubled yow with a letter upon my first comeing to this place; and now (by the fame direc- tion) I venture upon a further correspondence. I did lately (by advice) humbly premife to write to his Majeftie my apprehenfions concerning fome preliminarys to the fettlement of the infurre&tion in the Highlands, wherein I ventured at too much at once to foe great a majefty; but haveing more to add, I prefent it to yow, who (if yow find it to confift with conveniency) may pleafe (as yow judge meete) to acquaine the King with itt. The former was propofeing fome overtures to fome of the ringleaders of thofe now in armes that might poiffibly take them off, that the reft might more readilie be induced to submit, and foe the work made more eafe for Major-General M'Kay to make a full fettlement. But this letter carryes the followinge import, that in cafe the High-landers prove Stubborne and refractory, (after all endeavours used) by reafon of the promifes made them, and the hopes they ground thereupon,
that supplyes shall be sent them from Ireland by the French ships that brought over those 5600 men to the late King James; and by the encouragement they get from the many disaffected in this country; some being so by having their judgments imposed on by others more subtil then themselves; some for interest, and because they get not what they desire; and others out of a vindictive temper, all preferring selfe and private, before publique interest; yet if, upon those accounts or any other, the Highlanders shall refuse to accept offers of grace, they will be rendred without excuse, the severity should be exercised upon them to the uttermost.

But for prevention of the French, or any other, landing forces in the Highlands, it feemes requisite that a stronge squadron of ships of war were appoynted to cruise neere those Highlands and Isles; because none knowes whether they may come aboute the west coast from Kingfail, or through the channell; and I must needs say, that his Majesties ships of warr have generally been extreme negligent upon the Irish coast, of which I discoursed at large with Major-Generall Scramvemoore before hee went last for England, who very well understandeth their manner of carriage. And if, through neglect, (or otherwayes,) those forces that are pretended to be sent for France from Ireland, should be sent to the Highlands, and permitted to land there, abundance of people in this kingdome would joyne, and be a meanes not only to frustrate all other endeavours, but involue the wholl kingdome in blood and misery, to the perplexing of the Kings affairs to a very great degree.

And, upon this account, it is humblly conceived, that it cannot be safe that any of the forces now on foote here be removed or leffened, till things are in a better posture, and the resolutions of the Highlanders are better understood, which, I hope, may be in a short tyme, (it being speedily to be attempted.) In the meantime, Major-Generall M'Kayes well-contrived methods should be pursuied; and the sword in hand will helpe them to comply; and if they stand out; and will not, they must be closely and not too deliberatly followed; and the Irish being two or three tymes well beaten, (whereof I nothing doubt when his Majestys army comes to ingage them,) it will make their crests to fall. I find that these forces are much in arrear, which puts them out of heart; but I hope the Par-
liament now sitting will supply that want; but the tyme is short; the tyme for action drawing neere. Your pardon for this interruption will greatly oblige, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

JO. HILL.

355. EARL OF RANELAGH TO THE EARL OF MELVIL.—19 APR. 1690.

MY LORD,

London, April the 19th, 1690.

I have this day by his Majesties order, payd four thousand two hundred pounds sterling to Mr. David Nearne, who hath undertaken to returne the same forthwith to your Grace. When it is receaved there, his Majestie would have it disposed as followeth: —

To yourself, for his Majesties secret service, 2000 00 00
To your Sonne's, the Earle of Levens Regiment, 1000 00 00
To the four new Scotch Regiments design'd for Ireland, 1200 00 00

The last summe to be distributed by your Grace to the said foure Regiments, by such proportions, as you shall thinke most convenient.

I have likewise this day payd to the Agents of Sir Thomas Livington and Sir James Lesley's Regiments, a thousand pounds sterling each, for the use of the said two Regiments, which the said Agents will alsoe returne forthwith; and five hundred pounds more will be sent away this night, for the use of the second Battalion of His Majesties Scots Guards, now rayzing there. And then I must tell your Grace, tho' these severall summes taken together doe not amount to much, yett sure I am, it was all the King could possibly spare att present, confidering the great distresse wee are under here for money, and the many importunate occasions for it.

I have nothing more to adde, but to assure your Grace, that I am with all duty, Your Graces most obedient humble servant,

RANELAGH.

356. EARL OF PORTLAND TO THE EARL OF MELVIL.—22 APR. 1690.

MONSIEUR,

Kensington, ce 22 d'Avril [1690.]

Jay esté tres aife d'apprendre par Monsieur voitre fils ce qui c'est passé
a louverture de voltre Parlement : puifque le Roy eft refolu qu'il demeurera assemblé, vous pourrez facilement juger quil fera bon que le Parlement d'Angleterre foit feparé devant que vous eftablliffez le Gouvernement de l'Eglife en Esoffe, qui fera apparemment la premiere chofe que vous ferez, et en quoy j'efpere qu'il ne fera rien pretendu que ce qui eft raifonnable. M' Caftaires pourra vous dire, Monsieur, ce qu'il i a con-
fiDerer fur ce fubjet, il ma paru eftre perfuadé des raifons evidentes qu'on lui a alleguées, pour faire voir qu'il ne peut i avoir rien de plus prejudiceable pour le publique, auffi bien que pour l'interet des Prefbi-
teriens en particulier, que de pretendre des chofes, dont le parti oppofé auroit fubjet de'les blamer, et que le Roy ne fauroit accorder, et fi au
contraire lon veut fe contenter de ce que lon voit eftablî dans les pais voisins ou le Prefbe eft la Religion eftablîe par les loix, tout fera affeuré et aife et les malvoeuillans ni fauroit trouver a redire. Je vous advoue que je fuis furpris de ce que plusieurs gens fe font joints avec le Club et les Jacobins tous ensemble; Dieu voeuille que la pluralité des voix demeure de vootre cofté comme il i a de l'apparence, et je croy que le refto fe diffiperà facilement, particulierement ci le Roy venoit a Edendour a quoy il eft affez porté, fi il croyoit pouvoir prendre fon chemin par la, en allant en Irlande, fans eftre obligé de ci arrefter plus de trois ou quatre jours. Vous ferez apparemment informé de largent que la Majefte à fait partir pour contenter les trouppes par provifion: la Cavallerie Flamende marchera vers l'Ecoffe, et le Reg Dragons de Barckley n'ira point en Irlande mais reflera fur vos frontieres pour eftre pref aü befon ; le Roy eft bien refolu de faire le changement dont vous faittes mention, Monsieur, mais il eft un peu en doute fi il le doit faire justement dans ce temps que le Parlement commencera déntainer les affaires. Je fuis tres marri de que generalement lon eft ci peu fatiffait de M' Mackay : cependant tout le monde convient qu'il eft fidele au Roy, qu'il eft homme de bien, et bon protestant : fi il entant un peu la guerre mieux que celui dont vous faittes mention, et fi il eft homme de coeur, c'est de quoy le Roy lui mefme eft affeuré ; mais quant il i auroit a redire, où trouve t'on les gens parfaits : fi il i en aivoit quelque autre a envoyer, lon pourroit con-
tenter les gens, mais il m'en a point du tout qui foit propre a eft employ. Je vous fouldaitte une heureufe fin de cette Seffion et vous fuplie
de conter toujours fur tout ce qui dependra de moy pour vostre servie
puis Je ne fay ce que c'eft de changer fans raison, quant je fais profeffion
d'eftre avec baucoup de fincerité, Monsieur,
Vosfrez tres humble et tres obeiffant ferviteur,

Portland.

Je fuis bien mari d'etre obligé de vous ecrire en francois, Je n'en ay que
la langue ; je voudrois au lieu de cela pouvoir ecrire l'anglois; Jefpere que
Mr Caftaires vous joindra peu aprez cette lettre, il pourra vous informer
plus amplement de plusieurs choses qui font trop longues a ecrire : fi
j'ofois je prerois daffeurer my Leq Levin de mes services et amitiés.

357. Order by the Earl of Melvill to John Earl of Breadalban,
to treat with the Highlanders.—24 Apr. 1690.

We, George Earle of Melvill, &c. his Majeftys High Commissioner,
doe, by these presents, warrant and authorife John Earle of Bredalben,
to meet, treat and correpond with any of the Highlanders, tho they be
preffently in armes, or with any of their chifteans, officers, or commanders
in chieff, in order to his endeavouring to reduce them to submiffion and
obedience to their Majeftys government ; and we doe hereby grant faiffe
conduit and fecurity to any persoens that the faid Earle shall defire or
requyre to meet or treat with him anent the premiffes, ff for all which thefe
preffents shall be to the faid Earle, and all persoens to be used or imploeyed
by him, a fufficient warrant and fecurity : He allwife acquainting us,
from time to time, with his procedure ; And this warrant is only to endure
untill the tuentie day of May nixt to come. In teftimony hereof, We
have subfcryved these preffents (writen be John Melvill, our fervitor,) at
Holyroodhouse, the tuentie-fourth day of Aprile, one thouand fix hundred
and ninety years, before these witenfes, Sir John Dalrymple, his Majefties
Advocat, and the faid John Melvill.

Jo. Dalrymple, Witnes.
Jo. Melvill, Witnes.
Dear Sir,

London, 29th April 1690.

Your brother and I are in great expectation to hear of the resolutions taken anent the sitting of the Parliament. I was never so vexed as when I understood there was a letter gone for the adjournment; I am sure the King repented of the measure when he understood there was hope of your being the pluralitie; and besides, it was most injurious to your father, because it took of a great part of the argument I was to use, for the declaring his Commission and the necessary of its being sitting; what ever might be the event. The King, as to the settlement of Presbyterie, seems only to stick at the patronages; he says its the interest of the Crown, and the taking of men's properties, and thinks that all their great meetings, the Generall Assemblies, should be called be Authoritie. I wish your Parliament be of as moderatt a temper as this Parliament hear; for what I can learn, nather the Torie Episcopia nor Whigh Torie will bear the bell, but the Moderat men will carie all. Thy have done nothing of moment this day; on Monday thy are to condefend on the sums the King is to borou on the fond, and then proceed to the neu suplie. I have been, thes tuo days, very ill, but am now better, and hope shall continou. I have not spok with the King a second tyme, therfor I need say nothing to his Grace, till we hear what meffurs you have taken upon the Kings letter; God grant our pople be wyse, for it's com to nou or never. I must intreat you'll doe me the favour to tell Mr. Scrimziour, that his letters in relation to me are moft impertinent. He wrot to David Nairn, teling him that I was coming up; but that he needed not fear me, for I was nather to be under Secretarie nor Secretarie; but that maters was to stand as they wer in Ladera-dall tyme, from such a year to such a year; this Nairne had the impudence to read to severall pople, and your brother amongst the rest. It's true the letter's nonsense, and as disjounted as Mr. David; for he need not fear a man that was to be eather Secretarie or under Secretarie, nather of the tuo being his office. He is but a servant; and I never eather did or will serve any man but the King. However, I wold not have eather him or Scrimziour fo fasie, as to think, I wold aime att a thing
MELVILLE PAPERS.

1690. eather of them should pretend too; for Mr. Nairne, directly nor indirectly will I meadell with him; for if he hold treat me as saufiely as he dos your brother, I wold brak his neck. I am obliged to tell you, from that duty I owe to my Lord, that I think he is betrayed; for your brother tells me that the Kings resolution to adjurn your Parliament was known throu all London befor it was under the Kings hand. Doe you then think that such clarks and servants should be allowed to wryt the Comissioners secreet instructions, even such as I have seen since I com hear. The more my Lord dos the Kings affairs with small concessions, it's furly so much the more to his advantage; but if his instructions com to be knoun to our Clubb, thy furly will att leat have all the King hath granted; tyme will show you more of this fort. Pray you let us have distink accounts what you are douing; for yours only I trust; and cause send the jurnalls to your brother, and clos all our letters in on pacquet. Give my humble duty to his Grace; and most humble service to my Lord Leven; he told Mr. James you wrot to me last post; but I receaved non. Adieu.

359. THE KING TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—Apr. 1690.

WILLIAM R.

Right trustie and Right intearly beloved Couffin and Councelour, We greet you well. We did, by a letter under our Royall hand of the nynt, authoris you to meat our Parliament on the fyfteen instant, and ordered you not to proecd to anay buffines without our further order. Since then, we apointed your son to signifie to you it was our pleurf, that att the nixt meeting of our Parliament, you should goe on to nam Commites, difficuls Elecations, and then adjurn to the twentieth eight. And nou feing our affairs hear dos no mor requyr adjurnments; and that we are reolved to give our pople a neu opportunity to settel the grat concerns of that our antient kingdom, We allou you nou to procead, conform to our Instruction, and, on all ocations, to affur our pople of our hartie affection to them, and of our willingnes to give our Royall assent to anay Acts that we can judge fitt for thair true interest, and so we bid you hartily fearwell. Given under our Royall Hand, At Our Court at Kenfentoun, the day of Apryll 1690, and of our Reigne the Second year.
360. **Additional Instructions to the Earl of Melvill.**— *Apr. 1690.*

**WILLIAM R.**

**Additionall Instructions to the Earle of Melvill our Commissioner.**

1. You are to nominat the Earle of Craufurd to be President to this Second Session of Parliament.
2. You are to pas an Act confirming all former laws for the security of the Protestant religion, and to ratifie and approve the Confeffion of Faith mad in the year 1644, and therafter received in that our ancient Kingdom.
3. You are to confer the honour of knighthood on persons well deserving, not exceeding the number of fix.
4. You are to adjourn the Parliament from tyme to tym, as you fhall fee cause; and in caife they doe not condescend to what is contained in our Instructions, you are to concluf this fession of Parliament.

Given under our Royall Hand, at our Court at Kenfungton, the day of April 1690, and of our Reigne the Second year.

361. **Mr. David Nairne to the Earl of Leven.**—*1 May 1690.*

**My Lord,**

I have very little to truble your Lop. about, but will not flip this occasion of preffenting my dutys to you. My Lord Drumlengrigg came here on Monday night; I will affure your Lop. he does you a great deall of justice in founding your deserved praiifes. Amongft many other things he extremely praiifes the Commissiioneers generous liveing, which he attributes much to your conduct; as for publick affairs, I leave others to give your Lop. one account of them. I think I am very well with Mr. James; if otherways, he is too great a statsman, for he feems pleafed, and I queftion not in the left but we should agree very well, if pains were not taken to make divisions: as for Sir William, I know not what to fay to him, he never wold fpeak of bufflenefs to me; I offered to fpeak to him about what
I was here concerned the contry and publick interest, and he spok to me as if it were below him to confert any affairs with me. Any papers that goes to the King; Mr. James sends him with them, when he goes not himselle, which is properly my office, and my Lord Commissioner told me I was to doe fuch things; by the methods they use, I have little prospect of comeing to any credit but containowing as Sir William Lockarts clerke, rather then which I affure your Lop. I wold serve you or my Lord Commissioner in the station of a footman. Therefore I begg your Lop. will let me know my dome; in the mean time, I affure your Lop. and my Lord Commissioner that noe misunderstanding whatever amongst us here shall retard any affairs either concerning the publick good, or the credet of your family, if I am in the left concerned in the despatch of them. Upon Mr. Scrymours letters, I drew a commiffion for Treasurer-Deaput to my Lord Reath; when I had done it, I shewed it to Mr. James, who was well pleased; then I told Sir William of it, he told me, a passin, that truely he was against that methode, and could not medle in the matter. I shall fay noe more, but with that time may prove his true love to the Commiſsioners familly, more then to another, which I have long doubted of. Come what will, I shall containow, My LORD,

Your Lops. moft humble and moft obedient Servant,

May 1st, 1690.

DAVID NAIRNE.

362. The King to the Earl of Melvill.—2 May 1690.

WILLIAM R.

Approval to George Earl of Melvill, our Commissioner.

We, having considerd Broodalan’s propofsals anent treating with the Highlanders, and the copy of your two warrants to him of the 24th of April 1690, and that to Captain Portinger, and other commanders of Our ships and land forces of the 25, We do approve what you have done therein, as neceffary for Our service at this juncture.

For the 5000 lb. sterlind demanded, the article does not condescend on the service to be performed for fo considerable a sum; therefore, it is Our pleafure you let Us understand what’s to be undertaken for it, that We
may authorize you to do as We shall find just. Given under Our Royal hand, at Our Court at Kenfenton, the Second day of May 1690, and of our Reign the Second year.

363. The King to the Earl of Melvill.—7 May 1690.

WILLIAM R.

Right trusty and right intearly beloved Cousin and Counselour, We greet you well. We, taking to our consideration the state of our forces in that our ancient Kingdom, and understanding that there may be several Officers and Soldiers whose fidelity to Us and our Government We have no just cause to have confidence in; and since at this distance We cannot so provide against the inconveniences may follow from such men, as the case may require; Therefore, it is Our Royal pleasure, and We implore and authorize you to remove all such from any office in our Army in that our Kingdom, whom you apprehend not to be zealous for our interest, and to bestow the blank Commissions, signed by Us, on persons well deserving of undisputed fidelity and loyalty to our Person and Government; and so We bid you heartily fearwell. Given under our Royal hand, at Our Court at Kenfenton, the 7th day of May 1690, and of Our Reign the Second year.

W. R.

364. The King to the Earl of Melvill.—14 May 1690.

WILLIAM R.

Right trusty and right intearly beloved Cousin and Counselour, We greet you well. We are very sensible of the good service don to Us in the discoverie made to you. You know We love to be mercifull, and that thos who do servonablie discover defyns against Us and our Goverment, cannot fail to have it in the moft ample forme; but We, understanding that remissions must necessarlie, after all generall clauses, contain the particular crys they are guilte of, have thought fitt, in place of the blank remissions you have defyred, to allou and authorize you to give to all who will discover such treasonable defyns, assurance, on the word of a
Prince, that they shall have their remissions in the most ample form, so soon as their cryms are made known to Us; and so we bid you hartilie fearwell. Given at Our Court att Kenfenton, the Fourteenth day of May 1690, and of Our Reigne the Second year.

W. R.


Monsieur, Kensington, ce Jj May 90.

Je vous felicite de tout mon coeur du bon suces des affaires autant des politiques que des militaires, j’espre que le bon Dieu benira les affaires du Roy entre vos mains, et que vous remporterez cette satisfaction avec vous d’avoirt été l’instrument qui a servi a une si bonne œuvre, je ne doute pas que de jour a autre vos difficultez ne diminuent, et par consequent votre travail, car de travailler ne coute plus de peine quant on voit reussir ce que l’on entreprent, J’ai vu avec beaucoup de plaisir la lyfle du commiteet que Mr. Cafaires m’a montré, je ne doute pas que le changement du conseil que vous avez desiré Monsieur, et qui agira avec un peu plus d’ardeur que le precedent, pour le maintien du gouvernement, n’inspire un peu plus de respect aux mal intentionez, pleut a Dieu que vous puissiez ajuster l’establiament du gouvernement de l’Eglise, fans le lever si haut qu’il s’abatte par son propre pois, mais qu’il puisse subsister avec la monarchie, et puis qu’il ne donne point de jaloufie a l’Eglise Anglicane ici, et par la ne face du tort aux Prefbiteriens de ce royaume, Je vous prie Monsieur touchant les affaires militaires, de vouloir vous fervir utilement de votre avantage en donnant aussi peu de temps quil est possible aux montagnarts de ce reconoistre, en haftant tant qu’il vous sera possible l’expedition d’Anderlochy. Je suis marry que Mr. Mackay ne satisfaction pas mieux aux gens de votre pais, cependant il est tres fidelle au roy, et il entant mieux la guerre qu’a ou qu’ex vous ayez la, c’est pourquoi il faut comme on le peut surem ent se fier a lui, et l’affriter autant qu’il est possible, et que la difette d’argent ou vous Estes vous le veut permettre, car il ne faut pas en attendre d‘ici pour le prefent, comme vous aurez apparentement apres d‘ail leurs. J‘esper e que les affaires se calmeront un peu ici; ceux qui ont voulu embrouiller
les affaires n'ont pas trouvé leur coufté. Mr Carftaires a montré cette lettre qui parle d'un deflein; il faudra examiner la chose a fond autant qu'il est possible; fa Majefte envoie pour cet effet les pardons defiré, Je vous prie de compter toujours fur ma sincere amitie et d'eftre perfuadé que je fus, Monsieur,

Voftre tres humble et tres obeifant ferviteur,
Portland.

366. The King to the Earl of Melvill, with Remarks on the Act for settling Church Government.—22 May 1690.

WILLIAM R.

Right Trusty and right entirely beloved Cosin and Councellour, Wee greet you well. Wee having considered the A& anent Church Government, have returned the fame, and the alterations Wee have thought proper should be made in it. However, Wee leave you some latitude, which Wee with you may ufe with as much caufion as you can, and in the way will tend moft for our service. Given under our Royall hand at our Court att Kinfington, the 22th of May 1690, and of our reign the Second year.

W. R.

WILLIAM R.

His Maifties Remarques upon the A& for settling Church Go
ternment in Scotland, Which, together with some reafons defigned for the clearing of it, and anfwering thofe objections that might be made againft it, was fent to him by My Lord Commiffioner.

1ft, Whereas it is faid that the Church of Scotland was reformed from Poperie, by Prefbyters without Prelacy, his Maiftty thinks, that thò this matter of fect may be true, which he doth not contradiét, yet it being denied by fome who difcourfe much of a power that Superintendents had in the beginning of the Reformation, which was like to that which Bifhops afterwards had, it were better it were otherwife expreffed.

2d, Whereas it is faid that their Maifties doe ratify the Prefbiteriall
Church Government to be the only Government of Christ's Church in this Kingdom; his Majesty desires it may be expressed thus,—to be the government of the Church in this Kingdom established by Law.

3d, Whereas it is said that the government is to be exercised by sound Presbyterians, and such as for hereafter shall be owned by Presbyterian Church Judicatories, as such; his Majesty thinks that the rule is too general, depending as to its application upon the opinions of particular men; and therefore he desires that what is said to be the meaning of the rule in the reasons sent to him, may be expressed in the Act, viz. That such as shall subscribe to the Confession of Faith and Catechisms, and are willing to submit to the government of the Church, as established by Law, being sober in their lives, found in their doctrine, and qualified with gifts for the ministry, shall be admitted to the government, and his Majesty doth judge that the following declaration might be a good Text.

I, A. B. do sincerely declare, and promise, that I will own and submit to the present government of the Church, as it is now by Law established in this Kingdom, and that I will heartily concur with and under it, for the suppressing of sin and wickedness, the promoting of piety, and the purging of the Church of all erronious and scandalous Ministers; and I doe also assent and consent to the Confession of Faith, and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, now confirmed by Act of Parliament, as the Standard of the Protestant religion in this Kingdom.

4th, Whereas it is desired to be enacted, that the general meeting of the Ministers doe appoint Visitors for purging the Church, etc. his Majesty thinks fit, that, for answering even those objections, which the reasons sent to him with the Act, doe suggest, may be made against this method, that what in the mentioned reasons is expressed by a may be, as to the concern of his Privy Council in that matter, and the presenting of the Visitors to the Commissioner, that he may see they are moderate men, be plainly and particularly enacted.

5th, As to what concerns the meeting of Synods and General Assemblies, his Majesty is willing that it should be enacted, that they meet at such and such times of the year, and as often as shall be judged necessary, provided always, that they apply to him or his Privy Council to know if there be any inconveniency as to publick affairs in their meeting at such
times, and have his allowance accordingly; and that in all their Generall Assemblies, a Commissioner in the name of his Majesty be there present, to the end, that nothing may be proposed, but what meerly concerns the Church; and in case anything relating to the Civill government, or that is prejudicial to it, should be there proposed or debated, the said Commissioner may give a stop to it, till he has acquainted the Privy Council, and received their direction in it.

6th, Whereas it is desired to be enacted, that the parishes of those thrust out by the people in the beginning of this Revolution be declared Vacant upon this reason, because they were put upon Congregations without their consent, his Majesty desires it may be so expressed, as may be consistent with the right of Patrons, which he thinks he hath the more reason to desire, because in the reasons sent up with the Act, it seems to be acknowledged that this procedure is Extraordinary, and not to be drawn into consequence.

7th, The King thinks fit that the clause from line 30 to 54 be absolutely left out as unnecessary, being meerly narrative, and the Act concerning Supremacy being now repealed.

His Majesty's resolution to be candid and above board in what he does, and his desire, that what is now granted by him to the Church may not be uneasie to him afterwards, do incline him to have the above mentioned amendments in the Act.

It is his Majesty's desire, that such as are of the Episcopalk perfwacion in Scotland have the same Indulgence that Difsenters have in England, provided they give security to live peaceably under the Government, and take the Oath of Allegiance.

W. R.

367. Additional Instructions to our Right trustie and intirly beloved Cousin and Councillor, George Earle of Melvill, our Commissioner.—30 May 1690.

WILLIAM R.

1. You are to pass an Act against the imposig of publick oaths with-
out the authoritie of Parliament; and aginst the imposing of Bonds without the sam authoritie.

2. You are to pay all A& regulating the quantatie of fynes; and aginst exorbitant baile.

3. You are to pay all A& freeing men from deponing aginst themselves in capittal crymes.

4. You are to pay all A& against personall proteotions for Civill debts.

5. You are to pay all A& discharging tortur, except in caiifes of gratest import, and wher ther is seine plena probatio.

6. You are to pay all A& for regulating the Session for here after, as shall be agreed too.

7. You are to pay such A& or A&s as shall be offered for the releiffe of our good towne of Edinbrugh, ther debts and burdens, and for enabling them to doe the same, and for the better establishing of good goverment and order therein: You ar lykwyfe allowed to doe the sam to any other of our Royall burrows for whom the lyk A& or A&s shall be offered.

8. You are to pay all A& in Commision for Plantation of Kirks and valuation of tiends; and from disjoyning of lands from large parishes, and uniting them to leffer Churchs more convenient, conform to usuall custom.

9. You are to pay all A& or A&s anent the dispofall of vaickand stipends for pious uses.

10. You are to pay an A& in favours of Universtitys making such additionall provisions out of the Bishops rents, or otherways, as shall be thought necessarie for upholding the ffabrics, maintaining poor scholeers, and suitable incouradgment for profeffors.

11. You are to content to the enacting such laws as may tend to the good and speedie administration of justice, increas of policie, ereting of manufactoryes, augmenting of Trade and Commerce, suprefing of vyce, and encouraging of vertue.

12. You are hereby allowed to give the Royall assent to anay A& or A&s shall be offered for restoring the Earle of Melvill, and disolving the estat and Lordship of Melvill from the Croun.

Given under our Royall hand, att our Court of Kenfentoun, the thertie day of May 1690, and of our Reigne the Second year.

W. R.
368. Instructions to George Earl of Melvill.—3 Jun. 1690.

WILLIAM R.
Right trustie and intearly beloved Cousin and Councilor, We greet you well. We have sent you Our indemnitie, sign’d be Us, which We allou you to publishe or not as you shall judge most for Our interest; And that in caife you cause mak use of it, We allou you to except such per- fons as you pleafe, not douting but you’ll be so cairfull as to be fatiffyed of ther guilt. Given under Our Royall hand, at Our Court att Kenfenton the third day of June 1690, and of Our Reigne the Second year.

369. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melvill.—3 Jun. 1690.

May it please your Grace,
On a discourse with my Lo. Advocaç nexternight, I found that ether I was mistaken, or your Grace did mistake me. I thought it ill luck; but I am so weell acquainted with that, as not to be furprised, and resolved this morning to wait on yow; but being unweell, I have put my Lo. Raith to trouble to cary it, the rather that he knowes the whole matter better then any other; and as he gives me your Graces returne, I shall order accordingly what is to be done by

Your Graces most humble and faithfull Servant,
3 June 1690. Tarbat.

370. The Privy Council to the King.—5 Jun. 1690.

May it please your Majestie, Edi, 5th June 1690.
In obedience to your Majesties commands to us, signified by your letter the 26th of February laft, Wee have examined and considered Sir James Hamiltoun and the Earle of Hadingtouns rights of being keepers of your Majesties Park of Holyroodhoufe. In answere thereunto, May it please your Majestie to know, that wee find the heretable right of keeping of that Park, in the person of the said Sir James and the Earle of Hading-
toun, intrusted according to the progresse narrated in the petition presented to your Majestie by Sir James; and that the late Earle of Hadingtoun was in possession of the said Park, and keeping thereof, till anno 1682, at which tyme he was disposessed for not takeing the Teft; and that there was ane pension of 4000 merks Scots payed yearly to Sir James, in liew of the rent of the said Park, untill Whitunday 1688; and which being now fallen, wee find it just that Sir James and the present Earle of Hadingtoun should be restored to the said keeping, and to the uplifting the ordinary profits arysting thereby, due since the last termes payment of the forfaid pension, and in tyme coming. Neither does there appear any ground of objection to us against the tittles produced. What your Majestie shall be pleased to give order for in this particular, your Royall pleasure being signified to us, shall be obeyed by,

May it please your Majestie,

Your Majesties most faithfull and obedient Subjects and Servants,


371. The King to the Earl of Melville.—9 Jun. 1690.

Pres de Haylack, ce 9 de Juin 1690.

J'ay este informe au long par le General Major Mackay des dispositions qu'il a fait des troupes Et de ce qu'il a deffin d'entreprendre, Et autant que Je puis juger par la Carte ne cognoissant point le Pais je crois que sa disposition est bonne, Et ce qu'il pretend d'entreprendre est faisible, c'est pourquoit il fera necessaire que vous luy donnies toute laistance possible Et corepondies avec luy en tout ce qui concerne les affaires militaires Et puis qu'il les a en main il faudra n'avoirs auquon reserve avec luy, en tout ce qui peut dependre de cette afferaire: La derniere lettre que jay eu de vous a este du 30 dupasse avant mon depart de Kenfington d'en aparament vous aures receu de vostre fils Et S'r W. Lockart divers depeches, Et aye este informe que J'ay fait arrette S'r J. Cocheran et Fergufon, J'esper que vous pourevez envoyer au plus toft des informations necessaire pour les faire transporter en Ecoffe sans quoy Je crains que selon le loix d'Angletere on fera oblige de les relacher J'esper que vous poure bien toft mettre fin a cette Cession du Parlement car il ne
semble pas qu’il convient qu’ils demeurent plus long temps assemble pendent que je fers en Irlande vers ou Je m’embarque demain f’il plait au bon Dieu, Et espere d’y recevoir de vos nouvelles vous asseure tousjours de la continuation de mon amitie,

WILLIAM R.

Apres avoir escrit cette lettre Je reçois la vostre par Caftaers qui m’a informe au long dont vous l’avies charge, Et furquoy il vous fera favoir mes intensions, a quoy J’ajouteres que je fuis de mefme fentiment a l’egard de l’expedition de Mackay ainfî que je vous ay escrit icy defbus, eftant necessaire qu’il l’execute le plus promptement qu’il fera possible; Je fuis auffi confirme en mon opinion qu’il eft a prefent necessaire que le Parlement foit adjourne, ainfî je ne doute pas que vous ne le faffes auffi toft qu’il fera auqu’unement convenable apres que vous aures receu celluy.

W. R.


Monsieur,
Jay prie dernierelement Mr Caftaires de vous parler touchant le General Major Mackay, que vous connoislez etre un tres honête homme, et tres zele pour le service du Roy notre Maistre, qui fi fie entierement pour les affaires militaires. Il eft tres necessaire Monsieur que vous viviez bien avec lui, c’est a dire que vous lui temoigniez de la confidence, que vous concertiez avec lui touchant les dites affaires, et que vous apportiez toute l’affistances possible avec promptitude. Alentreprise d’Ennerlochy, Je vous affure qu’il eft de tres grande importance, puis que le Roy approuve fon deffein, qu’il s’execute au plus toft, afin qu’il puisse eftre en peu de jours de retour pour veiller autant au repos d’Escoffe que des frontieres d’Angleterre durant l’absence du Roy, qui n’attent que le bon vent pour s’embarquer, fous la protection divine. Je vous affure qu’il n’eft pas feulement necessaire pour le service du Roy que vous viviez en amitie et concert avec un homme en qui la Majeitc a tant de confiance, mais il i va de vostre propre intereffe; vous savez que vous aves des ennemis affez dans vostre pais; pourmoy je feray toujours de vos amis, mais je vous prie
MELVILLE PAPERS.  

373. The Earl of Nottingham to the Earl of Melvill.—13 Jun. 1690.

My Lord,

Whitehall, June 13, 90.

This morning I had the news by an Express of his Majesties sayling from Highlake on Wednesday last about noon, so that in all probability he is by this time arrived in Ireland, which I thought necessary for your Grace to be inform’d of, that if any thing happens in Scotland, his Majesty may be acquainted with it in the speediest manner, which I presume will not hinder your Grace from giving account to the Queen too, of any disturbance or extraordinary occurrence in Scotland, that her Majesty having early notice of it, may give such orders heir, as may conduce to the safety of both Kingdomes. I am, with great respect,

Your Graces most obedient humble Servant,

Nottingham.

374. Mr. David Nairne to the Earl of Melvill.—14 Jun. 1690.

May it please your Grace,

This place at present affords little worth your Graces knowledge; the occasion of this is to convey the inclosed order, which came this morning from the Admiralty, to be sent to your Grace. I finde Gibson is in some
hopes of getting his business done here; I have not seen him of late. I wrote last post to the Earl of Leven, and gave him some account of what was reported of Fargufons imprisonments; it is commonly reported that he was taken up on some information from thence, which I know nothing of. I find Dr. Hamilton, that used to be often with your Grace, is a constant companion of Fargufons. What commands your Grace shall think fit to lay upon me shall be most faithfully performed by, May it please your Grace,

Your Graces most obedient Servant,

June the 14th, 1690.

David Nairne.

375. Mr. David Nairne to the Earl of Leven.—19 Jun. 1690.

My Lord,

By order of your Lop's note, in Mr. Scrymours letter, I have given out for the insuring of 500 lb. on the shipe I sent my Lord Comissioners and your Lop's goods in. I long for the account of your Lop's regiment, as I wrote for by order of my L 2 Ranelaugh, and wonder I hear not so much as of the receipt of my letter, which I expected to have done by Mr. Scrymour. I shall not trouble your Lop. with any publick affairs, till I have an answer from your Lop. of what I write the two posts about Mr. James his going from hence, I mean about that time one paffadge. I have write this night to Mr. Scrymour, about the E. of Drumlanriggs having lodgeings in the Abbey, which he will give your Lop. ane account of; I doe thinke that it was not worth the refusing all he asked, and from what I hear since, I know not certainly if it is denied. I will say one thing that noe man whatever is jufter to my L 4 Comf yourself and my Lord Reath, then he is, in giving your due praifes: I heard him say to some great persons, that you were equall to the best, and inferior to none, that ever bore the characters all of you does bear; and, my L 5 , it is better have a dog faun than bark. Your Lop. has here the Gazettes, now the box goes not; please tell me if I shall containow to send them. I shall always make it my business to observe your Lop's commands, as the duty of, My Lord,

Your Lops. most obedient humble Servant,

19th June 1690.

D. N.

Sir,

Glenalmond, 19 Junij 1690.

Leaft that the Government and your Excellence should be jealous, (which I have had the misfortune to be so often misrepresented,) and some buffie people that are my enemies will be ready enough to talk, so I thought it fitt for me to assure your Excellence I came with noe designe to this place Glenalmond, but only to drink some goat milk for my health, which I have done thes severall yeares bygone ; and I defyre nothing more then to live in quietnes under the King and his Government, tho I have mett with hardhipe beyond any in this kingdom. I am, Sir,

Your moft humble Servant,

Atholl.

If Your Excellence march thorough my intereft, I hope yee will doe it as little hurt as is possible, for they have fufstained enoueh already, tho what was done formerly was not your fault. I have ordered my fervants to waite on yow, to receive your commands, and what the country is able to affoord shall be given.


May it pleas your Grace,

I had given your Gr. this trouble ere now, but that I was very ill since I came from Edinburgh. When I recoverd, I came to the countrie on Wednesday laft, to doe what was in my power to keep this intereft of mine in quiett, under the King and Government. It has bin in great disorder by some of my fervants that betrayed me, I being absent; but I doubt not in time to make them fenible of their eror, and have this little intereft of mine very peaceable ere it be long; and I hope to get some of those that has bin the occaffion of all the trouble in my handes, ere it be long. I will doe all that is possible for me, and I affure your Gr. I am, with much sinceritie, May it pleas your Grace,

Your Gr. obedient and moft faithfull humble Servant,

Atholl.
378. The Earl of Nottingham to the Earl of Melvill.—21 Jun. 1690.

My Lord,

Sir William Lockart having sent an expresse to your Grace before he went from hence, which was this day fortnight, and having heard nothing from your Grace or Sir William since that time, nor having received those informations which Sir William told me were given in Scotland against Sir John Cochran and Mr. Ferguson, I think it necessary to acquaint your Grace, that they have bin to-day at the Kings bench barre, and will be dischargd of their bail by the end of the terme, and perhaps sooner, if the matters alleadged against them cannot be produced in Court. I am, with great respect, Your Graces most obedient humble Servant,

Whitehall, June 21, 90.

Nottingham.

379. Lord Ross to Mr. George Stirling, at Edinburgh.—23 Jun. 1690.

Sir,

I came heir last day, with a defsein to shew the wordle that I was innocent of any thing could be laid to my charge; but having got inclins formerly that some my enemies designed to have me made prisoner, to brand me, since they could no other uadies prejudg me; and since I came heir, it being told me that it was publickly talked I was to be imprifoned; and being convinced that a prifon might soon destroy my health, who have aluaies been ufed to the fields; upon thse grounds I have resolved to retir to England, desiring you wold be pleased to deliver the inclofed to the Comissioner, wherin I assure him, my retirment is not that I am con- ficious of any gilt, but that I may be out of the way till my innocenc appear; and if I may be asured not to be imprifoned, I will return and undergoe any tryall. I shal acquaint where I will be, that I may have your return. Meantime, I hop ye and the rest of our honest freinds will not be prevailed on by the malice of my enemies to entertain any harfh thoughts of me; for I am confident I can demonstrat to any indifferent perfon that my actions have been sincere; and I doe hop that a little time shall convince all that I have acted out of a principall, which, through the
grace of God, I shall aluaies retain. Forgive this trouble, which the kindnes I have aluaies found from you hath ingaded me to you. Ye shal aluaies find me, Sir,

Your most affectionat freind and humble Servant,

Inch, 23 June [1690.]

Rosse.


MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

23d June 1690.

Though ther hes been thes dayes past great reports at Edinburgh of plots and defeins against the Goverment; yet knowing my own innocence, I did not retir till in the interval of Parliament my affairs called me home, wher I got severall informations that I was to be imprisoned, which I doe not apprehend for any thing I have done; but having all my life being used to the fields, I am apprehensive a close prifon might soon cut my dayes; upon which account I am retired to Ingland, wher I intend to evite all occasions of giving offenc, afuring your Grace, that if ye have any thing to object against me, upon your Graces letter, I shal apear befor the Councell, or any other Judicature, providing I be secured from imprifonment, without I be convicted of a crime.

This, I hope, your Grace will judge reasonable, and will not miscon-true my sincer defeins. Your Grace shall aluaies find me, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE, Your Graces most faithfull and most humble Servant,

Rosse.

[From the Portland Papers.]

381. The Earl of Melvill to the Queen.—23 Jun. [1690.]

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

The bearer hereof, who desires not to be named till he wait on your Majestie himself, was defirous I should write to you with him; he has been engaged in a very bad design, and seems now to be convinced of the ill of it. He says he is willing to make a full discovery of all he knows to your Majesty. I wish he were not so scrupulous in refusing to evi-
dence in an affair of so great concern, and where so much is at stake; for though point of honour be pretended, yet conscience seems to oblige to discover what may tend to the ruin of the Protestant religion, if kept secret. I have several private informations, which helps sufficiently to clear the truth of the design; but those amounts not to make a legal evidence. I pray God preserve the King and your Majesty from all the designs of your enemies: Grant the King success in his undertakings, and return him in safety and peace to your Majesty. I am, in all sincerity and faithfulness, May it please your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most obedient Subject and Servant,

MELVILL.

[From the Portland Papers.]

382. Mr. William Carstares to —23 Jun. 1690.

Sir, Edinburgh, 23d June 1690.

I take the freedom of saluting you by this bearer, whom I presume to recommend to your kindness. The occasion of his coming to Court, and his concern for their Majesties true interest and service, shall, I hope, be understood in a little time by you to your satisfaction, which is all that I shall, Sir, at present trouble you with concerning him. We have been of late much alarmed here with the discovery of a conspiracy against their Majesties Government, in which persons of different qualities and interests are concerned. The thing is certain, though legal proofs cannot yet be got. The contagion, I am afraid, has deeply reached England, too; but God Almighty wonderfully works for us; and I doubt not but the design shall be further discovered and broken. As to the proceedings of our Parliament, I have nothing to add to what, no doubt, Sir, you already know; but my Lord Commissioner hath done nothing but what, I hope, he shall be able to demonstrate was for their Majesties service; persecution of such as dissent from the established Church Government is not to be feared; our Parliament hath been adjourned for some days; it meets upon Wednesday next; it's proceedur shall be communicated by

Your faithful humble Servant,

W. CARSTARES.
MELVILLE PAPERS.

[From the Portland Papers.]

383. The Earl of Melville to the Queen.—24 Jun. 1690.

May it please your Majesty,

I am extremely glad to hear of the King's safe arrival in Ireland, and pray God Almighty grant His Majesty good success in his undertakings, and disappoint his enemies. Had there any thing occurred since my last to the King worth your Majesty's trouble, I had presum'd to have writ an account to your Majesty before this. Sir William [Lockhart] will acquaint your Majesty with some designs are on foot, though such evidence cannot be had at present, as will amount to a legal probation, yet the thing is certain, without all controversy. The Lord Ross, who was one concerned, has given me some account, and has promised to wait on your Majesty, and to acquaint you with all he knows; but refuses to be an evidence, pleads point of honor, and desires not to be known; pretends he can do service by so doing; but seems not enough to continue to do so. Your Majesty is wise enough to know how to manage him. I have sent some queries with Sir William Lockhart, to be put to him. I have not acquainted him with the person; but have given him my opinion in the affair, what's to be done. I will not at present give your Majesty farther trouble, having writ to Monsieur D'Alon; and the bearer will acquaint how our affairs are at present, in so far as they can be yet understood. I know I am in hazard of being misrepresented by many to your Majesty, and on different accounts, and I am sensible I labour under many disadvantages, but I can assure your Majesty without all compliment, there is none alive more concerned and zealous for the King's service and your Majesty's, than, May it please your Majesty,

Your Majesties most faithful, humble, and obedient Subject and Servant,

MELVILLE.

Edinburgh, 24th June 1690.

3 l
384. THE EARL OF NOTTINGHAM TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—26 JUN. 1690.

MY LORD,

Whitehall, June 26, 90.

I send this express to acquaint your Grace, that the French fleet is upon our coast, near the Isle of Wight, and the Earl of Torrington is very near them with a brave fleet; and we hourly expect an account of an engagement, in which we have great reason to hope for a great Victory, tho our enemies here, and in Scotland, may probably think this a proper time to make disturbances in expectation of the success of the French fleet; wherefore I thought it necessary to give your Grace this notice, that you may prevent the designs of such disaffected persons.

I must also once more tell your Grace, that there has bin no letter from your Grace, or any other person in Scotland, to the Queen or to me, since the Kings departure for Ireland, which makes me apprehend they have bin intercepted; and the rather because Sr Wm Lockart knows that there can be no way of detaining Sr John Cochran and Mr. Ferguson longer then till the laft day of this terme, unlefs your Grace sends the informations that are against them.

I hope your Grace will lett me hear from you upon any extraordinary occasion, as I shall constantly give your Grace notice of such here. I am Your Grace's most obedient humble Servant,

NOTTINGHAM.

Mr. Crone, who was lately attainted here of high treason, has confessed, that he brought a letter lately from the late Queen, directed to one Peele, and by him given to Sr Rob' Clark, which enclos'd another letter to three Commissioners of Scotland, of which he remembers onely the name of one Mongomery, a relation of the Ld. Preston: it was an answer to one from them to the late Queen, sent into France by one Hayes, in which they defir'd Commissions to act for the late King.

385. COLONEL BILLINGSLEY, DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BERWICK, TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—27 JUN. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE, Barwick, June 27, (90.)

I am very sensible of the honour your Grace has done me by Captain
Nicholfton, for which I return my humble acknowledgments. When any thing happens in our neighbourhood worth your Lops. notice, I shall humbly acquaint you with it, and take particular care what persons pass through this place. In a few days we shall have money from Newcastle to clear of our quarters here, and then I will send the Lieut. Collonells Company, as your Grace orders. I hear the Lord Hume and his family are removing to the Herfell; the Lord Rosse, four or five days since, past the river Tweed, two miles above this Garrison, and went to Belford, where he took post for London. If your Grace can spare Coll. Beveridges battalion from Edinburgh, four companies of them att Kelso, and two att Coldfream, will be of use; for these are places where dissatisfied people pass and repass. I am, with all imaginable zeal,

Your Graces most obedient and most humble Servant,

Rupert Billingsley.


May it please your Grace,

In obedience to the Act of Parliament, I thought it my duty to be present at the meeting of the shire, where, (by my influence) ther was a considerable number present, above five hundred Commissioners, wher, very frankly, all ordered in the Act was done. It was laid on me to give your Grace ane acquaint therof, and of severall other things relative to the good of the shire, hoping your Grace and the Lords of the most honourable Council will rectifie what hes been amifs befor. Ther is nothing more troublesome then to fie two presbteries of our shire frie, not only of all incursions and robberies, but also of any trouble may befall by the marching of forces, or the doing any thing to the affistance of the garrisones, either as to provisiones or other necessaries. Yea, for all the oft marching of the forces throw the countrey, wp and down, and for all the corne and meall is carrying to Lochaber, and all the other heave, (the necisfar,) burdens, ther hes not the leift affistance been given by thes two presbteries, so that the burden only falls on some to the neer utter ruineing of them. It is humbly expected, that in times coming ther will be orders given, allowing whom your Grace please, when fuch things shall happin,
to tie things regularly and justly proportionat, particularly as to thses neciffs, for which ther is present wfe, towards the furnishing of the garifones of Aboyne and Kildrimmie. I have, ever since thses garifones was placed, furnished them, either by myselfe or freinds, as their meall is altogether from me, nor have I sein their money. If your Grace will allow, I will give in the accompts and instructions of all this. Wpon the removall of the foot from this shire, I, by the Generalls orders, put some countrymen in the garifones forsaied, and, by the same order, am giving them meall. And, since it is judged convenient I should stay here, I shall (as ever I have done) make it my busines to doe all I can for the interest and safetie of the country; and, because all the foot is gone, I have about thrie hundred foot lifted and ready, besides thses garifones, which I hope may prevent pettie incursions. I humbly crave pardon for presuming to pres in againe a thing I have so oft mentioned, the repairing the castle of Braemarr, which may be of good wfe, and without charge to the publick, by obleidging the country thereabout, who brunt, to repaire it, as also the castle of Curgarff, which is burnt of late. If orders be given, I shall see it done. Thos castles nixt to Inverlochie are of the greatest importance of any garifones in the kingdome, for securing the peace of the Highlands, which, were they garifoned, ther would be little or no wfe for the lower garifones of Kildrumie and Aboyne. Ther are severall perfones here prifoners, apprehended a while agoe; some of them for being in armes last summer, viz. Gordon of Kirkhill; others for intertaining and keeping correspondence with the rebells, as, Gordon of Cultis, and Gairden of Bellamoire, for keeping correspondence with the rebells. I am much importuned for their liberation, or ther having the liberty of the towne, but will doe nothing therin, without your Graces pleasure therenant. Waiting your Graces further comands, I am, in all duty, May it please your Grace,

Your Graces most faithfull, obedient, and most humble Servant,

Will. M	extsuperscript{8} of Forbes.

Aberdein, 27 June 1690.
[From the Portland Papers.]

387. Articles upon which the Lord [Ross?] was examined, and his answers written by the Queen.—Jun. 1690?

1. How, and upon what occasion, this design was laid, and when begun?
2. What were the methods by which it was carried on?
3. Who were the chief actors and contrivers?
4. To whom was it communicated in England and Scotland?
5. How far is it gone, and what expectations have they of carrying it on further?
6. Who have writ any letters to the late King or Queen on this occasion?
7. How were the letters directed to or from the late King or Queen, and by what messengers were they conveyed?
8. What commissions were sent into England and Scotland, and by whom, and to whom, and when?
9. What orders, declarations, or pardons, have been sent into Scotland or England, and to whom, and by whom?
10. What are the correspondencies between any persons of England and Scotland, and who are the persons, and particularly in London?
11. What money was expected for carrying on this design, and from whence, and particularly what was expected from England?
12. What part Sir Jo. Cochran and Ferguson had in this design?
13. What brings the Lord Anandale into England, and where is Sir James Montgomery?
14. What was the meaning of the proposal in the Parliament of Scotland, for an act for freedom of speech?
15. As to that part of the Presbyterian party which is joined with the Cavalier party, when, and upon what terms, was that union made?
16. What terms were demanded by them of the late King or Queen, and what terms were offered by him or her to them?
17. What forces were promised them from abroad, when and where expected, and by whom to be commanded?
18. Who was to be Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Scotland, and who of those in England, and how did they design to act?
He is very for he canot anfere all thefe questions; frivolous excuses. None knew of it but the 3 Commi{ioners. Simfon or Jones the Messenger. 60,000 promised by the late K. out of France. Sir J. Cochran onely perfonel obligation. His kin{man, L. Anandale, comes only to be out of the way in quiet, because nothing more to be done in Scotland. Sir J. Montgomery was about Edinburgh. The Act of Freedom of Speech only relates to their own cuftoms, but no desig in it all. The Perfbyterian part joined with the Cavaliers, which he calls Jacobin, because the others could not agree; fo they promised, if the Jacobins woud help to fide Pres. they would help them in getting other things they defired in Parliment, which that of freedom of speech about the Lords of the Seffion, and of the articles, and other fuch things; their desig he believes, and bids me not doubt, was to bring in the late K. again; but upon his refufing to quit his Popifh officers, both in the Army and Government, they burnt all their papers. He is certain Mr. C rateirs can know a great deal by his brother-in-law, (I forgot his name,) and believes by this time fomething may be discovered by Sir Ja. M. He told all he knew to Lord Melvil, but believed when he came here, he fhould have made farther discoveries by his friends, but it being talked about town that he is accused, if he should flay, they would fufe{pect fometh-}ing, fo thofe meafures are broke. He believes I may juftly fufe{pect he does not deal fairly; but he fays, upon his honour, and the word of a gentleman, over and over, that he knows no more the reafon, becaufe he never liked the thing, and fo kept much in the contre. All correspond-}ence by Sir Ja* Montgomery. None fo active as himfelf in the conve{}ntion. Many compliments. He will go to Tunbridge. If all go well at fea, no danger; but if the French could land, or elfe
388. The Earl of Melvill to the Queen.—Jun. 1690.

May it please your Majestie,

I had presumed ere this to have writ to your Majestie, and given you an account of affairs here, but, by the discovery of some design against the Government, which, though I have what amounts to a demonstration to confirm the truth of the thing, yet have not yet got so much as to make a legall evidence, I delayed to make a further discovery, and give your Majestie some account by Sir William Lockhart. I cannot yet come that length that I could wish. I will not trouble your Majestie with particulars att this tyme, hauing written to Monsieur D'Alone, who is the person I only desire to ufe freedom with, about you, hauing no acquaintance else, and being confident of his sincerity and zeal for your Majesties service, and remits to the bearer for a more full relation. I am extreamly glade to heare of the Kings safe arivall in Ireland. I pray God Almighty grant his Majestie good succes in his undertakeings, and disappoint his enemies. The bearer will informe your Majestie of what mischievous designs have been hatching against the Government. On of the informers hath promised to waite on your Majestie, and give a relation himselfe, in fo far as he knows, but is unwilling to be an evidence. I have sent some queries by Sir William Lockhart to be put too him. It's fitt that [he] should deal franckly with, and not be fo scrupulous in an affair of fo great concern. I cannot have time, for attending your other affairs, to writ fo fully as wer requisite, neither is it possibile, by letters, to give a full account how our affairs stands. I know that I am in the hazard of being misrepresended to your Majestie and to the King, by many, and on different accounts. I wish ther had been mor freedome used with me when I was attendeing your Majesties, I could have been more serviceable to you. I am not a man that changes, as many others, nor can I make complements, or speake, but what I thinke. I have different views and apprehensions of things, possibily from many that come neer you, and am fencible I labour under many disadvaantages, but I assure your Majestie, ther's non alive more faithfull, nor mor concerned and zealous for the Kings service, and your Majesties, then, May it please your Majestie, Your Majesties moft humble and moft obedient Subject and Servant.
389. The Earl of Melvill to the Queen.—Jun. 1690.

_May it please your Majestie,_

The bearer hereof, who desires not to be named till he wait on your Majestie, was defirous I should writ to you with him. He has been engag'd in a very badd design, and seems to be convinced of the ill of it, and saines he is willing to make a free discovery of all he knowes in relation too it. I wish he wer not so scrupulous as to refuse to be ane evidence in a mater of so great importance, wher so much is at stake, for, though point of honour be pretended, yett seems to oblige to make a discovery of what tends to the ruin of the Protestant religion. Your Majestie know best what way to improve this. Private informations, which sufficiently helps to cleer the truth of the design, I have severalls, but that makes not a legall evidence, so I wish he may be franke with your Majestie as to this. I pray God preserve the King and your Majestie from all the designs of your enimies. I am,

Your Majesties most faithfull, humble, and obedient Subject and Servant.

[From the Portland Papers.]

390. The Earl of Melvill to the Queen.—2 Jul. 1690.

_May it please your Majestie,_ Edinburgh, July 2, 1690.

I presum'd to writ to your Majestie last week by Sir William Lockhart, as alfo, by the Lord Ro's. Ther is little alteration in our affairs since, but the spirits of your enimies are much cloft since the news of the French fleet, of the motions whereof I am assur'd they have good intelligence. Your Majestie knows best how to manage the Lord Ro's, I am no enimie to him, but with he may be sāfē as to life and fortune, if he shal act candidly, but the safty of the Government seems to require that there should be an evidence to the world of the truth of the conpiracy in which he hath been concerned. Sir James Montgomerie, who knows more of the affaire, haveing been a chifè manager in it, hath, upon assurance, been twice with me, and confessed his concern in that mater, offer-
458

THE LEVEN AND 1690.

They ordered in to Portsmouth to be fitted out with all hafth. On fhip of 50 guns funk her fell, leaft the Franch have taken her. My Lord Torintoun wryts, that the Franch have receaved much more damadge, and that the Franch have loft a fflagh fhip of 100 guns, which we take to he the Chatau Ronaux. The battel of Florie is wonderfull; for tho' their Waldick was forced to leave the field, his hors having deferted him, yet the Franch that fame night left it too, and mad fo grat hafth after the fame ler, that they loft P. Waldicks cannon, and ther pontounys. They have loft many perfons of the firft qualitie, and officers of nott; amongft which are tuo L.-Generalls, Boufflus and Choifull. Prince Waldick is be this tym stronger be eight thoufand men then the day he fought. All things hear are verie quyet, fo that the hops of ill men are strangely disapointed. I doe believe, that in the caife of ane invafion, which no body apprehends, nor is it poffible, all England would fight for the King as one man; the Cities of London and Westminfter have given grats afurance of ther fidelitie; and ther L. have fyned adrefes to the Queen, which are verie honeft. We underftand that the armies in Irland are verie near one another, and expedls everie moment to hear of aftion. I am, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE, Your Majesties moft faithful, humble, and obedient Subject and Servant, MELVILLE.

391. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—3 Jul. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

By the laft flying pacquet I gave yow ane account of the fleet, and the battel betuixt the Dutch and Franch at Florie in flanders. What we have receaved since, I fend your Grace be this, not douting but you'll be as anxious as all pople are hear to knou the event of this grat affair. The fleet on Munday had a brisk ingadgment; it lefted but thrie hours. The Franch faling off, as they had don the day befor, moft of the damage is sustained be the Dutch, they having fyve or fix fhips loft of ther riging.
They are ordered to Portsmouth to be fitted out with all haste. On a ship of 50 guns sunk herself, leave the French hold have taken her. My Lord Torington writes that the French have received much more damage, and that the French have lost a flag ship of 100 guns, which we take to be Chateau Ronaux. The battle of Flodden is wonderful; for tho' their Waldick was forced to live the field, his horses having deserted him, yet the French that same night left it too, and made so great haste after the same her, that they lost P. Waldick's cannon, and their pontoonys. They have lost many persons of the first quality, and officers of note; amongst which are two L. Generals, Bouflus and Choifull. Prince Waldick is in this time stronger by eight thousand men than the day he fought. All things heard are very quiet, so that the hopes of ill men are strangely disappointed. I do believe, that in the case of an invasion, which no body apprehends, nor is it possible, all England would fight for the King as one man; the Cities of London and Westminster have given great assurance of their fidelity; and their L. have fyned adresses to the Queen, which are very honest. We understand that the armies in Ireland are very near one another, and expect every moment to hear of action. I am, May it please your Grace,

Your most humble and most obedient Servant,

Julie 3rd, 1690.

WILL. LOCKHART.

392. Colonel Billingsley to the Earl of Melville.—3 Jul. 1690.

May it please your Grace,

Berwick, 3rd July 1690.

The ordinary Mailes being stayed is surprizing, but I dare assure your Grace, what happens Extraordinary is by Authority, which in all probability in some few hours will appeare more playne to your Grace, as well as to, My Lord,

Your Graces most obedient, and most faythfull humble Servant,

RUPERT BILLINGSLEY.

Lt Co's Mouncrieff's company will march as soon as money coms, which is expected in 2 days. If your Grace have not particular service for Collonell Beveridge, I wish hee were here.
393. The Queen to the Earl of Melvill.—3 Jul. 1690.

Whital, Jull the 3\textsuperscript{e} 1690.

I received your letter by St Wiliam Lockhart, as also the other by the scrupulous person, whom I have seen three several times to very little purpose. He has made me promise he shall be no evidence; and has taken care to make me keep my word; for he has named no person, nor told nothing but what was known here before. St Wm Lockhart will give you a more full account, as he has had it from me. What there is more to be done you will be able to make a better judgment upon the place; but I confess I cannot be so apprehensive of the dangers. God has of his goodnes revealed enough to make us stand upon our garde; and if it please him to bless the King with fuxcess, I dont doubt but all may in time be well settled. I know you will joy with me heartily in those prayers; and you may be assured I will help you all I can from heance.

MARIE R.

For the Lord Comisioner.


Monsieur,

Du Camp à Bellharwy, ce $\frac{1}{4}$ de Juillet, 1690.

Vous aurez appris par les lettres de Monsieur Hamilton, la grace que le bon Dieu nous a faite, premierement, de nous conserver la personne et

* The following "News from the Army in Ireland," seem to be referred to in the above Letter.—* On the 30\textsuperscript{th} of June 1690, by the break of day, the King marched from his camp at Ardee towards Drogheda, where he found King James his Army encamped along the river Boyne, and above the town.

"His Majestys foot and artillery coming on but late, we could doe no more that day, then visit the posture of the enemy, and the fordes which led unto them, the which he found not onely difficult, but almost impracticable. His Majesty encamped his army within reach of their canon, which had like to have cost us the dearest thing in the world; for his Majesty received a shot in the right shoulder, which, tho the wound thereof was large, yet it was not deep, it razed of onely the skin; but as soon as the wound was drest, his Majesty continued on horseback for four hours after.
The same night his Majesty sent Count Schomberg, with the right wing of the horse, with two regiments of dragoons of the left wing, with a brigade of Trelawynes infantry, and 5 small field pieces, to be next morning early, the 17th of July, at two or three other fordes about three mile higher then our camp, and there to try, by finding a passage, either to attacke the enemy in the flank, or to remove from where they were posted.

When the Count came there, he found 8 squadrons of the enemy ready to receive him; however, in a short time he made his way over the forde, driving them before him, and drew him up on the other side, as in posture to march towards the enemies camp, when but commanded thereunto. Upon this the enemy detached a great number of their troops, and marched towards him, as ready to give him battle, but as soon as his Majesty was assured that the Count was passed and posted as aforesaid, he caused the bulk of the enemy to be also attacked in their camp, and in three places at once. The first was at a good ford, but where the enemy were advantageously posted in a little village just opposite thereunto. At the second ford, the foot waded up to the armes pitts, but at the third, the horses were fain to swim.

The Dutch regiment of foot guards passed over the first, with the water up to their girdles, beaering all the enemies fire, and not returning it till they came up close to them. Hereupon, all that were in the villages, behind the ditches, took their heels, yet soe as that before the third battalion of the said regiment had passed, there came up boldly five of the enemies, and that at a pikes length, as resolved to drive us back; however, our men pourd in bullets soe thick upon them, as they were forced to give back, and that with considerable loss, leaving one of their colours behind him. After this our men advancede and getting through the village, they were afterwards twice vigorously attacked by the enemies horse, but all in vain. In the mean time the Danes came up to the left, and also the brigades of Hammer and Meliones to the right; but the first of these being attackd by the dragoons, and the other by the horse, neither of them could doe much, because they had no pikes. In the mean time there were 30 officers and others of the enemies life guard, who, coming fiercely up, were all killed but 5; and they at last endeavouring to escape thro the village, did most unfortunately meet therein with the Duke of Schomberg, whom they there killed with a pistoll shot; but excepting this.
la nuit jusques à la porte de Dublin; qu’ils ont aussitôt quitté hier, sans brusler n’y piller, se dispersant par tout le pays, le Roy Jacques se retirant avec une troupe de ses gardes vers le west de l’Irlande; Il n’y a que le Corps de François, avec lequel Mons. de Lauzune s’est retiré, qui soit demeuré ensemble. Dans Drogheda ils avaient laissé une garnison de trois mille hommes, où le Roy avait envoyé un détachement pour l’attaquer; Mais, ils se sont rendus moyennant la vie et la liberté de s’en aller sans armes et sans bagage; Hier sa Majesté a marché avec son armée jusques ici à neuf miles de Dublin, où un grand nombre de Protestants de la dite ville, le sont venu rencontrer verfiant des larmes de joie; Je ne doute point, Monseigneur, que la même providence divine, à laquelle nous

which is soe great a loss, we have little else to complain of. The guards above mentioned, who have chiefly suffered, lost but one captain, and 4 other officers hurt. In the other regiments, Collonel Callimott is wounded, and two French captains killed. One Brandenburgh Captain killed, and another wounded.

"As soon as the King perceived there was no longer resistance in that place, he marched with what few horse were there about him, as also with 17 battalions of infantry, to assist these troops which were encumbered with the enemy. But these having in the mean time advanced but little towards our right wing, his Majesty reinforced them with twelve battalions more of foot, and nine squadrons of horse, and with these he marched against them. But they on the other side would not attend till he drew near, for immediately they retired very fast, and in some confusion. Our men prest on to overtake them, leaving even their infantry behind, and taking onely 5 small field pieces, wherewith they did some hurt; after which our dragoons attackd their rear-guard, and had our horse to back them, but as soon as they came to perceive that the King appeared with the troops upon the mountain, they were put intirely to flight. Yet as the country is full of bogs and narrow passages, and that Irishmen march naturally very fast, they had opportunity to escape. Our foot pursued them to Duleek, which is 4 miles from the place where the first were beaten, and here the King halted, because the night fell on.

"The King commanded the horse to come to this place, where the foot also remains, having sent to the camp at Drogheda to fetch the tents and baggage, in order to repose his troops for a day, who were not onely tired, but somewhat dirty, and then to continue his march in pursuit of the enemy.

"We cannot as yet particularly say what the enemy has lost, but we have many prisoners, whose names we know not. The Leivt Generall Hamilton is one among the rest; and he says that the Lord Carlingford and Coll. Parker are killed. We have taken many chariots and tents, much baggage, cannon, amunition, and armes, without being able as yet to tell exactly what we have got.

"His Majesty has comanded that the towne of Drogheda be attackd, where the garrison consists of 3000 men."
devons de tels succés fi fort au dela de nôtre attente, ne vous affistez aussy à effectuer ce que vous avez en main pour la même caufe; Je croy, que les esprits se raduciront beaucoup, et que nos plus inveterés ennemis feront au defespoir à cett' heure de n'ètre pas cru, fidelles et loyaux sujets du Roy; Je croy, qu'il est fort bon, puisqu'ils ne feront plus en état de nous faire du mal, que nous ayons eu l'occasion d'apprendre à les connoître. J'ay reçu hier au foir de Monsieur de Carfaires une lettre, qui parle d'un desfein contre le gouvernement, mais cela me paroit affez mal fondé dans la circomstance qui regarde la personne du Roy Jacques, que nous voyons par experience qu'elle est fausse; mais, par le succés que nous avons eu à cett' heure tout cela s'évanouira en fumée. Je vous prie Monsieur, d'être perfuadé que je fuis, de tout mon coeur, Monsieur,

Votre tres humble et tres obeissant Serviteur,

Portland.

J'oubliais, Monsieur, de vous dire, que la playe du Roy, qui est quasii aussy grande qu'une main, fupure fort bien et est dans le meilleur état qu'on pourroit defirer; toute l'incommodité, qu'il en a eu, c'est que dans le combat, il fut obligé de fe fervir de fon épée de la main gauche et graces à Dieu, il fe porte mieux qu'il n'a fait de deux ans.

395. Earl of Nottingham to the Earl of Melvill.—5 Jul. 1690.

My Lord,

Whitehall, July 5, 90.

I received your Graces letter of the 1st instant, in answer to which, this is to acquaint you, that the mail which you expected to come in upon the last day of the last month, was stop'd by her Majestys order, but since that, care has been already taken that it should pass freely, as it used to do, for the future; and the reason why it was then stop't was upon the newes of the French fleet coming into the Channell, and 'twas thought necessary that your Grace should have the first notice of any matter of moment that might happen thereupon, the better to prevent the disaffected persons there to execute their designs against the Government. I am,

Your Graces most humble and obedient Servant,

Nottingham.
396. The Earl of Melvill to the King.—6 Jul. 1690.

May it please your Majesty, 

July 6, [1690.]

Wee have been at such uncertantys this time bygon, that I ken not what to wret to your Majesty, for I wanted intelligence this week bygon, the paquet from London being ftopt till the other night, and the ways being ftoped by the Rebells. I had not account from Major-Gen. Mackay till just now a poft is come from Inverlochie, shewing that Major Fergus-son, after he had brunt fume of the iflands, and taken affurance of fume others not to join the rebells, not being strong enough to land in the ile of Mull, had come to Inverlochie, the place wher Mackay designs to make the fort, and encamped at Lochyeall Houfe this day fenight, and ftyaed till Mackay came to him, which he did Thursday or Frayday laft. If his provifions wer up with him, I hop he will eafily fettle the garrifon, for he has fix or feven thoufand men with him. The fhips with provifions for meat to the armee, both by the eaft and weft coaft, for the more security, are failed a good while agoe, but wer not arryved when the meffenger came away; but thofe with fume timber and cannon are ftoped by contrary winds, but I think will fail to-morrow. Our eaft coaft is much infefted with capers. I with all goe faire thorrow. Your Majesty will have better and fpeedier accounts from England then what I can give you. All the account wee had by the English paquet of July 1th was, that the fleets were engeaged, and that thofe fhips at Plimouth had joined your Majesty's fleet in the action, and that the French wer drawing towards their own coaft. Disaffeected perfons in this countray have been much caballing this time bygone, and in great expectations, but I hop now ther hops will fall. I told your Majesty, with a Capetane of Cuninghams regiment, of the Earles of Arran, Hume, and feverall others, withdrawing: Hume, Anandeall, and feverall gentlemen, are retired to the borders of England; Arran, as I am informed, is still lurking in the countray. Breadalban is gone to his own countray, and has wret to me for a protection. The Earles of Lithgow, Balcarras, and feverall others, who once retired, are come back, and now alfo the Marquis of Atholl, but not yet his fone Murray. I have caufed apprehend feverall perfons
in several places of the custray, once to disjount them, but I had not hands enough for such a work, though that I knew a great many have been engeaged in this designe, and that they were ready, upon the least favourable occasion, to take armes, yet we have not yet a legall proof; so must let many goe upon securit. The Lord Ros, who is now at London, refuses to be an evidence; so does Sir James Montgomery. I yet hope to assure him of his pardon. I could not secure him, when he came to me upon truft. He is very cunning, and keeps him selfe very close. I was the less inquisitive after him, because he promised some papers under the late Kings hand and his cypher, which I thought might be of use. He also faies, that some in cheef truft in England, are concerned. I hop rogres will be discovered at last. Ther has been dissimulation and villany enough amongst my countrey men. What haith been elswher I shall not say. I adjourned the Parliament about 10 or 12 days when your Majestie went for Irland, so could not so soon adjurn since, for any considerable time, ther being so much to doe for settling the nation, and composig the minds of people, but I think to doe it once this week. These who opposed the sitting of the Parliament, and who have been fugesting to your Majestie the inconveniency of letting it continuow, and representing the prejudice of takeing of forfalters, and takeing away patronages, have almost to a man been designig the overturning of the Government. Thers on I would fain hop otherways off, but I dar not say much. But the thing in generall is evident to anie who understands the condition of our custray, for it was that the custray might be dis-obliged, rendred jealous, and temted to extravagacies, which they had the agents to prompt them too, and they on the other hand ready to take armes, when the others, who are only well affected to your Majestys Governent, and to be trusted, shoul be disoblidge, devyded amongst themselfes, and rendred incapable to oppose ther desigins. I know I may be probably misrepresented to your Majestie by my enimies, or rather by yours, for I know non I have but whom I procured by my endevores to serve yow; but if I be not able to justify my procedour, in doing what was moft advantagious for your service, I shall be willing to incure what punishment your Majestie shall think fit to infliet. I am sure whatever may be my failings through weaknesses, which tho greater, I hop your Majestie on
your goodnes will pass by yett, yow will never have a servant more
denied to his eafe and interest then I have been. I am longing ex-
tremely for good newes from you. This wold dissipat your enemies hops,
and others fears. All I shall say more as to my selfe is, that I have
neglected nothing was in my power to serve your Majestys interest, and has
endeavoured to use all the precaution I could, to prevent inconveniencys.
I pray God give your Majesty success in your undertakings, and return
yow in safety. I am, Your Majestys, &c.

[From the Portland Papers.]

397. MR. WILLIAM CARSTARES TO .—9 Jul. 1690.

Sir, 

Edinburgh, 9th July 1690.

Had any thing occurred of moment since my laft by my Lord Rofs, you
should have been acquainted with it; but except the paffing of the
generall Act of forfauters, there hath been nothing done in Parliament
for some days past, but what relates to privat busines. Major-Generall
McKay hath been for some time at the place where he designs to make a
fort for securing the peace of the Highlands, and it is hoped he will
return in a few weeks, but the distance of the armie from this place
makes malecontents here, and upon the borders, mighty insolent, and the
more so, in that they hear by particular expreses of their own, that there
is treachery in the English fleet, in which they falllie report, that my
Lord Torrington himfelf is concerned. They pretend also to have
heard from Ireland since the defeat at the River Boin; and do give
out to their trustees, that there is to be shipt from Ireland a body of 1200
horfe and dragoons, and some thousands of foot, which are to make a
defcent upon this kingdom, and that the late King is to goe for England,
being fure of the English fleet. Thofe, I affure you, Sir, are the stories
with which, in their fecret caballs, they entertain themfelves; and they
doe affirm, that fome of their number have an account of the above
mentioned particulars from the late King James himfelf, who they report
hath wrote that he hath loft but a few hundereths of men in the late
engadgement, which he thinks were well bestowed for M. Schomberg. Their Majesties Commissioner here is much concerned for preventing of disturbances in this nation; but his Grace is exceedinglie troubled that for severall pofts he hath had no letters from England; and there are none of us that are known to be his friends have had any, which makes his Grace conclude that letters are intercepted, or that Sir Wm Lockart is so very ill that he cannot write. I shall only add, Sir, that for my own part, I shall endeavour to acquitt myself in my mean capacity, so as it may appear that my faithfulnes to their Majesties admits not of a change. Pardon this trouble to, Sir,

Your most faithfull and humble Servant,

W. Carstares.

[From the Portland Papers.]


Sir,

Holyrood House, 10th July 1690.

I have heard nothing from you, nor from or of Sir William Lockhart since he went from this, not so much as whether he be deade or alive; what can be the reason I know not. I have sent you the copy of the Earle of Nottinghams letter to me, which I receeved yesternight, which is all the account I have off affairs with you, except what I have from other hands, and that but indistinct; this occasions my giving you this trouble. You may easilie judge the disadvantage I am at; not heareing from the Queen; the King at such a distance; all intelligence cutt off; the strenght of our forces in the Highlands, wher communication is cutt; such a Generall as would follow no councell; no money either to pay the forces, or defray the expense of the Government, to keep intelligence, or doe any thing necessary; threatened with an invasion, which the Jacobins ar daily and hourly expecting; neither haveing armes, ammunition, or officers; so many disaffected people waiting but an opportunity to break out, and weel appointed for it, and, one of the greatest disadvantage of all, traitors in our bofte; so that we cannot promise ourselves 24 hours quiet. All I shall say is, that I gave faire and timous warning; and if I
had been believed, and not mistaken, much of our danger might have been easily prevented, and the King's affairs upon a much slower foot, and with far less expense and hazard. God Almighty works miracles for us in preserving, delivering us hitherto; and I hope he who has done so great things for and by our King, and preserved him hitherto, will do so still, and make him yet more instrumental for the advancement of his glory; I wish he were safe in Britain again. I have endeavour'd to use all the precaution I could, and have neglected nothing was in my power for advancing their Majesty's service according to my weaker capacity; but want of fit materials to work upon, and proper tools to work by, makes any work go heavily on; my being restrained in my instructions after I came here, has been that which hath made things very heavy to me; the suggestions which have perused to this (whatever hands they might come through) I am convinced have been forged in some enemies' hope; I should be glad to have the Queen's commands, that I may know how to demean myself; I pray God preserve and direct her Majesty; I presumed to write twice or thrice to her Majesty, so will not give her trouble at this time. I fancy letters must be taken up at the post house with you before they come away; so I think it were fitt, when you or any by her command, writes to me, on one foot the first stage with the letters (when expresss are not sent all the way) and then hastened forward with a flying packet. It had been fitt I should have known at this time every day what passes. What to do without money to carry on their Majesty's affairs, I know not. This is a string I desire not to touch, being mistaken on this head formerly; but it being so necessary, and having strained my own credit far beyond what any could have thought it would have gone, I may take the more freedom. I hope, when this comes to your hand, you will let me know what condition the fleet and the country is in.

It were not amiss, because many of our country are gone into the north of England, that I had a warrant under the Queen's hand to send into England and seize them, if it can be done. I am strained with toyme, so shall give no more trouble at present, but to assure you that I am, in all sincerity, Sir,

Your affectionate friend and humble Servant.
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,  

Inverloughie, 10th July 1690.

Knowing your Grace to be much burdened with affairs of greatest concern, I cannot presume to trouble you with long letters; but have written at large to my Lord Raith, to be communicated as your Grace hath best convenience. We shall soon want (if not speedily supplied) both money and provisions, as what I have laid in my Lord Raith's letter will further show. Mr. Campbell, who is appointed Commissary of Provosts for this garrison, is sent to forward the things we want. The army is throwing up the works, and setting palisades, which, when effectuated, they march away, and leave the greatest part of the work to me; wherein if we want money, all will be at a stand; foul weather will come on, and we want the deals for cover for the foeldiers; for which, and store houses and guards, it will require 20,000 deals at least; I shall endeavour to give your Grace as faithful an account of my trust, as I hope can be expected from me. I desire to know your Grace's pleasure, if (after the army is removed hence) I shall pursue former methods in case any of the Highlanders comply, tho' at present they seem more sturdy than before; for I know the methods of another nature will hardly ever do the work, nor can the arms of this garrison reach over all the Highlands. I ad noe more to your Grace's trouble, but subscribe, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE, Your Graces most obliged most humble and obedient Servant,

Jo. Hill.

400. EARL OF NOTTINGHAM TO THE EARL OF MELVILL. — 12 Jul. 1690.

MY LORD,

Whitehall, July 12th, 1690.

The Queen being inform'd that Sir Patrick Maxwell of Springkell is busy in getting disaffected persons together on the borders of England and Scotland, Her Majesty commands me to acquaint your Grace with it, that you may give order therein as shall be necessary for their Majesty's service. I am, MY LORD, Your Graces most obedient humble Servant,

NOTTINGHAM.
[From the Portland Papers.]

401. MR. WILLIAM CARSTARES PROBABLY TO MONSIEUR D'ALONE?—
13 Jul. 1690.

Sir,

Edinburgh, 13th July 1690.

The country is yet in some peace, but its condition is unsettled; our Highlanders begin to move in parties in some places. Collonell Cannon is within 20 myles of Stirling, but his partie consists, as I am informed, of no more then 150 foot and 60 horse; he expected, ere now, to have been joined by Arran, and some gentlemen from the south parts of the country; and indeed Arran hath been in the south, and hath concerted matters with the Earle of Hume, who hath never yet owned the Government, my Lord Commissioner, with great diligence for preventing any disturbance of our peace. All letters from Sir William Lockart have been stoppt, of which my Lord Commissioner cannot conjecture the reason. I was surprized to hear of the confinement of my Lord Ross, because I was informed he had fullie satisfied the Queen, which, if he have not done, I shall not presume to speak one word for him; but, Sir, if I could acquaint you at this distance how much my reputation is concerned in his safety, if he be not guiltie of any new conspiracy, or concealment of any knowledge he may have had of former plots, (in neither of which case I will offer to own him) you would not blame me for being concerned for him. Pardon this trouble to, Sir, Your most faithfull humble Servant,

W. CARSTARES.

402. EARL OF NOTTINGHAM TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—15 Jul. 1690.

My Lord,

Whitehall, July 15th, 1690.

The Queen being informed that severall disaffected persons do lurk about the borders, the better to make their escape from any of their Majestys Officers when search is made after them, her Majesty commands me to acquaint your Grace that Shee would have you give orders to all their Majestys Officers on the borders in Scotland, to be affisting to the Gover-
nors of Berwick and Carlisle, and the persons whom they shall appoint in the feizing and apprehending any disaffected persons, that they may no longer escape the hands of justice, by means of their flying out of one kingdom into the other; and I have, by her Majesty's command, sent orders to the Governors of Berwick and Carlisle to be assisting to any of your Officers in apprehending disaffected persons. I am, My LORD,

Your Graces most humble Servant,

NOTTINGHAM.

403. Captain Pottinger to the Earl of Melvill.—19 Jul. 1690.

Aboard the Dartmouth in Duart Road, 19th July 1690.

May it please your Grace,

My last to your Grace was the 12th of May from Grenock, and the 14th we failed thence to these coasts; since which time, our being scarce 48 hours in one place without motion, prevented my giving your Grace the account of our proceeding, but referred to Major Ferguson, who assured me of the tender of my most humble duty to your Grace upon severall occasions, and that he would be more particular therein then I could, or might be expected from the land part on. But since Major Ferguson, (who is a man of great diligence, zealously affected to the present Government, and brave enough,) is parted; as also the Major General conceiving my blockading these founds not so necessary now, since the garrison is in such perfection as the present occasion admits of, referring the cruising part to me where conceive most necessary for the preservation of these coasts; your Grace shall not fail of account of my proceedings from time to time, and for what hath past, since our being upon this coast, and amongst these Isles. If your Grace will allow me, I will send the transcript of my journal when opportunity offers, for that I shalbe the breifer in this relation, (viz,) Since our being here it hath been my care to keep cruising where most necessary, first, in dividing our squade, (the Major General favouring me with instructions communicatively with Major Ferguson,) for that we divided our squad and boats, they burning and destroying one way, our ships with the Major left nothing undone that was to be done the other way, in burning houses, breaking boats, and
wafting the substance of such as was in actual rebellion; nor hath our appearance upon the coast had less effect in keeping thefe McKClains of Mull, McKDonalds, &c., all at whom (if possible) to prefer their interest, foe that joyning was prevented. Some letters past betwixt Sir Donald McKDonald, Junr., and me, before his submiffion, as also the Earl of Sefort, copies whereof in my journall, and of late betwixt Sir Donald, Senr., and me, who escaped us, although Capt. Douglas was twice out, and my self twice out; but since our slender number of friggats, and the passages we had to secure, admitted us not to doe what we would doe, we must reft fatiffied with what we could doe.

Sir Donald in his answer belching out defiances to authority and power, &c., in my laft tripp, I was advis'd of a vessell in his possession. Passing his house, I complemented the fame with 30 or 40 shott, fending the guards thereoff to the hills, and deftryed a birling hauled up. Not having tyme then, I paffed the horrible sound of Kelachie to the Collihoe stone, where the ship was; and leaft they might fire or fink her, I fent away my pinnace, which they perceived from the hills, by Sir Donalds order the was fired; however, I brought thence, and faved fix boats, only three men slightly wounded, the being burned downe to the water: I returned, taking the flack of the fame tyde through that prodigious current and ftraight, where the firft of the ebb rufheth out with fuch violence, where the water hath roome to fpread, it carried our ship round and round about with a wonderfull fwiptneff, neither regarding helm nor fails, and what we could doe. From thence I repaired to Sir Donalds, the Lamb by order joyning me. We anchored as near the fhore as conveniently we could. By fprings and guys, I laid up her broad fide to the house, playing fmarly upon the fame for two or three hours with our beft guns, and the Lamb upon his harlots; the walls abiding battering; landed our men under the protection of my guns, burned both houfes, with a bark and boat of Sir Donalds, to the ground, in the Highlanders view; the whiffling nine pounders fending them ftempering to the hills, to overlook what they could not prevent. Thus much from Sir Donalds huffing letters and example.

By the Major Generalls order, I haue spared Fort William fix demi-culverings home bor'd with forty rounds of shott. I am to lay my frigatt
ahore, to repair some damage formerly sustained, which shall doe without loss of time, if conveniently I can here, and thence keep cruizing upon thefe coasts till further orders.

Most humbly craving your Graces pardon, I am, with all submission and readiness, your Graces most dutifull, most obedient, faithfull, very humble Servant,

Edward Pottinger.

404. Colonel Billingsley to the Earl of Melville.—19 Jul. 1690.

May it please your Grace, Barwick, 19th July 1690.

I have just now received her Majesties orders, dated the 15 instant, comanding me to permitt all letters or flying packquetts, and black boxes directed to your Grace, to be sent forward without stop. Wherefore, by this flyin pacquett I send you five black boxes, five whereof have been stop't here, by her Majesties particular comands to me of the 26 of the last month. I humbly beseech your Grace to beleive, that I have that true zeal for their Majesties service, and dutifull respects for your Grace, that nothing but her Majesties comands could oblige me to have stop'd any thing directed to your Lording, but, since it was her Majesties orders, I hope your Grace will pardon me, who am very ambitious of your Graces favour, and know no readier way to obtaine it, then being just to their Majesties comands or service.

Inclos'd is a copy of an order I received this day, which I thought my duty to send your Grace. I shall very diligently, upon all occasions, obey what relates to me in it.

On Sunday last, haveing fresh notice that the Earle of Home, and severall other Scotts gentlemen, were lurking about the borders of Cockquett and Redwaters, I immediately mounted thirty fouldiers, with a good guide, upon the town horses, comanded by a discreet officer, who marched all night, and came, about two of the clock next morning, into the quarters where they used to lie, where they had unluckily heard that the militia was up in the countrie, which gave them occasion to remove their quarters, supposed into Scotland, else the whole crew in all probability had fallen into my hands; the party returned not till Wednesday
THE

LEVEN

AND

1690.

406.

COLONEL

BILLINGSLEY

DEPUTY

GOVERNOR

OF

BERWICK,

TO

THE

EARL

OF

MELVILL.

21

Jul.

1690.

MAY

IT

PLEASE

YOUR

GRACE,

Berwick, July the 21st, 1690.

On Saturday laft, when I fent your Grace the fix exprefl'es, I acquainted your Lordfhip it was by order dat 15th. Yefterday morninge, I received from Earle of Nottingham an expreff dat 10th, of the fame import as the other, which fhould have bin with mee 6 or 7 days fooner, but by negligence or miftake of the Postmafters of Royfton or Caxton, it was delayed, as appearis by the labell affixt to it, a true抄py of which is inclofed. I have made complaunt thereof to my Lord Nottingham, and acquainted Sir William Lockhart therewith, that it may appear why your Grace had not your expreffes fooner.

I am, MY LORD,

Your Graces moft obedient humble Servant,

RUPERT BILLINGSLEY.

I am juft now informed, that eight perfons, well mounted, with piitolls, paft the river, about midnight, into England, on Saturday night, att Norham. Horfe or dragoons beinge quartered nigh the river, would fecure thofe pafles by patrols.

407. EARL OF PORTLAND TO MAJOR-GENERAL MACKAY.—23 Jul. 1690.

Aboard the Dartmouth, in Duard Road, 21st July 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR Excellency,

I am greatly stratified that the inclofeds should not overtake your Excellency, now forwarded, but returned me by Colonel Hill. My diftrefs is such as obligeth me to order the fame from Dunstaffonidge, that I may haue anfwer thereto the sooner. Not a bisquett left for my men, nor noe bread this three days, and, as in the inclofed, no beer noe pork, noe peafe, noe cheese, the staff of feamen; and, since their Majesties service at preffent foe necessarly requires it not (which otherwife I should have respeft to) nor your Excellency, conceiving the blockading thefe founds (the garrison being settled) of any confequence, we haue therefore considered the beft service to their Majesties is direcfly to proceed for Greenock, and there at once to provide, as the men may be enabled, by provifions, to perfore their service, and for that purpofe, I haue with Captain Douglas (whose condition is as myne) given orders to weigh for Greenock. My Purfer being before me, will haue all things ready, foe that our ftay will be the shorter whyle; also, my ship muft unavoidably be laid upon the ground, to help defects. I shall leave the Scotts frigatt here to attend the garrison, and to cruise where the Governour and he shall think moft necefarry, till our returne, if required; and, before I am difcharged from this ftation, I desire to be ordered to wait upon his Grace the Commissioner, and your felle.

I expect your Excellencys anfwer to meet me at Greenock, which, with my moft humble and faithfull service to your Excellency, I am, Your Excellencys moft dutiful, moft obedient, and

highly obliged very humble Servant,

EDWARD POTTINGER.
406. COLONEL BILLINGSLEY DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BERWICK, TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—21 Jul. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,  Berwick, July the 21st, 1690.

On Saturday last, when I sent your Grace the fix express, I acquainted your Lordship it was by order dat 15th.

Yesterday morninge, I received from Earle of Nottingham an express dat 10th, of the fame import as the other, which should have bin with mee 6 or 7 days sooner, but by negligence or mistake of the Postmasters of Royfton or Caxton, it was delayed, as appeares by the labell affixt to it, a true copy of which is inclosed. I have made complaynt thereof to my Lord Nottingham, and acquainted Sir William Lockhart therewith, that it may appear why your Grace had not your express ses sooner. I am, My LORD,

Your Graces most obedient humble Servant,

RUPERT BILLINGSLEY.

I am just now informed, that eight persons, well mounted, with pittoles, paft the river, about midnight, into England, on Saturday night, att Norham. Horfe or dragoons being quartered nigh the river, would secure those passses by patroilts.

407. EARL OF PORTLAND TO THE EARL OF MELVILL?—23 Jul. 1690.

Monsieur,  Du Champ de Carick, ce 23 Juillet 1690.

Je vous avoue que j’ai esté surpris de celle que vous m’avez fait l’honneur de m’efcrire, auflî bien que de vos lettres au Roë, voyant que depuis le fuces que le bon Dieu de fa grace a donné a ces armes, vous avez plus d’apprehenfion d’une defcente et invasion des ennemis qu’au-paravant, Je croë que le prefence de fa Majëtë en Angleterre calmera un peu ces terroirs, il partira dans deux jours avec quelques regiments de Cavallerie et d’infanterie, qui prendront demain les devants vers Düblin pour s’y embarquer au plutoft, vous feriez bien Monsieur d’envoyer quelqu’un a Chefter, pour attendre la le Roë, afin d’i informer fa Majëtë de l’eétat des affaires en Écoffë. Je ne comprens pas comment vous voudriez faire retourner Monsieur Mackay, car fi il y avoit du
475

danger, il seroit impossible d'etre affez toft de retour pour le prevenir, et vous perdriez le fruit de fon enterprise la ou il est constant que tous ceux qui cnoiffent l'Ecosse conviennent de ce que l'unique moyen de tenir les Montagnars en devotion, c'est de les brider par des guarnifons, dont Enderlochy est la plus considerable, et la plus importante. Je croye que devant qu'il foit longtems il pourra revenir laiflant la guarnison affeurée. Nos affaires graces a Dieu vont tousjours bien, Waterford capitule, et doit etre remis a ce foir a l'obeiifance du Roy; il ne reste qu'un petit fort nommé Duncannon a l'embouchure de la rivière, lequel ne peut pas tenir, apres quoiz l'on aura le derriere libre, et l'on marchera droit a Limrick, pour attaquer les ennemis fi ils se veulent oppofer, il faudra se rendre entierement maistre de la rivière de Schannon, J'effere que les affaires en Ecosse se regleront un peul felon celles-ci, fi il n'y a point d'infurrection en Angleterre. Je suis de tout mon cœur, Monsieur, Votre tres humble et tres obeiflant Serviteur,

PORTLAND.

[From the Portland Papers.]

408. The Earl of Melvill to the Queen.—24 Jul. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,  Edin. 24th July 1690.

As I do in all humble duty acknowledge the honor your Majesty did me, in giving me your commands under your Royal Hand, so I cannot but regret, that what you were pleased to write upon the 3d instant, did not come to my hand till the 19th at night, at which time I received fix expresss from Sir William Lockhart, which had been detained at Berwick, by order from Court, as the Lieut.-Governor there says, notwithstanding that several mails from London to this were suffered to come forward in the time. I will not trouble your Majesty with complaints of this ufage, which was not only troublesome and inconvenient to me, but might have proven fatal to your affairs in this kingdom, that the enemies to your Majestys government should have had particular information of what passed in England, when I in so critical a junéture was altogether ignorant of what occurred, but by hearsay or conjecture.

1690. MELVILLE PAPERS.
What the Highlanders are doing, and other disaffected persons, so far as I can know, and the care taken to preserve the peace of the country, will be made known to your Majesty by Sir William Lockhart, and also what hath passed of late in the Parliament, which was adjourned Tuesday last. I am sorry the Lord Rof's hath given your Majesty so little satisfaction. I see not now how you can give him his liberty until he do it. I doubt Sir James Montgomerie will be persuaded to go for London; he keeps himself incognito, and walks upon the same grounds with the other; would have all his accession concealed till he wait on the King; will not be an evidence, nor tell peoples names concerned. I am trying what can be done with him by a third hand, because he has some principal papers in custody, and shall give your Majesty an account. As it hath, so it shall be my chief care to discharge my trust with that faithfulness and diligence, as may make it appear that I am, May it please your Majesty, &c.

Edinburgh, July 24, [1690.]

Melvill.

409. Sir William Lockhart to the Earl of Leven.—24 Jul. 1690.

My Lord, London, 24 July [1690.]

I have spok att length with my Lord Renalou anent your pay. He formed manay objections, which I cold not anuer, but with grat professions of willingness to serve you. He saide he had given Mr. Nairn directions to wryt to you his thoughts; and nou he tells me, that so soon as you send up your Muster Rolls, sinyed be Sir Alex. Bruce since he was in that trust, and Rolls sinyed be the Major Generall, or any other person who muster'd them befor, he will take cair you be payed. He sayd, further, that your regiment was but once six or seven companies, by establishment, then ten or twelfe, and laft of all thertein. He defyrs you wold mak it plain when thir alterations wer, and lett him have a stated account of what's payed and what's due. This I promis'd to signifie to you; the sooner the better; if monay com in, it will not be long a paying out. Therfor, if your Lordship expect I can doe you anay service, you wold mynd it prefentlie. I have wryt to his Grace all we know at this
tyme; and that I cannot think of the reason I have hard from none of you
since the 13 that I had a line from your Lordship. I wish you wold
send a blak boxe evrie poft. You may be assured I'll negle& nothing I
can think, eather for the King or his Graces service; and that I am, in
sinceritie, My Lord,

Your most affectional humble Servant,

Will. Lockhart.

410. Colonel Hill to the Earl of Melvill.—26 Jul. 1690.

May it please your Grace,  Fort William, the 26 July 1690.
The shps with deals being come, they have hardly brought a third parte
of what will doe the worke; for they have brought but 8600, and twenty
thousand will not doe the wholl, for guards, florehouses, and couer for the
fouldiers, noe that without more deales, a greate parte of the fouldiers
will lye in the open air, which is to destroy the garrifon, and besides they
are the worft deales I ever saw. They have thronged too much aquavitæ
upon us, noe that the fouldiers are ready to mutiny upon me aboute it; for
wee had enough before this came, (which is according to the inclofed note,)
and they scruple to take it in account of pay. I pray I may have orders
to send it back to the Comissaries, for it will lye here to waft; and if the
fouldiers haue the money, they'll want now aquavitæ. I have enough to
doe to keepe them fteddy, without this imposition, and without money,
nothing will satisfie them, for they are very ungovernable on the account
of the want of money; only Angus men carry very well. Besides, another
greivance is, that the Comissaries give us noe rates of the provisfions
they send us, which we pray may be ordered; and alfoe the meal they
send us from Caithnes and Sutherland is not good. If your Grace and
Counsell think fitt, these shps when unladen may goe for Norway for
deales. I humbly pray these things may be ordered as your Grace shall
thinke meet. I am,

Your Graces most obliged,

humble, and obedient Servant,

Jo. Hill.
We underwritten doe declare, that the meaning of Sir James Montgomerye his being to tell fullie to the Queen what he knew of any conspiracies against their Majesties or the Government, was and is understood to be, with a respect to persons and things, and that this was the condition of his Indemnitie. As wittesse our hands at Holyroodhouse, this 26 of July 1690.

**WILL. DUNLOP.  GA. CUNINGHAME.  W. CARSTARES.**

We doe alfo atteft, that the indemnity given to Sir James Montgomerye by my Lord Commissioner, by which is pardoned what hath been done by him from the 11th of June last to the date of these presents, was upon the fullfilling of the condition above explained, as wittesse our hands at Holyroodhouse, this 26 of July 1690.

**GA. CUNINGHAME.  W. CARSTARES.  WILL. DUNLOP.**

It is conditioned that what my Lord Commissioner hears of Sir James from others then Sir James himself, he is not obliged to conceal it. It was alfo conditioned by Sir James Montgomerye, that he should order the matter fo, that two of the late Queens letters concerning the conspiracie, and an Act of Toleration, together with a commission to a blank person to be his Commissioner to this present Parliament, signed by the late King, which letters came to my Lord Commissioner under a cover, with a few lines, subscrib'd Andrew Steedeman. As wittesse our hands, this 26 July 1690, at the palace of Holyroodhouse.

**GA. CUNINGHAME.  W. CARSTARES.**

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**412. (Copy) THE EARL OF MELVILL TO SIR JAMES MONTGOMERY OF SKELMORLIE.**—26 Jul. 1690.

Sir,  
26 July 1690.

Upon consideration of what hath been spoken to me by your friend, I
1690. MELVILLE PAPERS. 479

doe hereby engage and assure you that you shall not be obliged to be an evidence or legal witness upon any account; and I have configned your act of indemnity in the hands of your friend, containing a remission to the date of these presents, to be deliver'd unto you or your order upon your going to London and acquainting the Queen with all you know of any design that hath been carrying on against their Majesties and their Government, and with what measures you conceive to be best for defeating of it; the doing of which fullie is the condition upon which your indemnity is granted and to stand good unto you. As to the concealment of what you say, and what part you are to act in this, as I have hitherto kept it secret, so I doe assure you it shall be so kept for the future as you shall have no reason to blame me for injustice or unkindness to you. I hope you will think this is enough from an honest man. If you intend for London upon the terms mentioned, you shall have your passe, and a letter to the Queen, and, if she be satisfied with you, I assure you of the friendship and concern of, Sir,

Your friend and Servant.

Holyroodhouse, July 26, 1690.

[From the Portland Papers.]

413. The Earl of Melvill to the Queen.—29 Jul. 1690.

May it please your Majesty, Edin. 29th July 1690.

I told your Majesty in my last, that Sir James Montgomery went on the same grounds with the Lord Rofs, not to be an evidence, nor to be known to be a discoverer, and that he kept himself incognito. I have since, upon trust, had communication with him by a third party; and since your Majesty desired he should be sent up to wait upon you, and to discover the whole affair that has been in agitation, in so far as he knows, (if he stand by this,) I have deposited his pardon in a friends hand, to be delivered to him upon his dealing freely and ingenuously with your Majesty. I have not yet met with him my self, but this is the condition I have made with him, and also have engaged to him, that he shall not be made an evidence. The reasons moved me to this was, that I thought it
might be useful to your Majesty's service, both to have him laid aside, who had been so active in contriving and working this mischief, and also that your Majesty might have a more full discovery who had been concerned, which I doubt is yet full enough; no question your Majesty knows there has been a double design carrying on. There was no good to be had by his being rendered desperate, and his estate is worth little or nothing, it being broke by debt, and I know neither the King nor your Majesty cares for blood: besides, he was not in your hands. I had much ado to get him to this, he is so jealous, especially since Rof was put in the Tower. One great scruple he has is, that some who may have been concerned in the designs carrying on upon one account or other, may prejudice him at your Majesty's hand, lest they should be discovered to your Majesty, and what their part hath been. Your Majesty is wise enough to know what is your own interest in this; it would be my humble opinion, and is my desire, that you would keep this from all till the King come, and make your own use of it. There never was greater dissimulation and villainy since the world began, than has been in this time; and I know there hath been endeavours to misrepresent me both to the King and to your Majesty, as been as too bygott, and as being too melancholy and apprehensive; but though my weaknesses are great enough, yet for my deportment in your service, I hope I am sufficiently able to vindicate myself as to what all living can blame me for; for the first of those, it is a great mistake; and for the other, I wish that my fears of danger had been such as they are called, and only notions of my own brain, and had not too good foundation. Sir William [Lockhart] will give your Majesty an account of affairs here. If letters go through, I am to speak with Sir James Montgomery; and after I speak with him, will be more able to draw queries, which your Majesty may propose. I am also to write to you with him if he go. He hath sent me two papers signed by the late King, and also two letters written with the late Queen's hand. There were many others sent both commissions and remissions, several of which had been in his hand; but he says they are destroyed, and that those lately sent are convoyed to other hands. I send your Majesty a doubl of the terms made with him, whereby you will see, that though I am in some manner engaged to conceal what hath been his part, your Majesty is not
further than the weal of your own affairs require; and you will easily perceive, if he shall deal freely and ingenuously with you; he has not been so full with me yet as I could wish, but says he will with your Majesty. I heard some designed he should be apprehended on the road, or before he should see your Majesty, which, I hope, you will cause prevent. I do not see what this could contribute to your service; besides, it would render me the more incapable to serve you; and I cannot be charged with having an hand in any dirty thing in all my life. I know the man and his manner, and will not desire your Majesty to trust him; but if he shall do as he undertakes, he may be serviceable; and, if not, your Majesty will know what to do. I humbly beg your Majesty pardon for this boldness and freedom, and pray God to give your Majesty counsel and direction, and to return the King in safety and peace to you. I am

Your Majesty's most faithful, humble, and obedient Subject

and Servant,

Edinburgh, July 29th [1690.]

MELVILLE.

[From the Portland Papers.]

414. The Earl of Melville to the Queen.—31 Jul. [1690.]

May it please your Majesty,

I have met with Sir James Montgomery, who proffes to be very willing to give your Majesty all satisfaction, as to what he knows as to person or thing in relation to what hath been in agitation against the Government; and hath promised to use full freedom and all ingenuity with your Majesty. I have, upon these conditions, which I am hopeful

* The following seem to be the letters of the ex Queen above referred to. They are also noticed in Balfour's Memoirs, page 65, Bannatyne Edition. They are both autographs; and an impression of Her Majesty's signet, known as "the Diamond Seal," remains entire upon the first.

March the 23.

Since my last, which I hope you will have received long before this, I have seen Mr. Jones, who has given me an exact account of the whole affair. I am entirely satisfied with him, and heard with a great deal of pleasur all he had to say, in which there is nothing nor satisfactory to me, then my being from many circumstances fullie persuaded that I have to do with

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he will fulfill, assured him of his remission, according to a power given by his Majesty to me; and have also promis'd to him, upon his so doing, that he shall not be led as an evidence against any. I doubt not but your Majestys will make good my conditions to him.

Though your Majesty may have otherways many clear informations of the designs have been in hand, yet I judged it might contribute not a little to your service to have one from one of our country, especially from a man of so much mettle, and who can penetrate into designs more than many others, and who knows more of the people of this country than any with you do; and this seems necessary for your Majesties to know, that accordingly you may take your measures. Knowing the King and your Majestys clemency, and that, upon repentance, you will be ready to look forward, and not back, I am hopeful that your Majesties will not blame my conduct in this; for he is a man of very good parts, and may be very serviceable. That which seems to stick with him, is, that men of honor, who, notwithstanding the consent the King may give to what is demanded of him, will be as tender of giving away what so entirely belongs to him, as he himself could be; for I cannot believe it either the honor or interest of those who, for such singular services and demonstrations of their capacities, will receive and may expect the chief trusts in the Government, to desire or endeavor the depriving or abridging what has been once possessed by that power, they now so far expose their lives and fortunes to establish; and tho I have endeavoured by my letters to convince the King, that to enable you to serve him, it is necessary he should condescend to what is proposed, (as far as he can in conscience do, for I would not, for all the world, see him go the least step beyond it,) yet I do confidently expect, and intirely relye upon your good husbandry, of what you well know is so valuable, for its being so absolutely necessary both to a King and his ministers, in the government of a people so inclined to trouble and change as you are in, and even mor advantageous to them, then their one unsettled wishes could make it. I have also consulted our friend here, who is very well satisfied, and will do his part in performing what is required of him. I relye intirely both upon your serving the King, and preserving him that power which really makes him so; and tho I do once more heartily recomend it to you, yet don't in the least doubt of you, but firmly believe you will acte like men of honor in the performance of this great and good worke, which once don will make us all happy, and putt me in a condition of shewing you and all the world the esteem I have for you, and of making good all the assurances I have sent you by Mr. Jones, to whom I referre myself, hoping he will be with you soon after this.

Maria R.

May the first.

Tho I hope you will have had two of my letters long before this, and that I think it very
others who may have interest with your Majesty may prejudice him at your hands, and misrepresent him, so as what he says may not be believed; least some of their ways may be discovered, which, possibly, is not yet fully; and he says, likewise, that in speaking of any with whom he had no particular dealing, he can only speak on hearsay, and by conjecture, and not on certain knowledge, and so may be distrusted by your Majesty as not telling all he knows; but to this I told him, truth and ingenuity carried its own voucher along with it; and your Majesty is wise enough easily to discern it; your Majesty may gain, cannot lose, by hearing all; you know how to make your own use of things; and, in my humble opinion, durst I be so bold as to give it, if you were to keep things close with yourself, until you be at the bottom of all, you can have no prejudice; it would encourage to the more freedom; and you may come to a more full knowledge of what otherwise may be stifled, and yet necessary possible for Mr. Jones to be with you by this time, having heard from the person he was sent to, that he was ready to dispatch him towards you on the 9 of April, yet I resolve to write to you again, thinking it necessary that you should know what I have done here in your affaire; and full as necessary that you should let me know how it goes on with you. I am therfore a sending this bearer to you, to whose honesty, as well as memory, you may trust entirely; for I have had the experience of both; and it is very convenient to make him learn all by heart when one dares not give him letters.

I hope Mr. Jones will have brought you satisfaction from that syde where he was last; and from this I send you all that the care and industry of a willing person could get for you, from one who is now upon the necessity of defending himself against all the world; therfore you must not wonder if you get not at present so much as you deserve, nor I fear so much as you may want: but pray beleive that it was not possible to get more at this very time, or I would have gott it, and make this go as far as you can.

In the first place, I have sent orders to the other syde of the water to have five thousand pounds ready for you whenever you shall send for it to your friends ther, or to a friend I have sent thither, whose name this bearer hes order to tell you, and desire you from me to keep a correspondence with him, he being a person of great prudence, and entirely trusted by me and my two great friends. He fully knows our minds, and can keep a secret so well, that I have trusted him with your concerns; and you need not have any sort of reserve with him. I ordered him, before he went from hence, to find some way of sending to you as soon as he gotts on the other syde; which, if he does, you may hear from him before this can come to you; but I dare not trust to that; and therfore I am trying this other way, being resolved to spare no paines nor any thing els for persons that I have reason to beleive are now taking all the pains imagineable for me and mine.
to be known; for there is too much counterfeit ware in the world, and
too few to be entirely trusted. It gives men the more confidence to deal
freely, when they have no apprehension that doing so may prejudge them.
I humbly beg your Majestys pardon for my freedom and boldness, and
affure you there is none wishes your Majesties better, nor more zealous
for your service than your Majesties, &c.

Edinburgh, July 31, [1690.]

MELVILL.

[From the Portland Papers.]

415. NARRATIVE RELATIVE TO THE LORD ROSSE, IN THE QUEEN'S
Handwriting.—Jul. 1690.

On the 28th of June, being Saturday, 1690, Sir William Lockhart
came to town. He brought me a letter from Lord Melvill of the 24th,
in which he tells me, Lord Rosse is coming, but will neither be an evidence
nor be known to any but D'Alone, who should bring him to me that he

But, to go on with my account, I must tell you, that besides the five thousand pounds on
the other syde, which I will endeavour to make ten thousand in a short time, if you shall want
it; I have here ready ten thousand pounds mor, with as many arms and ammunition as this
great friend could spare for you, at this nick of time, which he gives you most heartily, and
will be ready to give mor hereafter, if this prove not sufficient; for I am persuaded, and you
will find it, that he is very sincere in his friendship to us, and that he desires nothing mor
then to resettle his great friend, a glory which I do verily beleve God Almighty reserves for
him, and will let you have a great share in it. By the last letters I receaved, I find you have
already begun to doe your parts, and long to know what success you have had in the first
attempt; I hope you will find some way of letting me hear from you; and, above all, it is
necessary you let me know, as soon as ever you have declared your selves, to which place you will
have me send this succor, that will be ready shipt for you at Dunkirke, but cannot be sent till
you are ready for it, and till I know when it may be landed with safety. All, threfore, that
is to be done at this time depends on your syde, for on mine I shall not lose a moment in sending
to you, after I hear from you; and, when all things are ripe with you, and well disposed
on the other syde, then this friend hes promised to send over our great friend, when I hope he
will soon be in a condition of rewarding those that have had the first and greatest part in
making him happy; and, for my own part, I shall make it my businesse to convince you and all
the world that I am not capable of beeing ungratefull, and, after beeing happy my self, yet I
shall have no quiet till I see them happy that have made me so.

MARIA R.
might discover many things concerning a plot in Scotland. Lord Melvill writes also by him to D'Alone, so did Mr. Caftairs, whose letters both are here, as well as the Lord Rossie brought from the Commiffioner. The fame evening, D'Alone brought him up the bake stairs to the eating rome, where I met him alone. He delivered me the letter, and said nothing, so I told him what Lord Melvil wrote; he told me he was come up with a defign to discover all he knew, upon condition his honor might be secured, in not being made an evidence, and that none might know he spoke to me. I told him, if I found he dealt with me as he promised, I would give my word he should be no farther known in it then he would himself. He defired to keep it the privater, that he might be brought into my chamber at fome public hour, to kifs my hand; that there he would tell me that which he told all his friends, which was, that, hearing in Scotland that he was accused here in England, he had waited on the Commiffioner to let him know, that, finding himfelf wronged in the matter, he would come up to justify himfelf to me, and offer, if any thing was to be proved againft him, to go bake and deliver himfelf to the Commiffioner. After this, I afkt him to tell his story. He faid that he really did not know how to go about it in order; he told confusedly, that there was a message sent from hence by Sir James Montgomery, Lord Annandale, and himfelf; that they received a letter from the late Q. from St. Germains, of which none but they 3 knew; that Sir James was the contriver of all; that he believed he was now treating with the Commiffioner; that Lord Annandale was at the Bath; as for persons here, he could name none but Fergufon, whom he affurred me knew all, and was the chief manager of every thing; that there was a rising intended here, for which several officers were gone into their several country; he remembered none of their names but Oglethorp; he faid the French thought themfelves secure of 12 fea captains, but he knew not their names. He told me of himfelf that he had a friend in town; all he would pay of him was, that he is a Scotsman, who knew every thing very perfectly, and all names of persons concerned; that he was acquainted with the whole businefs, both there and here; and if I would promife the fame favor to his friend as to himfelf, he would bring him to me Sunday or Monday at fartheft; that by that time he hoped to fpeak with Fergufon, who was then out of town, and who
could tell him a great deal; but that as yet he had not stirred out of his lodging since he came, for fear I should have sent for him in the meantime; (that I knew to be false.) He told me, that if I would but ask him questions, he would answer them all; and desired they might be in writing, and he would answer them so too.

I heard no more of him, neither Sunday nor Monday. Tuesday, which was the 1st of July, I sent to him. When he came, I found him much changed. He endeavoured to persuade me all was over; that they not getting a satisfactory answer, had burned their papers, and so the whole business was at an end; assures me Ferguson knew nothing of the maine matter; that I had mislooked him; for he only had said that they had kept correspondence; but it was only of private matters; that Sir J. Cochran was his relation, and what letters they write were only upon that account. When I asked him after his friend, he told me that he was out of town; but that he knew nothing; so that it was not much matter. I gave him the paper of queries;* he scrupled to take it; said he could as well answer all by word of mouth. I told him it was his own desire, and that he had promised to answer them in writing. He said he was unwilling his hand should be seen; that would be making him an evidence. I told him it should be by none but me; and when I prent him, he at last took them and said he would read them over, and his answers should be writ by D'Alone; but he did not like that neither; so at last promised to do it. He came to bring me an answer to his questions, but I don’t remember if it was the last time I saw him or no, but whenever it was, he brought me the queries back, and the answers he gave I have written down, and how he asked me to go to Tunbridge to avoid suspicion. The 4th he sent to desire to speak to me. I put him off till the 5th, having spoken with Lord President and Sir Wm Lockhart, who jeffed the busines, and desired he might by no means be let go; so a warrant was prepared. When he came, he said his wife was dying, so he desired he might go to Scotland. I remember not particularly what I said to him, but it was to let him know that I did not think he had kept

* The Queries and Answers here referred to have been inadvertently misplaced, and are printed in pages 453, 454.
his word to me, which I took for a discharge of mine; so telling him he should stop till he heard further from me, I went away. Immediately, or next morning he was seized by the warrant, but when it came before the Council to commit him to the Tower, D. of B. refused to sign it, so did Lord Devon and Lord Montague.

416. Judges of the Court of Session to the King.—2 Aug. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

Wee, the Senators of your Colledge of Justice, doe most humbly represent to your Majestie, that this collegiate Society of Judges was instituted by your Majesties Royal progenitor, King James the 5th, in the year 1537, in place, and with the express authority and power of the former more ambulatory and mutable Court of the Lords of Session, and with the same title, both having been acknowledged by Custom and Statute as the supremum ordinarie Judicatorie in all causes civill within this kingdom. In the institution of this Colledge, the fifteen ordinarie Lords of Session are expressly priviledged to be free of all taxations and impositions, which hath been reiterat and confirmed by all your Majesties Royall predecessors almost in every Parliament, not only for the time, but absolutely, and in all time coming; and no taxation or imposition, under whatever name, hath been exacted from them by any of your Royall predecessors; and, albeit, twice their consents were desired and given, to dipenfe with their priviledge for the time, without prejudice thereto in time coming, by letters from the King; yet, by posterior letters, they were liberate, though once they had given bond to pay; yea, if any thing had been payed, it was ordered to be repayed, as is evident from these letters upon record shewn to your Majesties Commissioner; and by the 8th Act of the Parliament, in the year 1670, confirming our priviledges, It is Statute and Ordained, That the Ordinarie Lords of Session shall enjoy their priviledges and immunities from all burthen imposed, or to be imposed by that or any other Parliament in time coming, as fully as if they were particularly excepted out of these Acts; and all the ordinarie Lords of Session, at their entry, doe swear to maintain the priviledges of the Colledge of Justice.
Wee doe not in the least doubt of your Majesties Royall favour, whom wee and all good men in Christendome doe acknowledge as the most generous, gracious, and benigne Prince; nor ar wee leffe ready to comply with your Majesties pleasure in relation to the present supply then any of our predeceffours. Wee are confident, that your Majestie will owne, prote&nt, and encourage us in your service, who, according to the words of the institution of this Judicatorie, doe reprefent your perfon, and bear your authority. This Court hath always had the greatest deference from the nation, and reputation both from them and ftrangers, as ane excellent constitution; and wee fhall endeavour fo to demean our selves, as to manifeft our tendernes of justice, and our ardent affection, to contribute our mite to promote the splendour of your Majesties renowned reign, which fhall ever be endeavoured by, May it please your Majesty,

Your Majesties moft humble, moft faithfull, and most obedient Subjects and Servants,


Edinburgh, 2d Auguft 1690.

417. The Earl of Melvill to the Queen.—6 Aug. 1690.

May it please your Majesty, Holyroodhouse, 6 Auguft 90.

I could not refuse the solicitations of a faire lady to give your Majefty this trouble. I doubt not but she is both innocent and ignorant of what hath been her Lord's carriage, and it's no wonder she be much concerned, and I do think him to be the leaft guilty and the moft ingenuous perfon of the thre friends, as the late Queen designed them in her letters to them. I wish he had been more frie, and given your Majefty greater satisfaccion. I know not particularly what hath been his carriage since he went to London, for I find my letters, both going and coming, mifcarries, which puts me to some stand often; all I fhall fay as to this affair is, that I pity all in diftrefs. I am under no obligation to him as to secrecy, though I
believe he may expe& I should not be a divulger. What terms I granted to Sir James Montgomery, I acquainted your Majesty formerly with, but your Majesty nor the King is under no obligation to ather, to make a secret of the matter, farther than the convenience of your own affairs require. If the Lord Rols deall freely and ingenouously with your Majesty, and keep up nothing of what he knows, in so far as he has been concerned, I know I need not interpose with you for his pardon; both the King and your Majesty being as much inclined to clemency as is well confistent with the security of the Government. There are some things I found to stick with both of them, as to the using of that freedom I could have wished them to use; first, they would keep up somewhat of a reputation, at least are unwilling to lose it among the people. The other, which is the chief reason pretended, that if they should tell all they know, whether of certain knowledge, or by information and probable conjecture, they might inform against some who may not be yet suspected, and who may have much interest at Court, and may expose themselves to be ruined, and not be believed. For the first, I cannot justify them in. I think they have reason to be confounded for what hath been their carriage, and to take with their guilt; nor can I think it consistent with your Majesties interest, that what part they have been acting should be altogether a secret. But for the other, I leave it to your Majesties own judgment to consider whether or not it may not be fitt to give them all encouragement, that they shall come in no inconvenience by what freedom they shall use; and that you will keep that wholly to your self till you shall see the King. But I humble beg your Majesties pardon for this freedom and boldness, and rest, Your Majesties most humble, faithfull, and obedient Servant and Subje&.

MELVILLE.

418. COMMISSIONERS OF SUPPLY OF LANARKSHIRE TO THE EARL OF MELVILLE.—12 Aug. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

In obedience to your Grace and the Counsell's commands, ane considerable number of the Commissioners of Supply for the Overwaerd of this shyre did meet heir on Thursday last; and these of the Netherwaerd, at Hamil-

3 q
ton, on Fryday thereafter: And, in pursuance of the orders given for lifting of the best men, horse, and armes, the Comissioners ordered severall of there number, and others, to take wp lifts of such within every parish, and to return accompt of there diligence to the whole meeting of Comissioners, this day and place. And albeit severalls have given in a very good accompt of there diligence, yet, because of the shortnes of tyme, and throng of harvest, some were not able to give soe very exact accompt, which heath made us resolve to appoynt those that have been now defective, to make new reports betuixt and the tuentie tuo of this moneth. Therfor, we most intreat your Grace not to mistake us, if we be not able to give your Grace ane satiffactorie answer, betuixt and the fourteenth instant, which is the day appoynte de your Grace and Counsell’s orders; but, soe soon as we get in the full return from the wholl shyre, we shall not be wanting to give your Grace and Counfell ane accompt therof, with all possible diligence. For we assure your Grace, as we find our country very ready to lay them selves out for the service of there Majesties and the Government, soe there shall be nothing wanting in us, for contributing our outmost endeavours to advance the same, and shall, on every occasion, be ready to testifie our selves to be, May it please your Grace, Your Graces most obedient and most faithfull Servant,

Carmichael, P.

by appointment of the Meeting.


May it pleas your Grace,

Ther can be none more satified of the hard work was put in your hand then I allwayse was, and since I cam heir have mad it my busines to satiffie the world of it. It may be that som are endeavoring to doe you differvice; if it be not in Irland, I have no apprehensions heare, and, I dar say, return when you will, you’ll fynd a considerable alteration in thos who wer your gratest enimys. I told your Grace in my laft that my Lord Annandall had mad application, and, when I mad it nyce to meadle, they told me they wold otherwayse aply themselvs. I confess this put me to a stand, when I considered what your Grace wrot anent the probabilite
of the extent of the discovered; for, thought I, if he shall apply to people hear, they will bring him of to save themselves; much better I undertook to keep the matter intact; and besides, if it can be foreordained that he does not see Scalmorlie, then we shall know the truth of what otherways might be doubtful. From these considerations did I acquaint her Majesty with the proposal mad to me be the Lady Annandall. The Queen was verie willing he should be remitted on their terms; 1st, That he should make a full discovery of all he knew, both as to persons and things. 2. That the account should be in writing. 3. That he should surrender himself to me, and should not converse, either by word or writing, with any person, nor receive any message in relation to the crimes he had been, or knew others to be guilty of, and the Queen promises he shall not be an evidence; to which he agreed, and accordingly yeasternight he surrendered himself. It was latt, and therfore have not had yet much discourse with him; onlie he tells me that Sir James Montgomery is the greatest of all villains, that he was the author and agent of all; and I doe believe, he resolves to cheat your Grace too; for he hath been in town since saturday morning; and Annandall tells me he sent to defyr to see him, but he would not be seen of him; and that he gives it out, that he had no pafs from you, but counterfitted on of purpose to bring him safe to London; he is certainlie with Fergefon and those rogues who cutt Rofs throat, so that this buffinnes of Annandalls is now com to be of absolut necesfitie. The Queen hath appoinied him this night att eight a'clock. I am to be present, and shall have interrogators to put to him, tho he hath assured me (and defyrred me in his nam to doe it to the Queen) that he will not leave the least circumstance untold that he can remember; and that, as it dos recour, he will be plain. I shall be glad to know if you doe not think it proper that we endevour to caufe seafe Sir James. I propose the Queen will be so tender of your word, that she will not order it without your opinion. Your Grace will lett us heire from you so soon as this comes to your hand; because thy tak the packets; perhaps thy will waylay this express; therfor I'll say noe more of this subject att this tyme. Ther cam yeasternight ane express from the King, giving account that the Franch had left Limrick, and gon the way of Galloway to imbarque; and it's not believed, when they are gon, that ane Irish garison will make any resistance;
the express is daited the 4 Auguft. I shall be caifull that the narrative to
be given the Queen be verie plain. I have learned as much as may serve
for interogators to Navall Pain. All is true and acknowledged; therfor
caufe put the rogue to it. Your Grace shall know more be the next.

London, 13 Auguft 1690.

420. The Earl of Melvill to the Queen.—16 Aug. 1690.

I have fent this flying pacquet, that your Majeftie may knou somewhat
of the state of affairs here, which Sir Wm Lockhart will inform your
Majeftie of. Generall Major Mackay went from this yefterday towards
the Highlands, the rebells being drauen to fome head again. I am hope-
full they fhall be difapoynted of their defignes and hopes, but I cannot
comend our conduét, in oppofing and reprefsing them; only I can fay it
is non of my fault that things have not been otherwife manadged. I am
more aprehenfive of secret unfriends then of open enemies. If the King
were once returned with succes and faifety into Brittain, which I pray
God grant fon, many of these oppofitions, and much of this diuffection to
the Government, which is but too evident at present, will difapear. But I
muft in all humilitie take the ffreom to warn your Majeftie tho this were,
there is great reguard to be had to the right fettling of the nations; for
there are too many bad humours, and much corrupt matter, that the bodie
poliftick feems to be in a verie ill habite. But I forbear, and begg your
Majefties pardon for this boldnes.

I cannot tell what to fay as to Sir James Montogmeries not coming
to wait on your Majeftie, and throwing himfelfe at your feet, upon his
arvall at London, fo fon as you would allou him, if he pretend not that
he waited for a line from me to your Majeftie, which he defred might be
fent after him, and was done 10 or 12 dayes agoe; but if he hath been
converfing with any difaffected perffons in the time, this will not be a
good anfuere; only I forree his anfuere in that caice will be, that he did
it to gett better information as to what had been or might be in agitation,
and fo might be the more capable to make the fuller discovery to your
Majeftie. Yow will easely perceave if he be frie, fincere, and ingenioous.
Such crimes have need of great reparation. I am under no particular
engagement to Roås. If he have any, it's from the King himself by Mr. Carftaires. What were the termes with Sir James Montgomerie, I sent to your Majestie. I was long in yealding to that, that he should not be made use of as a legall evidence. The reasons moveing me to doe it were, that he being on of the chieff moveing wheeles, and our affaires being uncertain then, and having some authentick papers, thought it was good takeing him, of not rendering him altogether desperat. But if now shall be legall evidences, it will be a stiffling of the conspiracie, which has drawn very deep. Duke Hamilton amongst others, he can hardly believe it, so something must be done to make it appear to the world. I hear your Majestie hes promised to Annandale likewise, that he shall not be made a legall evidence. However, all of them ought to give all of their informations under their hands, for they would keep up their reputation with the people, and may disfouen whatever they say, if not feigned. Your Majestie is under no obligatioun to keep secret, further then the conveniencie of your own affairs may move you to. If Sir James Montgomery doe not fatiffie your Majestie, I am free, and his remission is not to be deleyvered up to him, till your Majestie acquaint me that you are fatiffied. I sent some interrogatures to be put to all of them, but I apprehend my letters both coming and going miscaryes.

On thing I remember seemed to stick with Sir James Montgomery, when I directed him to use a full frendom with your Majestie, both as to persons and things, for I was not to preß him to doe it to me, and that he knew that was the condition whereupon I treated with him, and that he was to fatiffie your Majestie. He said, they look upon some eminent persons of state as concerned; if he should delate them, they might ruine him, and he not be believed. I told him, if he delt ingeniously, he was in no hazard. If they were such as actualie had correspomdence with him, he could speake on certain knowledge. If it was by second . . .

*Holyroodhouse, 16 August 1690.*


*May it please your Grace,*

`Montrofe, the 16 August 1690."

As in my last (which I sent under your Lops. cover) I promisef to
give your Grace accompt of the fhyres obedience to your. Grace and the Councils laft commissione to Glenbervie and me, so I humbly presume to showe your Grace, that so few obeyed the fame, as the public edicts ilhued by our orders wer generally turned in ridicule. The day after the said designd rendezouz, the hail hyland armie came to our fhyre, consisting, as was supposed by rationall consideratione, of 1800 horse and foot. Colonell Cuninghame came to this place the fame night, with the forces under his command, and marching with intentione to hold head to them, wes by some (not weill affected) so perfwaded of his unequall numbers, especially in horse, that he returned straight heir, which so discouraged the cuntrie people, and so encouraged the disaffected to joigne them, that many of our fhyre off the Mearnes have joigned them alreadie, and the rest are upon a whistle. I finding myselfe thus straited, I sent my fone (my felfe being bedfaft of a maligne feaver) to Colonell Cuninghame for a company of ffoot to guard my houfe, which he refufling for fear of lofing them, I was forced then to leave all and fly for it, fuchce as I wese; and immediately therafter the hail hyland armie camped befor my houfe, rifled the famene of all, ruined my orchardis, tooke all I hade without and within dores, and so usd my hail tenentes, so that bothe they and I, for my affectione and forward service to their Majesties and your Grace, are quytt ruined, ther being nothing left us off moveables, cornes, horse or cattle; fo pray your Grace confider of my conditione, for in confience I lufe about 3000\textsuperscript{th} sterl. Off this I will say no more at this tyme; only as a loyall subiect, and your Graces servant, I moft tell you that Angus and Mearnes are fo running to the enemy, that de- layes off attaqueing them are more dangeroufe then your Grace yet imagines. This your Grace, I beleive, will hardly read, which, pray, impute, als weill as the failors heirin, to the indispositione off,

Your Graces moft humble, faithfull, and moft obedient Servant,

D. Carnegie.

422. THE EARL OF KINTORE TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—17 Aug. 1690.

May it please your Grace, Eastfein, 17\textsuperscript{th} Agust 1690.
Being informed of the Highlanders motions, and that they wer in the
Mearn, did occasion my stay in this place, since it was impossible for me to get home; and now I have got notice by my brother very surprizing news of my eldest sonne his going in to them, which, God knowes, is such ane affliction to me, that I am quite confounded, both with grief and shame: I question not but my enemies, by this unfortunate creatures madness, will take all adventages imaginable against me; but I trust my innocence shall not be stained by his folly; and I am sure your Grace will rather pity my condition then suspect me; for, before the great God, till within this house that my brother has wret to me of it, I was altogether ignorant, and never so much as apprehended the least thought of it. Upon their coming to the Mearnes, my brother went to Dunotter; and ther, Major-General Buchan, as they call him, sent twenty-four horse to Dunotter; and having drawn up at the Breahead, over against it, thrie gentlemen, with a drummer, came to the gait, and desired to speik with my brother, who came and spoke with them on the wall. It was on Graham that spoke, who he knowes not. He required him, in K. James his name, to suffer him to enter in the Kings house. My brother told him it was his property, and his own house, and he would not part with it; and so verj briskly desired he might be gone. My Lord Dunkell, and on Captain Makintosh was with this Graham, so they went off. I am told ther ar severall gentlemen joynd with them which I never imagind. It seems an absolut frenesi has possed them. I am in such disorder, that I can say no moir; but hopis, notwithstanding of this miserabl creatures folly, I shall make it appear befor the world that I am still an honest man, and, My Lord, Your Graces most faithfull and humble Servant, Kintore.

423. The Earl of Annandale to the Earl of Melvill.—20 Aug. 1690.

May it please your Grace,

I give your Grace this trouble, that I may acknowledge the greatt obligations I must ever have to you for your Graces undeserved kindness towards me; and since I must beleve that I owe my being in soe good circumstances to your Grace, I doe hereby beg your Grace will be assured that I shall for ever have a suitable sense of soe great a favor; and that, upon all occasions, I will, with the greatest zeall and sincerittie
in the world, serve your Grace and familie. I doe not trouble your Gr. with annie account off what hes pasted hear as to my affair, since I kno your Gr. will have it fullie from other hands; foe I onlie add, that it shall be my constant endeavoure to give testimonie off the sinceritie off thefe my professions, and subscribe my selfe, May it please your Gr. Your Gr. faithfull and most humble Servant,

London, the 20 off Augst (90.)

Annandale.

424. Colonel Hill to the Earl of Leven.—21 Aug. 1690.

My Lord,

Inverlochy, 21 Augst 1690.

I lately writ your Lop. somwhat of my fence concerning the quieting of thefe gentlemen, whose burden upon their estates is too great for them to bear if they find noe helpe, and they keepe out of neceffity. I hope that letter is come to hand; and to that I refer. The Highland gentlemen are now at a meeting aboute 12 miles of, the refult whereof I shall give account of, soone as I knowe it. I am very peaceable here aboutes. A single man may goe all ouer Lochaber untouch't. I haue giuen the people leaue to come in to their houfes, with all their goods; and they desire proteccion; Lochiel defired that of me for them; and they bring in provisions of butter, cheese, milk, beeze, and mutton, (while we haue money to pay for it.) Two deprivations have been committed by Mull, vpon the Ifle of Kerera, and Ifle of Lefmore; but satisfaciton is promis'd to both. There was a boate taken by Islandtalker, and some money from a man that went home; but the money is restored, and full satisfaciton giuen. The young Lairds are blown up with strange newes, that King James has landed in England, and carrys all before him, which they will beleeve, becaufe they would haue it foe; only Lochiel tells them all their newes ends in difappoyntment, and foe hee expeets will this. I find Glengary too much begotted, by meanes of Sir Geo. Barclay, who keeps constanty with him; and he wrongs his estate by keeping a number of Irish and other loose fellows as a guard at his houfe; but Lochiel leads all; and if he and Glengary were of, all the rest must fall. Glengaryes lady hath been fick, but is now somwhat better. I am plagued with the bruitifhnes of thefe men, especially
Grants, some whereof run away; and those that stay as ready for mutiny as can be; and were it not for the discretion of Major M'Kay, all would goe wrong by reason of the disorder they would be guilty of. I lately received a letter of old date from your Lop. from Inverness; and very luckily what you advised, I have perfectly hit upon, and done accordingly before I received the letter. I send your Lop. inclosed my Lord Seaforts letter, which also hath lyen a long tyme at Inverness, by which you may perceive hee intends according to his first resolve; but his house of Braan should be cleared, as I agreed with Sir Tho. Southwell, which I hope your Lop. will mynd to my Lord Commissioneer, and (the tymes now allowing it) to be more seasonable then formerly. I judge your Lop. would doe well to take of the great grievance, and let Coul (who is a truly good and honest man) be put in. A little good newes on our Kings side will bring all to right amonge these people in short tyme. In the mean tyme, I'll endeavour to keepe them quiet, for none in these parties are in armes, except a few at Glengaries house. I beleewe, if your Lop. would think fitt to write a line to him, it might doe much good with him; for I am afraid that otherways he will goe fo far as to undoe himselfe and family. I am, My LORD,

Your Lops. most obliged humble Servant,

JO. HILL.

The Laird of Weem being appoynted by the King Lieutenant Gouvernour here, it will be convenient, that when I get the regiment, (as I am promised on all hands,) he shoule be Lieutenant-Colonel; for noe field officer will be contented to be commanded by a private Captain, (which I have found by experience;) hee's an honest well-affected gentleman, and rationally gournerable, and I cann agree very well with him; wherfor I pray your Lop. when that buffines (which feemes to be deferred till the K. come over) comes in agitation, that you will please to further it.

425. MR. ALEXANDER JOHNSTON TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—
21 Aug. 1690.

My LORD,

It's both my duty and inclination to join with the inclosed in renderring most humble thanks for your generouse assistence in vindicating my
fathers memory, by rescinding the forfeiture; and your Lop. did it in so very obliging manner, that it could not be expected from any other but yourself, your wholl family being unanimous in it as if it flowed from a principle of justice as weell as kindnesse; truly judging that family, which was destroyed and buryed with and for the Church Government, should rise and revive with it. It must be for ever acknowledged by all his posterity, that your Lop. hath nobly done your part; but may I not presume to say, that you and the whole kingdom know, that my father suffered much, and laide not up his treasure here below, but sacrificed himself, his posterity, and all for the publick good; foe that now, when we are restored, it is only to a name; my fathers just debts contracted during his troubles for the publick, finking his small fortune to nothing; especially considering the gifts that were given to Spotswood and others, who are broke and unsovent, foe that noe fort of reparation can be hoped for from them. My Lord, I am confident these considerations will move you to take his posterity into your thoughts and protection, foe farr that some representation may be made of our losses and circumstances to his Majesty, in order to our subsistence and settlement after 30 years defolation; this will be a work of justice and charity; and, I hope, will bring a blessing along with it on you and your family. I am, in all duty and gratitude, My Lord, Your Lops. most humble and most obliged Servant,

A. Johnston.

21 Augst 1690, London.

426. The Marquis of Atholl to the Earl of Melvill.—22 Aug. 1690.

May it please your Grace,

I had given your Grace this trouble ere now, but that I was very ill since I came from Edinburgh. When I recoverd, I came to this countrie on Wednesday laft, to doe what was in my power to keep this interest of mine in quiett under the King and Goverment. It has been in great disorder by some of my servants that betrayed me, I being absent; but I doubt not in time to make them senfible of their error, and have this little interest of mine very peaceable ere it be long, and I hope to gett some of those that has bin the occasion of all the trouble, in my handes ere it be long. I will
doe all that is possible for me; and I assure your Grace I am with much
sinceritie, May it please your Grace,

Your Gr. obedient and most faithfull humble Servant,

Tullimett, 22 August.

ATHOLL.


May it please your Grace,

The paper I sent you with the last pacquet was not ane exact double
of what was delvered to the Queen, on of the most materiall points
being omitted, whereby his Grace Queensberie is as deep as anay. I hope
you are fullie satistyed of this mans ingenuitie; and I will affur you he
hath actet that part in expreffing his fence of the vilanie he hath been
guiltie of, that it hath left impressions on thos who heard it. I have been
juft nou to fee him; and both from him and his lady, I have meat with
the moft furpryfing storie that ever I heard. I am a man that dealls fo
much above bord, that I cannot restrain my selfe from giving your Grace
ane account of it. The Lady Scalmerlie coms to the Earls Lady this
morning, and ther falls in passiion, without the leaft provocation, and
givs my Lady all the il nams you can fancie, treats my Lord as a rogue,
who had comed in and discovered things he ought not, and betrayed her
husband, and that at my instigation, who was as graet a vilain and rogue
as he. This I shold have taken for follicie and madness; but I confes that
I am a littel furpryfed at what falloued; which was, that I desvered of
all men to be hanged, and she hoped to see it; for I and Sir John
Dalrimple wer betraying my Lord Melvill, which he verie well kneu,
and that her husband was in his interef, and that she doubted not
but ere long to see us apeir the worft of men. I acknowledge I
am a littel stung with this; and tho I believe your Grace can have
no such thoughts of me, yet I dout not but thos privie to this under-
taking of hers have faid so to her; and what I have heard of Sir John
Dalrimple on this head from your sons, macks me think they have joined
me in the bargain. I confes I desvered the nam both of fool and knave,
if I had a thought crofs to your Grace interef; and, on the other part,
I cannot but think it strange, that any shold be so impudent as to oon
ane interest in your Grace, and find it ufefull to conclude me ane enimy. I will fay non but the blackeft of vilains wold walk on fuch a foundation, without fom ground. I was further confirmed in this, from what my Lord Monmouth faid to me this day; that if Sir James Montgomerie had only gott a pafi from you, (to) be ane evidance, it was the ftrangeft thing in the world, hou eather you gave it him, or he took; for he did believe that (you) wer refolved to reconcell him to the King, and reftor him to his favour, as a perfon might be serviceable to you, nou when you was brook with thos wer your former frinds. I told him I kneu nothing of the wholl mater. I told him, whither you had given him a pafi or not, was beft known to Sir James, and I heard that fince he cam to London, he had faid it was a forged on. So he gott no knowledg from me, and he had been a wholl hour with the Queen on the fam subjeft; from both which accounts your Grace will allou me to tell you, that, in the firft place, the taking Sir James Montgomerie into your frindhip, or reconciling him to the Kings favour, dos apeir to me to be the ftrangeft mefur in the world; for I do confidentlie fay, thers not a worse man in the wholl world; and tho he fhould nou fay a thoufand things to conciliat him felfe to you, whyll he is lou, and his lyfe and fortun in your mercie, will any man that knous him, think but that next day, if he can, he will lay a project to ruin you, and all the world, for his own interest. He that can mak fuch daring viiable ftrocks, as to reconcell himfelfe to a popifh arbitrarie pour in ane apostolical wav, no tye of frindhip will ever bynd, lett his pretences to repentance and reformation be what they will. I am forie to think your Grace fhould be put to the neceffitie of making thir pople your frinds; for my part, I never thought you was left under fuch neceffitys then nou; for except it be thofe verie men, I doe declar I knou no boday hath you att ill will; nor can I believ it of the Advocatt, for he curfed himfelfe to me, I think, in the prefence of your fon Raith, if ever he was enimy to you and your familie, therfor your Grace must allou me to believe him, tll I fee him act otherwyfe. I knou he hath enimys about your Grace, but I knou too that he hath more fence then they have all; and as your Grace hath very well obERVED of the fools and knaves of our Government, I am of opinion that a man who will not be kneave to the interest, whatever he be to particular men,
or in particular things, is of more worth to the Kings service, then ane hundred fools; for in no tym nor sefon can thy be usefull. Your Grace may see a great deall of plainnes in all this, and the conclusion of the mater shall be, that whatever be your Grace intentions of frindship towards thos men, yet pople who are serving you in the sinceritie of ther heart had not need to meet with defamations and railings in evrie corner. I have had enough to doe to manadg what I thought your interest heer without that; and, as I have already said, that I am satiflyed enough your Grace is ignorant of what concerns me, yet I cannot but have a just fence of the project laid be Sir James and his frinds, which this foolish woman cold not contain. I shall be glad to know your Grace sentiments of thir things; and if you look on Sir John as a Rouge, it fhold have been told me.

Since the account of the Kings going to Limrick, the Queen hath receaved another expreß, giving ane account that the King believing that all the enimys horfe wer in the Conouch fyde, ther was only tuo troupus left to guard the cannon, which a thousand of the enimys furpryfed within eight mylls of the camp, and cutt intearlie of, split tuo demicyculverans, and nailed to more, which was all they had tym to doe, Sir John Lanier, with a body of horfe, coming in, who is nou in perfut of them, and the King wryts, expereß will give a good account of them, and that he will be quicklie master of the toun. The orders from the King are, that the battalions that cam from Holand shall be put a ship bord att Portmouth; and he hath apointed Sir Cloudflie Shouwell to bring all the transporit ships to Waterfoord; and tho the defyn of all this is mad a grat secret, yet evrie body concludes he refolvs to have Breft this sefon; that he will at leaft mak a defcent with 20,000 men fom wher on the franch coast; and it’s faid he is to goe in perfon.

To this moment ther’s no account of that perfon, I mean Sir James; and for the pretence of his not receaving that letter, the man declares never anay body did fo much as call for such a derection att his house.


May it please your Grace,
I writ severall tyms to my brother Tarbat to give your Grace ane ac-
count of the peacabl incelenations my son had, and how litll he defynd to
disturb the Gouerment, as all may conclude be his liuing qwetyly all
this tym, and now he had com down to that efect; for which caws I
went to Invernes to the M. G. this day, to know if he wad giu him pro-
tection and allowance to liu with me at Chanry, sic Brahan could not
be fited for liuing in this wintour; which by no means I could perfwad
him to; but he defyred he might giu up himsely prifoner to him, which is
very hard, hauing neuer done any thing to deferue it. If your Grace
will not allow of his liuing at fredom in this place, he is content to take
uolentour banifhment upon him, and goe abroad till the tyms fetll, and
hops ye will giu him a pas to this efect. Makeys dealing fo hardly with
my fone, will ocation him to reteir againe, and keip the few men he had
brought with him for a sham together, till he get your Graces return. I
beg your answer, and refts Your Graces moft humble Servant,
Coull, 28 Auguft 1690.

Isobel Seafort.

Pray pardon this cours paper.


May it ples your Grace,

London, 30 Auguft 1690.

I have receaved yours by the flying paquete of the 24, and fhall
plainlie tell you my opinion of: P: H: and: S: The firft probablie is the
beft man, yet hath acted a foolish and ill part; for in place of expresing
his fence of the vilanie, even wher he ought to have don it, he poftively
refused to fay anay thing but of himsely and the other tuo; and what he
had faid of Fergufon, gainfaid it. From this he thought he had don enough
to goe hom and live in peace, and made sufficient atonment for his cryms.
To me he never fpok of the mater, further then to defyr I might gett him
the Queens libertie to goe hom; which, when I propofed, she told me all
had pafed, and axed my opinion. I cold no be fo unfaithfull as to ad-
vye ce it fhould be alloued him; he continuoud obstinat, and fo cam of it,
and continous fo still. As to the second, he parted from you the 3d of
Auguft; cam hear on the eight; on the nynt or tenth fent Fergufon to S.
to tell him he defyred to fpeak with him, and to affuir him he had no pafs
from Melvill, but had forged on to make the best of his way to London; and that he was under no engagements to Melvill; but that he was comed hear to gett a letter over to K. James. The return S. mad was, that he was a rouge and wold not see him; and to fatiiffie your Grace that we was not to quick with him, Cambell and Elies, who wer not feased nor be searched for till the 17, doe declar the letters dereceted for Mr. Charls Molfie wer never fo much as caled for; so her Majestie having known on the tenth the meslage he sent to S., and having waited seven days longer for his in coming, took it for certin he never defynd it, and certinlie it was fo. I am of opinion he is forging a plott; and believes he will be taken in att anay tyme for the discoverie. As to S., he hath delt plainly and fearelie; your Grace sees he had tentations not to com in, and that except he had comd in, we had still been in the dark, tho what you wrytt as to what is in the papers, of the injuris don to the King, &c. that was to the full expredd to her Majestie, and I did not think it so much for your Grace interest with the pople hear, to say anay thing of you, but as it wer be the by, leaft my concern in your Grace might have brought the wholl in suspition, as only calculat to that end; for my grat defyn was to mak the truth apear plainlie, without any other shap or form, but necessarie circumstances. As to A., the last paper maks that as plain as can be, so that he is in teallerie in the Kings mercie; beyds, its all he knous, for he wold never deall plainlie with him; what pople may be convinced heir, I think are knoun to Fergufons Clubb. I hold with to have from meaths to tak mesurs be, and that your Grace wold lett me knou if you have anay considerable prefumptions against pople heir; thers no dout you may have them from Navaill Pain, who all men knous to knou so much of Fergufon and thos hear, as may hang a thousand; but except you put him to the tortur, he will sham you all. Pray you put him in such hands as will have no pitie on him; for in the opinion of all men, he is a desperat cowardlie fallou. I have sent you thrice papers of his, I got from my Lord Shrusberie; you knou I have no clark I can truft, therfor caufe transceryb them, and return them so soon as you knou what Navaill Pain fays of them. Thers no body blaimes your conduet, and I have no dout but your meeter will be satiiffied. I wold nou have your Grace thinking that its proper for you to be hear, so soon as your meeter coms ouer; and
if you doe not think that it wer fit that Duk Hamilton and you wer in
good terms, but still on your own grounds. I only say this, because it
may prove a mean to make maters goe efer in Scotland, if ther be such
cabalings as is insinuat. As to Naivell Pains pretenses of indemnity, I
hope his treason against the King of Scotland is a sufficient rexon to try
him ther, tho he wer indemnifyed in England by Parliament; but the
true anfuer is, that he hath not fulfilled the condition of the indemnity, in
taking the oaths betuixt and the firft or laft of Julie. I remember to
have fent the a& eather to your fon or the Advocatt. The Mefter Jon
you wryt of is Simpfon. I have been oft with V. wyfe about him, and
all the can learn is, that he is gon to Scotland. It's long since I gave
information to the Secretarie, that Mr. Ord of Whytwood, who is a papift,
and livs near Outter, was on of Simpfons hants. I gott intergators
against Lanton, and I think against Montgomerie, but I cannot fynd them.
If ther be anay thing in them that your Grace remembers worth the whyll,
that may otherwyfe be anuerecl, pray lett me knou it; for as to him
thers no need, for he is not to com in, its believed he hath convoyd him-
selfe to France. I am thinking that it might be proper that a proclamation
wer ishued out against him, narating that her Majeftie had received
information upon oath, that he, Navaill Pain, Simpfon, Fergefion, had, in
the kingdom of England, (whyll he was pretending to a& for the faiftie
of the religion and libertie of the countrie,) been carieing on a correspond-
ance with the latt King, to introduce that poperie and arbitrarie pour
from which we wer fo hapilie delivered; and her Majeftie being
sufficientlie satifyed of the villanie and refleffnes of the natur of the said
Sir James and Simpfon, do therfor command all the subiects to take and
aprehend them, and promife a reward of 500£ to the taker. Your Grace
fees, that in thir terms it leaves all the mater in Scotland intear, that it
wonds and difcredits him with the pople, and that it favs the fufpition that
eather P. or S. are the discoverers; because thy will conclud if thy had
been, then the Scots buffines wold have been narated too, which was
equalie knoun to them. I shall be glad to knou if you think this thought
is calculat to the defynd end, for ther is so much talking of a plot, that
its proper, from what wer faid of it. We have no neus, but that we
believe this day the fleet, with the eight thousand land men under Mal-
MELVILLE PAPERS.

506

and we do declare, and give our Royall word, that William Earle of Annandale shall never be used as evidence or witnes against any person mentioned in the Information we are to receave from him. M. R.


After the first adjurnment of the Scots Parliment in the year 1689, the Earle of Annandall, Lord Rofs, Sr James Montgomery of Scalmorlie, cam to London, contrair to the Kings expres command, and presented ane adfress to his Majefty, which, with a lybell called the vindication of it, (wryten be Mr. Robert Fergueflbn, as Sir James told the Earle, who furnifhed him with the materials,) gave iuch offence to the King, as mad us quicklie fee we had totalie loft the King's favour. Thus, the Earle continued att London, without entering into any defyn, till the begining of December, about which tym, Sir James Montgomerie, who is, perhaps, the worft and moft refles man alyve, cam to the Earle, and propofed to him, that, fince ther was no hops of doing any thing with the King, we ought to aply our felvs to King James, who was our lawfull Prince, and who, no doute, wold give us what preferments and imployments we pleafed. To this purpofe, severall days we discouerd, and the Earle having agreed to the proposition, it was therafter propofed be Sir James to the Lord Rofs, who, after much difficultie, ingadged therin. Then did we meat and confider the moft proper way of making our aplication to the latt King, but Sir James had already fo ordered that mater, that the Lord Rofs and the Earle had littel more to doe but fay Amen; for att this tyme he produced thrie papers, all wryt with his own hand, 1st, A Commiffion*

The first portion of this paper, down to the words "we in Breadalbins chamber burnt them," at page 511, has been already printed in Dalrymple's Memoirs, Appendix, Part second, page 110.

1690. 3 s
And We doe declare, and give our Royall word, that William Earle off Annandale shall never be used as evidence or witnes againft anie perfone mentioned in the Information We ar to receave from him.

M. R.

431. A full and faithfull Account of the Conspiracie, William Earle of Annandall was with others ingaged in against the Government, wryten from the Earles own mouth, be Sir William Lockhart, and delievered be the Earle to the Queens most Excellent Majestie, the 14 day of Agust 1690.*

After the first adjurnment of the Scots Parliment in the year 1689, the Earle of Annandall, Lord Rofs, St James Montgomery of Scalmorlie, cam to London, contrair to the Kings expres command, and prefentted ane adreſs to his Majefty, which, with a lybell called the vindication of it, (wryten be Mr. Robert Fergueſſon, as Sir James told the Earle, who furnifhed him with the materialls,) gave ſuch offence to the King, as mad us quicklie see we had totalie loft the King’s favour. Thus, the Earle coninoued att London, without entering into anay defyn, till the begining of December, about which tym, Sir James Montgomerie, who is, perhaps, the worſt and moſt refiles man alyve, cam to the Earle, and proposèd to him, that, ſince ther was no hops of doing any thing with the King, we ought to apty our felvs to King James, who was our lawfull Prince, and who, no dout, wold give us what preferments and imployments we pleaded. To this purpoſe, feverall days we diſcourſed, and the Earle having agreed to the proposiſtion, it was thereafter proposèd be Sir James to the Lord Rofs, who, after much difficultie, ingaged therin. Then did we meat and confider the moſt proper way of making our aplication to the latt King, but Sir James had already fo ordered that mater, that the Lord Rofs and the Earle had littel more to doe but ſay Amen; ffor att this tyme he produced thrie papers, all wryt with his own hand, 1st, A Commiſſion

* The first portion of this paper, down to the words "we in Breadalbins chamber burnt them," at page 511, has been already printed in Dalrymple's Memoirs, Appendix, Part second, page 101.
for him to represent the last King in Parliament; 24, Instructions to his Commissioner, consisting, to the best of the Earls memorie, of 32 articles; 34, A Declaration, calculating for Scotland, all which were to be sent and signified by the last King. The person who was to carry this extraordinary message, and which seemed of greatest difficulty, was as readie as the rest, who was on Simpson, whose acquaintance the Lord Rofs and the Earle owed to Sir James. Some days after, the Earl was conducted to the Fleet Prison be Sir James, when they again discoursed the whole affair with Simpson and Navell Paine, and declares he was in all three times ther with the fame companie, the Lord Rofs being only once ther with them. Thereafter the Earle had two other meetings, the one in his own lodgings, the other at the Glob Tavern, near Northumberland House, when we were present, Sir James, Mr. Simpson, Captain Williamson, Sir Robert Clark, and the Lord Rofs, who was only at on of them, but dos not remember which. Williamson and Clark did at this time resolve to goe for France with Simpson. The next and last meeting the Earle had in this affair, was at Captain Williams'. house, near Hyde Park, when all the above named persons, except Navell Pain, we were present. We looked over all the papers were to goe with Simpson, and the Credential all he was to have from us was signified ther, which was produced under Sir James Mongomeris hand in black ink, and wryt over in whyt ink, eather be Clark or Williamson, and signified with whyt ink be Annandall, Rofs, and Sir James. The substance of it was, that they were forie they had departed from that dutie and alegiance they owed to K. James, grat assurance to be faithfull in all tyme coming, telling the necessitie of ratifying the pople of Scotland in the method preferred, and that ther might be full credit given to the bearer; which, with the formentioned papers, were at this tym delivered to Simpson, who carried them to Ireland, be the way of France. This is all the Earl remembers to have been transacted in England in this mater.

And the Earle dos declare that the whole of this project was bottomed on this ground, that we were able to bring home King James in a Parliamentary way, being, as we believed, the majoritie of Parliament; for, tho we durft not make any infusion to the dissenters of bringing hom K. James, thy reallie abhoring that thought, yet manay of them, we kneu, wold concur rather to force the King to yeald to thos demands
which he had shod his diflyke of, or fo to oppofe the Kings mefurs, that, (tho thy defyred not the Parliament dissolved,) yet wold certinlie have oblidged the King to do it, which wold fo have ferved the defyn, that the Earle can with grat affurance declar not only the countrie had been in confufion, but that when the King fhold have been neceffitat to call ane other Parliament, the pluralitie wold have brought back K. James. That this project might be manadged to the beft advantage, the Earle and Sir James Mongomerie, about the end of December, went to Scotland, the Lord Rofs having parted tuo days before; and it was at this tym that Sir James did fettel a correffondance with Navaill Pain, under the derection of Archbald Moore, Patrick Johnston, and James Hamilton.

The Earle declares, that, fo foon as thy aryved att Edinbrugh, thy waited on my Lord Arran, and told him all thy had transacted att Lon- don, in fending the message to the latt King, which he then aprov'd of, and was willing to doe anay thing wold bring his old Mefter. Thus maters went on in Scotland, the Jacobits and we joyning cordialie in the defyn of obtruding fo the Kings affairs, as fhould oblige him to difolve his Parliament. To this end, all endeavours wer used to oblige thos who wer for K. James, to com in and take the oaths; fo that, from the number of Jacobits that wer to com in on the on hand, the apearance we mad for the libertie of the subjeft on the other, by which we had manay diffenters, and the advantage we receaved from frequent adjurnments, gave us good hops of succefs. But quicklie wer we difappointed, foer the Parliament had fitt feu days, when we plainlie fee that the diffenters had got fuch a confidance in the Earle of Melvills sinceritie, both for the intereft of the King and libertie of the pople; and, feeing us openly apear with thos thy concluded Jacobits, thy left us almoft in evrie vott, fo that, the Jacobits fynding that grat inconveinencies might aryfe to them from fo publick ane apearance againft the intereft of the King, and fettement of the nation, thy told us plainlie thy wold leave us, and concur in the monay bill, which was the chiff thing that from the begining we wer all resoved to oppofe. Thus, the mefur of getting the Parliament dissolved being brook, we brook amongst ourfelves, and evrie on looked to ther own faiitie.

Whylit thos things wer transacting in Parliament, Mr. Simpfon comes to
Edinburgh with the return of his message from K. James, and, to the best of the Earls memorie, it was upon the being her Majesties birth day. He brought with him a grat bundall of papers, sealed up, in a large lather bage, with the latt Kings own seall. It was delveryed to Sir James Mongoumerie, and opened be him in his own chamber without lating either Roys or the Earle, who wer equallie concerned in the message, so that Sir James might have taken out what papers he pleased without controll.

The Earle, according to the best of his memorie, givs in the following lift of what papers he fee under the latt Kings hand:—

1. A Commission to himselfe to be High Commissioner.
2. Instrucions to him in a large parchment, consisting of 32 articles, and manay particular instrucions.
3. A Commission for a Counsell of fyve, verie ample to Arran, Annan-dall, Roys, Sir James Mongomerie; and whither the fyft was blank, or Argylls nam filled up in it, the Earle dos not remember.
4. A Commission of Counsell, wherein Duk Hamilton, and most of the old Privie Counsell wer named, and a blank for the Counsell of fyve to put in whom thy pleasfed.
5. A Commission for the Seffion, wherein Sir James Ogilvie, Sir Will. Hamilton, and manay others, the Earle dos not well remember.
7. A Commission for James Stuart to be Lord Advocatt.
8. A generall indemnitie, fix persons only excepted—The Earle of Melvill, Earle of Leven, L. G. Douglaßs, Major G. McKay, Sir John Dal-rimple, the Bishop of Salisberie.
9. A grat manay letters wryt with the latt Kings own hand, and above fortie supercricwed be him, to be direceted and delivered as the Counsell of fyve shoulde think fitt.
10. A letter to thrie that sent the meslage.
11. A particular letter to Anandall, and a Commission to command the Caftell of Edinburgh, with a Marquis patent.
12. The Earle hath heard that Sir James had a particular letter, but never see it; but he see a Commission to him to be Secretarie, and a patent for ane Earle.
13. The Lord Rofs had a patent for ane Earle, and a Commission to be Colonell of the Horse Gards.

The Earle dos declar, that som of thir papers wer burnt, and som not; what are yet extent, and in the Earls cuftodie, he shall delyver to whom her Majestie shall apoint.

And the Earle dos further declar, that till the return of the message, he only communicat what paied at London to the Marquis of Atholl and the Earle of Aran; but that he had discoursed with the Earls of Linlithgoe, Balcaras, Breadalbin, Lord Duffus, Prefton, Lord Boyn, Sir James Ogilvie, Sir Will. Scot, in relation to the bringing hom King James, and that all of them wer for the King, and of K. James interest.

And declares that the wholl papers above mentioned, wer caried on the Saturday morning, the message having com on the Thurfday be Sr James Mongomerie to the Earle of Arrans chamber in Holyroodhouse, wher Arran, Annandall, Rofs, and he did go thorou them, and ther did confult what papers was proper to shoe to the rest of the Caball, who wer to meit that afternoon at Breadalbins chamber. It was heir resolv'd, that nothing shoule be communicat to them, but the commissione to the Commissioner, the 32 articles of Instructions to him, and the particular letters; because we apprehended thy wold have taken umbrage att the extraordinary (power) given to us by the Commission of the Counfell of fyve, and warants for the grateft trufts and offices of the kingdom, which som of them had in the latt Kings reigne injoyed; fo in the afternoon, according to apointment, we meat att the Earle of Breadalbins lodgings, wher we prefent, the Marquis of Atholl, the Earls of Arran, Linlithgo, Balcaras, Annandall, Breadalbin, Lord Rofs, and Sir James, who, after having confidered the papers, wer not satiyyed with them, and wer ill pleased that the declaration sent to France was not returned, and all of (them) did extremelie blaim us, who had sent the Message, for thinking that it was possible to doe K. James buffines in a Parliamentarie way; and that in place of thos papers, we ought to have sent for ammunition, and arms, and som forces, if they could be obtayned; so we parted, and the papers continoued in Breadalbins hand, till the Munday; att which tym Sir James and the Earle went to Breadalbins chamber, who sent for on Cambell, a wryter, who had the cuftodie of the papers, and we being satiyyed thy
could be of no import for K. James service, and prove destructive to us, if they should fall in the hands of the Government, we in Breadalbins chamber burnt them.

After the burning the papers, the Earl remembers to have had an other meeting in on Ros's his house, a known tavern, wher were present the Duke of Queensterie, Marquis of Atholl, Earls of Linlithgoe, Balcarafs, Breadalbin, Annandall, Lord Ros's, Sir James. The Parliament then sitting, they went out of the Parliament house, and ther discoursed the matter of the first message fullie, and of sending a second, which the Duke of Queensterie presed it might be by those who sent the first, it being more proper that they should make the return, then that he, and those who were not concerned in the first, should make a new one. We, on the other side, thought that we had done enough for our selves, and that since they knew all our grounds, and that the King understood sufficiently we were in his interest, it was proper for them to make a second, and we should concur in it; so rather of us agreeing to the others reasoning, we parted without any resolution.

The Earle declares, that after the burning the papers he never had any ....... anent a second message, only he remembers that Sir James Mongomerie presed that their might be on sent, but the Earle, being willing to lett the matter fall, and to be rid of the importunitys his stay in town would have occasioned, he went to the country, and at parting, told Sir James that if any other message was resolved on, and he would send Simpson to his house, he would concur in it; but so it was, that Simpson did not come to him, nor did he heir of a second message, but from the Earle of Breadalbin, who caled all his house as he went from Edinburgh to Chester, to meet the King. He then told the Earle that ther was a second message sent with Simpson, who was to go in Mr. John Campbells company to London, and that he believed ther was none engaged in it but the Earl of Arran, Lord Ros's, and Sir James, but did not tell the Earle any part of the substance of the message.

As to what is said to be deponed be Croon against the Earle, he does declar he never knew Croon nor Mr. Hays, who is said to be the carrier of the letters to the last Queen, nor did he ever send or was accessorie to any message sent to her. Ther cam, indeed, a letter to Scotland, with
on Blackedder, from the latt Queen, to Sir John Cochrans fons houfe, which was delyvered to Sir James Mongomerie, and by him fhoed to me, which, with ane other letter of the latt Queens that my Lord Arran sent to me, and I fhoed to Sir James, and returned to my Lord Arran, I understand are nou in the Commissioners hand, and is the wholl of the correspondance I ever heard of with the latte Queen.

The Earle dos further remember that the Earle of Arran, Sir James, and he, did fend on Captain John Bell to Irland, to the latt King, to give him ane account of the stat of the nation, that thy resolved to have given him a credentiall in wryting, and it was wryt with creamed milk, but, fynding that the fyre mad it com out, thy burned it, and bid him tell King James, that if he wold land anay men in Scotland, thy douted not but ther would be a grat apearance for him; but, Bell being taken, this message was inturrupted.

The Earle further remembers, that Breadalbin kept a constant correspondance with the Highland rebells, and that he hath fhoun him letters of Buchans, and that the Earle of Breadalbin delyvered him a letter from Buchan, teling him he was verie glad to heir he had returned to his dutie, and advyfing him to apear in arms, to give example to the reft, who wer well affected; att which Annandall was verie angrie with Breadalbin, aledging that he cold not have knoun he was in K. James interef, except he had told him, and immediatlie burnt the letter, and mad no return.

The Earle remembers to have heard ther was a patent of a Duke to Argyll; and that Captain Johnfton, the Earls brother, was to be Lieuteneant to the Lord Rofs; and that the Marquis of Atholl told the Earle that he had brought from London with him a 1000 guines of the latt Kings monay.


The first notitce the Earle had off Navell Pains coming to Scotland, was by a letter from him to Sir James Mongomerie, which was fhoed the Earl be Sir J. and wherin he told him that he was only to com the lenth of the English border; and, as the Earl remembers, the refon given for his
coming wes, that he being informed he was to be indyted for high Treason, did not think it saiff to fay a tryall. The nixt account of him was by a letter from him felfe, daite from a servants house of the Earls in Annandall, to whom he gave himselfe out to be a Merchant, and that the Earle owed him a considerable foum, which, as he faid, was the caufe of his coming to Scotland. Ther was no concert in relation to his coming down to Scotland, that the E. knous of, nor had he ever any correspondence, by word or wryt with him, but what he hath already declared, except this letter, and its return, of which the contents wer, That the gentleman the Earle had feen a pair of stairs upwards, was com to that place, and that he defyred to knou from Sir James Mongomerie and the Earle, whither we thought it saiff for him to com to Edinbrugh or not; which letter the Earle communicatt to Sir James, and his advyce was, that he fhould not com to Edinbrugh, and that I fhould lett him knou fo much be my return; and Sir James wryt a not to him, derefted for Sir Henrie or George Sutton, which he defyred the Earle to inclofe; I kneu not the contents, it being fent fealed to my lodging; which I did. The substance of the Earls return to Pain was, that he had receaved his, and fhod it to Sir James, and that it was both our advyce he fhould not com to Edinbrugh, but defyred he fhould go to Sir Patrick Maxwells houfe, who was a frind of the Earls, ane honeft man, whom he might truft, and who, on my account, wold be discreet and civill to him; but, befors this cam to hand, he was fealed be the countrie pople.

This, with what I have wryt to Mr. James, wold be put in interrogatur with, taking no notice of the informations coming from the Earle.


Sir,

Your good frind Scalmorlie hath not disappoinited me; he has nou been eight days heir, and to this moment is not heared of, except be on message he sent to Annandall, when he was in hyding. I allways thought
ther was nothing to be expected from him, and now, the Queen being satisfied that both my Lord's agreement and what was expected of her in relation to him is at a point, she hath ordered a warrant out against him. I do believe he is the worst man alive, and that he must yet have some desperate part to act, since he hath flighted so much mercy; he hath been the yoke of all the villainy that hath been transacted against the Government, and realie I am not a little satisfied that he hath not com in, for he deserves no mercy, and it were a strange thing in any Government to let him free, and punish others. I know not what impulse this is on me, but I realie think that Ratelor of his will stand on some post or other. Annandall tells me, that when he and he parted in Scotland, he cursed himself if he did not either sink or swim in K. James interest. You must all take heed that there be nothing said of Annandall, but that he hath delivered himself to the Secretaries office, and that he is to be bailed: as to what you writ of the cabalings against my friend, all that caballar so nick'd in the rump that they'll never stand upright again; so pray good Mr. James, oblige me, and sleep in peace, and, under the pain of death, let me heir no more of clatters; and, when K. William knows all their defuncts, Hugh Wallace will look as his nose had bleed. I shall mynd Raith's seall. For your snuff box, I never took so much pains to no purpose, I cannot get such an one as I had, if I wold give a thousand pond for it; I shall send you such as I can get. My service to my Lady and your latter Burlie; for the Meister, I have nothing to say to him but he loves George Stirling, who except Sir James is the greatest rogue in Cristendom.—Fairwell.

I have writ severall letters to the Advocatt, and I am told, except on, he hath not receaved them, which I wonder at. Pray cause deliver them all in tym coming.

To interrogatt Navell Pain; who gave him information of the transactions of the English Confell, and who brought him the intelligence to the prison that he sent abroad to France and other places, and if he did not give a new letter to som persson to be transmittted to Scotland, which wer thos Lanton receaved by David Linfays direction?
434. **Sir William Lockhart to the Earl of Melville, in relation to Earl Annandale his information.—Aug. . . 1690?**

**May it please your Grace,**

You will see be the inclosed hou plainlie Annandall hath delt with the Queen, and hou providentiaillie he hath comed in, whyll both the other tuo, who made much grater professions, have plaide the rogue. For Sir James Mongomerie, ther can be no fuch villane; he hath nou been heir eight days, and sent on to Annandall, of purpose to lett him knou he had tricked you, and that he never defyned to com in; yett he fays to some of his own peple that he had no paʃ from you, but forged on, to mak the beft of his way for London. The Queen expects your Grace will call for thos papers you depofitat, and deftroie them, for she is resolved to iflue out a warrant to feafe him, which I believe is impossible, and that he will goe over fee. I fupofe your Grace will think it proper that ther be nothing of all this affair in the leaft infimuat, till you can be mefter of the perfonis principalie concerned; for, to feafe on without the rest seemes not proper. I hope your Grace will be fatisfied it's not the cabalings of thos men will mak anay influence against you, and I hope your Grace will fee that in the narrative fent, both your Grace interest and that of our pople is not forgott. I thank God I have yet failed in no oportunitie I have had, to be unmyndfull of eather; and fïll on that bottom of truth, wheron, by God's grace, I shall ever ftand. Your Grace wold give it out that Annandall hath furrendered himfelfe to the Secretaries, and is to be bailed; he tells me he will wrty a letter to your Grace with this exprefs. You wold caufe tak grat pains on Navell Pain, for, fopofing Scalmorlie wer taken, we have no evidence but Rofs and hee; and pray you be pleased to mynd him as to Fergefon, for Annandall knous him littell. I have told Mr. James of ane other interrogator to be put to Navaill Pain, which will cleir much of his correpondants heir. Ther is no neus from Irland, which we wonder att, tho we have had som eafterle wynds, that might have ftoped the pacquet.

Since the wrtying this, I have receaved your Graces packet of the 13. That grat Generall is heir no better thought of then with you. It's well
that the Kings afaires in Irland ar att a point, els M'Kay might cutt work for him in Scotland. As it is, I hope ther's nothing to fear but robbing; yet it feems strange that thy shold have horfe, and much stranger that, tho our foot be not able to fallou ther foot, our hors shold not be able to fallou theirs. I think, my Lord, nothing will so much prevent the deferting anay of thos forces, as bringing the north country-troops south, and fend thos of this fyd north, for certinly ther lying long amongst difafected pople, and perhaps som of them ther relations, is the cause of it. I have fpok with the Queen anent the monay, and the hath promifed to speake anent it, and see what can be don, tho till the King com, I cannot undertak much. The Queen thinks, that nou, since ther's yet no poft from Irland, he will be his own messenger. With the nixt poft I Shall give you a more particular account. The Queen is of opinion nou, ther should be nothing faied of this conspiracie, becaufe that pople may fly out, if thy have anay force to goe too; therfor, all that must be faied is, that Annandall is bailed upon his surrender, ther being no evidence against him. Pray your Grace caufe tak grat cair of Navell Pain.

I wish to heir from you fo soon as this coms to your hands.

435. Sir William Lockhart to the Earl of Melvill, in relation to Lord Ross.—Aug. ... 1690?

May it please your Grace,

By the laft flying pacquet, I sent your Grace a full account of the discoverie mad hear; and nou I send what further hath occurred to the Earle since that tyme. Yesterdays the Lady Rofs and Scalmorlie cam to toun; thy have both mad ther aplication to the Queen. My Lady Rofs defyred libertie to goe out and in to her Lord as she shold have ocatiion, which was refufed. It's given to her choice, eather to go in and stay with him, or to mak him a vifit, without libertie of returning. This, my Lord Nottingham says, is the common form in such cases. The other hath feen the Queen this morning; she pretends the referon he is not comed in, is because he wanted a letter from your Grace to the Queen; such shams wont goe with her Majestie. Ther was search mad for him
in Campbells in the Pell Mell, on the 17th, att night. The Queen hath
told the Lady that she will enter in no treatie; but if he render him-
selfe, he shall be fecur as to his lyfe; but, with all, the Lady pretends
she knowes not wher he is, nor hou to be found. I hold be verie glad
to know your Grace mynd in relation to H. and P.; for my part, I know
not what to think; for I see plainlie thy never desyned more then to fave
themselves; and what account can be given that this buffines hold have
been discovered thrie months agoe, and yett keeped up, and no applica-
tion made till the King was victorious in Irland; and, as I told your Grace
formerlie, in relation to P. he never desyned anay thing but to fave him-
selfe; for he wold neither tell of persons nor things, and flatlie denayed
att on tyme what he had faid att another; all this I have from the origi-
nall. Afterwards he defyrde me to axe the Queens libertie to goe hom,
which I did; but she and her Counfell, Carmarthen and Notingham,
without whom she not on step, if it wer your concern, did both confider
him as a Rogue, and ordered his commitment; I tell you his caife plainlie.
For the other, he parted with you on the third, cam hear on the 8 or 9th,
and it was the 17th befor he was axed after. Tho the Queen was fo
earnest that he hold speake with no body, that she sent a gentellman to
wait for him at Waare, and delvery him a letter; but, befyds this, he
sent to S. and told him he was not to com in, and afurred him the pafs he
had from your Grace was forged, of purpose to mak the best of his way
to London. I doe confes I cannot enough admire why your Grace dos
not inclyn that this man fhold be interallie att mercie for fur such notorious
vilaniys, wher the knyff was put to the throt of the interest of the beft of
Kings, and of the King of Kings, by thos who pretended such zeall for
both, is not to be paraled in historie; nor hath ther been anay thing
lyk fincer repentance in the caife; on the contrair, all the tricking in
the world. I confes it's my opinion, that thos who hav been enimys to
the fettelment of Church and Statt, and owned themselfs fuch, who are
ingaged in this mater, are be much the better men, and desyerve more of
the Kings favour then the other; and I will say, lett thos churchmen be
who thy will that wold fett up on such a pack, are enimys to that reputa-
tion, which, from your manadgment in Scotland, you juftlie desyerve,
and all the world is inclyned to give you; and the onlie way to mak this
behaviour of thers no reflection on the partie, is to give them all the
couragement that can be; ffor to think well, or fpak well of fuch men, is but wonding ourfelves. Your Grace knoues I am a plain fpeaker, espe-
ciallie wher my Meifter or your Grace interefte is concerned; it's im-
poiffible for me to have anay referve; and as to what H. prettends to fay
of pople in England, it will be found, and I defyre your Grace will re-
member I fay fo, it was but a blynd to inefyn your Grace to give him
terms; and tho I knou all perfons, diffenters and others, are alyk to you
when the faiftic of the King and Kingdom are concerned, yet thos about
the Queen, who, I fupofe, he dos infinuat he is capable to wond, ar fo
farr from that aprehenfion, that, on the contrair, thy are certin that ther
are diffenters on the bottom with him, and therfor are more erneft then I to
have him in hands. This I thought fitt to fay on this fubjeft, that I may
knou your Grace opinion; ffor I am verie fenfible you are fo farr be-
yond anay rea fon that I can pretend to, that I wold not wittinglie
counteract your Grace fenfiment if I cold fhuned. The Kings affairs in
Irland goe verie well. The Irish mad fomwhat lyk reeffance upon a
hill near to Dublin, lyning the hadges, and making grat fyr without anay
great execution: in fhort, thy wer beat in to the toun; and the King
caufed Sir Robert Southwell to fend a trumpeter to knou if they wold
furrender. The return made wes by ther Governour, on Briftou a
franch man, in the prefence of the Duke of Berwick, that he wold en-
devour to gain the eftim of the Prince of Orange, by making a vigorous
defence of the toun King James had given him the honour to command.
Mr. Scraffenmoor wryts that the place will not hold out two days. On
the Saturday was feven night, 5000 of the Kings armie pafed the Boyn
two mylls above Limrick; the water prettie deep, and the enimys ftronglie
pofted on the other fyd; but, according to ther ufual way, thy went of
with a hallou. The fam letters ad, that Galoway have refufed to tak in
the franch, and that thy are pofted within thrie mylls of that place; this
all we expeft to heer for fom days from that fyd. The Queen hath tuice
axed me what's becom of Navell Pain; pray you, my Lord, lett's heer
what's refolved. The Queen hath promifed to fee what can be don
anent the monay; but I have no grat confidance in it.

This being the day the poft coms in, I have waited till on a clock for
letters, but hath received non.
The defyn of this informer is, what I always thought, more to save himselfe and his frinds, then any thing else. I fopose the Queen is of this mynd; her letter to your Grace will more plainly tell you her sentiments. He hath shifted and gon about strangeely. First, he said Ferguson knew all, and afterwards it seems, when he had spok to him, he faid he knew nothing in short, except the defyn in generall, and that he had sent and receaved letters from the latt King. He will acknowledge nothing; shuns to give anay thing in wryting, and will nam no perfon. You know what was the laft thing your Grace faid to me on that subject; I am for that mefur still; I think he shold be sent to the tour, then pople may treat with him at leafur; you wold signifie so much to the Queen; for such fhames are not to be impofed wher ther is so much realitie; befyds, I plainly fee all will be turned to ane other ufe, which will be no way for your Graces intereft; ffor it's plainly faid, that thy wold never have thought of fuch defyns, if those things nou eftablished be Act of Parliament had been told them wold be agreed too. Pray you, my Lord, on the receipt of this, dispatch your opinion leaft it come to latt; for having kifed the Queens hand, he resolvs to ask libertie to goe home; he hath been with me this morning, and hath been dealing with me to intercead for the other tuo. I told him if thy wold be plain, and give discoveries under ther hand, both as to perfons and things, I shold, after I had acquented your Grace, doe my part; but till then, I thought it not faiff for the Kings service, nor could I see what secretithe thy cold give for ther good behaviour. My Lord, this affair hath been hitherto manadged to calmly; and except what you commanded me to tell the Queen be put in execution, I am verie aprehensifive the wholl defyn will faill. Pray your Grace, dispatch you opinion verie quickly, and lett non with you knou it, els he will goe out of the way; only cause Mr. Dunlop wryt to him to deal plainleyer with the Queen. I cold not refus to tranfmit this letter to him, he being verie ernest I shold. I dout not but he hath communicat to his frinds what hath pafed, and that all this doing of his
Pray your Grace, delyver all my letters to Mr. James, and he will not neglect returns.

437. Copy Declaration by George Earl of Melvill.—Aug... 1690?

I, George Earle of Melvill, being required by the King to depon upon oath, what I knew of Sir James Montgomrie of Skelmorlies accession to a plot for overturning the present Government, and re-establishing of K. James, doe declare, that after some discoveries had beene made to me of such a design, the said Sir James made application to me, by a third person, desiring free access and regres, (which I did grant to him,) and that he would make a discovery of the Plott, and would endeavour to prevent its takeing effect. When I see him, he acknowledged his accession to the said design, and that he had writ too and receaved letters from K. James and his Queen, in order to the careing it on; and told me severall particulars in relation to this, both as to perfons and things, which does not all so distinctly occurre to me at present, being at a distance from my nots, but he promised to deale freely and ingenuoulsie with the Queen, and gott a pass from me to waite on her Majestie; he promised likewaies to send me some authentik letters and papers, under K. James and his Quens hand; upon which, and his satisfying of the Queen, I promised him his pardon, and did confign it in a gentlemen's hand, to be delivered to him upon fulfilling this condition, of satisfying the Queen with his discovery; but her Majestie declareing her selfe nowaies satisfied with his cariage, the pardon was retired and destroyed, and this, according to the best of my memory, is the truth.
438. Queries for Mr. Navel Pain.—Aug. . . 1690.

1. If in the end of the year 1689, or at any other time, he did not discours and enter into a designe with Sir James Montgumrie, and severall others, to restore the late King in Scotland, or to make any disturbance to the present Government?

2. What Scots perfons he spoke with in relation to the subject?

3. If Sir James Montgumrie did not come to the E. of Anandale and Lord Rofs to the fleet prifon, and ther discours of sending on Simfon to Ireland by the way of France, and if he spoke with Mr. Simpflone anent the forefaid subject, and what past at their meeting?

4. If the said Mr. Simpflone was not accordingly sent with severall papers to be sign'd by the late King, viz. a Commissioun for on to be Commissiouner to the ensuing Parliament; a paper with instructions to the Commissiouner; a declaration for Scotland, to be publisht when it should be judged proper; and a credentiall by Anandale, Rofs, and Scermurly to Mr. Simpflon, the substance wherof was, that they were heartily fory they should have fallen from their duty and alledgeance to the late King; giving assurances of their fidelity in all time coming; desiring him to sign these papers sent, as a thing absolutely necessary for quieting the minds of his people in Scotland at this juncture; and, lastly, desiring he might give full credite to Mr. Simpflon the bearer?

5. What Commissioun he gave to Simpflon or others for carrieng on King James's affairs?

6. If Simpflon had not English busines as well as Scots to manadge?

Whither Mr. Robert Fergusfon used to viisit him, and what past betwixt them, and whither Sir John Cochrane visit him or not?

7. What forraigne imbaffadour or envoy viisit him before he left London, and what past betwixt them; by whose means he procur'd a fight of a letter from the K. to Portland, when his Lordhip was in Holland; what his busines was, and with whom he conversed in Holland?

8. Who corresponded with him since he was prifoner; who sent him money and gold; and by whom it was sent?

9. What were the grounds of his assurance of the French invasion last
year; what correspondencies in England or Scotland about that time does he know of?

10. What warrant he had to give remissions or indemnities to persons; and to whom he gave them; whither he had a general warrant from King James to remitt whom he pleased; or if he procured particular remissions after persons applied for them; and with whom did he treat concerning any indemnity?

11. What he know's concerning the threatening letter sent to my Lord Advocate?

12. Who informed him about my Lord Buckly's brothers alleaged concerns for King W. in France; and what was said to be the nature of them?

13. How came Mr. Ferguson to be acquainted with Mr. Buckly's pretended message to the French King?

14. Upon what ground did Mr. Ferguson oppose it; and what methods were taken to make it ineffectual?

15. Who that Monsieur Haman is, to whom three of his letters were directed under chevalier Arthurs cover?

Whither having seen those papers that were to be sent by Annandale, Skelmurely, &c. with Symfon, he did not make amendments, or dash out with his own hand some things that were in them?

439. His Majesty's Orders for Breaking up of Glencairn and Kenmure's Regiments.—2 Sept. 1690.

WILLIAM R.

Right trusty and right inteyer beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Whereas Wee are certainelie informed that these two regiments in our antient Kingdome of Scotland, formerly under the command of the Earle of Glencairne and Viscount of Kenmoore, are very weak, and not in a condition to doe service, For which cause wee are fullie satisfied that it will be more convenient for our service that the same be broken, and be given to Collonel Hill, to make up one regiment under his command, then that they should continue in two distinct regiments, as they have been formerly. Therefore wee do hereby order, appoint, and authorize you, to breake these two regiments, and to give the same to the aforefaid
Collonel Hill, to make up one regiment, to be commanded by him as their Collonel, conforme to a commision graunted by us to him, of the date of these presents, with full power to yow to do every other thing requisite and necessar, for makeing this our Royal will and pleasure effectuall. Given under our Royal Hand, att our Court at Watterfoord, the second day of September 1690.

440. The Earl of Kintore to the Earl of Melvill.—2 Sept. 1690.

May it pleas your Grace, Eden’, 2d 7ber 1690.

Having come to this place, (the day after you went off to Court,) in order to kifs your Graces hands, I eftime myself verj vnhappy to hav loft that occasion, when I should have given testimonij of my due acknowledgedgments to your Grace for your manj favours conferd on me, especiallj in that you were pleisfed to ovn my condition in the miffortune I have meat with upon my foolifh foeses accompt, who now is become verj fensiblj of his folj, and is to be heir within few dayes, to throw himself in the Kings mercj and Governments hands, and after his aplication to the Councill, at whose disposall he abfolutlj is to submitt himself. I hope and begs your Grace will interpose with the King for a remission to him. I know he was not a day with them, when he repented him of his rashnes, and now is vnder so great remorfe, that tho I shall not offer to plead for him, yet his condition is to be pitied. I will presume to give your Grace a further trouble, when it’s tym upon his accompt, and meantym assures your Grace, that so long I live, I can never forget your kindnes, which shall still engadge me on all occasions to remajn, Your Graces most obliged humble Servant,

Kintore.

[From the Portland Papers.]

441. Narrative respecting Sir James Montgomery of Skelmorley in the Queen’s handwriting.—6 Sept. 1690.

Saturday, Sep’ ye 8, 1690.

Sir J. Montg. he mumbled something of his circumstances, which I could not well understaund. I told him Lord Melvill had writ me word
several times he did design coming here to tell me several things, which tho by his delay I had had other ways of knowing, yet I was come to hear what he had to say; but I assured him I was a very good judge whether he dealt sincerely or no. He began a preamble of his failing ill as soon as he came, and missing the letter, did not know how to address himself. That he had heard since, that gentleman was clapt up, so he desired to know if I had not the letter. He still talked as if he had a mind to evade the main thing. He told me he did not doubt but he had enemies, who had endeavoured to misrepresent him for his not coming so soon as he came to town, and desired to know whether what he had said had removed any of those prejudices. I told him all that was nothing to his purpose, but that he should tell what he had to say, which would be his best way. He then began. That about a fortnight or twenty days before he left this town, he received a letter from the late K., who persuaded him, for his own safety, for one reason, because he had 10,000 men ready to land out of Ireland into Scotland, which would reduce that Kingdom, and they should be there by the 1st of March. To this letter he wrote an answer, wherein he advised, that rather money than men should be sent over, for that any landing of either French or Irish, would unite all people against him. That he could judge why Irish were to be sent, which was only to make room for French in Ireland: that he advised rather to send the Irish into France. This letter was sent by France, that the Queen might see it, who shewing it to the King of France, he was so delighted with the proposition, that he made the Irish be sent over under Macartie. This, as I remember, he sent by Simpson, and with it some propositions, which being all refused, the thing was at an end. He sent several advises to the Commissioner, and did particular fervishes, which it would not become him to tell, but Lord Melvill. He said that was all he knew, but if I would refresh his memory, he should be glad, and would feign have made me speak. He told me he could assure me my administration had done much good, other measures being taken, that made me speak to ask what he meant, for he had begun before the K. went. He said there are others. I asked who. He said they had already spoke for themselves, besides he named Lord Breadalbin, Lord Belcarres, Lord Lithgo, and one Ogilvy Lord Boyne of the Seffion. I asked if that were all he had to say. He told me yes,
all that related to Scotland; and for England, he knew nothing. I told him I did. He said he believed that was possible; all he knew was, that one message was sent to the Bishop of Ely and Lord Griffin, but he could not tell of none else. I told him Lord Melvill thought he knew a great deal, but would not name persons. He said he could not, for he knew it only from the messenger, and did not believe it himself, because he named persons who he dare say are true to the interest; that my Lord Marlborough and one more. I ask who that was. After scruples, he named Lord Nottingham, but did not believe it, but else upon his word he heard none named, and I might think they would not venture. That the messenger had his charges paid, and 300 more. He believes the messenger imposed upon them in several other things. Not a farthing of money he protests.

He made many protestations, and desired I would now accept of his zeal and service, and desired to owe all to me myself, and hoped I would believe him. I told him it was in his power hereafter to shew the truth of his words by his actions, but that required time for the trial; and I believed he would not wonder if I took that, after what he had done, and so I would have come away. He desired to know how he stood with me, and if I thought him sincere. I said he had been reserved. He was troubled at that, desired to know how he should behave himself if . . . . . . of keeping up, would come and kiss my hand in public; was very pressing. I put it off, with taking time to consider, tho' with much ado.

442. Earl of Drumlangrig to the Earl of Leven.—6 Sept. 1690.

My Dear Lord,

Stirling, Sept. 6, 1690.

I shall not trouble your Lop. with the relation of our business here. I have writ fully of it to my Lord Commissioner, from whom I know you will have it. I must tell you that the last favour I received from you does me great service. Colonell Ramsay and I never sleep without minding your health in your own good wine, for which I render your Lop. many thanks. Without it ther is noe comfort to be had here in a cold evening. To this favour I have received already, I must intreat your Lop. to add another, and that you let me know what newes comes
to yow from England or Ireland, that at the same time wee may be delighted with your wine, and diverted with your newes. I forgot to speak to my Lord Commissioner befor I came from Edinbergh, to have his allowance to see my Lord Perth. He was once married to my aunt, so I wold use the civility to wait on him befor I paint, if my Lord Commissioner think it fitt; otherwayes, I am resolved to forbear the complement. If ther is noe other newes, I hop your Lordship will order some of your servantes to put up the gazets and newes letters under a covert, and send them to me, which will extremly oblige, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. moft humble Servant,

Drumlangrig.

443. The Earl of Nottingham to the Earl of Melvill.—6 Sept. 1690.

My Lord,

Whitehall, Sept. 6, 1690.

The Queen haveing commanded me to signifie her pleasure to your Grace concerning tuo veshells secured at Glasgou, I send you inclosed the original Order of Councill, which will beft acquaint you with what her Majestie would have done. I am,

Your Graces moft humble and obedient Servant,

Ld Com't of Scotland.

Nottingham.*

444. Sir William Lockhart to the Earl of Melvill and the Lords of Privy Council.—7 Sept. 1690.

May it please your Grace and Lordships,

I am commanded by her Majestie to acquaint your Grace and the

* The following is the Order of Council referred to:—‘At Whitehall, the 6th of September 1690. Present—The Queen's most excellent Majesty in Counsell. 'Her Majestie in Counsell was this day pleased to order that the Right Honourable the Earle of Nottingham, principal Secretary of State, should give intimation to his Grace the Lord High Commissioner of Scotland that her Majestie has ordered Captaine Portinger, Commander of their Majesties ship the Dartmouth, to bring away the tuo veshells which he has secued at Glasgou, which have unloaden their tobacco without entring the same in England, that his Grace may be assisting to the said Captaine Portinger, in executing the said order.

"Cha. Montague."
Honourable Lords of Privie Counsell, that the King landed yesterda\' att Millford Haven, having shipped att Waterford the day befors. That he lay la\'t night att a house of Sir Robert Suthwells, near that place, and by this night att Badmintoun, a house of the Duk of Bauforts, and tomorous night is to be att Reading, 30 mylls of; fo is expected heir Tuesday earlie. Ther\'s grat joy in this city on the neus, and will be much more att his aryvell. Her Majestie douts not but the fam demonstrationes of loyaltie will apear evrie wher with you, and hath commanded me to tell you that she thinks her self oblidged to give you her hartie thanks for that prove you have given of dutie and affection to her and the Government, in doing your part to keep the country in peace during the Kings expedition. I am, with grat respect,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE AND LORDSHIPS,
Your mo\'t humble and mo\'t obedient Servant,
WILL. LOCKHART.

London, 7th September 1690.

445. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO THE EARL OF MELVIL. — 7 Sept. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,
The extraordinarie rainie wather oblidged the King to draw of his armie from Limrick. He hath left the Earle of Portland to see the armie fettele\', and is to give a commission to the Lord Sidnay, and tuo more not yet named, of Lieutenant of Irland. I resolv to be att Reading to-morou\' night, and to proposte, if it be possiblle, ane allowance for your Grace to com heir, tho I apprehend he will be so cruded, that he will not allow me to spake till he com to London. So soon as this coms to your hand, you wold dispatch what you think proper to be paid or don, for I am told that the King defyns spidelie for Holand, to communicat with the forain Princes befor they return hom; but, tho this be verie probable, yet I cannot affur it as truth. I shall not fail to lett you understand what I can learn from tyme to tyme. A. hath been with the Queen; I have had no particular account, but that he conceals mo\'t things, especiallie in relation to England, and urged the Queen to ask him questions, of purpose to knou wher she pointed, that he might understand what she knew. I
have no more to add, but affur your Grace that I'll be as eairfull of your concerns as I wold be of all that der to me. Feirwell.

Pray you caufe make grat joy for the Kings return; all the bells of the Citie have rung since the neus cam. It's nou 12 a clock.

*London, 7 Sept* 1690.

446. Earl of Drumlangrig to the Earl of Melvill.—10 Sept. 1690.

*Stirling, September 10, at fix in the morning, 1690.*

**May it please your Grace,**

In my laft, of the 8th, I gave your Grace an account of my resolution to find out the enemie; and accordingly, that fame night I marched, and came nixt morning, a litte after day break, to Campfmore. But, for as clos as I keep the designe of marching, I was no sooner gon out of Stirling, then some of their friends, (of whom they have too many in this countrie,) sent them intelligence; and, by the account I had from the Governour of Campfmore, with what other intelligence I could make, I understood they decamped the fame evening, and marched to Bewhither. Upon which, I called together the officers of the armie, with whom, and some gentlemen of the countrie who were alongift with me, and who, I was informed I might trust too, I advyfed what was fitt nixt to doe, and it was concluded to march back to Stirling, both because, if I shold have marched forward, I could not promife to my felff to overtake the enemie, who were all horfe, and I oblied to bring up my foot by slow marches, and because of the want of provifions and tents to lodge our people in, who cannot (except we shold throw them away,) stay two nights together in the open fields in this bad feafon; and truely our return fell happiy out, for had we kept the fields yesternight, I am sure we shold have loft more of our men by the wether, than I believe we shall by the enemie, meet when we will. I find by our marching to the enemie, and their retreat upon intelligence of it, after fo great brags made by them, they are become contemptible both to the countrie men and forces, and I believe (nou that they fee us ready for them) they will never attempt an defcent upon the low countrie here; and for us to march to them, except with horfe and dragoons, after the wether is broak, and that it's
impossible to march foot in chaise of horfe, were, in my opinion, to small purpose. As for the horfe we have here, the rebells can hardly have much worfe, for the troops are both thin, their horses verie bad, and ill appoynted with officers, so much, that I think there will not be many more then fix commisionat officers to the fix troops, fo I hope (if the Councill would have us to attempt any action) that the officers of thefe troops will be commanded to their charges, and that Captain Bennet may be ordered to joyne with his detachment of the fourtie horfe, and in lieu of them your Grace, if you please, may call for a battalion of foot from this place. Upon our march from Campmore to Stirling, I receaved a letter from the Councell of the eight instant, giving me instructions, pait whereof I had fullfilled before my march from Stirling, where I left a good partie for defence of that place, and shall be sure to have as watchfull an eye upon the motions of the enemies as I can, and shall obey their Lordships other directions in the termes they have injoyned them. I knou not as yet whether the enemie hes marched, and therefore I keep my Lord Argyle still, with those under his command, till I am informed of the motion of the enemie or of their dispersing, and this I hope your Grace will be pleased to communicat to my Lords of the Councell, whose orders, as they are given me from time to time, I shall observe and obey with all faithfulnes, and shall think myself highly honoured, if your Grace will be pleased to give me what advice and directions you think fitteft for, May it please your Grace,

Your Graces most faithful and most humble Servant,

Drumlargrig.

Since I wrote my letter, I receaved the honour of on from your Grace. I have nothing to trouble you with, more then what I have allreddie wreath, then that the whole gentrie here think it will be much for the interest of the Government, to threaten such as befriended the rebells on this fyde, with fyre and sworde, if they continue to doe so, and they importune me to wreath to my Lord Monteath, and some others, to that purpose, which I would willingly doe, to satifie the desire of our friends here, if your Grace and the Councell will authorize me therein. I intreat your Grace to lett me knou as soon as possiblle what to doe in it.

3x
447. The Earl of Breadalbane to the Earl of Melvill.—
17 Sept. 1690.

May it please your Grace,  
Castle Kilchurn, Sep' 17th 90.

I did last night receav a citation from the Councell, to attend ther 
Lopp on Tuesday next, for receaving ther orders and instructions towards 
the settling the peace of the contree, and preventing of depredations 
committed by the Highlanders. It is a good designe, and I pray God it 
may prosper. I have been, and am, as defyrous to hav it done as any 
perfon, as I am a very great sufferer by the present dissolute condition it is 
in. I hav had my house of Achaladore (which your Grace hes seen) burnt 
to the ground, and on of my vassals lands totaly burnt, and diverse of my 
lands layd wait; and if I wer not living at home, I should fearfully hav any 
labourd, they lay so situat that they are exposed to all broken men being 
so near them. My Lord, I had layd afdy thoughts of travelling this 
winter, not expectting any such call, nor needed it to hav had such a 
certification, being I leiv peacably and legally, and the dyet is so short, 
that I have not time to ryd it, much les to be readie for such a journay. 
But the busines proposed for my coming needs not vpon that accompt be 
delayed; for if the Councell be pleasfed to send ther Instructions to me, 
when I receav them I shall goe about ther commands as diligently as if I 
had them out of your Graces hands, and I judge I am nearer the place of 
putting them in execution then if I wer at Edinbrugh, which wer to lofe time 
in the proseequion of that affair, and gives me unnecesfar trouble and 
expence. I receaved alfo a protection for debts, but it expyrs on the 
day it ought rather to tak place. I shall wait the Counscells pleasur in 
this propofall. I am, May it please your Grace, 

Your Graces moft humble Servant,  
Breadalbane.

448. The Privy Council of Scotland to the King.—18 Sept. 1690.

May it please your Majestie, 

Wee can not sufficiently expres our exceiding great Joy for your Ma-
jefties safe return, and glorious success in your late expeditione into
Irland. Your heroick courage in exposting your sacred person so frequently for the interest of religione, and relicif of your subjects, will tend to your immortall renown, and gives us present occassione to bleffe God for your preservacione. Nevertheless wee were not without a deep concerne for your Majefties faftie in fo great dangers, in which not only your kingdoms, but Christendom, is so much interested.

Your Commissioner did propofe to the Parliament to consider what the exegencie of affairs did requyre, and did signifie that your Majeftie hade given, and was willing to give, great affiftance to what they would doe for their own preservacione and peace; for it's evident the present rebellion of some, the disafectione and treacherous designes of others, are not levelled at us alon, but at all your kingdoms; and, if it should prevail, it would not stop here, but inflam the reft, which doeth requyre the continuance of your Majefties care and proteccione of us.

Your Parliament hath given freth evidence of their duty and affectione to your Majeftie, in falling upon the moft expedite methodes for affording fuch aids and fuplies as may beft support your Government, and procure the peace and weellfair of this your ancient kingdom. The great harrasings and troubles the nation hath endured, have rendered them lefs able, but what is done was with great freedom and chairfullnes.

Your Majefties Commissioner, the Earle of Melvill, hath manadged that great truft reposed in him with much dexterity and diligence. Ther was never greater freedom in Parliament or Councill in ther reafonings and resolutiones, and yet without giving offence or irritation to any. He hath brought matters calmly to a very good iflue, and wee hope the settlements made shal be manadged in the courfe of the government with fuch moderation that your reigne shal be comfortable to your subjects, and without trouble to your Majeftie.

Your fervants, in their feverall stations, have acquitted themselves, both in Parliament and Councill, with faithfullnes and forwardnes for your Majefties service, wherof wee doubt not your Commissioner will give your Majeftie a more particular account; and, in the mean tyme, wee have sent the Earle of Leven with this letter, a person well qualified and fitt to represent to your Majeftie the present state of your affairs in this kingdom, and who himfelf was earlie ingadged, and hath all along given
evident prooves of couradge and zeall for your Majesties service upon all occassions. Wee are, May it please your Majestie, Your Majesties most loyall most faithfull and dutifull Subjects and Servants,

Stair.    Jo. Lauder.

Edinb', 18th Sept' 1690.

449. Colonel Hill to the Earl of Leven.—27 Sept. 1690.

My Lord,

Fort Willm, 27th September 1690.

I shall not need to trouble your Lordship with any thing I have written to my Lord Commissioneer, because I know you will see it; this is cheefy to present my most humble service and acknowledgment of all your Lordships favours. This bearer, Duncan Buchanan, master of the wrights here, hath of a long tyme had noe money to pay his workmen but 30 lb. sterling, which I lent him; and being at this present out of boards and nailes, hee hath taken the opportunity to come and solicithe for money for his necessity; and I humbly pray your Lordships favour in his concerne; for I still am faine to lye in a tent, and must doe so till after his returne, and that the ships come, for that his being hastened back will be a great favour to my selfe as well as to him. This garrifon is coming into shape, and will be very neate when finifhed, and, I hope, will anfwer the end for which it was intended, my busines being at present to doe what I can to finifh it, and to draw of the midle fort of gentry and commons to fit quiet, and then the lairds will have the leffe to doe, or wee to caire for them; and I hope to be succefsfull in it, for it works well. I am,

Your Lordships greatly obliged and most humble Servant,

Jo. Hill.

Balnagownes company are much concerned that they had noe pay fent
them with the rest; and I fear they'll all desert, and then others may follow their example. They have, from the beginning, been forward to the service. I humbly recommend the consideration of it to the Lords of the Treasury. I have mynded it to my Lord Commissioner and the Major General, (for I have noe argument to answere them with,) not knowing on what account they were neglected; but that I will write in their favours.

450. The Earl of Portland to the Earl of Melville.—29 Sept. 1690.

Monsieur,

Loo, ce 29 Septr [1690.]

Je me suis fi fort abstenu des affaires d’Ecosse depuis l’hyver passé, et j’avoys affez d’appréhension que l’on ne fuspeçtait que je ne m’en melasse que je n’ay pas voulu escrire une feule lettre en ce pais durant toute la Session du Parlement; c’est ce qui est caufe que je n’ay pas repondu a celle que vous m’avez fait l’honneur de m’escrire fans quo y je n’aurois pas manqué de vous en remercier et de vous temoigner Monsieur l’estime et la consideration que j’ay toutjours pour vous, et que je feray fans reserve, Monsieur, Voftres tres humble et tres obeissant ferviteur,

PORTLAND.

451. The Presbyterian Ministers in and about Edinburgh to the King.—2 Oct. 1690.

Dread Sovereign,

Wee heartily blefs God, and humbly adore his infinite goodnes, who giveth salvation to Kings, for having prospered your Majesties armes in Ireland against his and your enemies, preserved your Royal Person, defeated the subtile and secret designs of evil-minded men, and given your Majestie a safe and most acceptable return to all your good subjects. Nor are wee les affected with that indifpenisible dutie lyes upon us to express our deep sense, and thankful acknowledgement of your Majesties most Christian goodnes, in having eftablished in this current Parliament the Doctrine and Government of this Church of Scotland by your Royal authority, under the ministery of the Earle of Melvill, your Majestys Com-
missioner, to whose wife and freedie conduit, and faithfull and diligent management in this your most loyal Parliament, this our happy settlement is, next under God and your Majesty, chiefly to be ascribed. Which things, great Sir, as they do entirely ingadge us to your Majesty in all humble dutie and most sincere affection; so they give us no less confidence to expect your Royal favour in preserving and maintaining us in the peacable possession and exercise of what you have thus graciously granted; and that the God of Heaven may blest your Majesty and our most gracious Queen with the best of his blessings, by enduing you with all Christian and Royal gifts and graces, establishing your throne in righteousness, and granting you a long and prosperous reign over these Kingdomes, that ever be the most earnest prayers of, May it please your Majesty, Your most humble, most faithfull, and most obedient Subjects and Servants,

(In name, and by order of the Ministers of the Church of Scotland in and about Edinburgh,) Ga. Cuninghame.

Edinburgh, Octob. 2d, 1690.

452. The Presbyterian Ministers in and about Edinburgh to the Earl of Melvill.—2 Oct. 1690?

My Lord,

It was a great satisfaction of spirit to us, that your Grace being advanced to so high a station, was so helped of God in your administration, as not only to seek and procure the good of this nation, but also to be eminently instrumental in advancing the real advantage of the Church of God therein. And this, my Lord, we look upon, both as a peace of our felicity, and also as a part of your Lordships honor, seeing those that honor God, he has said he will honor. Nor is this the first tyme that he has put a marquee of honor and a badge of his favour upon the houes of Raith, it being, in some respect, equally honorable and glorious to act eminently for God as to suffer injuries for his sake. Seeing, then, you have thus begun to do worthily, it remains that you go on, and maintain what you have so happily begun. The difficulties, we know, will be great that both you and we have to encounter; that unless they be tymoufly
owe, and inconveniences prevented, all that has been done, may as speedily and more easily be undone. We say not this to discourage or dishearten your Grace from strenuous endeavours to maintain your own deed, but to encourage you the more; for altho' the interest is God's, and he will sovereignly and powerfully hold hand to his own work; yet when he is pleased to make use of instruments, he useth also to inspire them, for what he calls them unto. And he is not wont to be wanting to them who wait on him in the way for hazardous duty. Up, therfor, and be doing, my very deare Lord, for this mater belongs unto you, and lay out yourself with his Majesty to give him right and just impressions both of God's cause and of us his servants, and to assure him, that as even our greatest enemies dar not question our sincere and cordial affection to his person and Government, so his owning and countenancing of God's cause in our hands will be his surest establishment. In order wherunto it is earnestly desired that we may have such a Commissioner as will be faithful to God and his Majesty, and acceptable to this Church; for your Grace knows that a good understanding betwixt his Majesty's Commissioner and this ensuing Assembly will make all things go easily, both for the service of God, the satisfaction of his Majesty, and the engaging of this whole country more entirely to his Majesty's Government; besuids, that such a Commissioner will need the fewer instructions; and as to this head we must beg your Grace leave to say that the fewer and more general the instructions shall be, it cannot but prove the more successefull. For, seeing his Majesty cannot but have an entire confidence in this Church, that, under God he hath so wonderfully relieved and restored, if he shall chuse a Commissioner lyk minded, there can be no need of many instructions; your Grace knows that our priviledges are both tender and deare to us, and it cannot at this tyme be thought that we are in hazard to abuse them to his Majesty's disadvantage; moderation, we know, is that which is most desired, but it is as evident, that all arguments for it do by more cloesely and pressingly upon us then upon any other, except that men can think that we are void of all consideration of our present circumstances; and withall it is also certain, that if we should be so unhappy as to fall into any excess it would unavoidably fall on none but such as are enemies to his Majesty, as well as unto God and this Church. These things we againe most earnestly
recomend to your Grace; and, in so doing, you will never find it a
grief of heart, but it may be the establishg of your hous, and certainly
will be to you the mater of joy in the day of accounts; and, that God may
bles you with all blessings, and make you more and more instrumentall for
the good of this Church and kingdome, fall ever be the most earnest prayers
of, My Lord, Your Graces most humble most faithfull Servants,
(In the name and by the order of the Ministers

453. The Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melvill.—2 Oct. 1690.

My Lord,
The enclosed paper requiring some haste, I judged it necessar to transmit
it by this post. What otherwayes relaits to the severall universties,
I design to send by the next. I was much fatified that your Lop. took so
well with your posting, and hopes you shall have a prosperous journey of
it, and hearty welcome when you fie your Master. Our Highland rebells
are probably dispersed, and the heads of such as lately took up armes, are
said to be besieged in the Castle of Cluny, within some miles to the Earle
of Kintors house. Whatever certainty be in this, it is evident by the
countenance of our angry men, that they are under great discouragements;
for this report, trifting with a favourable account of matters from Ireland,
hath almost extinguisht the sparks of hope formerly stirring in some mens
breasts, and no less encouraged the Kings friends, amongst the number
of which I hope you will ever rank, My Lord,
Your Lops. much obliged and faithfull humble Servant,

Edr 2d Octo 1690.

Craufurd.

454. Colonel Hill to the Earl of Melvill.—2 Oct. 1690.

May it please your Grace, Fort Wm ye 2d of Octob. 1690.
I have the honor of your Graces letter of the 23d September, and
the fence I have of your Graces favoure, is more then I know which way
to expresse. As for the regiment, I perceive, (when your Grace writ,) you had not the notice of Buchan and Cannons breaking up their campe,
and scattering, of which I gave an account in two letters prior to this, for that I know of no difficulty in the march of those companies that are to come here, but I have written to Weem, who knowes all the ways and the passages (if hee have yet recovered as much health,) to acquainte your Grace of the best method. The noise of the regiment is here before your Graces letter, and some of the fouldiers thinke they are to be removed, and I perceive, (if they might have their will,) would rather stay, since they begin to finde they can liue better here then elsewher; I haue, however, kept the knowledge of the comission as close as I can, but they know some thing of it without me. I am concerned that I have been necessitate to be soe troublesome to your Grace by my unhappe circumstances, but I hope the worft is over. The fouldiers are much quieter by the little money they got. I have been large in my former, foe forbear to repeat, but, since your Grace hath giuen foe great encouragement, I only pray the two gentlemen formerly mentioned, that are soe usefull, viz. Captain Anthony Wilkes, formerly Governor of Ruthen Castle, and Mr. Neil McNiel, who is a good phisitian and chirurgeon, may, by your Graces favour have two companies, and (if possible,) the choife of one or both of thir officers, and, if Weem obtaine the Lieutenant-Collonelcy, that Captaine Forbes (who hath been abroad, and is worth, for his action and engenuity, 3 other Captains) may be Major; but I refer all to your Graces pleasure, and that an establishment may be made of the garrifon and the payes, that soe it may come to settlement. And it will be convenient that (as before) there be a Comissar or Store-keeper independent on the Comisfary-Generalls, for whom they put in must be their owne creatures; and I begin to perceive they make large accompts. Wee are all quiet. I hope my Lord Argyll will easly accomplish his affair; hee hath sent over two gentlemen to Mull, to know their resolution, who are not yet returned; but still amongst many of the Highlandes, they are boyd up with great matters of King James out of France, and of the west of Ireland, whither (some say) Buchan intends, but a little tyme will tattifie them all. Buchan is at Glengary still, yet I could wish that those two gentlemen your Grace mentions, were (by any reasonable methods) assured to the King; and if that were thorowly done, the rest would signifie little. I perceive your Grace is for England. It may (with your
Graces favour) be remembred, that I was the only instrument, and that with considerable charge, to save his towne of Belfast, (foe usefull to his armys,) from fire and utter destruction, of which his Majestie had a certificate sent him, and which towne used, in tymes of peace, to pay the King from 16 to 20,000 lb. per annum. I hope this garrifon will answer all that can in reafon be expected from it, by the poore endeavours of

Your Graces moft obliged, humble, and obedient Servant,

Jo. Hill.

Some popifh preifts desire a passe to goe beyond fea; 'tis a good riddance, and here are 3 or four English officers would goe home.

455. The Town Council of Edinburgh to the Earl of Melvill.—
2 Oct. 1690.

May it please your Grace,

That day your Grace paiurct from this place, the Councill of Edin-burgh did elect us to be their Magiftrats, and immediatly thereaftter took the oath of alledgedge, and subscrivèd the afrurance. We conceive it our indifpenfable duetie, now in the entrance of our magiftracie, to aflure your Grace, that as this incorporation did early apear for their Majefties interest, fo wee fhall continoue ftedfaft in our loyalty and alledgedge. We have feaverall things to represent to your Grace, concerning the fincking condition of this citie, its ftraits and defiiculties dayly increaffing, and that the good intention which your Grace and Parliament had for the touns defignèd relief, (to our great regrait,) will not anfwer that noble and juft end; bot forbears further to enlarge herein, untill a fitter oportunitie; being fully perfwadded that this place will utterly perifh, unles some fuitable fupport be procured by your Grace from their Majefties royall bountie, and herein stands both the remedie and hops of, May it please your Grace, Your Graces moft humble and moft devoted Servants,

Patrick Halyburttoun, Baillie. John Hall, Provot.
J. Maklure, Dean-a'-Gild. James Graham, Baillie.
Michael Allan, Baillie.

Edinburgh, the 2d of October, 1690 years.
456. LORD ROSE TO THE EARL OF MELVILLE.—8 Oct. 1690.

My Lord,

Hearing your lordship is arrived, I have offered you this trouble, to return your Lordship my hearty thanks for the experience I have had of your friendship, and to tell you I rely upon your Lordship, both to take of any unfavourable characters may have been given the King of me, and also to endeavor to make good impressions of me, which I hope your Lordship is able to doe, and withal to get me liberty to wait on the King, to represent to him my circumstances. I have not the vanity to think I am in a condition to make suitable returns to so great kindness, and for what more I hope from your Lordship; but if at any time Providence so order it, I hope your Lordship shall find what you doe for me is not to ane ungrateful person, but to one who shall alwaies retain a grateful resentment of all your favors, and that long for an occasion to demonstrate hou fixedly I am, My Lord,

Your Lordships most faithfull and most humble Servant,

Tour of London, October 8th [1690.]

Rosse.


My Lord,

Since your Lordship parted, and that the most part of our Counsellors, who are Presbyterians, do either live at a distance from this, or are now gone for London, an advantage is taken of their absence, and our Church interest does every day suffer at that rate, as if this be not helped by an addition of some well chosen persons, we shall quickly lose in Council, what we gained in Parliament. The insulting of the adverse partie is so notour, that I am afraid it may terminat into something that is precipitant and irregular. However, I am exonerated, in that I have given early warning of it. Yesternight in Council it was judged highly convenient that two frigots should be quickly dispatched hither for cruizing on our western and northern Highland coasts. They would be a terror to those people, beyond many thousand men, and fully determine them to that which they seem enclined
to, the submitting intirely to the present Government, for they are all scattered and out of heart, if the two ships which are said to come from Dunkirk with armes and amunition do not give them new life and courage. The papers relative to the Universities are here transmitted to your Lordship by, My Lord, Your Lops. ever faithfull and obliged humble Servant,

Edr. 9th Octr. 1690.

CRAFURD.


My Dear Lord,

I came here saifely, I blefs God, Tuesday night late. The King hes been so bufied, that I had but little time with him since, but have fent a comifion for a Comifioner to the Generall Assembly, and a letter from his Majeftie to them. I could gett it noe sooner difpatched, and the time is but short. I with from my heart that people had taken my opinion in delaying their Generall Assembly for halfe a year longer; for it makes a great noise here, and like to prejudice the Kings affairs, and the publiff interest. The clergie that were put out and come up, make a great clamour; many here encourage it, and rejoice at it. Your people at home does nothing for their own vindication, which is a great disadvantage to them. Its hardly posffible to repreffent to you in a letter the true and full state of affairs, nather hou fare people have been wanting to themselves, in not taking advyce timeouly, in what was fitt for their own intrefl, but taking a decreet as it were to themselves, because they thought they were right. There is nothing nou but the greateft fobrietie and moderation imaginable to be used, unlesfs men will hazard the overturning of all, and take this as earneft, and not as imaginations and fears only; and it would be my opinion, that this enfueing Assembly shoulef medle with nothing at this time, but what is verie clear will give no occafion of division amongf themselves, nor advantage to thefe who have no good will to them, and are but watching for their halting; and they may endeavour to stop their enemies mouths by their moderation; and I wish they might adjourn after a few dayes fitting till some more convenient time, when heats and miftakes may be more over, and people calmly to fee their own true intrefl, and the calumnies that men are asperf with,
and too much believed, removed, and seen to be false, and the Church may have a fuller representative. I wish the extract of all the processes may be sent up, and the procedure of the visitation of the Universities. This is a great neglect.

His Majestie hes pitched upon my Lord Carmichael for to be Comissioner to this Assembly, which I am verie glad of, both upon his owne account, who is a verie honest man, and out of true kindnes to your Lordship, because at this criticaall juncture it might have been inconvenient for you on severall accounts, which I shall not now mention, and will be obvious to your self. You may communicat what you think proper of the heads of this to some whom you think fitt, but burn my letter. I desired that what concerned your self, you might communicat to me, and that you should send up your ryt to the Bishop, and a new signification; this would not be delayed, that I may use my endeavour in time to serve you. I am so hurried and straitened with time, that I cannot write more now. I pray God direct you and all honest men. I am, in all sincerity, My Lord,

Your Lo. most affectionat humble Servant,

London, 10 October 1690.

G. M.

If my Lord Carmichael be in the country, send an express immediately for him.

459. The Earl of Melville to Lord Carmichael.—10 Oct. 1690.

My Lord,

The King haith commanded me to acquaint your Lo. that he hes pitched upon you to represent his Majesty at this ensuing Assembly of the Church, and I am very glad his Majesty haith made so good a choyce; and though possibly your Lo. inclinations might be not to appear much in such a time, yet your zeal for the Kings service, and concern for the publick interest, of which you have given so great proofs, will make you willingly comply with his Majesties commands. I doubt not but your Lo. wisdom and moderation will contribube much to bring that meeting to a happie conclusion, so as may tend to your own good, and the disappointment of their uynfriends, and who are watching for their halting. It's my opinion, all things that may give the leaf advantage to such at this time, should be,
with all care, shunned; and the shorter whyle they noe sitt, the better. I
am both straitned with time, nather can I wreaf fully as I would, fo muft
leave of, for the pacquet is too long in going, and yow will have little time.
I am, in all sinceritie, My Lord, Your Lo. affectionat humble Servant,
MELVILL.

460. The Earl of Melvill to Mr. Hugh Kennedy, Minister at
Edinburgh.—10 Oct. 1690.

Sir,
My respect to yourself, and concern for the publick interest, oblige
me to obtejft you, as you love the prosperitie of your religion and countrey,
to contribute your utmost endeavours to have this ensuing Assemblie
brought to a good issue, to which nothing can contribute more then a
moderat management. It may not be amiffe, that, after some few dayes
meeting, and doeing such things as are indispenfable necessarie, you
adjourn for some moneths, by doeing whereof you will doe much to con-
found the designs of your enemies, and advance the interest of your
Prince, to whom, under God, you owe your libertie and quiet. Think
not lightlie of the advice of, Sir, Your real friend and Servant.
Lond. Oct. 10, 90.

461. The Earl of Melvill to Mr. James Kirkton, Minister at
Edinburgh.—10 Oct. 1690.

Sir,
The assurance I have of your concern for the publick interest, and of
your aversion from all precipitant methods in advancing thereof, makes
me freeli give you my thoughts as to your present circumstances. I
need not tell you that your enemies are many; you know the times too
well as not to be fenfible that multitudes obferve and lie at catch to take
advantage of you. Nothing will more gratifie your enemies than in-
difcreet zeal; a fober conduct is what they hate as moft destructive to
their interest, and I am sure nothing would more gall them, and defeat
their designs, then if the ensuing Assemblie should meet, and only deter-
mine matters that are of abolute necessitie; and then, after having solemn-
lie entered upon posleffion, under the countenance of authoritie, adjourn
for some moneths. Your interest lies in having things thus done, more then can be well expressed by, Sir, Your real friend and Servant.

Lond. Oct. 10, 90.


Sir,

Did I either consult my interest or quiet, I should abstain from all public affairs; but the desire I have to see the prosperitie of my religion, King, and country, makes me willing to sacrifice my ease to the advancement thereof. I cannot but observe the critickall juncture in which your Assemblie meets, and I should neither be a friend to you nor the publick interest, if I did not freeli tell you that it will be of your advantage to make as suddain an adJonathan of this Assemblie as can be. Remember that you have a Parliament here to obserue your motions, and a King that hath done more to satisfie you then either you suspected, or enemies were willing you should believe, would be done. Consider how much is at stake; and God himself direct you. I am, Sir, Your true friend and Servant.

Lond. Oct. 10, 90.


Sir,

It will be easilie believed by those who know me, that no concern of my own could prevail with me to trouble my friends with advices; but when the interest of my poor country is at stake, it were a criminall abstraction to be inncconcerned. The management of your approaching Assemblie will have a great influence upon your future circumstances. Pray let there be that moderation in your conduct as may confute the flanders of your enemies, and contribute to your future establishment. A short seession, and handling only of matters that are generall and absolutelie necessarie, will be your safety; if you should but enter upon posession, and adjourn, it would be much to your advantage. Slight not the intimations of, Sir, Your true friend and Servant.

Lond. Oct. 10, 90.
464. The Earl of Melvill to Mr. David Williamson.—10 Oct. 1690.

SIR,


Were I not perfwaded that you were fincerlie concerned for your countrey, and the Protestant interest, I should neither give you nor my felf this trouble; but when I know the desigins that are againft you, and how many are waiting for your halting, I can not but obteft yow that nothing be done in this Asemble but what fhall be unexceptionable; fuch as feting your Prefbiteries, makeing fome generall rules as to difcipline among thoie that willinglie submitt to and owne your government, and then adjourn. Consider that the Parliament of England fitts, and what a ruin you will bring upon the common interest in thefe nations and abroad, if you fhould, by your aétings, hinder his Majeftie from having supplies futed to his great affairs; better, a great deall, that you fhould only enter into poffeffion of your Generall Asemblies, under the countenance of authoritie, and doe nothing else then, in the leaft to prejudge the weightie concerns of your good and kind King. Let me befeech you to comply with the defire of

I wish you had fent up fome of your own number, and they would have been able to have given you convincing demonstrations of the truth of what I fay.


May it please your Grace,

I have att laft fpoke with the King, but att no lenth. Never man was fo crudef as he hath been fince he cam. I receaved your exprefs att fix this morning; went to Kenfentoun att feven; but the King was gon be fix to Hampton Court; and it was eight att night befere he return'd. I gave him a short account of the statt of the countrie, and of your Grace defyr to com here to give ane account of your adminiftrations in Scotland. He hath commanded me to tell you that he grants your defyr, and alloues you to part from Scotland fo foon as the Parliament is adjourned; which, if you have not don on the former warand, you receave on with this to the 28 of October. I told the King that I understood a grat
manay peple wer defynyng to com up; som to complaine, and others to
apologis for ther treffons; and defyred to know if it was his plesfur that
fuch trouble shold be given him. He said he shold be glad it wer pre-
vented, but he did not bee hou; for he could onlie oblige thos who wer
in the Goverment to attend ther offices, and he thought thos defyned
not to complaine; and, for the other, they had as well stay at hom. Your
Grace shold have given me your opinion what you thought proper in this
caise; for, according to the Kings refoning, which is juft, I know no
perfon to be difcharged but D: H: If your Grace think it worth the
whyll, I can procur a letter apointing all to attend ther offices except they
have the Kings libertie. The Advocatt told me that the Earle of Hume
had wrot to your Grace and him, teling his inclination to com in and byd
his tryell, if you wold nather imprifon him, nor oblige him to take the
oath. I stated the caife to the King, and he defyred me to tell you, that
if he will not tak the oath, that you leav him to fallou his own way; and
that you caufe fease him rather then give anay terms. My Lord Port-
land is com’d over, and will be att Kenfentoun to morou. As to what M’
James wryts of your lodgings, thers on Peftoun livs in them; and they
are noe better furnifed then when he and I wer ther. If your Grace givs
me anay command, in relation to them or anay other, it shall be obay’d;
you wold think of thos things quicklie; and if ther muft be more work
befor the King, you wold think who are the proper peple to be hear on
your fyde, and give them the intimation of your plesfur befor you com
away. I’ll give your Grace no further trouble nor wryt to no body more
this poft, being resolved, after I have fpok with the King, to difpatch ane
other, and wryt more fullie for your Grace allowance, and the adjurn-
ment will be to long stayed if I shold stay more. In place of letters, I
fend your fons ballads to caufe print. I am, Your Graces faithfull fervant.
London, 13 October 1690.

466. Sir James Dalrymple to the Earl of Melvill.—13 Oct. 1690?

My dear Lord,
I receav with much satiffaction yours of the 10th instant. I am glade
of the good choife his Majestie hath made of Carmichell to be his Com-

misioner to this Assembly, who is acceptable to all so far as I can learne. It is necessar instructions fould be sent to him, that he may render the les troublle or hazard. I doe not fie much more needfull at this tyme, but that a commissione of moderat perfones may be named, to proceed in the tryell of unqualifyed Minifters, which will render Episcopacie con-
form to the setlement of the Government by the A& of this Parliament; wherein both civil and ecleſiaſtick authority will be conjoynt; wherein the King owght to be satisfied in the choiſe of the perfon. I lyk weell the meafurs your Lo. give me, and fall emprove them so far as I can. I wreted my hand by a fall er I returned from waiting on your Lo. so that it is painfull to me to wrytt, which muſt excuse that I add no further, but that unchangably I am, My Lord,
Your Lo. moſt faithfull and moſt affectionat humble Servant.

467. THE EARL OF CRAFURD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—14 OCT. 1690.

MY DEAR LORD,

I had the honour of your Lops. by a flying pacquet this morning about ten of the clock, and bleſses God for your favourable journay and safe arrival. Immediately upon the receipt of yours, I dispatch’d an express for my Lord Carmichell, and acquainted him with the occasion of it, and obeyed the severall directions intruſted to me. I think the King hath made choice of an honest and moderat perſon to repreſent him in this Assembly; and, in as farr as I am capable, will endeavour to affift him in counseling the Minifters to a short Session, and mild beſeavour, for which I found them ſuſſciently diſpoſed, from a due regaird to the Kings preſent circumſtances, and their own true intereft, tho there had been no precaution given them, either diſcly or indiſcly, from Court. I judge it my very great happyſſ, that I bear no repreſentation there, for ought I know, not under the notion of an elder; for tho I would judge it my honour, in a ſettled time, to be a door-keeper in Gods house, yet, in the preſent poſture of affairs, it would have cruſhed me, and lyen heavier on me then any aſſiſtion I had ever been trysted with, to have born any publick character; fo I do acknowledge it an unſpeakable happyſſ that
I am dispens'd with in this matter. As for the tenor of the Commission, his Majesties letter to the Assembly, they are things above my reach, and shall be far from the presumption of any comments on them. If our friends be keep'd in duty, and likewise in heart, in the pursuance of it, and enemies from insulting, I have my end and desires. That the Lord may give wisdom in all things, and strengthen his people for whatever is before them, they shall not want, such as they are, the ardent wishes of, My dear Lord, your Lops. most affectionat and frequently oblidged humble Servant,

Edr', 14th Octr 1690.

CRAFURD.


My Lord,

The state of the rebels in the Highlands becomeing desperat has obliedged severall of the cheiff of them, such as the Lords Innerurie, Frazer, and others, to render themselves prisoners, and submitt to his Majesties mercie. This, with what hes occurred to the Earle of Argyle in his expedition against the Isles, occasioned severall motiones to be made at the Board anent these particulars, which were concluded in a letter to his Majestie; which letter, with a copie therof, and the Earle of Argyles originall letter to Major-General Mackay, and a coppie of the Articles of the surrendar of Islanftalker, are herewith transmitted to your Lo. to be delivered and communicat to his Majestie with your first convenieniec, entreating that your Lo. may vse your interest with his Majestie for a speedie and particular anfwear, that none of his Majesties affairs depending hereon may be retarded. Wee are, My Lord,

Your Lo. most humble Servants,

J. Morton. C. Campbell. CRAFURD.
H. Mackay. Aa Murraye. Southerland.

Sir C. Campbell.

Edinbr the 16 Octbr 1690.
469. The Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melvill.—17 Oct. 1690.

My Lord,

It being resolv'd betwixt my Lord Commissioner, my selfe, and some others, that exact minutes shall be sent up, of the procedour of this Assembly, to prevent all informations by the common post, it will be a needles part in particular persons, to give their comment on matters, since your Lord. can judge as well, tho at a distance, when matter of fact is truly narrated, as if you were all along present. I am still of the opinion I was at first, that our members are sufficiently disposed for a short session, moderate things, and to manage these with great calmness; as I am convinc'd it is their interest at this juncture, it being the Kings, which, in justice, should never be separt from theirs; so I will employ my selfe to the utmost, by all the credit I have with them, to confirm them in that happy temper. My Lord Carmichell, now his Majefties Commissioner, having, after a modest demurring upon his acceptance, at last taken on him the representation. The second packet which was transmitted to me being superfluous, and your son being absent, to whom you ordered me to deliver it, I shal, within this hour, in the fight of Mr. Scrymgeor, commit to the flames, which will equally answer the end, as the obeying of your first direction given to, My Dear Lord, your Lops. affectionat humble Servant,

Ed' 17th Octo', 1690.

Craufurd.


My Lord,

On Tursdayes night, at eight a clock, I receaved a letter from the Earl of Crafoord, concerning a comission for me, which did so mightilly surpris me, that I can not expresse the perplexitie it pawfed, to think of ingadging in so weighty affair. I cam hither on Wendsday, wher I found tuo from your Lop. of the 10 and 11, which left little place for my deliberation, for, it being his Majefties pleasure, I durft not delyne; onlie I wish my sincer induvores may in some measure anfwere the undeserved good opinion it hath pleafeed his Majeftie to conceave of me, by conferring
to great ane honor and trust upon me. My Lord, yeasterday I expected instructions, which as yet are not come; but, mean tyme, shall observe these generall intimations yowr Lo. hinted at. I must acquaint yowr Lo. with a difficultie fell owt yeafternight, at the clofe of owr first meeting: It feemes to be the generall opinion of the Assemblie, that they hav the right and power of adjurning themselves from tym to tym, tho, by dealing in privat with them, I hav kept it from anie publick debate, and, having no instructione at all, was necessitat to manage it the beft I coulde, fo that my content being always aiked by the Moderator as to the next tyme of ther meeting, I defyered him to signifie they may meet against such a tyme; wherwith, fo far as I conje&ure, they are not fo fullie pleased. My Lord, I must intreat to be particularlie instructed, spatio&ally as to this point of the right and power of adjurning, that I may know what to doe therein. Yowr Lo. may expect a particular account of all that occures from My Lord, [Your] moft humble and faithfull Servant,

Ed' Octo' 17, 1689.

Carmichael.

1690.

MELVILLE PAPERS.

471.—The Earl of Kintore to the King.—18 Oct. 1690.

May it please your most excellent Majesty,

Tho I have coveted nothing more than that my whole family, as well as my selfe, should intirely give themselves up to your Majesties interestes, yet hath it been my misfortune that my son, and my eldest son too, did fouly turne his back to that duty which he owes both to your Majesty and me, and lately joyne with your enemies. I will not in the leaft offer to extenuat his crime, either from the enticements that prevailed upon his eafe youth, or from some threatnings by which he was in part hurried on, for fear of considerable dammage to his estate, which was then intirely under their power. He ought to have considered, that as they were your Majestys enemies, they were mine too; but above all he ought to have reflected on the great obligations I owe your Majesty. I confess, when I reflect on his fault, I am almost persuaded to desist from beging your Majestys favour to him, but fatherly affection, and that defire which all men naturally have to preserve their families, shall I hope plead my excuse with your Majesty, that I now do moft humbly implore your Majestys
pardon to him. I am encourag'd the more to begg it, because of that senfe he oweth he hath of his error, and which prompted him voluntarily to abandon the enemies, and render himselfe, when they yet pretended to no small hopes in their affairs, which God, of his infinite goodnes, has now quyte blasted. I hope, Sir, he may in tyme coming, prove not only a peaceable subject to your Majestie, but also a faithfull servant, and in that follow the example of his father, who have always made it my work, and will ever on all occasions continue to give all possible evidence, that I am moft sincerely, May it please your sacred Majestie,

Your Majestys moft humble, moft obedient, and moft faithfull Subject and Servant,

Edinburgh, 18th October 1690.

Kintore.

472. The Earl of Crafur'd to the Earl of Melvill.—18 Oct. 1690.

... My dear Lord,

The harmonious agreement, and moderat temper and purpose, which I told your Lop. would be found stirring in the minds of the Members of our Assembly, was this day evinced by an unquestionable passage, a vote passing the house for the letter transmitted by this occasion, without one single dissent. I need not comment on that letter, their duty to the King, their concern in the Protestant religion, their tendernefs to such as are otherwayes minded, being conspicuous almoft in every lyne of it. As my care was such for bringing matters to this happy issue, by managing men of all degrees, according to my credit with them, and their own inclinations, with that fame industry as if my life depended on the resukt of my labours, as well as the peace of this nation, so it is the joy of my heart, that the Lord has countenanced me in this with some succefs, as he hath manifestly done this Assembly by his breathing on us, and presiding among us. The Lord Innerury is equaly aſham'd and afflicted, for the late step he has made out of the road of his duty, and seems resolute, by his after zeal for the Kings service, to atone for his misbehaviour. He implores your Lop. to affift him by your countenance, for obtaining his Majesties forgivenes and gracious pardon to him, which will not only add to the former tyes which the family had to your Lop., but will likewiſe
engage him in particular to a dutyfull respect for your Lop., and a
folicitous concern for you in all your interests. And if I may plead for
him, upon the account of my relation, what favour is done that way, shal
be very thankfully acknowledged by, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. much oblied, and affectionat humble Servant,
Crafur. 18th October 1690.

Since your Lop. deals for it, I am preparing a write for his Majesties
hand, in relation to those bishopricks formerly belonging to my father. I
crave leave to mind your Lop. of my Cousin Kirkton.

473. Lord Carmichael to the Earl of Melville.—18 Oct. 1690.

My Lord,

Since my left, the Assemble met agan this forenoon, to returne an
anfuere to his Majesties letter, and the drawght being brought in, was
unanimoufle approven, without a contrarie voice, by the whole Assemble,
as it stands in the copie that is hearwith transmitted, in a letter from them
to your Lop. 1 hop ther anfure will be fatiffieng to his Majeftie, the juft
copie wherof is hearwith fent to your Lop.; and for the greater dispatch,
they apointed to meet agan in the afternoon, that it might be feigned in
prefentia by the Moderator, who I affure your Lop. acts his pairt wiell
and weifelie; and I conceav your Lops. takeing notice therof may be of
good uffe. My Lord, I expected to hav had his Majesties Instrutions
befor this tyme, but I hop your nixt will fullie fatiffie, My Lord,

Your Lop. most faithfull and humble Servant,
Carmichael.

474. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville.—21 Oct. 1690.

Edinb. 21 October 90.

This day on Mr. Campbell is come from Sir Donald M'Donald, to
treat for his submiffion to there Majesties. He is directed to Major-Gen.
M'Ky and to me, he not knowing but that wee were in good terms. It
was told me that Macky would treat him the worse on my account; and
yett the trufely was to doe nothing without me. I defyred him to ad-
dresse solely to Macky. His proposals are, to have ane indemnity, pardon, and restitution of his sonnes forfeiture, (which is scarce worth asking,) and to have a pension, because his estate is fore broken, that he may have what to live on in peace, and to be made a Lord. I told him that if Sir Donald and his sonne had been so wise as to have taken my advice at first, and to have keept quiett, or my second advice sent by Coll. Hill and Mr. Macquien, and come tymously to a submission, it had been for his good; but that now the Kings affairs were in other circumstances, and that the best argument now for favour was absolut submission to his Majesty; but I caused him address to the Maj. Gen., for I refused to meddle, but to leave it all to him. The Maj. Gen. answered, (as they againe told me,) that there was no treaty but by absolut casting themselves on the Kings mercy; and thereafter that he doubted not to procure favours to him as good as was fought; and if he would address to the Councell for a safe conduct to come and return, it would be granted; and that then being hear, they would see more. Mr. Campbell return’d to tell me, that he did not know whither Sir Donald would ask for the safe conduct or not; but said, he was confident that without a pension he would not submit, and that the Captain of Clanranell and Keppoch would doe whatever Sir Donald did, and either resist or submit with him; and he told me such flourishes as was fitt for an agent to say. I refused againe to meddle, but referred him altogether to the Maj. Generall; with all assuring him, that if he put the King to more expense, he was never to expect acceptance, no, not on submission.

Now, my Lord, I judged it my duty to acquaint his Majesty and your Lop. of this; for I haveing already written to the King, that on the change of circumstances, I would prosecute nothing on his Majesties former warrand without a new comand, all I can doe is to lay it before his Majesty. It’s certain thelfe will put the King and kingdom to fifty times there value of expence, tho to there ruine; so I wish that resolution be taken which is for his Majesties service; and if yow ordor me to doe any thing in it, I will or will not, as yow ordor.

The Assembly is now mett; and I with them more prudence and moderation then ther litle commissiones have shewed in all place. Yow know I speak what I think, tho I know yow think me in that effaire al-
wayes partial or mistaken; but I still think you will be at laft of the mind of your servant in that matter.

Mr. Macquien was and is a rafcall. Mr. Campbell tells me he never went near to Sir Donald, but encourage the enemi, and then went to Irland with your pass, and the Provest of Edinburghs money.

475. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melvill.—22 Oct. 1690.

Right Honorable, 22 October 1690.

I had this letter just now from Coll. Hill. It’s like he hath writ to your Lop.; but, for the more security I have sent this, since it gives account of much of the Highland effaire at present; and let others infinuat as they please, it is evident as light, that his methods have broke the Highland combination, and forced them to there present calm; for not on man was reduced by force; not on injured by the army; but ether themelves by fatigue, or the peacable subjefts by strange burdens; and after the army was gone to winter quarter, then all the low country men, finding the Highlanders in distruft with on another, and all of them abiding at home, when the army could not hinder them from doing mischief where they pleased; on this they are all come without force on them to render themelves up. When none persues, the Highlanders are all on propofals of peace, and will certainly submitt, unlefs the opiniating of giving them no conditiones provocck them to another campaigne, no doubt to there loffe, but to more valuable expences to the King; and albeit Seaftor walkt like a fool, yet Coll. Hill did long before that procure his breaking of from the confederacy, and therby the breaking of there whole designe; and, therfor, tho he came in in his owne way, yet it is no good enample to the rest to see him used as if he had been vanquished by force, whilst he was his own conquerour.

My Lord, I most complains that the Governour of Inernes, and Bellinggowne, have just now imposed a boll of meall on evry 100th rent; 4 tymes our cefs is imposed on us, contrare to law; and two shyres are now about to give a clamorous petition to the King, since they find no help on complaints heer. For Gods sake, give us a Governour who is not a fool, and a Shireff who is not a knave.
My Lord,

The minutes of what passes in our Assembly being commonly transmitted to your Lord by another hand, it were an idle task in me, and an additional trouble to you, to burden you with my information, and shall only say this upon the whole, that as I was at much pains to prepare the minds of men for this great meeting, so I closely attend the dyets, that I may hear all motions, and preserve that happy temper, which is so highly necessary in this critical juncture, and has so visibly hitherto appeared in all their proceedour. Tho' I be very unwilling to give your Lord trouble by address from me, where the concern is not plainly publick, and am almost equally sicie to apply for others, as to deal in my own concern; yet where a reference is at your doore by order of Parliament, and that I have your former allowance to mynd you of the thing, I crave liberty to take notice to your Lord of that concern of Mr. John Herbert, now minister at Northberwick, who had such a speciality in his case, as moved the Parliament earnestly to recommend it to the King, and yet was so modest, as that upon his occasion, he would deal for no matter which was represented to be an ill preparative to have moved others to seek repetition, when their forfaultures had been payed in to the Exchequer. I do not urge the reasons, they being all contained in his petition, which I delievered to your Lord, and least that may be loft, is within these few dayes transmitted to you by another hand. I know the character he bears of an embassadour of Christ, his deep and patient sufferings in the late times, his zeal for the Kings interest, and your Lord's service, will plead strongly at your hand; and if the favour that justly upon perfect acquaintance with him I sincerely bear to him, can advance his interest, I owe it in justice to his cause, and friendship to himselfe, to add my mite of concurrence to the endeavours will be used by other hands, which will be a new obligation if granted, upon the suggestion of, My Dear Lord,

Your Lord's affectionat friend, and frequently obliged humble Servant,

Edr, 22 Oct 1690.

Crafurd.

My Lord,

I hav hearwith sent to your Lop. the minuts of the Assemblie since my laft. I feind they incline rather to dissolvethemselfes, which hath been more practicable then to adjurne, and probabley may be satified with a longer dayet, for the meeting of the next Assemblie, then I am instructed to grant; as to both which I desire to know his Majesties furder pleasure. In all ther procedure as yet, I obverse verie much moderatione. The Assemblie fites evrie forenoon, and the feveral comitties prepare buffynes in the afternoon, fo that ther is no loft tyme. The hill preachers are submitting, and resolves to be determined by the Assemblie. I am hopfull maters may be concluded to his Majesties satiſfaction, and the Assemblie may within a fortnight disslove. I am, My Lord,

Your Lops. moſt faithfull and moſt humble Servant,

Carmichaell.

478. The Earl of Melvill to Mr. Gabriel Cunningham.—24 Oct. 1690.

Reverend Sir,

London, October 24, 1690.

Your address was presented to his Majestie, and I am commanded to tell you, that he kindely accepts it, and that as the reformed religion haith allwife been so dear to him, that he haith willingly exposèd himſelf to the greatest daingers for the preservation thereof, fo he affures you that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make it prosper in his ancient kingdom. He doubts not of your containing firm in your dutie to him, and he allows me to affure you, that in your doeing fo, and keeping in your judicatoures within the bounds of your proper work, without concerning yourselves in things alien from you, that he will preserve you in the peaceable posſession and christiſan exerciſe of what he haith graciously granted; but he expets that in your managagement you will have a respeſt to his affairs els where, as well as amongſt yourselves, and that a regard to the publick intereft and common good of his kingdoms, will weigh more with you then any particular considerations; this is what his Majestie
haith commanded me to give in return to your address. As for what you thought fit to say of me in it, as it was not my desire you should doe any thing of that kind, (the I cannot but acknowledge your kindnes in it,) so I must tell you, that I did nothing in the trust with which my master honoured me, but what I was convinced was for his reall interest and service, and the public good; and seeing I have had the happiennes not to displease him in my conduct in Parliament, you have no reason to entertaine jealousies of a change, if your selves contribute not to it. All that I shall say further is, that as the safety of religion and libertie is verie much bound up, under God, in the preservation of the person and success of the armes of our great and gracious prince, so I doubt not but you will be earnest in your prayers to the Almighty for both. This you are to communicat to your brethering, to whom, as to yourselfe, I am, Sir, your verie affectionat friend and Servant,

Melvill.

I am verie glad your bretheren are desireous that Mr. Cartsaires stay here, it may be of advantage to your interest, and is that which is acceptable to their Majesties.


My Lord,

Upon some warning I had that severall persons that had been in armes were to go in this fleet now designing from Leeth Road for Holland, I caufed make a search, where many presumably escaped, there being a vast number of ships, and few hands to search; yet the Lord Bellandin, and Garletons brother were feased, and, after examination, the first ordered to the Castle, and the last to the Tolbooth. I am ordered by the Council to send up to your Lop. the enclosed papers anent Bailie Graham, chosen first Bailie at the last election, but without any comments upon them. The Council have suspending him from his office, and given warrant to draw an indictment against him, upon his behaveour anent these passies. These other papers of Buchans I am not flinted about them by any command of Council, and so judges my selfe indispensibly bound, in faithfullnes to the Government, to use some plainnes. I am farr from
limiting the Kings mercy to his subjects, who have started out of the road of duty, but thinks it strange, that persons already judg'd and sentenced by Parliament, when in full reverence of our forces, should have such tears offered them as is conditioned by Buchan, and is pleaded for others; for, if this be the method of it, I know not who shal suffer, either in their persons, liberty, or estates, if he but apply to a right officer, and be cautious in his tears. We may be free of action for this winter by such management, but in double danger of more trouble next spring, besides the contempt thrown on the Government for the time; and truly matters are come at that already, that it is an ordinar overture made to some hands, an offer of bale to keep the peace by those who are already judg'd by the Parliament. If this wear to be customary, the power of indemnities will not remaine solely in the Kings person. I write a large pacquet to your Lop. of the 25th instant, which, by an accident, is not yet gone, and contains my papers anent the bishopricks, which affair, in all the flepps of it, is entirely trusted to your Lops. man- agement by, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. moft faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

Craigurd,

Our University buffinese suffers much through your Lordship's not having sent the commissions that were desired.

480. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville.—28 Oct. 1690.

My Lord,

The unfortunat Lord Bellenden, whose imprudence guides him into many errors, thinking that the fulpition of his being guilty was allowance for his singuler conceits, and defyring a pretence to retire to travell or live abroad, choosed this opportunity, is taken in a vessel going to Holland, where he resolvd to live. That all this while of his fancies, he never medled or comuned with the Kings enimies; that he is now content, or rather defyrous, to be a dutiful subject to there Majesties, and to give other signes or surty for that effect; that he is not only free, and no creature to witnes the guilt alledge against him, and so far that the wife and children of the man who is alledge to be killed by him, are
convinced that he is innocent, and will not concurr in perfuit against him; and that he is of a noble and considerable family, will all concurr to move your Lops. favour and interceffion with his Majesty, fo to order heer, as privat malice may not ruine him; for in it he will owe all he shall enjoy to the King, as his deliverer, and your Lop. as his cheeff freend, and oblige him and his family for ever to your service. My Lord, excufe this, wreitt in haft at a mourning ladies requent, whose fad state may add to the other motives of mercy and favour, and amongft the laft I place the earnest interceffion of, My Lord,

Your Lops. moft humble Servant and affeéionat Coofin,

28 Octob. 1690. Tarbat.

481. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melvill.—30 Oct. 1690.

My Lord,

We heare fo various reports from what’s said and thought at Court, that albeit some of them be unpleafant enough, yett I have this much fatisfaccion, that I cannot truft them, because my Lord Raith tells me they are not true; I can doe little more then regrate if they were, but am forry that I can doe no more. But lett me, in the old straine, tell that your too much addiction to on party cannot but be dangerous, foone or fyne; and especially, when, (as I think,) they are not worth all that: not that I think they, as being moft ingaged against the K.’s enimies, are very fure to him and you; but if they gett more be farr as there fuitable proportion of place and favour, they are felfish, and no good nor juft freends, if they think that all befire them, and many more nor they, are to be caft of to pleafe them only; and, especially fince many others are defyrous to ferve with them, it is ill manners, and too dangerous, to enhance all. My dear Lord, I think you beleeve, and on my oath you may, that I covet not to be in, but on the contrare; but it is nether fitt for the K. to be head of a party, nor for ane officer in fo high a station as you are in, to be of a party, and the filly pretences of the moderation now fhown heer, which is to keep quiet fome moneths; and then that all laicks and ecclefafticks know they moft expeét all the effects of the wrath of ane angry enimy, in place of equall judges; and the ecclefaftick party,
in there severall commiſſioνes, have given ſuch evidence of there methods
and deſigns, as the farr greateſt part of the nation is at a maze and dread,
which, on way or other, will have dire eftefts. And, my Lord, take not
meaſures from that little cloud, which, tho as ane handbreath, intends
to fpread over all, for they have nether that witt nor vertue which will
support themſelβs, nor vindicat you, but, on the contrar, they loſe dayly
of there owne, beyond what I am fure your Lop. can apprehend. So, my
Lord, unles, by fome equality in the partition of power and favour from
the King to the severall interefts; alowe me, in justice, as weel as the
kindnes and respect I owe you, to preſent the dangers as not contemptible.
Consider the generall prefuſes by impoſiſiones, free quarter, contingent
burdens, the evill of the damnd Highland warr and robberies, the hatred
of very many to the Prefbyterian methods, and more now as ever, the
grudges that on only faction have all truſt, and power, and proſitt, and,
my Lord, Scotland could never in patience endure the 4th part of theſe,
without mischeevous concludions; and it ſeemes ſtranger that they think
what was complained of lately is outdone fo farr. I was resolvable to have
faid this when your Lo. was heer, but I could not get tyme of you; and
now I ſee fo great a storm gathering, which will break out in a totall ſub-
miſſion to the King, conjunction with England, and indeaſuors of pre-
judice to you, that I behooved this once to advertifte you, and
to wish your Lop. may tymoſſly reneed them in the caufe, and bring in
with you ſome who will be true to the K. and yourſelf, and acceptable to
that part, or rather 3 parts of the Nation, who are growing very ill natured.
From there ill will I pray God deliver yow.

30 Octob. 1690.

482. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melvill.—30 Oct. 1690.

Right Honorable,

30 Octob. 1690.

These frequent troubles by my letters, I wold not give in my owne
concern, but the fad condition of a diffreſt lady and her family, oblidges
once againe to intreat your Lop. to conſider that the unhappy Lord
Bellendens caſe merits conſideration and pitty; for albeit he denyes the
fa¢t, and that no witnes can depone againſt him, and that the remote pre-
AMONGST the infinite numbers of his fleeing or abscinding, are to be found weel enough grounded in his humour, and raunhes of temper, and in the hafty proclamation issued out against him, before any proof was so much as indeavoured, intimating dreadfull intentiones by putting money on his head, befor so much as ane legall outlawry was pronounced. But now on his being apprehended, it is found by those who saw the man killed, tho they doe not know who kild him, yet they witnes both extraordinar provocation and violence given by the defunct to the person who, upon these injuries, did fyre a pistoll at him, after he was stroken at, and his horse beat, by missing of himself, before put hand to a pistoll; and this so farr convinces, that no party perfues. And some timorous freends of Bellen-dens, on his abscording, and under terror of the severe proclamation, did procure letters of flaacance or dischairge, of the wife and children; and where matters of fact have been clear and confect, wee never almost heard of a remission refused, when the partys relief and children were taken of; to all these things put together, doe give a faire opportunity to your Lo. of exercise of pitty, charity, and of oblidging a family to yow, for which his poor lady is to addresse, and would have this to add to her indeavours, from, My Lord, Your Lops. most humble Servant and affectionat Coofine,

TARBAT.

483. THE EARL OF CRAFURD TO THE EARL OF MELVIL.——1 NOV. 1690.

My Lord,

Tho Mr. Carftares be arrived, and that I have seen him in our Affembly, yet I have neither had the opportunity of saluting him, nor cor-reponding with him, directly or indirectly. It is most joyous to me that his Majestie hes allowed your Lop. to write such a letter as your laft to Mr. Gabriel Cunningham, which hath revived the spirits of our members, and am convinc'd will lay double bonds on us, to study moderation in all our procedour, and exceedingly endear his Majestie to the hearts of all them of our way, and strengthen your Lops. interest in this Nation. We were guilty of the greateast ingratitude to our King, as well as folly in our way, and treachery to our interest, if we were not tender of his concerns, and watchfull that his measures be not broken with his allyes abroad, his
...subjects in England, or even with those here who are otherwise minded, by unfeasional precipitancy, and griping at all now that may be necessar at long-run for settling our Government upon a sure foundation. Much pains is taken by idle stories from above, and improven here, to discourage your Lops. friends in their steadiness to your interest, and no less industric in others to undifceive men, and to evince the unwarrantablenes of such discourses, and his Majesties firmness in the trust he repose in you; which I hope as there is better reason for this, so in a little time it shal have more universal credit. Our Commission for visiting the Colledges mett this day, but were forced to adjourn, from the want of those Commissions often delt for, and long since expected here. It will ruine the Universitites, if something be not speedily done, and hastily transmitted hither. As very many are desirous that Mr. William Dunlop were Principal at Glafgow, so I am convinced none deserves better at your Lops. hand, he being a faithfull friend to you in all your concerns, acceptable to the place, and much favoured by all our Ministry. Mr. George Campbell, by a vote of our Assembley, is transported from Dumfries to be Professour of Divinity in this place, but hes some time allowed him for removing of his family. Your Lop. may mind that the day you parted from this, as I had done often before, I adventured to supplicat your Lop. that a certain man with a low voice, and of a warm temper, might not be your choise for any of the Colledges at St. Andrews, ells the peace of that place is broke, which I hope you will preferve with great care. I see every day more occasion that some favourable addition be made to, or change of our Council, and if it can be obtained of some near to this place, who may attend habitually, or be called at a critical time, ells the Kings interest, as well as your Lops. will suffer, which may be easily prevented, and not so readily helped, if matters once run out of the right channell. By laft post I gave your Lop. the trouble of my papers relating to the Bishopricks, and transmitted another pacquet relating to Baillie Grahams affair. It is observ'd by some, that as he was the only man, except my Lord Rosshaugh, of all that were then at London, who oppof'd the election by the pole for the meeting of the Estates, and laid down his magistracy in the April after, from his unwillingness to swear allegiance to King William: so, the 3d day after he was elected baillie.
by himselfe, without consulting any of the Town Council, he gave a pass, and caus’d affix the Towns Seall, to persons not present, perfectly unknown to him, and at the desire of one Trottar, who had been several times imprisoned for his trafficking against the Government; and so much under his own suspicion, that in the time when these passes were delt for, he told that he believed that Trottar was putting a trick on him, but that the matter was not great, for those kind of people were better abroad than in the country; and accordingly, these passes were employed for Bellandine Gordon the trafficker who came over with M’Kay, and is presumably the same who carried the commissions and dispatches from the late King. The Council thought it hard to trust a man in the magistracy, who, a year and an halfe agoe, laid down his office, upon scruple to be under allegiance to King William, and this year gave passes at the disposal of an enemy to the Government, who continues himselfe in constant fellowship with the disaffected here; and have therefore suspended him from his trust, and ordered a bybell to be drawn against him. This procedure went not well over with some, who opposed it in the time, and I have ground to believe will bestirr themselves above, that it be overturned there, by giving another account of matter of fact, or at least a different glofs on the thing; yet I offer to pawn my credit on every circumstance of time, place, and action, as I have represented it. And, for my own part, shal be very adviseable how the whole affair shal be managed, tho’, for the credit and safety of the Government, I durst not omit honest mens sense of his inclinations and mis-behaveour in this point. I shal now break off, least I weary your Lop. and, in the old manner, without complement, and in much sincerety, am, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. ever faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

Crafurd.

Edr, 1st Novr 1690.

484. Lord Cardross to the Earl of Melvill.—1 Nov. 1690.

My Lord,

Edr. 1 Nov’. 1690.

The Assembleie continous still very moderat, and, I hope, will doe nothing that will either dissatisfie their friends, or give advantage to their
enemies; and, I apprehend, doe not designe to fitt long at present. For my part, tho I am no member of it, yet I have not, nor shall not be wanting to doe what I can, that they aët nothing that will be displacing to the King. My Lord, this day the Commissione for the Universitys mett; but not beeing a quorum, we could doe nothing; only we found, by accounts, both from St. Andrews and Glægow, the losë these Universities ar like to be at for want of his Majesties Commissiones for filling up their vacancies, the time of their doun fitting being past; so that if your Lop. do not minde them very soon, they will losë much of this years teaching, which will be a national prejudice. My Lord, I hope and intreat that in these Commissiones your Lop. will not forgett that of Principal of Glægow to Mr. William Dunlop, of which I hath formerly speck and wroet to your Lop. He is a perfone who's witt, diferetions, fidelity to the Government, and other qualificationes ar not unknown to your Lop., and therefore I need say nothing of them, but will add this, that I know he is a faithfull servant of your Lop. and that your Lop. favour to him in that will oblige many honest gentlemen. I hope your Lop. will not take amifs this earnestnes for my friend in, My LORD,

Your Lops. moft faithfull and moft humble Servant,

Cardross.

G. Major Makay designes for London on Munday.

485. LORD CARMICHAEL TO THE EARL OF MELVILLE.—1 NOV. 1690.

My LORD,

It hath been my indeavour, and is also the inclination of moft of the members of the Assemblie, that this meeting shou'd be short; bot the smallest maters that come befor them waifit tyme insensible; yet it is hoped that the nixt week might bring all to a period, if a return to this could come so soon. They have agreed in ther committies upon three Aëts, herewith sent; and some have been earnest to have them voted in the Assemblie, which I have caused delay untill I have your Lops. return. The Aëts may receive some alteration in the Assemblie, but probablie it cannot be confiderable. They are also buffie framing instrucions for a committee, that is to fitt after the Assemblie is over, for discuffing of re-
ferences and appeales, which would have been tedious for the Assembly to have done; and they resolve this committee shall consist of the most moderate, and to give them all rules and cautions necessar. Thes are not yet perfyted; but here is a draught of such of them as the sub-committee hath thought upon; and it is not doubted but they may be made usefull enough for moderation, only I cannot wait for a perfyt draught. The causes of a faft are likewayes a drawing; and they will no doubt demand the counsellors concurrence in the instituting of it; and for their monitorie to the kingdom, since it is onlie to revive the praetise of pietie, it's lyklye to be safe enough. Upon all thir maters I intreat to know his Majesties pleaure distinctlie and particularlie, his Royall judgement being my most necessarie direction, which I defyr so soon as possible that the Assembly may be concluded; it will onlie wait your Lops. return. My Lord, they asserit it hath never been the praetise of Assemblies to adjourn, but to dissolve, and have tyme and place appointed for a new Assembly; and a longer day then my instructions allowes will be acceptable to them, which I formerlie acquainted your Lop. with, bot receaved no answer. I am, My Lord,

Your Lops. most faithfull and most humble Servant,

Edw 1 Nov 1690. Carmichael.  

My Lord, it being so verie late, I was necessitat to mak use of ane other hand, for which I beg pardon.

486. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville.—1 Nov. 1690.

My Lord,

My last letter was so full of indifferetion, that I may doubt if this will be welcome; but construct it as it was meant. I give my oath I abstraceted from all concerns when I did writt, except the Kings, the kingdoms, and your owne.

This day, I have two letters from Coll. Hill; but he writs to me that he hath writt fully to your Lop.; and his sentiments of the Highland affaires are so just, and his measures so fitt, that I could add little to them; and I have nauseousely repeated mine to his Majesty and your Lop. but
once for all, to strike a mids in the E. of Argyles claims against them, to take there superiorities and jurisdictiones in the Kings owne hands, quhilk is no great difficulty, erecting a shyre in Inverlochy for the nationes peace, making a burgh there, and setting the garison of it, so as a neutral man to all adjacent interepts be Governour; no Highlander ane officer, at least very few, (perhaps on or two will be expedient,) and a little gratuity annually to Lochiell, Glengary, and Sir Donald, will be the true mean to keep them in duty, and to render them usefull for the King. But the Major Generall, they say, would have most of the officers and soldiers to be Highlanders, directly contrare to what Hill and I think and knows to be right. Col. Hill is very defyrous that Capt. Forbes, Cullodins brother, be his Major, and he seems very fitt evry way for it; but the two regiments appointed to make up Hills, will not furnish him two good companies; and to fend up a multitud of officers, with a handfull of soldiers, to be disbanded in the hills, and nether money nor cloaths to give them, cannot be a good measure. If your Lop. would order the Treasury to furnish money and cloaths tymouslie, that is, as soon as is possible, for Coll. Hill will get the soldiers fadly to Inerlochy from Inernes, and if they were modeld or they came to Inverlochy it were fitter. Now, my Lord, this I moft say, that Coll. Hill hath been the infrument of breaking this Highland trouble, and breaking all their conjunctions and designs. It is clear to a demonstration, for they were intire when he went thither. He first perfwaded them to make no opposition to the fetling of the garrison, and then after all the army was retired to their winter quarters, he so dealt with the clans, that all who were not of them, were forced to render themselves at mercy, when no body was perfuading them; and now his hindering their conjunction to opposte Argyles descent on the mainland, (which, God knowes, had been easie for them) hath crowned all this years work. But I farea as yet that the conquences of E. Argyles expedition may raife mischeeff above ten values of Mull. However, it is your Lops. interest and honor to lett the Kings thanks fall on the right subject. I have writ to Coll. Hill your particular care of him, in fending the butt of fack to him. It came in good tyme to the old man in a very hard case. Pray consider his paper in all its particulars.

1 Nov’ 1690.
487. Lord Carmichael to the Earl of Melville.—6 Nov. 1690.

My Lord,

Having receaved his Majesties letter, in obedience therto, I did acquaint the Assemblie with what was proper to be communicted to them, which was verie acceptable; they wer not wanting to expresse wpon ther paitr ther deutfull and thankfull recentments therof. I am verie hopfull that ane returne to what I writ with the flyeing paket is come offere nou, that I may have it one day or tuo before the disfolutione of the Assemblie. I need not troble your Lop. further at present, having transmitted hearwith the laft minutes of the Assemblie, and shall continue fo to doe, which is ane indispenfable obligatione lying upon him who is in all fincretie, My Lord,

Your Lops. moft faithfull and moft humble Servant,

Edr, Nov 6, 1690.

Carmichael.

488. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville.—6 Nov. 1690.

My Lord,

6 Novr 1690.

I think it a great miffortune that I am ingadged to give your Lop. fo frequent trouble by letters, others did importune me to doe fo; but now I doe it in a cafe where the occaifone doth force me more as all intrearty. It is in the cafe of Lady Mary Macdonell, who, by the barbarous ufage from thofe who shoud, and are bound by the law of God and man, to furnifh herr, doe put her not to neceffity, (that is a gentle word) but to downright flaving. Never perfone was more at once ane object for justice and pitty then she is; and confidering her quality and condition, it is not unworthy of majesty to redrefs and help herr. I nether dare, nor will prefcribe how or in what this fhould be done. Shee hath good freends about the King and Queen, who will addrefs to there Majesties for hrr; and shee by me begs your Lops. affifance and concurrence with Sir Edward Villares or others in this. My Lord, I can declare that shee entertaines herself on as little expense as nature can dispence, and herr condition is unfupporable; and for all the pafs your Lop. did give her
for kowes from the Isle of Sky, her servants were mockt, and sent back without bread. The cafe sayes, not to excuse this. From, My Lord,
Your Lops. most humble faithfull Servant,
Tarbat.

489. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melvill.—8 Nov. 1690.

My Lord,
This is only to convey Coll. Hills. I know he hath writ more fully to your Lop., but this hath some things omitted there. If you impose officers, especially Highland ones, and yet more specially Highland lairds, on him, or tho he (rogatus rogo) defyne or offer them, you will spoil the great use and defyne of that garrison; for he offers them not to offend his great neighbours. We have no new thing heer, except what's of the Generall Assembly, and of that I need not writ to your Lop.; and besides I am so taken up how to defend my self, as late Register, from Alext Monro, before the Commission, our defences and duplyes being to be printed and publified, perhaps in two languages, that it safes your Lop. from more trouble now.
8 Nov' 1690.

The E. of Seafort came to the Castle yesternight. He is very unwell, and is used as if he had been taken by force, which makes others resolve to be so or they be thus used, as I heare.

490. The General Assembly to the King.—12 Nov. 1690.

May it please your Majesty,
The happines we have had by your Majesties influence, as an instrument in the hand of God towards us for good, and the countenance you have given us, in holding this nationall Assembly of the Church of Scotland, doth encourage us to make application again to your Majestie, that as in our answer to your gracious letter, directed to us in the entrance of this Assembly, we engaged to your Majestie, that in all things that should come before us, we wold carry with that calmness and moderation, which
becometh the Ministers of the Gospell of Peace, and which your Majestie did to effectually recommend to us, so now in the close of this our Assembly, we presume to acquaint your Majestie that, through the good hand of God upon us, we have in a great measure performed accordingly; haveing applied our selves mostly and especially to what concerned this wholl church, and endeavoured by all means, ecclesiasficall and proper for us to promote the good thereof, together with the quiet of the kingdom, and your Majesties satisfaction and contentment, and God hes been pleased to blifs our endeavours, in our receaveing to the unity and order of this church, some who had withdrawn, and now have joyned with us, and promised subjection; and in provyding for the propagation of religion and the knowledge of God in the most barbarous places of the Highlands, which may be the surest way of reducing these people also unto your Majesties obedience; and especially in regulating the ministrery of this Church, after so great revolutions and alterations; for we have, according to the use and practice of this Church ever since the first Reformation from Popery, appointed visitations, both for the southern and northern parts of this kingdom, consisting of the gravest and most experienced ministers and elders, to whom we have given instructions about the late conformits, that none of them shall be removed from their places, but such as are either insufficient, or scandalous, or erroneous, or supinely negligent, and that those of them be admitted to ministeriall communion with us, who, upon due tryall, and in a competent tyme for that tryall, shall be found to be orthodox in doctrine, of competent abilities, of a godly, peaceable, and loyal conversacion, and who shall be judged faithfull to God, and to this Government, and who shall likewise promise to own, submitt unto, and concur with it. We have also taken care, that all perifes who shall be found to have receave wrong in any inferior judicatory of this Church, shall be duly redressed. Other things, which are not of so univerfall a concern, we have delayed till the next Generall Assembly. This accompt, great Sir, wee lookt upon our selves as obliged to give unto your Majestie, for that great goodnes yow have been pleased to express in givinge such countenance to this Assembly, and in appointing such a Commissioner to represent your Royall Person, who hath been, in all his conduct in this affair, most acceptable unto us. That God may
blifs your Majestie and our most gracious Queen with all bliftings which concern both this life and the life to come, is the earnest prayer of, May it please your Majestie,

Your Majesties most faithfull, most humble, and most obedient Subjects,

Subscribed in the name and at the appointment of the Generall Assembly, by Hu. Kennedie, Mod’.

Edr, 12th day of November, 1690.

491. Lord Carmichael to the Earl of Melvill.—14 Nov. 1690.

My Lord,

The Assembly was yeasternight concluded. In his Majesties nam I did dissolve it, and declared it to be dissolved, and then appointed the nixt Assembly to meet at Edinburgh the first of November nixt, according to his Majesties instructiones, which I hav also, in all other points studied to follow as clothie as possible. The thrice Acts wherof the copies were sent up, becaus on of them was onlie allowed to passe, I got them all thrie to be laid afyd; the instructiones and rules that they hav given to the Comittie or Comission, are according to the copie, withowt anie materiall alteratione, onlie as to what was defyerd, that they shouId bear ane expresse clawfe that non shouId be cenfured for difference of opinyon, or former conformitie in mater of church government; it could not be done in this maner, for the Kings best friends were of opinyon, and did assure it, that if this provifion wer mead fo expresse, it wold occasion great offence and jealowsie, and both hazerd the opening of the breach that hath been mended up with the weild people, and render the divifion of the conformifs weider and incurable; so that, since the Parlament, in ther Act restoring Prefbyterian Government, thought good to omit this expresse provifion, and to be content to set down onlie the allowed caufes of cenfure, to wit, error, scandall, insufficiencie, and negligence; it was judged that the Church might better follow this example, speciallie since the Assemblies instructiones expresse bear, that the Comission shouId medle with nothing but what is ther expresse set down, which is equivalent to what was recomended. And, to mak the mater mor fure and clear, it
is both marked and recorded in the records of the Assemblie, and con-
tined in ther letter to his Majestie, that conformitie and difference in opin-
yon in Government shall be no ground of cenfure, whereby your Lop. I hope will perceav, that this article is well enuch ordered, and the Kings instructiones upon the matter fullie observed. It hath also pleased the Assemblie to appoint Doctor Rule and Mr. David Blair to goe up and wait upon the King, to giv his Majestie a more full and satisfieing accowmpt of all that hath paffed, and they will quiklie follow Mr. Car-
taires, if nothing fall owt to hinder them; in the mean time, Mr. Car-
taires (with the transcript of the minuts of the Assembl) will quicklie be with your Lop. And, if he wold have undertaken to mak the report alone, it might well hav been refeted on, but he was unwilling to doe it, and was defyrows that others showid been fent; he hes been verie active to have maters goe right, which hes had verie good effect. Thus your Lop. hath the account of all paft, and I doubit not but ye will let his Majesties understand my finer indevoers to have served him; which I hop he will graceowlie accept. It remains now that I showid hav his Majesties discharg and exonoration, which I shall caws draw hear, and fend up with the first convenienie, that, as your Lop. had a hand in ingadging me in this employment verie unexpecedlie, so ye may lykways disingadge me, with that favor that he expects from your Lops. kyndnes, who is, My Lord, your Lops. most faithfull and most humble Servant,

*Edr*, Novr 14, 1690.

Carmichael.

I hav intreated Mr. Carstaires to acquaint yow Lop. how usefull my Lo. Halcraig hes been to me, in evrie thing that was his Majesties concern.

492. Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melvill.—14 Nov. 1690.

My Lord,

I receaved your Lops. ane hour agoe. I will not complaine of its beeing miftical, I am too weell acquaint with that to be surprised; but, albeit I am, and was, farr from offering any thing be way of positive advice, farr lefs of instruction, yet I can truly fweare I spake with a true
heart in that, and in whatever I said to you. I know I can be mistaken, and it is not impossible but we both may; yet I still think that it is safer erring on the gentle and comprehensive, then on the narrow exclusive side. I do not believe the tenth of our reports, but I know the universality of our murmurs; and it is impossible that the negative moderation, (viz. to kill slowly, and with smoother words,) and the reforming of Church by E. Angus regiment, and such others, can produce good effects; and if to think that when most interests are taken in to the Government, is the methode to preserve and sustene a Government, be a mistake, I confess I am in that error; nor will 3 or 4 yeares putting of a mischief alter my judgment. As to my going up, I did not think you would think so, when you knew not of it; I swear I never heard of either call, desyre, or permission; nor see I to what end I should, except it were to borrow money to spend. I pray God that you may take such course as will prevent the evils feared by,

Your Lop. most faithfull Cousin and Servant,

Tarbat.

493. The Earl of Crafurd to the Earl of Melvill.—15 Nov. 1690.

My Dear Lord,

I have recommended so much in trust to the bearer, that I shall be very short in this. What hath been my part in our Assembly, since I was a member, or in other judicatures, I refer to other hands, and shall not enlarge upon the venturings I have had for your particular interest here, but shall restrict myself to this general, that what I have done of that kind, is not only out of true friendship to your Lop. and from a sense of former favours done to me, but likewise a full conviction, that if your Lop. should be rendered uneasie in your present post, and upon that weary of it, the Presbiterian interest, and in consequence the Kings in this nation, will go near to ruine. I hope myself is not my chief concern in this matter, ells my deceitful heart is at present treacherous to me, and that in this reflection I look beyond family, friends, or allies, and have my chief regard to a publick interest; but I trust the Lord, who is admirable in counsel, and excellent in working, will bring meat out of the eater, and sweetness out of the strong. I crave leave to mind your
Lop. of that excellent christian, Mrs. M'Donald, whose cafe deserves your pity, and whose piety conciliats to her the favour of all good people. I hope she will fare the better at your Lops. hand, that she is pleaded for by, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. affectionat humble Servant,

Edr, 15th Nov 1690.

CRAFURD.

494. Lord Carmichaell to the Earl of Melvill.—15 Nov. 1690.

My Lord,

Having writ to your Lop. fullie yeasternight, I can ad nothing but what the bearer, Mr. Carftaires, will give a more particular accoumt, to whom I have been exceedinglie oblied. His coming hear hes been of no small use to his Majesties service and interest; and I must not omit to signifie, that Mr. Kennedie, who was Moderator, hes manadged everie mater cam before the Assemblie fo well, that I beg your Lop. may in your own way signifie so much to his Majestie, and if your Lop. get allowance to let him understand his Majestie is pleased, will be no prejudice, he being nou chosen Moderator to the Comittie, for realie he deserves it. I shall trouble your Lop. no further at present, but in anie thing I can be capable to serve your Lop. shal be moft cheerfullie and fincerlie performed by, My Lord,

Your Lop. moft faithfull and moft humble Servant,

Edr, Novr 15, 1690.

CARMICHELL.

495. Lord Cardross to the Earl of Melvill.—15 Nov. 1690.

My Lord,  

Edr, 15 Novr 1690.

I will not trouble your Lop. with any account of our Assembly and its ryfing, nor of our other affairs here, since Mr. Carftaires, who was to part from hence this night, as he this day told me, can fully informe your Lop. I hope, my Lord, that the Presbiterians enimies are difapointed, and their designes frustrat. My Lord, the Mint is now going, and I have sent up a few of each fpecies to your Lop. by Mr. Carftaires; if your Lop. think fitt, you may show them to the King and Queen: the ten-
pences does not look so clear and well as the next will, however, I could not but find of them as they were, being the first; the fault is only in the blanching, it being done with old materials that was lying in the Mint, but your Lop. may observe it helped in the 40 pences; we have coined non yet but 40 pences and ten pences, the punchones of the other species not being yet come from London. My Lord, I am informed that General Major Makay hath a designe to get the King to turne out my brother John from being Lieutenant-Governour of Stirling Castle, that Sir William Douglas, Lieutenant-Colonel to Sir Thomas Livingstone, may have it, and thereby make way to his nephew Major Makays being Lieutenant-Colonel. My Lord, if my brother hath done any thing unutable to his duety, or that deservers his Majesties or your Lop. displeasure, I will be far from interceding for him, but, if not, I hope I may expect that your Lop. will not leave him, and that the King will not thrust him out and preferr ane othir, at least, before he allow him a hearing for his vendication, if they make any misrepresentatione of him for procuring their ends. My Lord, I can not forbear acquainting your Lop. that both the Army and Countrey exclame extremally, the one for want of pay, and the other for being subject in a manner to free quarters, which is inevitable, neither officers for most part, noroulders of the Scots establishment, having wherewith to pay, tho a great deal be owing to them; it seems absolutely necessary that the arriars be payed, and the countrey cleared, and that the forces of the Scots establishment be immediatly reduced to such a number as the kingdome is able to mantaine, otherways the burthen will soon exceed what the Treasurie cane be capable of purging. The setting about collecting the hearth money seems to be too long delayed. The condition of the countrey and army have made me trouble your Lop. with what is in this page beyond my intentione at the begining of my letter. I am, My Lord, Your Lo. most faithfull and most humble Servant, Cardrose.

I hope your Lo. will order down our papers of the copper coyn and mint, as soon as can be.

Mr. Carlylaires can informe your Lop. of some pretension of Westheils, which I can not yeald unto, as being contrary to the Generals right, tho I have a great kindnes for him.
496. The Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville.—18 Nov. 1690.

My Lord,

This day I perused the Earle of Mortons papers anent his Claime for Orknay and Zetland, and, being now acting as a privat man, and not in judgement in the Treasury, I may talk other language then were fitt for me in that Court, and speake to the cafe as I were an indifferant person; and realy, if I do fo, and futed to my unbyasled fentiments, I must freely declare, that whatever objections my Lord Advocate made againft that right, in the faithfull discharge of his office, are sufficiently answered in my Lord Mortons Replyes, which I leave to be confirmed by your Lops. perufal of the papers. I find my Lord repofes a great trust in the Kings justice and generofity toward him, and expeets of your Lop. an appearance for him, futed to that honor he hes for you, and sincere resolutions of ferveving you in all your concerns. If my application can be of weight, to further your Lop. in endeauoring the prefervation of that old family, from my wives and my own relation to him, I will be forgiven if I use it with all the earneftnefs that is confistent with good manners. That paper anent Captain Bruce being intimat to the Magiftrats of Edinburgh, ocationalied the reading of it in Council, where all the dutyfull respect imaginarble was payed to his Majefty, and a committee appointed to make tryall in the matter, and to report next Council day, againft which time it will be tranfmitted. But in friendhip, to your Lop., I crave leave to reprefent that it was observed by fome, that the tenor of that paper did little clash with the Claime of Right, which afferts that the fending of letters to the Courts of Justice, ordaining the Judges to ftop or defift from determining caufes, or ordaining them how to proceed in caufes depending before them, are contrary to law. It is not debaited but the King may reprise or pardon, as he thinks fitt, nor is it queftioned that in caufes pursued by his Majefties Advocate, a ftop may be given for what time the King thinks fitt; but the demurr is in other caufes, where his Majefties Advocate is not the pursuer. My only aim in this is to give your Lop. early warning of our fcruples in that matter, and where they are lodged. Since you are to have the Councils report in all that affair,
it were an idle part if any hint of the thing before that dyet were given by, My Dear Lord, your Lops. affectionat humble Servant,

Crafurd.

Edr, 18th Nov 1690.

497. The Earl of Crafurd to the Earl of Melvill.—20 Nov. 1690.

My Lord,

Our Colledges, all the nation over, will infallibly ruine, if a very speedy courfe be not taken for sending down thofe papers which I fo often have demmanded of your Lop. Thofe Judges, chosen by the Commiffion, whose names were tranfmitted to your Lop. muft either be approven by the King, ells all the tryalls they have made of fit persons to be Regents will fall to the ground, and the Colledges cannot meet this year. They have every where sealed up their opinion about the feveral candidates whom they preferr, but cannot judicialy declare it, untill once by a write from the King, they be impowered for that effe¢t; and if the Principalls, who, by the constitution, fhould concurr in thofe trials, fhall in this excrement begin of new any trial, it will perfectly ruine all the claffes this feafon, by the delay it would make, and, may be, change of the persons now designed, which would be a great affront to the Judges, as well as the young men now elected. The Commiffion was adjourned yesterday until that day fourteenth. I intreat your Lop. that the whole papers relative to thofe Colledges may, with certainty, be here before that time, and, leaff your Lop. fhould be under any miftake, that you narrowly confider the tenor of this letter. I earnefltly plead that in the nomination of Principalls, you mynd what I fpoke to your Lop. anent St. Andrews, that day you parted from this, that the University in that place do no break, yea and our Miniftrie, in Fyffe, by the complementing of one man, who is no way gracious to the fhire. I know a hint of this will be under-food by your Lop. the matter haveing been feveral times dicourfed by,

My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. moft affectionat and faithfull humble Servant,

Crafurd.

Edr, 20th Nov 1690.
498. The Earl of Crafurd to the Earl of Melvill.—22 Nov. 1690.

My Dear Lord,

I had your Lops. of the 14th on Thursday; and the morrow after made the narrowest inquiry (in conjunction with your son and Sir Robert Sinclair) that we were capable of, anent the frequent opening of the pacquet. We found things that gave suspicions, but were no evidence upon which we could punish; and so made it our choice to make strict rules for ordering that matter, in all time coming, betwixt this and Berwick, (for our power could reach no further,) rather then upon uncertainties to exauctorat any man; for as the pacquet has been managed, it was impossible to know where the trick lay; and as we have now appointed it, wee can hardly be abused. Captain Bruce, when sober, is indeed a very discreet gentleman, and of a pleasant humour; but if in drink, the most quarrelsome man on earth. He is afflicted from that pursuit, at the instance of the Magistrates of this place, as having killed the centry of the guard; but by a wonderfull providence, was freed; for there being three copies of the witnesses names and designations, that were to prove the act, the Procurator-Fiscal omitted to add to this expression indwellers, (of Edinburgh) to the summons given to the three matteriall witnesses; which rendering the summons illegal, Allanarly brought him off; and for the trick in it, the Fisical is turned out of his office. It is not so much as said by any one of all the numerous witnesses, that any provocation was given to these officers; not by one frown, or any expression from the guards, when they fell on them, kill’d foure, and wounded 14 more. The matter does indeed make a great cry; and your Lop. is not a little cenfured, even by your true friends, for cifting proces against those persons; for fearing will guards be induced to serve afterwards; and the illegality of the cift is unquestionably directly crofs to the Claime of Right. Those officers are yet in reverence for having kill’d and wounded several of the rest, beside the centry; and your Lops. enemies are rejoynceing at your last step in that matter; and Jacobings insolutely taxing the King for his part in it. It were advisable for your Lop. that neither in this, nor in that foule mutrer committed at Glafgow
by Sir James Leflys men, you gave the least diversion to the common course of law; for it is much to be feared, that in the last case, some of the officers are like to swear a man out of his life. Forgive this freedom; for out of duty to his Majestie, and tender respect to your Lop. I have only been induced to be this plain. The Council were like to grow so warm upon that them, that I choose rather to wave the subject then put them to condense on a narrative of it to the King. We have been at great pains to support the garison at Innerlochie, and have sent considerable money and other necessaries thither; so I hope it shalbe safe, if our money be not intercepted, which yet is sent with a considerable gaurd. I found it necessar, after having consulted with Sir Thomas Livington, to keep up his Majesties letter for some dayes, appointing the three regiments to be reduc'd, it being highly convenient that the garison at Innerlochy be purg'd and strengthened, and these regiments brought out of those bounds, before they know they are to be dismis'd; for, in my opinion, many of them will be none of Collonell Hills choice to continue there. There is such freedom in this letter, that you will forgive me, if it be not signed by, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. most affectionat humble Servant.

Edr, 22d Novr 1690.

499. THE EARL OF ARGYLL TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—25 Nov. 1690.

My Lord,

I designe, to-morrow morning, to take poasst for London. I am onlie afraid the battell will be fought and decyed before I can reach yow; fain would I have a share in it. Yow know I love your antagonift, and he is in love with me. For God sake, if possisible, keep him of till wee meet, for I am resolved to leave nothing unfaid, be the conquence what it will. I shall delay all particulars till meetting. Onlie in the mean tyme, my dear Lord, give what assistance ye can to my brother James. I am yours,

Argyll.

Morton is in the old manner your humble fervant; and want of monie onlie, hindres your feing him.
500. The Earl of CrafurD to the Earl of Melvill.—25 Nov. 1690.

My Lord,

Wee have done the Earle of Argile and our selves the justice to acquaint his Majestie with the great paines he hath taken in reducing the western Isles and Highlands to their dweitie and loyaltie. Wee have transmitted to your Lordshipie coppies of the Memorials given in to us, under his Lordships hand, and of Colonell Hills letter relative therto, with his commiision, and severall instructions of his Lo. narative, and a coppie of the letter written in his behalf to his Majestie, which ware judged necessarly to be sent to your Lordshipie by, My Lord,

Your Lo. humble Servant,

Edinb', 25th Novr' 1690. CrafurD.

501. The Privy Council to the King.—2 Dec. 1690.

May it please your Majestie,

Your Majestie having, by your gracious deliverance, upon a petitione presented be Captain James Bruce, requyred of us particular informatione of the unhappie rancounter that fell out betwixt Captaine James Bruce and the Town Guards of Edinburgh, upon the evening of your Majesties most auspicious birth-day, Wee, in obedience therunto, named a committie of our own number to make inqyrie therinto; who, after some tyme spent therin, made report to the Councill Board, that, according to the present state of that matter, they were not able to make so full a discovery of the particular circumstances of that rancounter as the informatione called for by your Majestye does requyre. Wee, in the mean tyme, with all humilitie, presume to offer as our humble opinione and advyce, that if it please your Majestie, the criminall proces to be intented against the said Captaine Bruce may proceed in the ordinarie maner to the conclusion therof, without putting any sentence to follow theron in execution untill your Majesties furder pleasure therein may be knowen; wherby wee will be able, upon sight of the probation to be led in that
proces, to give your Majesty that full, true, and particular account re-
quyred by your Majesty from, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,
Your Majesties most faithfull, most loyall, and most obedient

Subjects and Servants,

\(^{A^{r}}\text{Murray.}\) Forfar. 
Ro. Sinclair.

Edinbr, 2 Dec\(^{r}\) 1690.


RIGHT HONORABLE,

Tho I have been oft ane unsuccessfull agent with yow, for Mr. Archibald Sinclair, yet once I adventure againe on this occassione. He was cautioner, and therby creditor to the late Mr. of Bargeny; the efforts they made for redresse against the Lord Bargeny before the Parliament your Lop. may remember, but he was protected by legall forms, from giving just satisfaction of his monies necessare debts, to Mr. Archibalds great losse.

Now, he hath discovered a little piece of land which belongs to Bargany, holds ward, and vaiks in the Kings hand by death of Barganies author; a signature of it he hath sent up, and by me intreats your Lops. favour, without he recover his debt this way, its lost altogether to him, which I hope will prevail with to obtaine in his favour what is solicited by, My Lord, Your Lops. most faithfull humble Servant,

4 Dec\(^{r}\) 1690.

503. EARL OF CRAFURD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—4 Dec. 1690.

MY DEAR LORD,

As I hate compleent, and loves ingenuity, if there be truth in man, I have ever looked on your Lop. as a true friend to your master, your nation, Church, my selfe and family; and if I have credit in this, as I conclude beyond all doubt I certainly have, you must needs give me charity that I have not been an inconcerned spectator while your Lop.
of late hes had your tofflings above and blusterling at you from all airths. It is not much that I can signify, yet I have used what influence I had here and ells where for your support, and weaking the credit of your adverfaries. But I shall neither try your Lops. nor my own blushing by inlargeing upon this them. The Bishopricks that my father had right to were many; but tho' he was possesed of were only Caithness, Rofs, Murray, Dunkeld and Dumblaine. I keeped out the laft in the write from this becaufe of Mr. Caritares concern, and that I was in doubt whither he had right only to the Deanrie, or likewise the Bishoprick. But I presume his title from King William extends no further then the Deanrie, there being nothing in former times beyond this due to the King's Chaplains. My wife is highly fenible of your Lops. prudence, as well as kindness, in this new overture for the releife of her fone Wigton; and freely remitts it to your conduct how to manage all that affair. By next post, I defin to draw a bill for 200 lib. to be given your Lop. and employ it as you think fit for protecing of that matter. My credit could not reach it without the concurrence of my friends, who, I doubt not, will prepare the money in a day or two, which I frankly give, tho' I be not otherwayes worth that summ if I were fcript to my fhart; but I want not truft from either relations or acquaintances. What I write anent James Bruce affair was in friendship to your Lop. and is yet my fentiment and that of your beft withers. My reafons I fend you here inclofed, and am convinced, that by fome here and ellswhere, a trick to your Lop. was designed in it, as I could convince you of if I were on the place with you; but the frequency of abftracting letters, or opening them, does much restraine the liberty of the pen of, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. much obliged and affectionat humble Servant,

Crafurd.

Your choife of Sir Thomas Livingfton to command our forces, is moft acceptable to the beft of the nation, and tho' he be still under indifposition, I intreat your Lop. be not brangled either by his modestie, or the fuggeltions of others, to name another, fince in the winter nothing is required of him, that he cannot act in his chamber.

Edr. 4th Decer. 1690.
My Lord,

The last time your Lordship was with my Lord, I did not know it till you were gone out of the house, which made me take the liberty of sending after you the papers relating to the poor miserable man condemned, which your Lo. that is so good a parent, will not wonder that I earnestly renew my former solicitation; for when you know it was beg'd of me by my son Charles, the day before he fell ill, and in the apprehensions I am still under for him, as it moves my compassion to ask the favour, so I hope it will your Lops. to grant it in any manner you think best for saving his life, for I am not to enter into the merits of the cause, tho I believe it not so bad as was at first represented. However, clemency being always an error (if any) on the safest side, I beg your Lop. upon this occasion may be persuaded to begin with it in the administration of a command that as you deserve, is wish'd you may long enjoy by, My Lord,

Your Lops. most humble Servant,

M. Queensberry.

I must beg leave to present my humble service to Lady Mary Letlye, and to employ her as an advocate in this affair to second me.

505. (Copy) Declaration of the Earl of Nottingham in Reference to Nevill Payne.—6 Dec. 1690.

These are to certify, all whom it may concern, that I, on the 23d day of August last past, received information upon oath, that Nevill Payne, gentleman, in and about the month of December 1689, did several times meet and consult with diverse persons of the Scottish nation, to consider and agree upon some methods of addressing themselves to the late King James, and of corresponding with him: At which meetings it was resolved to send, and accordingly they did send, by a messenger on purpose to the late King, several proposals consequent to their duty and allegiance to their Majesties and their Government; and upon the return
of the said Scottish gentlemen from London to Scotland, the said Nevill Payne agreed to correspond with the said Scottish gentlemen, and settled a method of it in order to the better carrying on these designs against the Government.

**Whitehall, December 6th 1690.**


I, William Earle of Annandale, acknowledge myself to have received and to be master of the following papers, herein mentioned, viz. ane letter, directed to myself from the lait King James, ane patent to be a Marquis, ane commissione to be Governor off the Castle of Edinburgh, ane commissione in favours of my brother Captain John Johnston, to be Livetennant Collonell to the troop of Guards; which papers I oblige myselfe to deliver, upon demand, to the Earle of Melvill, or whom else his Majestie shall appoint. In witnesse whereof, I have written and subscribed thir presents, att London, the eighth off December 1690.

**Annandale.**

507. **Earl of Craurud to the Earl of Melvill.**—11 Dec. 1690.

My Lord,

Yesterday in the afternoon, Nevill Penn (after near an hours discourse I had with him, in name of the Council, and in their presence, tho at several times, by turning him out, and then calling him in again) was questioned upon some things that were not of the deepest concern, and had but gentle torture given him, being resolv'd to repeat it this day, which accordingly about fix this evening we inflicted on both thumbs and one of his legs, with all the severity that was consistent with humanity, even unto that pitch, that we could not preserve life, and have gone further, but without the least success; for his answers to our whole interrogators that were of any import, were negatives. Yea he was so manly and resolute under his suffering, that such of the Council as were not acquainted with all the evidences, were brangled, and begun to give him
charitie, that he might be innocent. It was surpring to me, and others, that flesh and blood could, without fainting, and in contradiction to the grounds we had innumat of our knowledge of his accession in matters, endure the heavi penance he was in for two hours; nor can I suggest any other reason then this, that by his religion, and it's dictates, he did conceive he was acting a thing not only generous towards his friends and accomplices, but likewise for meritorious, that he would thereby save his foule, and be cannoniz'd among their faints. My stomach is truly for farr out of tune, by being a witness to an act so farr crofs to my natural temper, that I am fitter for rest then any thing ells; nor could any less then the danger from such conspirators to the person of our incomparable King, and the safety of his Government, prevailed over me to have in the Councils name been the prompter of the executioner to encrease the torture to so high a pitch. I leave it to other hands to acquaint your Lop. how severals of our number were shie to consent to the torture, and left the board, when by a vote they were over-ruled in this. I shall not deny them my charitie, that this was an effect of the gentleness, of their nature, tho' some others of a more jealous temper then I am put truly another construction on it. Penn does now crave banishment for a year to Holland, under a deep penalty. I think he would willingly stoop to it, that it were under the pain of death, but I am no agent for him, and only speaks out his own words, which after his torture he desired I might represent to my master, for the sake of God, which I no way engaged for, and only acquaints your Lop. that you may have the outmost information in this matter, that can be given you by, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. ever faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

Edr. 11th Dec. 1690.

Crafurd.

508. Sir Thomas Livingston to the Earl of Melvill.—16 Dec. 1690.

My Lord,

16 December 1690.

I have been of late under so great afflictions again, that I could answer non of your Lordships letters sooner.

The Kings orders mentioned in your last as to the relieving of the companies of Angus regiment at Fort William, should have been obeyed long
before now; but things goe so flow here, that on can take no just measures. The months pay mentioned in the Kings letter, that should be sent before the regiment to Inverlochie, could not be found; and to crud in troops upon Collonell Hill, without money or provisiones, wold make the new soldiers but mutinous, and putt the sfort in greater hazard then it was befor. It is ordered now, and some day this week the forces marches. The sfort is secure and weell yet, and, if it be not neglected to send provisiones in due tyme, and allways befor hand, ther is no fear of it. Amongst the reit of buffienes, I have defyrerd to be repayed of the money that I, with so much trouble and caire, laid out for the Kings service in the North; but my anfwer from Counfell and Treafrurie was, they could not dispose of the Kings money. This, I muft fay, is a little hard, but I muft have patience in it, as I am oblidged to have in many more things. Wee are mightiely troubled about the commiffiones of the officers that is to sstand in Collonell Hills regiment, for wee doe not know what officers to fend with the detachments. It will be altogether againft the Kings fervice, Hills oppinion and inclination, that any officer that is a Highlander be putt upon him; he hes fent a copy of officers names, fuch as he defyres, and thinks fitteft for that buffienes; and my opinion is, he fhould have somewhat of his will in it. I fhall trouble your Lordfhip no further at this time, but remain, My LORD,

Your Lordfhips moft humble and obedient Servant,

T. LIVINGSTON.

509. THE VISOUNT TARBAT TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—18 Dec. 1690.

My LORD,

I had letters from Coll. Hill, wherof I would have acquainted your Lop. by the laft poft, but I could not gett opportunity to speake with the Lord Pearth till yesteray; and I was the leffe follicitous, becaufe I heard the Coll. had writt to yourzelf. I fnd by it, that Lochiel, Sir Donald M'Donell, and Coll. of Keppoch, are in nearer purpose to come in then they were, and then others are. He is of opinion, that if they were taken of, that all others who shall sstand out, will be unſignificant, and he doubts not but they will draw of the Captaine of Clanranold with them. He
fayes, besides, that Coll. of Keppoch is not only content to live peacably, but to act and take on service with the King, and to act vigorously for his Majesty; and that the other tribes of the clan Donell will support him in it, (except Glengary, which Coll. Hill regrates very much,) and your sonne; and I am of opinion that whatever benefit the King shall bestow on him, or any of them, should be annuall, that so it might be during there fidelity.

If this be acceptable to the King, then give orders accordingly. If it be not, then it is to be considered, if the advising not to buy in these Highlanders be not accompanied with these prejudices, they will combine and goe to the fields againe this summer approaching, and they have no inconvenience by wanting those which are come in from them, except E. Seafort, but on the contrary; for they will be abler to doe prejudice evry way, when they had no body with them, who can not fatigue, appeare and disappear as they doe. They are as able as ever to make depra- tions on all flyres adjacent to the hills, and all the prejudice which the garrifone of Inverlochy will doe to them will be ten tymes repaired by what they will take from the peacable subjects. The Kings forces most againe goe to the hills, be fatigued, and with as litle advantage as formerly, and a hazard of warre, and which some hear apprehend, tho perhaps from ignorance, that it may incouradge some asistance from France, to any one who can make any diverfion in Brittaine; and tho this should terminat in the ruine of these Highlanders, the gaine therby is small, the matter very difficult, as long experience hath afluured, and a very unaquall compensation of the nationes damage, so all shold be expost to his Majesties view, that he may resolve the better; meanes while that garrifon should be incouraged, it should be better provided, considering its distance from haftie redrefs, and the rigor of the climat.

It's like the E. of Seaforst hard usage, (the being so voluntar a prifoner, if he shold be any,) doth move others to truft leffe to capitulationes on discretion. I troubled your Lop. with his concern by two other letters, but had no returne; and, according to my good luck, I hear that I am blamed for his imprisonment, tho I fware I think it nether just nor prudent, considering his submission, when all the army could not have forced him, nor yet can they force on who hath not the tent part of his
power in more accessible places, and near there garrisons. But on who
is so obnoxious to misconstruction as I am, should meddle in nothing;
for I hear it's ill taken that I should advise the conform clergy, who are
good men, acceptable to there parishes, and owe the King and Queens
government, and are content either to join with the ecclesiastic government,
or to abstain from it, if they be allowed to enjoy there legal provisions by
the Kings protection. I thought, and do think it good service to the King, to move clergy and laicks to evidence their loyalty to
there Majesties by such addresses; and I am still of the opinion, that by
protecting them there will be more peace and order in the nation, then
if this hot Commission, now sent north, cast out so many good ministers,
and so acceptable to there parishes; and, my Lord, consider, (I beg
it of yow,) if it be fitt to cast of so many, to disoblige such multitudes,
and to irritate people for foolish contests in church policy, wherein we
and our ancestors have gone mad this 100 years by gone. My Lord, fifty
thousand of the nation care not for Episcopacy, who now, by the present
courses taken, doe hate Presbytery, and, if Presbytery and peace be setled
in Scotland, without presbiters be hended in, the former ministers protected
from the angry parties wrath, and church men kept to the ministerial function, without extravagating on there fancifull jurisdiction, I am far
mistraken. I wish earnestly that wee wanted all occasion of remembering
Episcopacy, or wishing new changes from Presbytery; and I think it is
easy for yow now to settle matters on such a found, as Presbytery and
peace may stand together; but if other courses seeme more eligible, I
shall regrate, but never medle, nor fide with on or other, but would be
exceeding glad that all honest and sober men of both fides would unite,
or if that can not be, that these out of the ecclesiastic caball may be
protected from those of it.

My Lord, I entreat yow excuse this, for I am vexed at the evils I see
growing, which hath now brought me over my oft taken resolution, to
look on and hold my peace.

My Lord, the arbitrary impositiones cast on by privat officers in many
places, occasion great murmuring. The northern flyres are now in-
structing to the Council, that the cesse and the impositiones laid on by
subordinat Governours in and about Inerness, doe exceed 70 lb. on every
100 lb. rent, beside free quarter and robbery; and God knowes what some of these troopes have been serving for all this while to King or country. But the method of allowing to Majors and Captaines what was never allowed to our Kings, is a bad state. Think of this, as yow please, it's from a sincere affection, written by,

Your faithfull Servant,

18 Dec. 1690.

510. The Duchess of Hamilton to the Earl of Melvill.—
19 Dec. 1690.

My Lord,
The receit of yours of the 4 was a great surprie to me, to find, after so long a delay of that afaire I recomended so earnestly to your Lo., that there is so littel done in itt. I doubt not but as you writ, and as I am other ways informed, the stop has not lane at your dore, tho there's that says itt has, but I wilhe itt weer made euident who haue ben the obstruc-ters. I hope my sons peaceable behauver all this time will render his circumstance fume thing more fauerable then fume others, and, when his Majestie considers the serues his father has done, will moue him to renew the same fauer he granted before to my son, his liberty on baill, which will be receued as a great fauer to all concerned; and if the ill condition of his health weer known, itt would plead compassion for him. But I haue not time to ad more, but my Lords humble serues to you, and that I am, My Lord,

Your Lofh. most humble Servant,

Holyrudhous, 19 Dec. 1690.

511. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melvill.—19 Dec. 1690.

My Lord,

Since my writing of the other, some reports come, which I hope will prove as falfe as former ones of that nature; but, whatever fall, for Gods sake take no petts. Remember your King, your country, your freends.
588 THE LEVEN AND 1690.

As to the Highlands, to prevent any stirr there will be (as I think) great service; tho others were not of my mind last yeare, yet I was in the right. It had been better to have bestowed 5000 then 50,000 lb., and safe many lifes lost in that campagne. Coll. Hill is on a ground of true service to the King, as I conceive the state of affairs, so if the King judge so, I will goe north, and concurr with C. H., and I think doe service. If it be thought otherwise, I am not fond of employment.

As to the indemnity, your sonne and I have talkt and reasoned it with all our skill. I never thought ane indemnity shoulde containe exceptiones of crimes or qualities, for by that thousands are keeped in jealoufie and feare, and that is the opposit of the designe of indemnity; but if exceptiones be necessary, it shoulde be of express persons; and that ane indemnity is fitt, and ane extensive on too, vnless it be thought fitt to keep thousands in feare, that is, to fitt thousands to joine our enemies on any occasion; and all that you can secure will doe more ill as good in that cafe. But on great meane to keep men in peace, is to put them in ease and out of feare. Free quarter is a great hinderance of the first, and want of indemnity and the heat of the eccelsiafstick government of the other; so, my Lord, it will be your interest to remede these. What money is given to prevent a campagne, and the noise of a warre in Scotland, tho it shold reach 10,000 lb., is well bestowed, else I am ane affe. Others say that the indemnity will give freedom to E. Br. and M. A. to goe to Court. Quid tunc.


My Lord,

I had this day a line from Mr. Hamilton, giving me notice that he had not receaved that bill of two hundred pound starling, and yet the letters write to your Lop. and others by that occasion were come safe to your hands. I remember nothing better then that I put it within your letter with my own hand, and told your Lop. why I causd draw the bill payable to him, that it might be at your Lops. dishpos'd, without any persons knowing for what it was designed. Befides, Mr. Hamilton, whose secrecy I equaly truft, as I know your Lop. does, was the only per-
fon that in discretion I could make the money payable to, for it had been moft unfitt upon many accounts that your Lops. name should have been given to any part of that matter. I fend againe here inclosed another bill for the fame fumm relative to the former, which your Lop. will dispofe of for the defigned end, and manage as you think fitt. I return your Lop. thanks for the affectionat concern you exprefs for me on all occasions, and am hopefull my behaevour to your Lops. interest fhall ftil be fuch as in justice I may claime the character of, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. affectionat humble Servant,

Edr, 23d Decr 1690.

Crafurd.

I find the Council will enlare the Earle of Pearth, if his Majeftie lay no commands on them to the contrary, which would be a great disappointment to my wife and me, who expecs otherways of his Majeftie, and have alreadly been denied that fute upon my Lord Wigton and his brothers liberation.

513. The Earl of Cassillis to the Earl of Melvill.—27 Dec. 1690.

My Lord,

There hes been latelie prefented in the Treafurie, a tack of the Lord-ship of Stirling to E. of Marr for 15 yeares, for the payment of ten merks yearlie, which I was unwilling to pafs, for the reafons here inclofed, which I humblie defire your Lop. may be pleased to make known to his Majeftie. Your Lop. may be fure if it were not the great zeal I have for his Majeftys service and intereft, and the fenfe I have of the obligations I am under, by the Instrucions tranmitted to the Trefaury, namelie, the 5 and the 9, of stopping of anie gifts, signatures, pensions, where we find difficulty, I have no particular concern herein, far lefs anie unkindnes to the family of Marr, to which I am nearlie related; and as this does proceed from scruples in law, I am verie hopefull it will be weall receaved by his Majefty, whose honour and intereft fshall alwayes be verie tender unto your Lops. moft humble Servant,

Decemb. 27, 1690.

Cassillis.
514. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melvill.—30 Dec. 1690.

My Lord,

I humbly thank yow for remembering me on Crifmas day, and begs pardon for telling that your letter was mifticall; but it was fo indeed; and this hath served in part as a key to it. If representationes can have a finiftrous influence as to my cooffine, it's no wonder if they have as to yours: sed qui jacet humi non habet unde cadat. My Lord, I can but conjecture at things, by what you writ; but this I will ftill fay, that subjefts ought to capitulat with there Soveraigne as to offices and Government on the Kings tearsms. My Dear Lord, take no pett, but make the beft of what occurrs; the King will foone find who are his beft fervants; and you can nether be fo usefull to him, your freends, or yourfelf, when yow are out, as when in. But if my freend moft have a partner, his firft advantage will be, in haveing a good on; next to that is, if he shall have on in the character offered to my coofin who can hold in a turne, in which cafe he manadge the flock, maugre the ill will of his partner; or if my cooffine accept that character offered, and get his fonne in his prefent place, perhaps it would be no great disadvantadge. It's fpoken of heer to have extraordinar Lords of Sefion as a water chaine. Considering perfones, it will be no strong on; but ether my cooffine, or a fturdy on in the forfaid characrer, would be a Gallowbitt. My Lord, the conjectures of a man at gaze (that is out of busines) are as many mistakes; but I would think myfelf a bold man, and no good Councillor, did I advice the King at his way going to make any considerable change; fince fmall caufes may produce great effefts; and albeit I be not weell pleafed with fanaticks heats, nor there haveing too little check to regulat ther humor; yett I would rather ly under that, then advife the King to irritat them when he is going abroad; and none knowes how foone, and at what, there tittifh fancy will ftraltle; and (to my regrate) I dared not advife to introduce what would be unpleafant to them, untill the King were in a fift reidence, and returned, and untill he try others weell or he truft; but I confess, when God fhall returne him with succeffe, I will boldly fay, that you fhould alter fome meafaures, both as to perfones and things, elfe you will repent it; but I am as poftive (with fubmiffion) that this is not the
tyne; and you will easily believe that it is great conviction drawes this from your Servant.
30 Dec 1690.

Sett some stop to your Kirk Commission, especially benorth Tay, else it will doe mischeeff.


My Lord,


I shall take upon me to trouble your Lordship with this line, in advartising you that Grant is gone for Londone; and, as it's said, to complain of unjustice he hath received from the Seffion in a charg of horning he got from Prestonhall. I with from my harte he may bring it abov board, for nothing can contribut more for our advantage; and indeed my Lo. what favour was shewed was to Grant, which I did remonstrat against; for, in point of justice, I nether consider one nor other, great nor small; for because I urged their may be no longer delay in that affair, seing the justice of it was obvious to one and all, Grant, it seems, refents this against me in particular, which I do not valou a stra; and when it cam to the decision, the letters wer found orderly proceeded, nemine contradicente. I shall not take so much of your Lo. time up as to deduce the whol proces, which reflects extremly upon Grant his refusing to pay the foum, after he writ a letter to Prestonhall to advertis him to receiv his mony. My Lo. Rofs, I hear cam yesternight, and hath differefed a great many of thofe malicious pamphlets, caled the Vindication of the Address. I wish from my harte it wer answered by som able penn, which may be easly done, it being stuf with such notorious untruths, and writ with that pernicious design of renversing this happy revolution. My Lo. ther was a letter writ by my Lo. Straithmoir to his alone, telling that they wer in hops of overturning your Lo. and all your Prepbyterian adherents. What concerns your Lo. I am oblied in honour to let yow know; for indeed I look upon it as tuching myself; and, on all occasions, you shall find me, Your Lordships most faithfull and humble Servant,

W. Anstruther.

I hope your Lo. will mind what you was pleased to promisse me.
516. The Privy Council to the King.—6 Jan. 1691.

May it please your Majesty,

In obedience to your Royall Commands by your letter to us of the twentie-third of December last, Wee have committed Navill Payne, clofs prifoner within the Castle of Edinburgh, and have discharged any person to have access to meet, speak, or correspond with him, except his keeper, and fuch Phisicians and Chirurgions as are allowed by us: Nevertheless Wee humbly crave leave to acquaint your Majestie, that by the claime of right, the delaying to put perfones in prifon to tryall is declared to be contrare to law: Wherefore in all humilitie Wee offer our opinion and advyce, that your Majestie give orders to your Advocat, to bring the said Navil Payne to his tryall here, or if your Majestie think it more conduceable to your service, to caufe transport him to Inglund, he being a native of that kingdom. May it please your Majesty,

Your Majesties most loyall, moft faithfull, and obedient Subjects and Servants,

Hamilton P. Carmichael, Ro. Sinclaire,
Crafurd, Southerland, Ar. Murray,
Morton, Forfar, Jo: Lauder.
Erroll,
Edinb', 6th Jan'y 1691.

517. Earl of Crafurd to the Earl of Melvill.—10 Jan. 1691.

My Lord,

The late alterations in the State and Army, have very different effects in this place, according to the several inclinations of people; but the wiser fort put their hand on their mouth, and wait the issue, which is the best discoverer of all matters; this stands sure, and immoveable, that it shal be well with the righteous, for they shal eat the fruite of their doings, and it shal be ill with the wicked, for the rewarde of his hand shal be given him. The Earle of Cassills yesternight in Exchequer, brought in a suspension upon a charge, at the instance of one Bruce Collector of the Bishoprick
of Dumblain, and Chappel Royal, upon a pretence of a tack fett to a minif-
ter in his bownds, about the 41, for that mans lifetime, and 19 years there-
after, who died about the 47; and so fome few years of the 19 being to run, 
in the 62, when prelacy was restored, he judges that his tack now muft 
revive, for the 3 or 4 years that were cutt of, by the coming in of Bifhops. 
We faw no evidence but my Lords word, for matter of fect, and tho the 
thing were true, as little foundation in law to claim it; yet we granted 
suspension for a fourntnight, within which time, I verily believe, he expects 
down fome gift of fome of those Bifhopricks. I hope Mr. Cariffares, and 
my concern, will be adverted to by your Lop., that our right be not taken 
off the feld, for if it pafs the Kings hand above, there will be little con-
tending for us here. I am folicitous to know if any thing be yet upon 
the wheels for my Lord Wigton, and with what fucceds. People here are 
under a great confternation, a deep concern, for the danger to his Majefties 
perfon and Government, from thir frequent plotts, fright of the evil 
confequences of the late moddell of our forces, and talked of changes in 
counfel and other Judicatories, but above all, fadd apprehenfions where 
matters will land, if this parliament should be difolved. The Lord give 
our King a spirit of difcerning to know men, and to follow fuch methods 
as may conduce to the advancement of religion, and the fettlement of 
peace in ftefe nations, in which cafe all privat concerns fhal not much 
affect, My Dear Lord, 

Your Lops. affectionat humble Servant, 

Crafurfd. 

Edr', 10th Janr' 1691. 


My Lord, 

Holvrdhous, 29 Janr' 1691. 

I received your Lo.'s by the flying packet laft weeke, wherin you ac-
quaint me that it is his Majefties desire that an account may be tranmitted 
to him, from time to time, how affairs are in Scotland, which yow desire I 
may order to be fent fo long as I am here. I have given direcions to 
the Clarks of the Councill to tranmit to your Lo. the Minuts of Councill 
what is done every day they meet; if any thing els of confequence occurr, 
that does not come before the Councill, I fhal give yow the trouble of itt. 

4 f
If it be in any other method that wee should give the King an account of his affairs here, I defire to know it from yow, and it shall be observed fo farr as is in the power of, My LoLord,
Your Lo. most humble Servant,

Hamilton.

519. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—12 Feb. 1691.

My Deare Lord,
If you did hear the half of what is told me, yow would not blame my small jealoufy; but the injustice of it (if it were) would justly mak me angry. I perceave by yours that yow are a little apprehensive of my thwarting your Clergy: I nor none needs, for they doe it dayly to purpose; but would to God yow were as little plunged in the on side as I am in ether. I read, I heard, I saw them, and there fancies of there Hierarchy in its severall foil coats, to be the ruine of this unhappy nation now for 144 yeares; and I see not a solid remed but to find a better than ether, and God knows that is foone done; but to give licence to 60 —— to trample 7 or 800, and to disoblidge I beleewe 70 thousand, I feare the event, and that is my concern; but I never conjecturd that any could think it ill to advise both laicks and ecclesiasticks to submitt to and owne the Government, and if they could be allowed, to concurr in there stations with it. My Lo Lord there needs no means of division; wee are at beft to weak, but to study it. However, I affure yow I advised little and medled none, and now nether medles nor advises; and the first faire weather will cary me farr enough of, God willing, I think evne from fuppition, I am sure from action, but never from beeing your faithfull Coofine and Servant,

12 Febr. 91.

T.

520. SIR JOHN DALRYMPE TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—13 Feb. 1691.

My LoLord,
Hague, Feb. 13, 1691, Old Stile.
I hav had no letter from yow since I cam from London: we ar im-patient heir to hear from Scotland, the poft hath bein expected all this
week, but is not yett com. The last we hav from Scotland is the 25 of
the laft, when matters did not look very well; juft now, the King hath
fingned two letters, on to the Commiffion to the Generall Assembly, re-
commending to them to unit with thos who ar otherwys well qualified
for the miniftry, tho they hav served formerly under Epifcopacy; and
that fuch of them as wer turned out fummerly, and fhall be called to
vacant churches by the plurality of the heritors and elders, whe ther is
no juft cauf to the contrair, that they be admitted; and that any who do
complain of hardships in their fenfences, they fhall take ther complaints
into consideration, and deall impartially, as the caice requires, and put the
King to no furder truble to confider thes complaints, affuring them he
will proteft their perfons, and maintain the governement of the Church by
Presbitery, and that he willuffer no invasion to be mad upon it. Ther
is another letter to the Councell in relation to the fortifying of Inuernes;
the doubles of the letters ar making ready to be fent to your Lo., bot this
is the fubftance: the eleétors are frequently with the King alon, they ar
in very good humour, and all the princes do pay great respeft to him, and
declar ther fatisfacion. I can not beleiv it will be very publack whats
resolved, bot the King hath told the Stats he intends to be this fummer
in the campain. The extreem rigidity of the feafon hinders the outrik-
ing of the fhips, they can not well work on them, bot they will be ready
in good tim. The feafon is not likly to be for hunting, and fo I can not
tell if the King will go to Loo; bot if he do, it must be the end of March
befor we can fee yow.—My Dear Lord, Fairweill.

521. Sir John Dalrymple to the Earl of Melvill.—20 Feb. 1691.

My Lord, Hague, Feb. 20, 1691.

The King hath fingned a letter for adjorning the Parliment to the fify-
teneth day of May nixt, which we calculat to fall upon a Fryday; bot I
did never know the day to which it was laft adjorned, and therfor I hav
fent the letter open unfealled, that your Lo. may fill up the day in March
to which it was laft adjorned, and caus dispach it: If the diett be towards
the beginning of March, it wold be fent down by a flying packett, that no
tim be loft. The K. hath likwys fingned a letter for making S' Tho. Livif-
tou a counsellour, and a commissiion to him to be a Brigadeer-generall of
the army, and a commissiion to Alva, to be a capten in Lanier's regiment.
Lykwys, the relic of that fouldier My Lord Ballantin flew, having given
in a petition to the King, representing the murder of her husband, the
King hath writtin to the Counsell to giv him a full account of that mat-
ter. This is all since my laft.—I am, My Lord,
Your Lo. moft humble Servant,

Jo. Dalrymple.

522. Earl of Crafurdf to the Earl of Melvill.—28 Feb. 1691.

My Dear Lord,

I had your Lop.'s of the 21st instant, and am well satiifified with your
Lop.'s management of that affair of my fon-in-law. The delay you made
I conclude hes been necessary, and your venturing but a little of my
money hath been well considered, I being no way matter of as much
more, neither by real interest nor credit. I have appeared little in any
Church judicatory thefe 5 or 6 weeks, nor have I had leaure to converfe
much with our Minifters for near that time; but this I know, whatever
representation may be on the contrary, as their moderation was nottour
in the Aflembly, fo in their Committee and sub-committees, fince that
great Judicatory difolved, their behaviour hes been still cautious and
warry, nor can it be imputed to another temper if they do not obey the
State, when they are enjoyned things their confciences cannot comply
with, as directly contrary to their known principles. I am convicted of
this general, that they do reckon it indifpenfible duty to give all obedience
to rulers, in fuch matters as do indeed belong to the magiftrate, and
wherein they can pleafe God, will be very ftudious to give fatisfaction to
men, tho they be taxed by enemies for badd principles and violent prac-
tifes; but we may have other things to employ our felves about in pre-
ferveing the State, which I am much affraid is under hard circumftances
at preffent. The leniency in the Government, which your enemies reprefent
as an effect of fear, rather then a mild temper, has made them infolent to
a strange pitch. The emptiefing of prisons, by dismissing rebells of all
kinds, the giveing to the wifes of fuch their eftates, the forbearing to infift
THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO MR. JAMES MELVILL.

20 Mar. 1691.

Dear Coosine,

The inclofed will fhew my cafe, few can know my greeff; you know my unfortunat fonnes circumftances; it's a trick of thofe frenchmen to quarrel! and infult, and to cloth ther infolence with pretence of there Majefties fervice, tho they have been found folemly in that one on two or three occaiiones, and in this now they ufe that pretence moft falfly; for in the firft casuall fcolding, there was not tyme for fex fentences, and at the laft attaque, a crack of a piftoll was all there language.

I know your father as kind to me as to his owne, but I know his too flow warinefs; but I hope in my sad cafe he will not ufe it, but goe over fome of his owne humor in pitty to mine. I lay it over on you, doe but with half your vigor for me that the E. of Leven and Lord Raith doe in there fphears, and you will foone doe whets wished for by,

DEARE COOSINE,

Your moft faithfull Servant,

TARBAT.

I have directed the Mr of Staires letters to his lady; pray fend them carefully.

EARL OF CRAFURD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.

21 Mar. 1691.

My Lord,

The bearer hereof and his conjund John Blair, are now in the pofleffion of the letter office, to the great fatiffation of fuch who are friends to the Government; William Mein, formerly in that imployment, being never either trusted or favoured by the honeft partie. In fuch a critical time as this, when matters are like to run high, there may be great danger in keeping up Letters from friends, and difperfeing of them from enemies, which was formerly Mein's trade, and, when he is now provocked, if he fhould be reinstated, would certainly with fpight continue that way of it. I muft therefore recommend it ferioufly to your Lop., as you favour a publid intereft, that you ufe your power to prevent fuch an affront to our Nation, fuch ruine to our correffpondence, when there is a great need of

Your Lops. affectionat humble Servant,

CRFURD.

I hope your Lop. will mind my concern when his Majeftie returns, and that I may then know what I need to expe& in it.
523. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO MR. JAMES MELVILL.—20 Mar. 1691.

DEAR COOSINE,

The inclosed will shew my case, few can know my greeff; yow know my unfortunat fonnes circumstances; it's a trick of those frenchmen to quarrell and insult, and to cloth ther infolenc with pretence of there Majesties service, tho they have been found solemn lyars in that on two or three occasiones, and in this now they use that pretence most fallly; for in the firft causall soulding, there was not tyme for sex sentences, and at the laft attaque, a crack of a pif toll was all there language. I know your father as kind to me as to his owne, but I know his too flow wariness; but I hope in my sad cafe he will not use it, but goe over some of his owne humor in pitty to mine. I lay it over on yow, doe but with half your vigor for me that the E. of Leven and Lord Raith doe in there fpthears, and you will foone doe whatis withed for by, DEARE COOSINE,

Your moft faithfull Servant,

20 March 1691.

TARBAT.

I have directed the Mr of Staires letters to his lady; pray fend them carefully.

524. EARL OF CRAFURD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—21 Mar. 1691.

MY LORD,

The bearer hereof and his conjunct John Blair, are now in the poſſeſſion of the letter office, to the great satisfaction of ſuch who are friends to the Government; William Mein, formerly in that imploymeſt, being never either trusted or favoured by the honeſt partie. In ſuch a critical time as this, when matters are like to run high, there may be great danger in keeping up Letters from friends, and disperſeſing of them from enemies, which was formerly Mein's trade, and, when he is now provocked, if he should be reſtated, would certainly with ſpight continue that way of it. I muſt therefore recommend it ſeriously to your Lop., as you favour a public intereſt, that you uſe your power to prevent ſuch an affront to our Nation, ſuch ruine to our correſpondence, when there is a great need of
afflicting one another, and such scoffing from a malignant partie, who
already are crowing victory over us, in this as well as other struggles
with us. You have a hint already of the late procedours in our Judica-
tories. They are not to be communicat in a letter, and yet necessary to
be known for publick safety. What method his Majestie will take for
the knowledge of truth and the security of the informer, I will not pre-
scrible; only in general, if a quick remeadie be not found out for preventing
of some things, it is evident where they will land; for your Lop's. fancie
cannot reach higher then some mens aims are plaine to what they lead;
but my own safety fetters me, that without the Kings command I cannot
be special. By a deep conserf of enemies to our Church and State, a
great indignitie and affront is done to the Government, in which our
visitors for the North mett with lately at Aberdeen; but leas I should be
reckoned too partial in what I write on that subjeet, I fend your Lop. the
exact doubles of some letters now in my hands, which I hope you will use
to the best advantage, and shal only say in the general, if this matter be
overlooked, we shal have things of that kind praftised all Scotland over,
for it was projeted as a leading card, and is greatly encouraged by some;
but I am resolved to forbear all comments on this theam. I am, My
Dear Lord,

Your Lops. affectionat humble Servant,

Edr', 21st March, 1691.

Since the beginning of this letter, I have received this account anent
Kinrofs.

525. Earl of Crafurde to the Earl of Melvill.—28 Mar. 1691.

My Lord,

The Council fatt this day, that some papers of my nephew Northeiks
might be secured; and err they parted, gave a supercedere of M'millans
sentence untill the 17th of April, upon this alone ground, that the procefs
could not have reached the King, being in Holland, since it went from
this, much les a return of his senfe of it could have been expected. He
will infallibly die at that dyet, if nothing from the King be tranmitted to
us; and with a struggle was the delay procured. Matters are quieter amongst us since some of our companie went to the countrey, unto our own and bystanders observation. It were well if we were always as harmonious, and be a great releife to the mynd of, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. affectionat humble Servant,

Edr, 28th March 1691.

Crafurd.


My Dear Lord,  

Edr, 31st March 1691.

The enclosed from my wife to her son is left open from choise, that you may first peruse it, and then seal it with some fancie. There was a necessitie of being plaine in it, that the Earle of Pearle could not be inlarged upon the tearmes of his libertie; that they may no more truft to it, and, upon the matter, detain my Lord Wigton prifoner upon that expectation. My wife and I are over any thoughts of bestowing a fixpence more upon his transport from France, for I see all is loft money that is imployed that way; and if he were out of France, bills can be given upon his own estate readily enough for bringing him hither. I am deeply sensible of your Lops. kindnes in this, and likewise secrecie and good management; and will reckon it among the other obligations I owe your Lop. The remainder of that money unimployed, may, by bills, be transmitted here; for as I had great difficultie it procureing it at first, so I am much pinch'd in my liveing, by the charge I am at in my constant aboade in this place, which yet I find necessary for the King's service in these difficult times, where so many are hedging, and the warnines of their temper more conspicuous than their zeal for the publick interest, or the King's service. I shall acquaint my nephew Northesk with your readiness to serve him in that gift when an opportunity offers. You need make no appologie for the opening of my wives letter; it was necessarie, and she freely excuses it. I am, My Dear Lord,

Your Lops. affectionat humble Servant,

Crafurd.
527. Sir Thomas Livingston to the Earl of Melville.—2 Apr. 1691.

My Lord,

I am extremely obliged to your Lordship for speaking to the Queen to get tents for my regiment. I suppose my Lieutenant-Colonel will take care for getting them out of the tour.

The raport we have had so long tyme heer of a Frens invasion, is now generally by il and wel inclyned beleived. If it coms, we schal fynd our selfs in great straits; for notwithstanding my frequent representations of lying in provisions, nothing is done, so that we schal be a great deal wors provyded as thoas that coms to invade us. I have been necessitat, so that I may exoner me felf, to represent this to Court. My humble opinion is, that some of the Englis foris war fend to the borders; for although they schould never come further, it might ceep some as is il inclyned at home.

We are so il circumfantiat, that we schal not be in a condition to draw together; for no provisions, no Commisfaire for provisions, fcars of amonition, no bagage hortis; all witch wil put us in the greatest confusion of the werelt; and, in futch a cafe, as it is ordinarie all schal be laid at my door, and impossibilitys I can not worck.

It is highly necessaire that a Luetenant-Governour, and one of expe-riens, be fent to Fort William. Hil is very weeck, and can not flour; the Major, a raflch, onexperienced yong man; so that if some good man doe not come prefently, the King's service, in so considerabe a pofit, is lyck to suffar. I have no moor at prefent to troube your Lordship with, but that I ame, My Lord, Your Lordships moft humbel and obedient Servant,

Edenb. 2 Apryl 1691. T. Livingstone.

Mr. Hameltone, for what reason, I kno not, refuses to take my letters into the black box.

528. The Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melville.—14 Apr. 1691.

My Lord,

The lenitie of the Government in this nation hes almoft, if not alto-gether, unhinged both Church and State. In contempt of the law, such as
have been bailed for disaffection, yea, even for treason, are preparing every where horses and armes. The depraved Episcopal Clergie, and some depo'd for immoralities, are setting up meeting-houses, and supported by violence, without applying to the Council, and qualifying themselves according to the Act of Parliament, by swearing and signing the oath of allegiance, and engaging under their hand to pray for King William and Queen Mary, as King and Queen of Scotland. This is practised in this place; and such when quarrelled have freely told, that they judged themselves in no danger of the Councils cenitur, having more friends at that board than enemies; which, as it is insolent language, is too universally spoke in the most shires of Scotland; and I hope will be resented by that table. Indignities are done in many places to Presbiterian Ministers preaching in the tearmes of law, and regularly fixed, and interruptions given by people of other parishes, to the fixing of some where the calls are unanimous. These things, in the opinion of very judicious persons, will very quickly terminate into a rebellion, and this Nation is too like the being loft, before means are taken for its safety. Many are the prelages of speedily flying to armes, and all much neglected by some. This church division, in opposition to the legal establishment, will in this Nation be found to be a stated difference for King William and the late King. If it be found otherways in the issue, let me be reckoned an imposter and betrayer of our Kings interest. I give no comments on the great resort at this critical time, of men of high quality belonging to this Nation, gone, and going for London. His Majestie is judicious, and his wife men about him, who will scent them and their errand. Many are mistaken, if they have not more then one string in their bow; but time will give a more distinct light then we have at present. It is confidently asserted, that the Kings letter to the Commission of the Assembly, will be presented tomorrow; some had hoped that upon new information it would have been discharged; but good is the word of the Lord which he hath spoken on this and other late trying dispensations. I may say, from certain knowledge, that the mourning of friends, and insults of adversaries, even in this one matter, would affect our King deeply, if he knew circumstances; but I will probably forbear to give further representations, having so frequently exonered my conscience, and studied to serve my King and
1691. MELVILLE PAPERS. 603

countrey, by plaine accounts of matters. Use this as you think fitt, for
in publick concerns you shal for some time have no trouble from, My
DEAR LORD,
Your Lops. affectionat humble Servant,
Edr., 14th April 1691.

529. The Duke of Hamilton to the Earl of Melvill.—18 Apr. 1691.

Holyroudhouse, 18 April 1691.

I received your Lo. by the flying packet this morning, and returns you
my hearty thanks for the good neues you give me of the Kings safe re-
turn. I shall not trouble you with an account of what past in Councill
this day, supposing yow will have it from other hands, and being resolved
to part from this nixt weeke, on my journey to London; and so hoping
to fee yow fo soon, I shall only ad in this, that I am, Your Lops. moft
humble Servant,

HAMilton.

530. Sir Thomas Livingstone to the Earl of Melvill.—21 Apr. 1691.

MY LORD,

I recieved the favour of yours, dated the 11th of Aprill instant. I shal
give your Lop. no further trouble concerning the want of necessaries in
this countrey, and the dificulties I meett with, only shal tell your Lop.
that the want of pouder in this Kingdome is so great, that it gives our
enemies (who know it) encouradgement. Ther is orderes sent to Hol-
land for buying of some, but that will be at least two months before wee can
have it, wherfor I beg that this poyn may be taken in confideration, ffor
comes ther any trouble or neit from abroad, wee cannot want ammonition
here.

I told your Lop. formerly, how necessar it was that ther were ane
Deputie-Governour sent to Inverlochie. Hill seems not inclyned to wryte
any more for him, for he pretends he hes fully enough signified his mynd.
I cannot blame Collonell Hill, that he hes no inclination for a Highland-
man in that garifon.

On Sunday laft I receaved a letter from a correpsondent of myne,
wherin he tells me, that Mr. Hamiltonoue hes refused to take in my letters into the black box, notwithstanding your Lop. makes mention that you have given orders for it. I am forry to give your Lop. any trouble for so small a trifle, but I cannot but admire what can be Mr. Wm Hamiltonoues reasons; for sure I am the moft of my Letters are concerning the Kings service, for which I have no allowance, consequently reasonable it is they shoule be putt in the black box, which is all at present I have to trouble your Lop. with, only I shall add that I remaine, My Lord,

Your Lops. moft humble and obedient Servant,

Edinb', 21 April 1691.

T. Livingstone.

531. The Earl of Crafurde to the Earl of Melvill.—25 Apr. 1691.

My Lord,  

Edr 25 April 1691.

I by this occasion have tranmitted to your Lop. John M'Millans proceed, a petition from him to the King, and a letter to your Lop., which I hope you will ufe with the outmost pity to the poore man, who will certainly die against the 20th of May, if a reprieve or remiffion from his Majestie come not before that dyet. The election of a Provost for this City hath occasioned great heats, both in publick and privat, and hath by some men been managed with much artifice, for particular ends. It will lye over till June, for ought I fee, without coming to an issue. Baillie Muire, a man of great parts, no lefs zeal for Church and State, the choife and defire of the better fort of men, hath been ill ufed, and upon trifles, meerly accidentall, been unjuftly taxed by some as a stickler in, and contriver against the Government. If there had been a shaddow of reaon for any such imputation, some now favourers of him would have deserted him, as well as others; but the honest man, who is equaly tender of his credit as of life, is cruished under difcouragements, from the latri of tongues fett on edge and envenomed by felfe prejudice and interefte. I hope your Lop. will concern your felfe that he be not overrun by a torent which arifes from a prejudicat fountain, equaly enemy to your Lop. as to him; and that his credit be vindicated, and the City left at liberty to make their own voluntar and free choife, without impofeing on them, or prescribing to them, either by the Court or other Judicatories,
and that his Majesty get not an unfavourable impres of him, by somes takeing the start in their representations. I must recommend it to your Lops. care, to forward what you can that application of the Commision of the Kirk, for an additional benefice to Master David Williamson and his colleague, without which there can be no second minister, and the first will live uncomfortably, from the vast extent of his charge, and the pitie-full provision for his liveliehood. The Commision of our Assembly hes adjourned, untill the 17th of June; and the Earle of Southerland, Mr. Gabriel Cunningham, and Mr. David Blair, are chosen to carry the anfwer of his Majesties letter, and have instructions for their management of our Church concerns. I have been much urged to have made that journey, but, upon a publick account, have overlooked my own particular interest, which made it convenient for me to have gone forward, and rather then the Kings buoyines silence by the absence of so many at a time in the rule, or his Majestie, and faithfull men about him, want true and full information of transfections here, am satisfied to be frit to my shirt, divested of all my warrantable claims, and continue under the mercy of the enemies to the Government, whom, I have ground to believe, bear more particular prejudice to me then any Scotts man, and are upon the point of flying into the deepeste irregularities. I know your Lop. will judge your selfe concerned to mynd my interests at Court, in my necessary absence, but if the publick go well, it shall lightly affect me, what pinches I have in my outward condition. As I am now writing, I have a distinct information, that, notwithstanding of a remitt of Council to Sir William Lockhart and his adjuncts, to concurr in drawing a lybell against those who raised that tumult at Aberdeen, he not only waves the thing, but directly refuses to affit. It appears strange, that a matter which the Council thought such an indignity to the Government, should be shifted, covered, and in a manner justified by him, in express contradiction to an order from that board to him, and, with insolent discourses and comments of his own, and infinuations of some men's opinion far above him, for the warrand of his actions. If he continue willfull, he will meet with a protestation for not obeying the Council, redressing those people, and want of a dew regard to the peace and credit of the Government. Your Lop. will manage this above, as he be not excused in such neglects, and that
justice be fairly detribute, and the honour of the Council preferved. I am, My dear Lord,

Your Lops. affectionat humble Servant.

Since the writing of this, I drew Sir William Lockhart aside,* in the room where the Committee for Publack Affairs was mett, and questioned him what he had done in obedience to the Councils order, with that pro-
ceds against thofe who committed the ryot at Aberdeen. He told me he would do nothing in it until June, and answer to the King for it. I re-
plied, that he was a servant to the Government, and that it was not his part to debaite the Councils orders, especialy when distinct in law, and

* The following Paper is in the handwriting of the Earl of Crawfur. It is entituled:—"An Impartial and Full Account of the rise and progress of a late Conference betwixt Sir Wili-

The Act of Parliament settling Presbyterian Church Government, appointed the first meeting of the General Assembly to hold at Edinburgh, the thrid Thursday of October 1690; with power to them to authorize Visitors throughout the whole kingdom, and several parts thereof, to try, and purge out, all insufficient, negligent, scandalous and erroneous Ministers, by due course of ecclesiastical process and censures, and redressing all other Church disorders. In consequence of this, there were two Commissions appointed by the General Assembly, one on the southside of Tay, and another on the northside; this last mett at Aberdeen, on the second Wednesday of March 1691; what their entertainment was, I refer to the inclosed letter, the exact double of one to my selfe, from a ruleing elder, a member of that visitation, and a man of great worth; and the subscribed address from that Commission to the Council, likewise inclosed. Upon a representation of the horrid abuses committed at that occasion, the Council gave warrand to the solicitor and his adjunts, in concurrence with the Church agent, for citing of all such, who had been guilty of that ryot, either as actors or advisers to it; for evinceing of this, you have here an extract of the Councils order. The neglect, or rather contempt, of this, by Sir William Lockhart, is plaine by what followeth:—1st, He refused expressly either to sign himselfe, or give allowance to his servant to subscribe in his name, any warrand for citeing of those persons, before he went for London, tho he had the papers eight dayes in his hand. 2dly, He caused delate with a pen the Church agents name in the process, tho contained in the Councils order, as is yet in the write in the Clerk's hand, which the Council-clerk not dareing to answer for, helped in the margent. 3ly, His servant for him, after he went, continued obstinat in refusing to give out that warrand, untill, by the threats of an instrument from the Church agent, he was frighted unto a complayence; nor was this practise of his servant to be attributed to the young man, Sir William being express to my selfe, that he would answer to the King for what he did in this. Here is matter of fact, as it does concern the publick, and his employment, by which it is evident, that, for humor or interest, he hes taken upon him to
that I would represent it; and then took my seat as President with the rest of the Committee. He then began to trouble the Board with discourses that had past betwixt him and the Church Agent, to which I told him, that these did not concern our Board, and that he might retire, being none of our members, and not sworn to secrecy, as we were. He insolently fought a vote, if he might not be heard what past at that communing. I told him we had other things before us then to be entertained with idle clafhies, at which expression he huffed extremally. I then acquainted him that the Council was indeed adjourned for ordinar causes, but that our Committee was specially appointed for securing the peace, and, for such control the Councils orders, violat his trust, and, which is higher, to throw durt on the Parliament who appointed those visitations. On Saturday was three weeks, after our Committee for publick matters was sett, Sir William being at the door, I ordered a mazer to call him in, and then sought the Lords excuse, that for a little time I left the chair, and talked with him in a corner of the room; the only them we touched on, was that ryot at Aberdeen, and there was nothing past betwixt us in privat, but what was smooth and faire: the result was, that until June he would issue out no warrant for citing those persons, and would answer to the King for what he did. I did indeed insinuat, that tho the Council was adjourned for all ordinary actions unto the second of June, yet we might meet when we pleased, for things that related to the peace; but tho it were otherways, and that he presently cited those persons, a week would expire before the summons went that length; they were then to have fifteen free days after citation, which would exhaust the time of the Councils adjournment. To which I had still the first return, that he would answer for what he did. Upon which I took the chair, and left communing with him. He then, beyond his privilege as Solicitor, or custom at all other times, and especialy at a Committee, where we were all engaged to secracie, took on him without leave, or questions made to him, to talk to this effect: That the Church agent, as he taumed him, an insolent, huffle fellow, had been with him, and would needs direct him how to manage that process against the people of Aberdeen; would have his name insert with his in the process, to which he could not stoop; and prescribed to him the giving present warrant for citing of those people. I then interrupted him, and told, that it did not concern our board, what privat conferences had past betwixt him and the Church agent. That we were met for matters of another nature, to which he was not to be a witness, being no member. He insolently replied, that he sought a vote in the Committee for his being heard. I told him that he was out of his road, and not to prescribe to that board, nor would we bussie ourselves with his idle conferences with another; and that I thought he could not answer for it, to debate the Councils orders, but that it became him to obey; and since he had express warrant for citing those people at Aberdeen, he should not demurr on it, much less assert that he would not comply, as he had done in the morning to the Church agent and to me. Immediately in the window, he fearing the boards censure, asserted peremptorily he had said no such thing to me. Upon
ends, were impowered to call the Council, when we thought fitt. He then refufed that to me he had denied to infift in that proces untill June, and with fuch peremptorines, after I had afferted it in publick, that I judged myfelfe bound in credit to give him a direft lie, his expreffion to me being a confequential one. He infulted likewise, in the forenoon, Mr. Blair, the Church Agent, and the Clerk of Councils man. If fhewe things be tollerat, instead of being a fervant to the Government, he may be reckoned a controller of the Councils orders. The warand from that board is here inclofed. It is boldly afferted, that money on the one hand, and the fupport of a man above him on the other, prompts him too much to thofe ftreaches. I love not to fpeak upon whifpers, however generaly talked, and fo fhall not infift on this alleadgance.


MY LORDS,

Wee have refolved to give his Majeftie ane account of our proceedings, which your L.o. will sufficiently understand by the inclofed extract of our nominatione, the copie of our letter to Colonell Hill, and the copie of the inclofed letter to the King, the principall wherof is committed to your Lops. to be delveryed to his Majeftie, which is all at prefent from, My Lords, your Lops. moft humble Servant, Craufurd, P.

Edinb*, 28 Apryle 1691.

which, indeed I thought my honour concerned to tell him, that since he who was a fervant, and farr below my quality, did take on him to give me, who was a counsellor, and in the Presidents chair for the time, a confequeniall lie, I might well give him a direct one, and then asserted that he was a great liar. To which he answered me, that he was the Kings fervant, which I readily owned, but that he had no privilidge by that station to forgett himfelfe, and carry so indiscreetly. He repeated againe, what he said at first, that he had said no fuch thing as I averred. To whic I gave the first answer; upon which he retired in great passion. I am ready to subscribe to every tittle of this, if they were my last words. Let an impartiall person judge, if my briskness to him was voluntar or extorted, and whither it became him or me to be the Complainer. But his discourses, and the credit of them, goes so short way with them who know him, that I though it below me to stirr in so filthie a puddle; and therefore industriously forbore what ever had past betwixt us, till now that it seems he hes taken the first word in complaining.
533. The Lords of the Treasury to the Earl of Melville and Master of Stair at Court.—30 Apr. 1691.

My Lords,  

There being a report heir for some time, which gave ground to the Privy Council to have some apprehensions that this kingdom might be invaded this summer, they thereupon thought it fitting to recommend to us the providing of the particulars contained in the inclosed, which is the copy of their Act. In order thereunto, we have appointed Sir Patrick Murray to inform himself where such a quantity of mail as is therein mentioned, (with 1800 bolts already in store,) may be had; we have also given order to Captain Slesker to cause such arms in the magazine as are not for present use. The charge and expense of such a quantity of mail, with the arms, pulder, and other things appointed by the Council to be provided, will be upwards of 10,000 l. sterling; besides the price of 1000 fyrerocks, 300 barrel of pulder, and 300 pair of pistols, with hulfters, which we have already ordered to be brought home. For defraying all this charge, we have no fond, and your Lo. knowes that as the agreement is made with George Hamilton of Buning for payment of the forces and garrison's subsistence money monethly by advance; it amounts to 48,000 l. sterling per annum, and albeit the Cēfe and Inland Excise were duly and fully paid in yeerly, (which, by reason of the troubles and vaftations he has bene in severall places the two years past, is not to be expected,) it will be bot about 6000 l. sterling moir, and which will not neir pay the officers, who receive no pay at present. Besides that, there will be a considerable sum wanting to compleat the pay of the fubalterns and fouldiers yeirly, who receive now bot subsistence-money. Be pleased to acquaint his Majesty with this affair, and if, after consideration had thereupon, he resolve the particulars contained in the Councils reference falbe provided, then it would be considered where the money shall be had for defraying the expense and charge thereof.

In our last to your Lop. of the 15th of February, Wee told yow, that until the 11,000 l. sterling we were necessitat to make use of, out of the three moneths cefs, for makeing up the tuo moneths and halfe moneths
cefs, payable at Candlemes laft to Bunning, wer reimbursed, neither fie nor pension fould be payed; fo, by this we think it not amife to let yow know, that as yet there is no part thereof reimbursed, nor any precepts drawn for fie or penfion; nor doe wee fie how it wilbe otherways for fome time, by reafon the produce of the Cuftoms and forran Excife in this time of war is uncofiderable, and preffing vocations doe freqently neceffitat us to draw upon it, which cannot be evited, by, My Lord,
Your Lo. moft humble Servants,

534. Colonel Hill to the Earl of Melvill.—1 May 1691.

My very good Lord,     Fort William, ye first of May 1691.

It's not longe fince I troubled yow with a letter, and now, tho I had great hopes before of hauing Dowart Caftle deliuered to me, and fome of the confiderableft Highlanders submitting, the newes of the surrender of Mons, and the expeftacion they haue of affiftance from France or Ireland, hath puft them up to a great degree, and that's much hightened by the malignants in Edinburgh and other places; and now Glengary is fortifieing his house of Invergary with earth-work and pallifadoes, refolueing to be one of the laft that hall comply. I haue fent your Lop. a lift of the officers of the regiment, who are indeed good men for service, and sober men, and many of them, afwell as of the fouldiers, I hope truly fear God. I haue run thro many difficulties, and particularly this laft of my ficknes, by which I find that fickneffes obtained here are loath to quit their poft, for tho I am (thro the goodnes of God) grown pretty well in health, yet weaknes continues with me, that I can goe litle without helpe. Some gentlemen came to me aboute their fetlement, and that of Dowart, but I fear the late newes, and their high expeftacions of affiftance, will alter their refoluotions, I hope to their own destrucon; and I could wifh, (if they rife againe,) that all the West country, and all the Clans whom they haue injured may be let loose upon them, till they be utterly rooted out. I haue had great ficknes and death amongt the fouldiers, which puts me to trouble to get recruits, yet I hope to be compleat in a moneth, as any regiment can be, and they now make a very good appearance. The
two companies I referred to be at your Lops. dispose, my Lord Leven and my Lord Raith desired might be given to my Lord Killmares, and to the Lord of Weems fonn, which order of theirs was obeyed. I doubt not but your Lop. saw some propofals I made to the Lords of the Treasury, for paying charges to the King in freight of ships, and the charge of the Lamb frigot, and they have granted a small vessel according to those propofals, which I expect shortly; and it will be found that the regiment shall doe as good service, (when there is occasion of action,) as any other. I fear I have wearied your Lop. and I'me sure I have done foe by myselfe, who am, My Lord,

Your Lops. most obliged humble and obedient Servant,

Jo. Hill.

535. COLONEL HILL TO THE EARL OF MELVILLE.—12 May 1691.

Fort William, the 12th May 1691.

My Lord,

In my last I sent you a list of the officers of my regiment. I have newly received an order from the Counsell to fall upon those Highlanders within my reach, that do not presently come in and take the oaths of allegiance, deliver up their arms, and which I shall endeavour to put in execution, that the world may see I will be behind with none in pressing forward those methods for his Majesties service, which wiser men than I judge convenient. At the present they are still quiet; only Glengary fortifying his house with an earth work and pallisados. Some of the Lairds were lately in a fair way of submission, as M'Lean was, of rendring Dowart Castle to me; but the news of the taking Mons, and the stories of great assistance coming to them from France or Ireland, sent by Jacobites from Edinburgh and elsewhere, hath boyed them up againe at present. I have summoned the Braes of Lochabber, to come and take the oaths and the rest, according to the Counsellis order. Some I know will come, as most of Duke Gordon's tenants and many of the best of the Clan Cameron, who have refused the Laird any more to joyn in this cause. This day (if the illnes of the wether prevent not) I expect several of them in, and the M'Intoshes men in the Brae, and Glencoe
men; if they fail, I'll put my orders in execution against them, and whatever happens shall be accounted to your Lop. by, My Lord,
Your Lops. most obliged, humble, and obedient Servant,

Jo. Hill.

536. Colonel Hill to the Viscount Tarbat.—12 May 1691.

My Lord,

Fort William, the 12th of May 1691.

Since my last, handed to you by Mr. Cooper, I have received an order from the Council, viz. my Lord Craufurd, Lord Argyll, Lord Stair, Arbruckle, Forfar, Beilhauen, and Luingston, to force the Highlanders to submitt by all acts of hostility, to disarme them on oath, and all their servants to swear the oath, and not to take up arms against the King and Queen, destroy their cows, and this without distinction or exception of persons; and strictly to observe Sir Thomas Liveingtons orders. My Lord, whatever my opinion be, I shall obey the order as far as I can be able, or as any other could doe in my circumstances; but all the midle fort of people here of Clan Cameron will submitt, haue told the Laird they will not follow him; and he fayes hee'll not defire them. He was in a fair way to come in and submitt, and foe was M'Laine to surrender Dowart Caftle, but the newes of surrender of Mons, and of assistance from France or Ireland, turned the scale. To-morrow are fumoned in Duke Gordons tenants in the Brae of Lochabber, the next day M'Intofh and Keppoach, &c., and then Glencoe, but all the midle fort of men defire to liue peaceably, being well disposed to itt, and those that will not complie must suffer. What more I would fay I refer to Mr. Sybbald. I finde ill-willers grow upon me and some great men. They fay I am old, and would, I think, haue me to reduce all the Highlands myselfe, which, if I could doe, there would be as litte need for them as they fay there is for this garrifon. I would his Majestie would give me any other place, where I could be serviceable to him, and let some emulatour take this, and then I might be quiet. And from the 22d of March 90. to January 91, I haue not received a farthing of pay except 100l, and from January to now, only Colonels pay, and nothing for Governour, foe that I want greatly of
what I had when here before, and thinges here are foe dear, that I cannot
get what I receive to keepe me, for none that comes cann get any thing
but what they get from me, which I buy at a distance and at double rates;
and to conclude, I confes I loove not foe many masters; pardon, I befeech
your Lops. this trouble, for I haue none I can foe freely speake to as
your Lop. I am, My Lord,

Your Lops. most obliged humble Servant,

Jo. DALRYMPLE.

537. COLONEL HILL TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—15 May 1691.

My Lord,

Fort William, the 15th May 1691.

I have sent your Lop. feueral letters of late, but perceiue by my Lord
Tarbat some of them have mifcarried.

I lately received a letter of order from the Councell, to fall on with all
severity upon all such Highlanders within my reach as refused to come in
and take the oath of allegeance, and whereupon I sent out summons to
them, and upon Tuesday next the Brae of Lochaber men come in; many
of them I know will ingage, but some that are papists may stand out, and
on Wednesday comes in all the gentlemen of the name of Clan Cameron,
and some of them have told me they will all appear, and that it is with
Lochiel's consent, who will not, as hee sayes, stir more then hee would
have them doe, but delays, to see who will brake the ice, or till hee may
gome with him, for that 's a great matter amongst Highlanders. The
people hereabouts haue robbed none all this winter, but haue been very
peaceable and civill; Glengary is now fortisfeing his house with an earth-
work and a pallisadoe, and is the most bygotted man that ways alive.
I haue laft night received an order to delay the severity proposed by the
former order, till I hear further; however, I will push on the compliancye
of my neighbours as far as I can, and they shall not know I haue any
order then the first, which they knew of themselfes, word by word, longe
before it came to my hands; what succeffe I haue in this I shall giue your
Lop. an account of, who am, My Lord,

Your Lops. most obliged and most humble Servant,

Jo. HILL.
538. Sir John Dalrymple to the Earl of Melville.—22 May 1691.


Having named Mr. Hamilton of Halfd to be deput in what concerns my part of the Secretairys office, I thought it my deuty to communicat so much to your Lo. that he may hav free accefs to the records, or what els concerns the office. I hav nothing to say against Mr. Will. Hamilton, but I think him a very honest man, whom I could trust; but its necessary, in the circumstances that I am in, that I hav on of my own choice, that a person may not seem to be imposed upon me; and after my return its probable that Mr. Will. and I may adjut that matter to his satisfaction. I am, My Lord, Your Lo. most humble Servant,          Jo. Dalrymple.

539. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melville.—23 May 1691.

My Dear Lord,                      23 May 1691.

I entreat you forgett not to writt to Rankilor, Crofrig, and the Justice-Clerk, and lett them know, that albeit your hand be not at the repriev, nor what else concerns this, (because its not fitt that any know more,) yett that you concern your self for me in this matter; and I hope your Lop. or now have written to my Lord Raith, to put Mr. H. Andersones name in the principals place of St. Leonards. You need such men to be neare; and it will be at once both prudence and charity. I close my troubling of yow at this tyme, with ane earnest remembering, how just and naturall it will be in your Lop. to doe for the honest Lyons security, and lett not others doe alone what you should.

Ferrybridge, 23 May 1691.

540. The Earl of Arran to The Lord Raith.—25 May 1691.

My Lord,

I meak noe doutt my retiring will meak abundance of noice, but I hope your Lops. of the Comitty, and the otheris in the Goverment, will not bee surprized att it, after I hav given your Lo. ane account of the matter of fact.
Upon Saturday last, Major Hill came to Hamilton with orders from Sir Thomas Livingston, by her Majesty's command, to oblige me to sign a paroll of honour, in such generall tyrmes, that is not possible but my enemies that have occasioned this may soon pick a holle in the other, and say I have failed in my paroll, and so I should expose my honor to the caprice of my enemies notiones of defining what may be comprehended under itt; and considering that I am alreadie under baill not to disturb the peace of the Goverment, or doe any thing against King William or Queen Mary, I thinke it strange that this should be required of me, since it was never practisifed befor to aske a paroll of honour without delivering upp the baill; for if they depend upon the one, ther is noe need of the other; but it seemes my enemies are alwies at work to render me fulpitiones, tho I am feur I have taiken all the paines I can to give them noe ground for itt. However, it seemes that is not enoue, so I was immediatly to signe that paroll, tho my baill was still depending, or instantly bee caried prifoner to the Caftell of Edinburgh. I knew that the Major had sent for a troup of dragounes to seaz me; but I would not stand for all that, hoping I might prevall upon him to permitt me to wrytt to Sir Thomas and my other freinds in the Goverment befor I was mead one; but he thought his orders ware so positive, that it was not in his power to give me any delay, so I was forct to meak this retraitt, that I might give my freinds ane account of my circumstance, and to begge ther affistance to deliver me out of this trouble. I am feur I designe nothing by it, but to see if, by your Lo. and my other freinds affistance, her Majesty may bee pleaed to recall this order, since ther is noe bodie that lives under ther Goverment more desirous to doe itt peacably then I am. I thought now all thos fulpitiones had been out of dores. However, my indeavours shall neaver be the les to continue to give noe just occassion, whatever be my enemies mallice at me, and I hope noe severities that I can meet with. shall meak me play the fool, which I think is most designd by thos that fo industriously taik pains to traduce me. So, my Lord, I earnestly begge your good offices, that my enemies may not gain ther ends by forcing me to hurt my self, so I begge that your Lop. would repreffent my caiffe to my Lord your father, that he may affift me now in my day of trouble. Your Lordship may eaffily concludde that I have
taifted too much of a confinment to like itt, and it's but naturell one should doe all they can to preserue themselves from itt. I am feur I designe nothing but to live quietly, and, whatever my enimies may fueft, tho ther is a great talking of invasions from France or Irland, I protest, befor God, I know nothing of itt, but what's by the publick reports. So after this I can adde noe more, but live itt to my freinds to affift me, and particularly I begge your Lo. on this occaffion, which will infinitely oblige your moft humble and obedient Servant,

**May 25, 1691.**

541. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melvill.—25 May 1691.

**Right Honorable, York, 25 May 1691.**

I receaved this letter of Collonell Hills at this place. I am fo obnoxious to be misconstrued or litle regarded in my opinion of these matters, that I will not obtrude it further; yet my duty to the King and country obliges me to inform of what occurs to me. I did writt to your Lop. from Ferribridge, intreating yow to mind writing on my affair to the Justice-Clerk, Rankillor, and Croffridge, and to order filling up of Mr. H. Anderson in St. Leonards, as both charity and prudence. Yow will see the advisers by this letter. I am, My Dear Lord, Your Lops. moft humble Servant,

**Tarbat.**

Pray writt to me what to fay to honest Coll. Hill; I wonder that he lives; the workmen employed abuse both the King and him.

542. Sir Thomas Livingstone to the Earl of Melvill—28 May 1691.

**My Lord,**

Upon laft ffrydays night at 12 acloak, I got a copie of the Queens orders sent to me by a fflicing packet from the Master of Staires, the contents wherof were: That I should propofe to the Earle of Arran, Earle of Hoome and Seaforth, to pafs their words of honour not to act or contrive any thing againft the preffent government; in caice of refuffall, to take them prifoners, and convoy them to the Castle of Edinburgh, as accordingly I have done. The Earle of Seaforth hes paffed his word of
The Earl of Hoome refused it, and is prisoner in the Castle. The Earl of Arran, who was at Hamilton, was informed of it, kept himselfe somewhat out of the way, but I have reasons to believe he will doe it. I wold not faile to give your Lop. ane account of this, as being, My Lord, Your Lops. most humble and most obedient Servant,

Edin', 28 May 1691. T. Livingstone.

There is nothing pafes here worthie to impart. The Jacobins are all upon the wing, and in great hopes of ane Invasion, and the Lords of their Majesties Privie Council are daily busied in putting things in order for securing the country.

543. Colonel Hill to the Earl of Melvill.—3 Jun. 1691.

My Lord,

Fort William, 3d of June 1691.

Since my last, the Committee of Councell thought fitt, and the Commander-in-Chief alsoe, to pass from that firft strict order, which, iff I had pursuèd, I had putt the Highlanders to the hills, and turned them enemies; or iff I had demanded their armes, it had been the fame, for then they accompl they would have been a prey to their neighbours that doe not comply as well as they; and, besides, I know no oaths can gett the sword and gun, that was their predecessors; they will rather part with their lives. They possibly may, upon oath, deliver some old rustie trash, as they did in Mull and Atholl, and keept all their best armes to themselves; and had I gone aboute to putt that order in executione, they (having the coppie off that order long before it came to my hands) would have frustrated my endeavours; but I hope I have taken the better way, which is easier, viz. while they were expecting the event off that order, I sent them the fforme off a very strict oath, and that withall a draught of one more easie, which is never to take up armes against King William and Queen Mary, and their Government, nor to suffer any off their freinds, men, tennents and servants (whom they can be able to hinder) to take up armes; and to this oath most of the Clan Cameron have already sworne and subscribed, and many of the McDonalds in the Brae of Lochaber; and Lochiel sent me word (for he left the gentlemen and people of his name to their freedom to come in) that he stood upon
point of honour with his confederates that they should not accuse him as the first to break the ice, but waites for some to come before him, or with him, but faith he will not stirr to rife in armes. I have sent also to Sky, where I hear the gentlemen (except Sir Donald) are willing to come in; as also to the Captain of Clanronald and Laird of Moror to come in. More are coming in dayly; and if foreigne force come not to assist, I believe their will be little to doe in the hills, except to take in Glengaryes house. I was willing to act by gentle methods, in respect off the Kings affairs att this juncture, and have thought fitt to gaine as much as I could off the Highlanders att present, and more as opportunity offers; but now to make them fitt quiet (iff oathes will tye them) that the Kings greater affairs may not be interrupted, and that iff all prove peaceable, his Majeftie may use some off the forces now here where is greater occasion. The Appin and Glencow men have desired they may goe in to my Lord Argyll, because hee is their superiour; and I have fet them a short day to do it in (my Lord being now about Inverara.) I haue sent out the small vefell wee haue to cruife of at sea, and amongft the Isles, to discove what he can of any fhips, and to examine all boats, and to give account of his observations. As I make further progreffe, I will give your Lop. an accompt. Wee are at present as peaceable hereabouts as ever, and all are quiet, except broken men and thieves. I am, My Lord,  
Your Lops. moft obliged, faithfull, and moft obedient Servant,  
Jo. Hill.

544. Earl of Craufurd to the Earl of Melvill.—4 Jun. 1691.

My Lord,  
I had your Lops. by the Master of Burleigh, and am very fenfible of the kindness expressed in it. I am far from measuring your favour for me by the frequencie of your letters. I did ever confider of it as founded upon a better ground then such a plaine formalitie. I have been for some time heavily indisposed, and am yet in an ill cafe, so as much writing would be very inconvenient to, My Dear Lord,  
Your Lops. moft affectionat humble Servant,  
Edr, 4th June 1691.  
Craufurd.
I presume by these to give my humble dute to my Lady, and to express my regraite for the indisposition of Mr. James.

545. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melvill.—4 Jun. 1691.

Right Honorable, 4 June 1691.

I was surprized to find the Earl of Brodalan in here as soon as myself, having parted the day before I left London, as not to see other till the 1 of November. He told me a little of his errand, whereby I might easily judge more, as was intended I should know; he spoke to your coofine to goe north and to give assistance by his influence on some there, who answered, that he not only wilhed him good success, but would give him willingly all the assistance he could, but as to north going, the condition of his sonne and the other poor gentleman, would not allow him, since he knew not the tyme of there danger, and did reasonably expect it every day; and if any had thought his service of value in that effaire, they would have released him from so just a care, which would have been easily done, by a favour scarce ever refused to persons so circumstantiat. However, I understand that your coofine hath taken ways to solicit earnestly for Earl Brodalbins success, as far as his perfwasion can; but the strong the fond hopes from Irland it's like will at present defeat both there endeavours. I learn no new thing since I came home, and am resolved to ly in quiet till a perfuit of my friends awake me; wee consulted the effaire of Ed. and sett in on a foot that hath done the feat. I have not heard from your Lop. sonne the reafone of your not writing; I am sure it had been convenient for me, and cannot see wherein it could hurt you, for your doing so usuall favours for your friend cannot give jealoufey, no, not to a Dommie, for with ane in damno vitando only. But my deare Lo/ allow me to say, that too great warines may have a contrare effect, and by too nice oblidging a few, too many may, I feare, will be lost; but I submitt to your judgment, and shall never defyre you to hurt your owne interett. I wish all happines to your Lo. Lady, and all your family.
546. Sir John Dalrymple to the Earl of Melville.—8 June 1691.

My Lord,

Bruxells, Jun 8 1691.

I have been heir these six days; there is nothing past the Kings hand as yet, the army matters are so very throng this day; the Ministers had access to the King, who had ordered an answer to be drawn to the Commissions letter without taking notice of some parts of thers, which gives no satisfaction when it is signed; I shall send your Lord the double; we are not so much troubled at the news of the Duke of Berwick's going to Scotland, because it is believed he is in the French army, and that few days ago his waggon or waggon horfes were taking forraging; the King never looked so well; all the army is in good heart; we are twenty thousand horse, and above thirty thousand of the best foot of any army in the world; we are marching about to destroy all the forrage on all quarters of Bruxells, that the French may not find subsistence to lay about it when our army goes elsewhere; since they did withdraw to Hall, they have never appeared, tho' they are very strong. My Dear Lord, fair well.

547. Colonel Hill to the Earl of Leven.—9 Jun. 1691.

My Lord,

Fort William the 9th of June 1691.

Since my last, there are four French men off warr come from Ireland to Sky, (whereof one off fiftyie guns,) who have brought with them the Earl of Dumfermline and some officers, with arms, amonitioine, provisions, and some mony and cloaths, but no men; but they give out that the Duke Gordon and the Duke of Berwick are speedily coming with five thousand men from Ireland to land in the North; Buchane and Glengary are gone to Sky. I have given my Lord Argyle double notice heir of, that he may take care of his people in Mull, and have given his garrifone there notice off it, for that these ships intend thither. I have also sent advice to any of their Majesties men off warr that I heare are in Clyde water. It is probable Sir Donald McDonald and Glengary may stirr (though Sir Donalds people are willing to be quiet) as also Sir John M'Laine; but the rest of their clans (except a very considerable
622

THE LEVEN AND 1691.

inclined, who are many in this country, from joining the Hylanders, or futher as may be sent to thee affiftance, for they have armed themselfs beyounds ordinaire, and have more horses as some to the value of what they are worth; befides, it might have facilitat my Lord Breadalbans defendynes, (if thee be good,) and had theer be no other reasons, the drawing of forses together, makes them good, and are redy to act with more facility then when thee muft be brought from all the extremeys of the country.

I came perfwaded that this would have brooch all theer misfures, and I wish that tyme may not choo it when it wil be too late, for I can not imagin but we shall have action before this fummer.

I came really very much traiteneth, being comanded by the Mafter of Stears to order Hill not to act as yit any ways vigorufly of his ftyde, and that I am contramanded to draw the forses together, for whiche reafon, I beg with all poffible fpeed I may have inftru&ions.

Juft nou, I get the ftraing news of the garifon of the Bas being surprized, it feems it is betraid by the sergent who comanded theer; theer being a boat of cool cent for the garifon, the sergent ordered all the foldiers into the boat except one centry, whereafter he fet the prifoners, confisting of four at liberty, who wounded the centry, and mead themselfs master. This will make a great noice, althoug in it felf very inconfiderable.

I fchal not feal to give your Lordfchip frequent notice of what occurs, and remain, MY LORD, Your Lops. moft humble Servant, 

JO. HILL.

I am in want of mony for the workes, and pray the memorandums Captain Callander hade may be considered. I am told some of these ships are to block our paffage, and Sir Alexander McLeane, the Bishops fonn, the man to undertake it; but I hop some of the Kings friggotts will come and cer that point.

548. Sir Thomas Livingstone to the Earl of Melvill.—13 Jun. 1691.

MY LORD,

Since my laft ther is nothing occured of moment here. My Lord Arran did not keep himfelfe out of the way, but only for fear of being imprisoned, he hath done what was defyred of him, and is now in town. I am perfwaded that he never had, nor hes yet, any designe of making fturr in the countrey.

Wee have the news here that four French men of warr are come to the Isle of Sky, and brought ammonition, armes, provifions, and officers, with them; this requyres confirmation, which is all from, My Lord,

Your Lops. moft humble and obedient Servant,

Edinb', 13 June 1691. 

T. LIVINGSTONE.

549. Sir Thomas Livingstone to the Earl of Melvill.—16 Jun. 1691.

MY LORD,

We have the certain nieus of four Frens ships being aryved at the Ile of Skey, whitt amonition, armes, cloos, monny, and officirs, this I ame sure if not whitout desijngne.

The reaons of my defyngning to camp in Badinog was, to hinder the
il inclyned, who are menny in this countr, from joining the Hylanders, or futch as may be sent to theer affistance, for they have armed themselfs beiont ordinaire, and have moore horsis as ever, even some to the value of what they are worth; befyds, it migt have facilitat my Lord Breadalbans defyngnes, (if thee be good,) and had theer be no other reasons, the drawing of forsis together, makes them good, and are redy to act with moor facility then when thee must be broug from all the extreamtys of the countr. I ame persuadad that this would have brook all theer missures, and I wish that tyme may not choo it when it wil be toe leat, for I can not imagin but we fechal have action heer this summer. I ame realy very much straiteneth, being comanded by the Master of Stears to order Hil not to act as yet any ways vigorouly of his fyde, and that I ame contramanded to drau the forsis together, for witche reason, I beg with all possible speed I may have instructions.

Just nou, I get the straing neus of the garifon of the Bas being furpryfed, it feems it is betraid by the sergent who comanded theer; theer being a boat of cool cent for the garifon, the sergeant ordered all the soldiers into the boat except one centry, whereafter he set the prizoners, consisting of four at liberty, who wounded the centry, and mead them selfs matter. This will make a great noice, althoug in it self very inconsiderable. I fechal not feal to give your Lordschip frequent notice of what occures, and remain, My Lord,

Your Lordfps. moost humble and obedient Servent,

Edenb. 16 June 1691.

T. Livingstone.


My Lord,

Fort William, 18th off June 1691.

Since my laft (by one from Kintayl) I have intelligence, that Buchane carried the ship with provisions to Iland Donan, (my Lord Seaforths house,) which, after some shotts one both fides, was rendred, and they have placed all theire cargoe there, but I have sent ane intelligent man to Sky, to know how all the affaire goes, which, (so soon as he returns,) I shal give your Lop. ane accompt off; I find some of the Highlanders themselves, are off opinion, that they have all the affistance they may ex-
peect this year; I wonder none off our friggetts come this way as was ordered, our litle one is out to make discoverys. I should have had much more off the people under oath, hade not this provisioe ship, and my Lord Broadalbins designe hindred, which I wish may doe good, but suspect more hurt then good from it; for my parte, hearafter, iff I live to have geese, I'll fett the fox to keep them. My Lord, I find his Majestie has been pleased to order me a fallary as governour, but not having named what, I shall haue difficulty in it, truly my Lord, tho I live ill, my expences are greate, the country affords nothing, and I am double dearer then I could live at London. Your Lop. will constantly heare frome me as occasion offers, who am, My Lord,  

Your Lops. most obliged and most faithfull humble Servant,  

Jo. Hill.

551. The Privy Council to the Earl of Melvill.—18 Jun. 1691.

My Lord,  

The Comander of the Pembroke frigget, Captain Every, since his ar-ryvell in Clyde, hath molested severall of the merchants trafficking to the port of that river, and seased upon a ship and some boats, with their loading, upon pretence of unfree trade. The Councill, upon applica-
tion of the persons therein concerned, issued an order direct to the said Captain, requiring him to cease from troubling the saids persons or their goods, and acquainting him with the law and priviledge competent to the subjects in such caies, whereinto obedience cannot be fo punctu-
allie exacted from him as if he had instructions and commands from the Admiralitie of England, to receive orders and obey the directions of his Majesties Privie Council for this kingdome whyll he cruifes upon the coasts, or lys within the rivers or lochs thereof: Wherefore I was appointed by the Councill Board to defyre your Lop. to cause make enquiry what Instructiiones the said Captain Every hes from the Ad-
miralitie of England; and if they have not alreadie, that they may fend to him, or any others who come to cruife on this coast, orders to receave and obey the commands of the Privie Councill heire during their aboard upon the coast of this kingdome, according as Captain Pottingar had his
instrucetiones the former yeare. This, in name of the Counciell, is signified to you by, My Lord,

Edr, 18th Junij 1691.

Crafurd.

552. Sir John Dalrymple to the Earl of Melvill.—19 Jun. 1691.

My Lord,

Genbleur, Jun. 19, 1691.

Sinc the writting of my last, with the papers inclosed to your Lo. the King hath ordered me not to send down the letter in favors of my Lord Argyl till he send you word, or giv furder order. I had yours just now; but hav tim to say nothing about it, for the post is just goin. I hav no apprehension your Lordship did break up my letter; but I am of opinion it was broken up from where; but except for the undecency, I do not value yow fee what I writt, nor what my correspondence is; it will never be found either feditious or against the interest of ther Majestys, for nether person nor party shall ever cary me beyond that regard I ow to ther service. I am, My Lord,

Your Lo. most humble Servant,

Jo. Dalrymple.

553. The Privy Council to the Earl of Melvill.—23 Jun. 1691.

My Lord,

What the Counsell resolved about Captaine Every, Commander of the Pembroke frigge, lyeing in the River of Clyde, and the progres they had made for redreffing the abuses committed be him upon the merchants of this natione tradeing to the ports of that river, were, conforme to order, communicate to your Lop. by a former letter. And this day, complaints being renewed from severall hands to the Counsell against the said Captaine Every, for his continued injuries against severall merchant men, by seazing ther goods, and carrying ther men from aboard ther ships, and sufferer a French privateer, cruizing on these seas, to seize one of ther ships, though advertised thereof: And, for his insolent contempt of the orders and commands direete from the Counsell Board to him, the Lords of Counsell, for a more speedie remeadie, have thought it necessar your Lop. should be acquainted therwith, and earnestlie in-
treated to implore her Majesties commands to the said Captaine, for ob-
tempering and observing the ordors of ther Majesties Privy Counsell
for this kingdome; and that the instructions necessar from the Admiralitie
of England for that end may be hastened to him; or, in case any instruc-
tions be already given to him, that he may be ordered to shew the fame,
and send a coppie thereof to the Counsell of this kingdom, which hitherto
he hes refused; and that he may be ordered to cruise about the Isles,
and not loyter within the river of Clyde, as he hes done since his arrivall
on thir coasts. The carriadge and deportment of this Captain Every
hes occasioned so much clamor and noyfe, that the Counsell finde them-
selves concerned to intreate a speedy answear, with your first conveniencie,
both from her Majestie and the Admiralitie of England, for regulating
the abuses committed by him, as a matter highly importing both the
interest of the nation, the liberty of the subiecte, and the honour and
justice of ther Majesties Government; which, in name, and at command
of the Councill, is signified to your Lop. by, My Lord,

Your Lops. humble Servant,

Edr, 23 Junij 1691.

Crafund, P.

554. COLONEL HILL TO THE EARL OF MELVILLE.—26 Jun. 1691.

My Lord,

Fort William, 26th of June 1691.

I have the honour off yours off the twentie fift of May, and have written
several times to your Lop. of late. I order all my letters now to be given
to Mr. David Scrimsiour to be sent in the black box. Since my laft
(which gave ane accompt moft of the Clan Cameron, and many off the
McDonalds came in and took ane oath never to take up armes against
King William and Queen Mary, and their Government) my Lord Broad-
albine is come to the countrey, haveing his remissione in his pocket, as
also my Lord Athole, and they have obtained a Commissione, and have
undertaken to sctle the Highlands. Breadalbine is the manager, and hath
mellt with McLeane, Lochiel, and some others, but I find he hath done
nothing with them, they (especialy his coufine Lochiel) will not truft
him. Hee tells them the mony he has for them, is locked up in a chift att
London, but they believe (iff he say true in that) he will find a way to
keep a good part off it to himself. Buchan, Glengary, Sir George Bar-
clay, and others, are gone through the Braes to his hous at Glenurchy.
This (prima ffacie) looked some what strange, that a man that had been
bouying them up all this while in rebellione, and keept constante cor-
respondence with Buchane, should now be trusted to settle them. The
great designe, I believe, iff they cane putt it done, (as, for ought I yet per-
ceive, they are not like to doe,) is, (by thefe steps,) to gett into the Govern-
ment. I am apt to believe they obtained that Commiffione after the
Kings departure, and that Sir J: D: and M'Kay were agents in it.
What I formerly propos'd, was the taking off the Chiefs by some such
munificence off the Kings, as might be no longer continued then they
prove honest; but mony was not proper; ffore iff a fforce come, itt will
but make them to joyne them the better; iff none come, they must sub-
mitt of course. Iff my Lord Breadalbine have ready mony to give them,
they may take itt, and perhaps improve itt as I have said; iff he have
not, they will not truft; and, by all circumstances, I am very much of
opinione, they have all the affittance they are like to gett this year, and
att or before the latter end off Auguft, some off them may come in, iff
hostility be not actted against them; (in the mean time, to turn them depe-
rat,) twice or thrice a week I march a party off about ffour hundred men,
some times up, some times doune the countrey, where the people (being
under protectione) meet them, and are civil, fo I lett them fee wee cane
reach them, iff they behave otherwayes then they have engaged to doe.

The latter end of laft week, ffrom Glengary and some other parts,
went about five hundred men doun towards Rosf, to rob Balnagouns
lands, but the people had notice, and are upon their guard; and Sir James
Leslie, with some off his ffoot, and some dragoons, are with them. Glen-
gary is the moft refractory of any man. I expeft my Lord Argyle here
in two or three dayes; some off Breadalbins people give out to their
countrey, that my Lord Argyle bears not well at Court. Ane other
thing Breadalbins strikes at, (as I am told,) is either to gett this garifone
into their own hands, or to gett it flighted; and iff either off thef fall
out, (this being the center off the Highlands, and neer to which all the
men of actione are,) the countrey will always be in confufione, and
never quiet, though the manage were in better hands then thofe who
count to have it. I bless the Lord I am gott pretty well, but want mony to perfect the works, and, indeed, much of my own pay; for that of governour the King hath ordered a fallary, but hath not named the quota, and there it sticks att that point.

I trust in the Lord; lett what will come, I shall keep this place safe for the King.

My great and many obligations to your Lop. call for a constant acknowledgment, which in all humble duty I heartily recognize, who am,

My Lord, your Lops. moft faithfull and moft humble Servant,

Jo. Hill.

I am greatly obliged to my Lord Leven, and to my Lord Raith, for there favour and kyndnes.

I have account from Sky, that the people of the M'Donalds there are inclined to setlement, and resolv'd to tell Sir Donald soe, if he offer to rife. I treated with them by their Minifters, who are well affected men.

I am told by some that Buchan has a mynd to treat for himself.

555. Earl of Crafur'd to the Earl of Melvill.—2 Jul. 1691.

My Lord,

The Earle of Pearth is much recovered in his health, since he had it in power to be somewhat more at large if he pleased; but is not inclined to give the tearmes demanded, or to own the Government in any fashion, untill he once fie the success of our armes in Flanders, Ireland, and by sea. The solicitor, by a bill to the Council, would not only exclude the Church agent from all concurfe with him in processses, but would have lodged in his person a supremacy, which the King, in a great measure, hes parted with; and, as he is inclined, and of late hath praftised, in favours of some men guilty of irregularities, would evidently bury our Church interest. You have here some observations on his paper which will unfold his designs. The case of the Bifhopricks, which only belongs to the Exchequer, is now before the feッション, and is like to have a caft there which may be of dangerous consequence to the State; my reaons are contained in a paper now transmitten to you. Your Lop.

hes a thrid paper, containing reaons for the King in relation to forfeit
persons, which is like to misgive in the Seffion; and, if so, will render all
forfeitures for late crimes of little significancie; but I meddle not in
Judicators where I am no member. The post goes, and must therefore
forbear to another occasion what was further designed by, My Dear Lord,
Your Lops. affectionat humble Servant,

Decl, 2d July 1691.

Crafur.

556. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melvill.—16 Jul. 1691.

My Dear Lord,

I may be misconstruced for not wripping, as I have oftimes been on as
little ground; but truth is, I know not what to wripping. In the State
affairs I have nothing to say, in the Church no good on any side to say,
but I wish both were wiser, less humorous, better pricipled in sacred and
civil things; for, allow me to think, that as we ever may be very good
Christians, good Protestants, and good subjeets, without Bishops, so may
well be without tantivie prebestr, or hierarch of any kind; and if ever
wee be at peace untill a middle method to bound preistrie be taken, I shall
acknowledge myself far mistaken, and doe with I may be so. I have not
the favour to gett my aet of treasury on the Kings letter as yet, though I
am sure on no good reason, and I profess not much, but it were fitt for your
most humble servant and most affectionat Coofine.

T.
16 July 91.


Holyroodhous, 21 July 1691.

I received your Lo. of the 11 laft weeke. I hope you will pardon me,
that I have not acknowledged it sooner, but I have been so full of busi-
ness since I came here, and I have never been very well since I had a
fit of the gravell at Durham, so that I could not do it sooner. I return
your thanks for your neues, and yow will hear by this post, that wee have
the good neues of the Irith armys being beat, which was sent us from the
Lords Justices, as I doubt not but they have sent account of it there more
fully, so as I shall not trouble you with particulares. Untill the laft
Counfell day that I was present, there was no orders for our armys marching to encamp on the borders of the Highlands, notwithstanding of the Kings letter ordering it; but then it was ordered by the Counfell; the President of the Seffion removed, and did not concur in it. Sr Tho. Levington did last week shew me some accounts he had from Sr Ja. Lesly and Coll. Hill, of Breadalbans transfections in the Highlands, which I desir'd him to tranmit to yow, and I doubt but yow will acquaint the King and Queen with it, which seems necessa're to be done. I have spoke very home to Sr Wm Lockheart, concerning that flying packet he sent. He says he did it by order, and will be answerable for what he did; how ever, I thinke you should make complaint of it, not onely as your owen, but the Nations interrest, and I doubt not but the Councill will concurr with yow. As to McMillans repreve, I am sorry the Queen interposed in it, especially since the King had refuse'd it, after seeing his tryell, (as Mr. Wm Hamilton told me,) and that the sentance of a foverag' Court here should be cognosced by the Atturnay-Generall there; and a stop put to justice on his opinion, is worse then the thing itself, and of dangerous consequence to this Nation, and lays the thing absolutely on the King, the time of his repreve being unlimite; and I with your Lo. would find some way to take it off, least it may make noise hereafter, especially since by your letter to the Counfell, yow tell it as her Majesties opinion, and not as her command; so if the other party (who has not been heard by her Majesty) aply and crave the justice of the sentance to be executed, I do not see how it can be refuse'd, without a positive warrant from the King or Queen; and, for my owen part, I haue no concern but the caire of justice, and that matters of blood should not lay at our doore. I shall onely ad, that I shall indever to observe the meaures wee parted on, as the fame is expected from yow by

Your Lo. most humble Servant,

Hamilton.


My Lord,
I had your Lops. of the 16th, and am convinced, in the observations
upon Sir William Lockharts paper, I ought not to have touched upon the
supreamacie, that being indeed a tender point; and from the tenor of this
left letter to the Commifion, there is an infinuation that puts me beyond
all doubt in this matter. Sir William harped yesternight on the fame
string, and, to wave heat, which certainly would have arisen on this point,
the Council being much devided about it, an overture was made, which
I think both should and will accomadat this matter; that when the
Council gives any directions in Church matters of their own proper
motion, the proceses shal only be managed in the Solicitors name; but
when corporations or privat perons find themselves leasad, they may, by
the Church agent, complain to that board, and seek Sir Williams concurrence,
in which cafe proceses are to proceed in both their names, and the
Church may have that priviledge, which is denied to no other societie,
nor till this tyme ever to her felfe, of ufeing her own agent. I truft the
moderation of the Commiffion now fitting, will be evident to all who are
not prejudicat at our way, and that they will go the outmoft length in
complyance with his Majeftie, which is confistent with their principles,
and the fafetie of the present eftablishment. I hope it is not expccted that
they are to take in into the Government, crowds of fuch who declare
themselves of different perfwafion, and would vote them to the doors in a
few moneths; nor be put to embrace thefe who are depofed or fupended
for gros immoraties, or under proceses for fuch like, nor will not come
up to the qualifications in the Act of Parliament. The Commiffion
hath allready received three, the Synod of Argyle foure, the prefbitrie of
Dumbarton two, and that of Glasgaw as many. If fome other, who are
named fober men, do not addrefs them, none, I hope, will judge that they
fsould be invited. This is my heavi regraitte, that his Majefties mynd was
not rather intimat privatly, then rendered fo publick by the former and late
letters, which hes made the Epifcopal clergie haftie in their way, fparing
in their applications, and very different in their style to what otherwaies
they would have been, and let thankful to our Church for receiving
them, they now looking upon every thing of that fort as force, and not
choife. The vindications of our former procedour will quickly be in
print, and the imputations of feveritie fall to the ground, except with fuch
who are resolved to find fault with every thing we do. There is little
need of advyces for moderation, it being sufficiently evident that while
the lawes are yet for Presbitrie, that government dayly moulders, is in
contempt with our managers, and the opposite partie, except in name,
enjoy or usurp all they can claime, practisings to ordain ministeres,
fettling them in Churches, and holding Presbitries at their own hand,
in the most of the northern shires. If your Lop. were a few dyettis
in our Judicatories, thir things would be equaly clear to you, as they
are to, My Lord, your Lops. affectionat humble Servant.

Edr, 23d July 1691.

559. (Copy) Sir John Dalrymple to Sir Thomas Livingstoun.—
23 Jul. 1691.

Sir,

I am commanded by the King to tell yow, that his Majesty expects
yow have drawn togither and encamped his troops in some convenient
place, towards the borders of the Highlands, according to his order,
signified in his letter to the Privy Councill from Opprebaix in Junij
laft, and his Majestys doeth require yow to continue his forces so en-
camped, till yow receive his furder pleasure. But that in the mean tyme
non under your command doe committ any acts of hostilitie against the
Highlanders. This yow are to communicat to the severall Commandants
in the severall quarters. But yow are to be in readines to follow what
orders yow shall receive. This by his Majesties command is signified to
yow by, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

Att the Camp at Gerpines, July 23d 1691. Jo. Dalrymple.

560. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melvill.—25 Jul. 1691.

My Dear Lord,

Edr, 25 July 91.

Just now I faw from Colonell Hill ane account how Stewart of Appin
had injuriously robed and seazed some of Colonell Hills fouldiers, and on
it had writt ane insolent letter to Colonell Hill, a reply worthy of the
Kings officer, and yet a more insolent duply. The refult was, that after
the Colonell had, as fairly as a governour shoulde, defird obervance of
the truce, and finding both breach and injury, he sent Forbes with a party,
and did take napping the Laird and the moift considerablie of his affociats, who are now in Inerlochy. Peace is at the door with these. Glengaries coofin; lately come from France, is on of the prisonners. The taking of the fouldiers, and infolent letters, will shew who broke the truce. Adieu.

The injuries of this day to me you will hear by the next. On haft.

The Laird off Appin, Colonell of Foot.
Ronald Mackdonald off Aucbterera, Captain of Horfe, Glengarries near kinfman and counfellour, and on that lately cam from France, and ane Papift.
John Sinclair, Laird of Telftan, Captain of Dragoons.
Alexander Mackdonald, fone to the Laird of Glenco, and Captain off Foot in Major-Generall Buchan his regiment, and ane Papift.
And Macklean, fone to ane merchant in Glafgow, and hath been with his Cheiff in all his undertakeings.
Eight more cuings and relations to the Laird of Appin.

561. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melvill.—28 Jul. 1691.

My Deare Lord,
The Threafuly will obey nether the Kings will in my pension, nor in the commiffion given by him to the Chamberlan of Rofts, but will have me to depend on them, and owe them the thanks of ane annuall precept. My Lord, the eafieft remedy will ly in a letter from the King, requiring what he formerly ordered to be done; for I was in posfeffion of retention of it thefe many years before the alteration, fo it was no new thing. I am nether in purs, health, nor humor for going up to follicit in this; I presume you will. And, because I doubt not Sir William Lockhart is the mover in this, as he is with violenc in the matter of my fonnes Jury, (which, at his defyre, is twice altered by the Juftices, after it was signed, on there owne free choice; yet at his defyre, who is direct party, it’s changed,) and, to prevent his influence, I have writ to the Master of Staire in it. I wish freedom from foaly and malice, that I may not still be troublefome, which vexes, My Deare Lord,

Your faithfull Servant, and affe&ionat Coofine,

28 July 1691.

Tarbat.
May it pleas your Majestie,

Wee had, in obedience to his Majesties letter of the 3d of Junij last, from the camp at Opprebaix, given order to Sir Thomas Livingftoun to march the troops under his command, and to encamp them in some convenient place towards the borders of the Highlands, without entering into any act of hostility, untill farther order.

This day Sir Thomas Livingftoun presented to the Board an order from the Duke of Leinfter, as Commander in Cheif of all their Majesties forces within this Kingdom, and as haveing particular directions from your Majestie, authorizeing and requyiring Sir Thomas not to march with the forces to the borders of the Highlands, nor make any encampment of them nigh the fame, untill he should receive farther orders from his Majestie or the said Duke, unless the Highlanders draw together in any numbers, and that ther be just cause to apprehend any act of hostility from them.

Lykwayes, the Duke of Hamilton did acquaint us, that he understandeth this to be your Majesties pleasure.

Wherupon wee find ourselves obleiged, in pursuance of the duty of that statione and trust wee are in, humblie to reprefent to your Majestie, both what wee, in obedience to your Majesties inclination, so infinuated to us, have ordered in that affair; and also what other things fall naturally under consideration upon that subject.

Wee have given order to Sir Thomas Livingftoun to stopp the march of the troops towards the Highlands till farther order, notwithstanding a new infolence committed by som there.

Thus the effect of the order sent by the Duke of Leinfter is accomplished in another methode, becaus no commifion to a Commander in Cheif can regularlie take effect, till aither it be presentied to this Board, or els paie under the Great Seall of this kingdom, which being the methode agreeable to law and cuftom, Wee doubt not your Majestie will appoynt to be followed.

The Highland rebells have been of late very peacable, acting no ho-
MELVILLE PAPERS.

THE DUKE OF HAMILTON TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.

29 Jul. 1691.

My Lord,

The inclofed exaft copie of the letter direded to Her Majeftie will acquaint yow fully with the contents therof; which, with Colonell Hill's letter to Sir Thomas Livingitoun, and the copies of fuch letters as pad betwixt the faid Colonell and Stewart of Appine, and a lift of the pri-fooners taken with him, are to be delivered by your Lop. to her Majeftie with your firft convenience. This, in name, and by warrand of the Councill, is ignified by,

Your moft humble Servant,

EdinV

29 July 1691.

HAMILTON, P.

THE EARL OF MELVILL TO SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE.

Jul. 1691.

Sir,

I receaved yours of the 19 June from Gemblours, by Mr. James Hamilton, but not till the packet of the 22 from that place came here, els that letter concerning my Lord Argyle might have stopt, but I wrote the nixt poft that it might be keppt up till furder order.

What news are here or from Scotland, you will have them otherwife then I can write them. I have had nothing from Scotland this laft poft but that of feaing the packet laft week; it was that goeing northward. Perths being lett out on baile was by the former. We are longing here for good news from you, for that of your letters being broaken up, you may caufe enquyre about it, for I doe not think myelff concerned in it; I am sure it was not here, and I believe not by the way. I think the feals of that packet was whole, as I remember, but cannot be positive, till I look my note, but if Mr. James Hamiltons caprice, to say no more, occasions mistakes, I am not to anfwere for; only I expe6t that you will advife him to forbear making stories, for I underftand the man and his manner.

He mett with nothing but civility from me, and was not only free, but a witnes to the opening of the packet, till his own impertinencie hindered it. But I have faid too much of this, which is not worth the notecing.

My Lord,

The inclosed exact copie of the letter directed to Her Majestie will acquaint you fully with the contents thereof; which, with Colonell Hills letter to Sir Thomas Livingstoun, and the copies of such letters as past betwixt the said Colonell and Stewart of Appine, and a lift of the prisoners taken with him, are to be delivered by your Lop. to her Majestie with your first convenience. This, in name, and by warrant of the Councill, is signified by, My Lord,

Your most humble Servant,

Edinb' 29 July 1691.

Hamilton, P.

564. (Copy) The Earl of Melville to Sir John Dalrymple.—Jul. 1691.

Sir,

I receaved yours of the 19 June from Gemblours, by Mr. James Hamilton, but not till the packet of the 22 from that place came here, els that letter concerning my Lord Argyle might have been stopt, but I wrote the nixt post that it might be keeppt up till furder order. What news are here or from Scotland, you will have them otherwise then I can wryte them. I have had nothing from Scotland this laft post but that of seafing the packet laft week; it was that goeing northward. Perths being lett out on baile was by the former. We are longing here for good news from you, for that of your letters being broaken up, you may caufe enqyrye about it, for I doe not think myself concerned in it; I am sure it was not here, and I believe not by the way. I think the seales of that packet was whole, as I remember, but cannot be positive, till I look my note, but if Mr. James Hamiltons caprice, to say no more, occasions mistake, I am not to answere for; only I expect that you will advize him to forbear making stories, for I understand the man and his manner. He mett with nothing but civility from me, and was not only free, but a witnes to the opening of the packet, till his owne impertinencie hindered it. But I have said too much of this, which is not worth the notecing.
The Queen has ordered the wryting down, in relation to the putting a stop to M'Millans execution, and of Sir Peter Frazers, if his affair should come to such a sentence. The first was upon his poor wives hanging on, and crying, and being at such a distance; which, however, her Majesty did nothing, till she had the Attorney-General's opinion in it. The other, I suppose, was upon the solicitation of Sir Peters friends, but this last is not to be made use of unless there should be need, which is not very probable that there will be so great heat as his friends pretends. I hear nothing of Sir Thomas Livingstouns motions since the Kings letter to the Councill; I suppose that depends much upon the Earl of Breadalbins negociations. I am,

Sir, your most humble Servant,

M.


My Lord,

The inclosed exact coppies of the letter directed to her Majesty, and the letter wrote by the Master of Stairs, Secretarie of State, by his Majesties command, to Sir Thomas Livingstoun, Commander-in-Chieff of the Forces in this kingdom, will acquaint you fully with the contents of both which are to be delivered by your Lop. to her Majesty with your first conueniencie; and, so soon as you receive her Majesties pleasure therein, Wee expect you will dispatch the same with all dilligence to this Board. This, in name and by warrand of the Councill, is signified by, My Lord, your most humble Servant,

Edinb', 3d August 1691. 

Hamilton, P.

566. The Duke of Hamilton to the Earl of Melvill.—3 Aug. 1691.

Holyroodhous, 3d August 1691.

I received your Lo. of the 29 July, and you will see by the laft, that the Councill write to the Queen, about the march of the Army, that those inconveniences you mention did occurre to us here, but was much opposed
by my Lord Stairs and others; and as they wold not concurr in subferyv-
ing the letter to the Queen, fo they fent an expres to Berwike with a
flying packet, and difpatched it from that to the Earle of Notingham.
The occafion of this flying packet you will fee by the Counfells letter
directed to you, and the copy of that write to the Queen, fo I need not
repeat; and the different orders from the King and Queen looke very
odd to us at distance, and I wish the Queen be not impoffled upon, which
your Lo. being on the place, may more eafily difcover, and put her
Majeftie on her gard, and indevore to haften a return, that the feparation
of the year be not loft. So I shall ad no more to your trouble at preffent,
but that I am your Lo. moft humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

567. EEARL OF NOTTINGHAM TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—4 Aug. 1691.

My Lord, Whitehall, Aug. 4th 1691.

The Queen commands me to acquaint your Lop. that fhee is informed
there are great numbers of horses fent out of Yorkthire into Scotland,
and would have you informe your felfe by whom they are fent, and to
whom delivered, and how difpofed of, and give her Majefty an account
what you can learne of this matter; and her Majefty would have you
give fuch orders as you fhall judge neceffary, in fuch manner as fhall be
moft agreeable to the laws of Scotland, for preventing these horses being
employed any way to the prejudice of their Majefties service, or the dis-
turbance of the peace of that Kingdom. I am,

Your Lops. moft humble Servant,

NOTTINGHAM.

I receaved the inclofed for your Lop. juft now; it came enclofed to
me from Flanders.

568. (Copy) SIR THOMAS LIVINGSTON TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—
4 Aug. 1691.

My Lord,

I received the favour of your Lordships dated the 30th of July. I find
that several of my letters that I wrote of late, not only to your Lo. but to others who are with his Majestye in Flanders, are misfearied, what way, I do not know. I have created myself a great many enemies of late, by being too frie in telling my opinion of Broadalbins negotiation. I am at present so circumstanced, that I do not know what way to turne myself; for I would not willingly see any of his Majestys buffinets go wrong. I am now again commanded to encamp, as your Lo. will see by a letter from the Privy Councill to her Majestye, sent by a flying packet last night, but the place, as it was before, is not specified. The season of the year is faire spent, and we have very great rains here. If I encamp, I cannot make the horse subsist but by eating of the peoples cornes. If I do this, to well-affect ther is a clamour; if to disaffect, ther is a breach of that they call ceffation of armes, of which the Councill will not take notice; and, after all, my hands is ty'd up in committing no acts of hostility; all this, togethier with other difficulties, puts me under hard circumstances; for as I have no other prospect as the good of the Kings service, and the peace of the country, so I cannot be at ease when I apprehend any thing to the contrair.

The independent companys are posted in Ruthven of Badenoch, Ballendalloch, Abergaldie, Blair of Atholl, and Finlarig, besides many more houses I have garrifoned by detachments out of the regiments. Iflen-donald was at first under my view, and one M'Kay once mentioned something of it in a letter to me; but as there is nothing kept secret here, so it was immediately reported to the Highlanders, who presently garrifoned it. Ther was several difficulties which hindered me from putting in a garrifon there; for, first and foremost, ther must be two or three long boats; the way how to convoy them there, wee could not fall upon; the one half of the garrifon behaved to be seamen; it could not be maintained but by sending provisions from Invernes, which is a great way, through very many difficult passages; tho a strong convoy were sent easily were cut off.

Glengaries house was never in our power, for besides that, it is an extraordinary strong houfe. It is fortifed and cannot be taken without great cannon.

I had never a particular order where to place the Independent Com-
panys, fo that I have posted them as I thought most necessar for the good of the country.

I have examined the reason of the Marquis of Atholls complaint, and, for what I can see, the reason in generall is only a grievance that ther is a garrison there, which is all att present from, My Lord,

Your Lops. verry humble and faithfull Servant,

Edr, 4 Augulf 1691.

T. LIVINGSTON.

569. The Earl of Melvill to the Privy Council.—4 Aug. 1691.

My Lords,

Upon the receipt of your Lordships, I waited upon the Queen, and delveryed your letter to her Majefty, with Collonell Hills to Sir Thomas Livingtoun, and the coppies of thefe letters paft betwixt the Collonell and the Stewart of Appine; and have herewith returned to your Lordships her Majeftys anfuere to yours.

I have likewise, in obedience to the Queens command, sent to your Lordships, inclofed herein, an juft coppie, attested under my hand, of their Majefties commiffion, appoynting Mainarde Duke of Linfter, to be Commander-in-Chieff of all their Forces in Scotland during his Majefties absence furth of England. I am, My Lords,

Your Gra. and Lops. humble Servant.

Whitehall, 4th Augulf 1691.

570. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melvill.—20 Aug. 1691.

My Dear Lord,

Edr; 20 Aug 1691.

At last my fonne is asfoilzied, not on uncivility, besides crime, proved againft him, and the other poor man approved by the whole jury and all men. It was enough to have been 5 months in prifon, and much trouble and expence for nothing. Your treasury torturd your fonne and me or they allowed this terms penfion, and will opiniatre my locality, the con- trare to fene and reafone, it being my own few duty, and fo in my owne hand. I found strange methods in the Court; but the jury were all clear. However, the Justice-Generall, who now hath fome new friends,
would needs have my fon fent to the Castle againe for these foolish words spok that night when he was drunk, as that he was for King James; and tho it was told that it was remitted, yet to the Castle; fo I moft to the remiffion, tho it was told how unfitt it was. All men are weary of, and would certainly, on right methods, and with some good tooles, bring Kirk and State to aine excellent compofure; I never saw men in such an inclination to it. I wish yow and yours all happines.

I need not writ of the Earl of Levens comein; I know it's fully informed to your Lop.

571. Colonel Arrott to the Earl of Leven.—21 Aug. 1691.

My Lord,

Inverness, the 21 of August 1691.

The feconde battalion cummeth heir this afternoon, and the last battalion of Leslies regiment marcheth just nou out to mack them room. I find the fortifications about the castle prettie well don and larglie advanced, fo that in little tym, if quickly gon about, they may be finished fo farr. Sir James Leslie hes left no money with me on that head; he told me he was to give account theroff to the Treaury. What money the Council may hav allowed heirtofo thertoo, I cannot tell; bot Sir James is of oppinion that ther is not abou on hundred pound as yet giuen out on that head. I have writt to Sir Thomas Livingston heirannent; and in case the worcks shalbe closed, which I find moft neffifar, ther moft be money remitted, and forder orders giuen, which I wish, because of the feafon of the year, to have the sooner the better. The moft pairt of the carriages of the gunns ar ruinous, and not to be made us of, which lyckuayes ought to be repaired. The monition and magasin is deliuered, conform to the inclosed letter. I finding sum difference heir about Church affairs, and being loth to medle without good ground, it being abstrack from millitarie duty, I begg your Lo. aduyce theranent, left I ether exceed or doe too little in the busines. I find that men may be ill to be had heir. Houeuer, I shall writt mor larglie, with a particular account what may be wanting, with nixt occasion. I have had no letter from your Lop. finc my march; bot expects a return of this with firft. The regiment hes marched beyond my expectaitions; and I have
not had so much as the least complent of the battallion I commanded on
the whol rod, but larglie applaufed by all the inhabitants. Not doubting
of the due remitting of money, I shalbe cairfull to keep the same
orders, only intreating for the sending up of thes officers (Lundie ac-
tected) that are behind, becaues of the nesefitie both of duty, and the
macking up of ther compagnies, which cannot be well don without them.
I long for to hear of you by good disposition, and to receve particular
orders and advyc in euere point, which shalbe cairfully obeyed by him
who ever is, My LOrd,

Your Lo. moft humble and obedient Servant,

W. Arrott.

572. Colonel Hill to the Lord Raith.—22 Aug. 1691.

My LOrd,

Fort William the 22 of August 1691.

This acquaints your Lop. that wee are here still in the same peaceable
circumstances that wee haue been for neere a year past. Your Lops.
friend Mr. Gillis, hath been with me, and hath desired me to tranmit the
inclosed to your Lop. under my cover. Hee takes much paines to get
the affair he is upon effectted, and I supposfe may get it partly done, but his
impediments, (with feuerall,) will be the oath of confederacion amongst
them, by which they are obliged to doe nothing without the content of
each other, and the large promisefes that have been made to some of them,
who (perhaps) will thinke they shal neuer come fo good speed any other
way. As any thing worthy your Lops. notice doth occur, it shal be
presented to you by, My LOrd,

Your Lops. moft humble Servant,

Jo. Hill.

573. Sir John Dalrymple to the Earl of Melvill.—27 Aug. 1691.

My LOrd,

Mefti, August 27, 1691, old still.

I had your Lops. with the letter to the King, yesterd. I did, after
supper, offer it to his Majestie; he asked me what it did contean. I told
him I had no double fent me; bot I did beleiv it was givin som account

4 M
of the Treasury accounts. This day being post day, it's not read as yett; but I shall not fail to offer it as soon as may be. To-morrow we will march from this towards Soigny, wher the French wer last night; bot they will probably go to Cambron, ther strong camp; and if so, the King will hav little to do mor in the army. I do beleiv in tuo or three days he may go for Loo, wher he may stay ten days, and after fon tim at the Hague; so as if wind anfuer, he may keep the diett of the Parliament of Inglend the fyft of October. I am, My Lord,

Your Lo. most humble Servant,

Jo. Dalrymple.

574. The Privy Council to the Earl of Melvill.—29 Aug. 1690.

My Lord,

By order of Councell I am appointed to acquaint yow, that the inclofed are a copie of a letter to his Majeftie, and copies of the papers presented to this Board by the Earle of Kintore and Sir Thomas Livingftoun, mentioned in the faid letter, with the account of the Bafs, under the Governors hand, all which are contained in the other inclosed pacquet, direct to the Master of Stair, to be communicat to his Majeftie, which your Lo. is defyred to haften forward with all expedition. This in name forfai'd, is signified to your Lo. by Your Lop. most humble Servant,

Hamilton, P.

Edinb', 29th August 1691.


My Lord, Holyroodhous, 29 August 1691.

This other, with the inclofed, gives you fo full an account of all that is done upon the King's letter to the Councill, that I need not repeat. I had your Lo's, with that inclofed to your fon, which was delivered safe to him, as all shall be that comes to my hand fo, and yow may very friely make use of my cover. I had anfwered your former letters fooner, but that I had nothing to fay, haveing caused the proclamation to Mr. Wm Hamilton, concerning the importation of horses, to be fhouen to yow,
and, for all I can hear, there was no more ground for it then in former years. The Councill is now adjurned to the first Thursday of October, and I am going to Hamilton with my famely nixt weeke, where I intend to stay, till I see the issue of all these matters, and shall continew to be

Your Lo. most humble Servant,

Hamilton.

576. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melvill.—29 Aug. 1691.

My Deare Lord,

I did trouble your Lop. with a confused note the night that the Jury assailed my sonne and Andrew Mowat, on as cleare and undoubted evidence of a forcet and most dangerous self defence as ever was adduced before that Court; for it was so evidently proved that there was nothing on my sonnes side but a pure mistake of entering half naked, without weapon or any thing but bare hands; that there did not 4 sentences passe betwixt him and Geo. Piozet; that Mr. Mowat immediatly parted them with all the civility in the world to the French man; that they were fairly parted; and after ane intervall of tyme, the French man and 3 more, with swords and pistols, went in to their room to search for them, fyred at them, and wounded all of them, not on of them haveing a sword, but that they did take two from the French en passant, and so escap't. This was proven, both by witnessies, and evident demonstrationes of the fact; so that, my Lord, I cannot but be glad that all I said for my sonne, or against them and more, was true, which will be no disadvantage for my freends who spoke for me, as weel as for my self, to make known to their Majesties and others, because of the great clamours which was made on base falshoods. Mr. Mowat was dismisst from the barr; but on witnes has (tho not to the lybell nor purpose) told that my sonne said he owned that he was for King James, albeit this accuation was given in by petition to the Secrett Counsell be the Frenchmen; and the Counsell refusing to order a proces on hafty dubious words, spoke in rage and drink, unless one would signe ane information; yet the Justices were so kind as, in place of dismissting my sonne from the barr in ordinar form, to order him back to the Caftle; albeit he was prifoner, under baile to comppear, tho
he had been dismisst in form, and this was told; yett to the Castle he was sent, and the Councell ordered the Solicitor to perfue him for treason, tho few wanted faulting relationes. But this obliged me to produce his Majesties remission, and to pass it in Exchecker; and so this day he is released on pardon, and at freedome. And I am glad I had occasion to publish the remission, for the Kings fake, because it shews so great a warines in remitting blood, since the narrative binds the remission to the innocence of self defence, which I thank God is now proven; and the words are the lowest crime he pardoned since he was King. I resolved not to trouble your Lo. with this untill it were at a period; and, that being so, and that I medle not with publick matters, I have litle more to say at present; but if B. gett 10,000 lb. sterling, as they say, for what, if you had pleased, I had easily done, he is a wiser man nor I am, and of that there is little doubt; but why Hill should be blamed for doing what fidelity obliged him to, since he knew nothing of B. warrand, I fee not; yow will lose a faithfull servant in him, and so will the King. I wish my Lady and yow all happines.

29 Auguſt 1691.

577. Lord Polwarth to the Earl of Melvill.—29 Aug. 1691.

My Lord,

Edenb. 29 Aug. 1691.

I know you get accounts full enough of what passes here, in Counfell or otherwise, so I shall say nothing of information upon what has been here since the Kings letter ordering the adjurnment of the Parlement, and the Act of Indemnitie came. This only I tell your Lo. the D. of Hamilton seems very right inclined, and in the Counfell the strength is of that side, which has no favour from the Jacobites. For all this, when the King comes over, which, 'tis said, will be soon, unleas your Lo. be airely, bold and diligent in giving a just account of actions and actors, it may be that others will put disadavantageous glosses and characters upon both. I entreat you, let not honest men and faithfull servants to the King, have any thing to blame you for, especially flownces, and too much nicenes. I am very plain. Much depends on it, therefore I take liberty as, My Lord, your L: obliged and humble Servant, Polwarth.

Hamilton, 11 Sep' 1691.

I have receaved your Lo. of the 4th. This place affords me litle to trouble you with. That Breadalban will deny these articles sent by Collonell Hill, I put no doubt of, as I little doubt the truth of them wold be found, if put to exact tryall; but if he had leave to allow the Highlanders to send to France, I shall thinke no thing strange of all the rest, and does admire the politike. However, I hear I am much bleamed in all that matter, and it's given out there I have onely done in it to serve you and the Presbiterians against your enimys, but I have write to those has write so to me, that they are much mistaken. What I have done I did to serve the King, and secure the Government from being betrayed, and, if my services did not pleas, I was well satisfied to live at home, which I intend untill I hear the Kings pleasur. By what I sayed to yow, and my actings since, your Lo. knows my minde as to publike matters, so I shall onely add, that I am, your Lo. moft humble Servant,

Hamilton.

579. Sir Thomas Livingston to the Earl of Leven.—11 Sept. [1691.]

My Lord,

I am very wel satisfied the parti comanded by Lutenant Maxwel lay futch a tyme in Fyf, as your Lordship shal think convenient. By the expres that goeth heerwith, I suppoos you shal fee that your Lutenant-Colonel is marchet to oposition a confiderat party of Hylanders that are falen doun in Ros, futch are the effects of the ceffation; this is the second tyme that they have been opon that defyng. I shal fend Arrat some troops of dragoons, so that he may be in the better condition to oppo se theoos thiefs. I shal give Lutenant Maxwel orders to-morrou to marth witch his party, and pas over to Fyf fyde; so I remain, My Lord,

Your Lordships very humble Servant,

Edinb. 11 Septemb. [1691.]

T. Livingston.
580. The Viscount Tarbat to the Earl of Melvill.—19 Sept. 1691.

My Dear Lord,

19 Sep' 91.

I thought you had only writt mistically to me, but, seeing a part of your letter to my Lord Raith, I was less angry, tho' less troubled, for, my Lord I am confident the measure you take to please the humors of some will fail, both in pleasing and preserving them, for I see a hand-breadth spreading to a cloud; and now you will think my mothers humor is transferred on me when I tell you with sincerity that I would willingly preserve that in the Church which I did not concur to bring in, and a little just complacency will make that not so difficult as its enemies would insinuate; but too great obstinacies may ruin it; if I be in a mistake, my disappointment is of small importance, but if they be, it is of weight. However, I shall submit to present resolution, and say, as oft I had reason to say, 

\begin{quote}
\textit{nunquam credita Teucris.}
\end{quote}

I wish my Lord Raith were up, but it will need your command to bring him. All the North is now in peace, but what good Bellingown is acting most ridiculously and illegally; yet he pretends so great a zeal to the Church that no body thinks to gett justice against him; so far is that in the opinion of the nation, and perhaps a more disadvantageous character could not be given for the Churches interest.


Hamilton, 5 October 1691.

I have little to say worth your Lo. trouble, but I wold not delay the acknowledging the receit of yours of the 22 September longer. This day the Prefident of the Session dined with me on his way to Edinburgh; he denies to have any thoughts of going to London this winter, and sayd he knew nothing was doing, having been so long in the country. Before this, I hope his Majestie is safe arrived at London, so your Lo. will understand matters better; and I wish his Majestie may take good measures for the settlement of this nation, his own and our peace and quiet, which is all I have to say who am, your Lo. most humble Servant,

Hamilton.
582. The Earl of Breadalbin to Colonel Hill.—10 Oct. 1691.

Sir, Bellich, October 10th 91.

If I had not seen your letters in Flanders naming me, I could not have believe you would have been the transmitter off ane accusation (yet very lame) to the Councell against me, untill you had first given up gossoprie, and resigned that old friendship past unviolated on my side for many years; as also that off late by your letters to me in June last. I was acting for your establishment, and your garrisons, when you were thus acting against me, without occasion or provocation. I know it has been a trick putt upon me, wheroff you will doe yourself right to vindicate yourself. It has not taken, seeing there was nothing off truth or honestie in it; and I was out off countenance to find one off whom I had spock foe well as I did of Colonell Hill, to have been made the tool to ruine me, and obstruct the peace of the kingdom upon a false suggetion, that either he or his garrison were to be removed. I now advise you, as your old friend, to bring yourselfe fair off, and your justification will be very satisfactorie to me, who yet continous Your very humble Servant,

Breadalbin.


Craifurd, 14 Octr. 1691.

I received your Lordships here this day, where some little affairs called me. I wish your Lo. with all my heart a good jurney, and presents my humble service to your father. I should not declined going, if I judged his Majestie desired it, or had any service for me; but haveing gone severall times to so little purpose, I do not intend to seem officious; and beside, a winter jurney wold be very inconvenient for me, who thinks to shun it all I can, and desires the favor that you may contribut to it; and if it be possible to get affairs continued as they are till the spring, I thinkke were the best politike to be ufed at this time, and most eafe to be procured; and a little time may give ground to the King and Queen to alter the meaures they seem to be now on, which is all that does occurr at present to Your Lo. most humble Servant,

Hamilton.
584. (Copy) Colonel Hill to the Earl of Breadalbin.—17 Oct. 1691.

My Lord,

Fort William, 17th October 1691.

I have your Lops. of the 10th instant, and doe assure your Lop. I did nothing upon fo weak suggestion (as you are pleased to alleadge) as the apprehention off myne or the garrifons removeall, (tho I can prove Major Meynes declared all that, and much more, to be your Lops. intention;) for (my Lord) iff his Majestie thinks fitt to remove me att any tyme, and putt in any one that can ferve him better and more faithfully, my removeall shall be very pleaging to me for his Majesties better service; nor can it rationally be beleived that I can be ever fond off fuch a banifhment and fuch fatigue as I have undergon here, to the haffard of my life, and under foe many masters and teachers, (who generally knou lefs off the matter then my selfe,) were I not led by a more than ordinary zeal to ferve his Majestie to the utmost off my ability, (as, I hope, I have done, and shal here, or els where, foe long as I live;) and any thing that I have done cannot be juftly charged to me on fo mean ane accompt. But (my Lord) my diffatisfaction proceeded from a quite other caufe. It's true I was fatified with your Lops. proceedings when you were laft here, till afterwards I found upon what low condifcentions, and mean propofalls, the proceedings were bottom'd, which I judged (at that tyme) too difhonourable to the King my mafter, and too advantageous to thofe gentlemen off the Highlands, and their caufe; and it hath often mett me, that it was our ceflation propofed to and preffed upon them, and that they did nothing but what was honorable in accepting fuch offers of ad vantage to themfelves and King James his affairs, which fome of them have laid to my felfe before many witnesfes; and this (my Lord) gave me concernment; and where the King, my masters intereft and honour is concerned, it is, and allways shall be with me, paramount to all the intereft and obligations in the world; and as for that paper which went to the Councell, it was not foe much to prejudice or injure your Lop. as to render my felf faithfull and fecure from the haffard which the conceal ment off fuch a paper might have brought me under; nor was I then sure that the partie which brought it me might not have fome fuch enfining designe in itt; and, besides this, the fame partie fent me ane other off the
fame to a Lord of the Councell, who owned he received it; and, moreover, when it was read in Councell, ane other Lord att that board pulled out another paper off the fame import, who asserted that it had been sent by Major-Generall Buchan to a nephew off his, as a true double off that transaction. My Lord, when I can exoner myfelfe of the obligation to secrecy that lyes upon me, your Lop. may know more off the matter, but the countrey was full off this before I gott that paper, and I heard it from severall, but took little notice off vulgar reports, till that paper came, which was made ufe off for the reasons aforesaid. Nor (my Lord) will itt be found juft to fay, (as your Lop. would aleadge), that I (by these methods) obftrect the peace off the kingdom; ffor who laid the firft ftone in the fundation for peace and fettlement, upon which your Lop. hath built the superfructure, and (ever fince I knew itt was the Kings pleafure) I have ufed all arguments and perfuafives to thofe gentlemen to fettle with your Lop., which many off them cannott deny; and I beleve that fome off them may doe foe, and not the lefs by the advice I have given them. See that upon the wholl, itt will appear itt was not the thing to be done, but the modus agendi that I have been concerned ffor, and I hope to give your Lop. the fatisfaction you defire, off seeing me juftifie myfelfe in thofe affairs, and that in order to my truft and faithfullnefs therein, I could have done no otherwife, and (with that only revere) I am, My Lord,
Your Lops. moft humble Servant.

585. Colonel Hill to the Lord Raith.—29 Oct. 1691.

My Lord,

Fort William, the 29th of October 1691.

That your Lop. may know how affairs ftand here, I have ftent you inclofed, the coppie off my Lord Breadalbins letter to me, and my anfwere to him; alfoe, (iff it come to that teft), I have a paper all written with Glengaryes owne hand, off the fame import with that I fent to the Councell, in all the five particulars; and there is a gentleman that will shortly be att London, that hath another signed by Major-Generall Cannon, and Glengary fayes he will fwear to itt (iff need be.) The laft meeting off thofe highland gentlemen produced a resolution nott to fettle with my Lord Breadalbin on any accumpt; and whether this resolution proceeded ffrom
my Lord Atholls mannage with these off Glengary, or from the French Kings declaration not to sheath his sword till he have settled the late King James, and the newes they lately hade off a considerable force shipped from Dunkirk, under the Dukes Berwick and Gordon, for this countrey; or else from a double peike they have att my Lord Breadalbin, first, that he represented them as in the Kings proclamation, (willing to submitt and beg pardon,) which, they say, hee hade noe authority from them for; or 2dly, because (some off them say), they will not give him the advantage off Hayeing, he could guide and lead the Highland Clans as he pleased, being, (as they say), faveing his title, noe better a man then some off themselves; I say, I know not upon which off these accounts they have taken this resolution. I did beleive that Locheil and Keppach would have complied with my Lord Breadalbin, being frequently advised thereto by myselfe; as alfoe, that once they seemed foe inclyned, and yet, I beleive they will doe it (on the same termes proposed by him), iff the fame power were given by the King to some other, (not off the Highlands), or to the Councell, or both. Butt still my information is, the work hade been done ere this, iff these condefecntions had not raised them, but that Sr Thomas Livingston hade marched up to Badenoch, but I doubt not but itt will yet doe, with the fame allowances, but not (I perceive) by the fame hand. I am apt to beleive my Lord Breadalbin may say, (because he hes mett with a defappoyntment), that I have obfructed him, but that is nothing foe, for all the countrey knowes I have all along advised the Highlanders to settle with him. They have now another meeting, and when I know the refult off that I will give your Lop. an account; in the meane tyme I subscribe, My Lord,

Your Lops. much obliged, and moft humble Servant,

Jo. Hill.

586. The Duke of Hamilton to the Earl of Melvill.—2 Nov. 1691.

Hamilton, 2 Novr 1691.

I have received you Lo. of the 22d of October, and doubts not but befor this you have had some time to speak with the King, so understands some more as to our affairs here, then yow did when yow write laft. I
am sure they deserve his consideration, and I pray God he may so order them, as they may be for his and the Kingdoms peace, and I have my end. If I had thought my being there would have been liked by his Majesty, as usefull to his service, I should not have spared my pains, but I have ground to thinke otherwise, so it was not fitt to be officious. I had notice late on Thursday, of the letter to adjurn the Assembley, and to call up my Lord Carmichell; and my Lord Stares was in so much haft, that he called the Councill to meet on the nixt Saturday morning, so I had not the time to be there, but I heard since that they did not get a quorum that day, and that at their nixt meeting (which I never heard of till after it was over) they had but a gimp quorum, which occasioned that onely eight subscriv'd the letter to his Majesty by Beilhaven, congratulating his safe return, which I heard from Edinburgh, and you will more certainely know or now. Towards the end of this month your commands will find at Edinburgh.

Your Lo. most humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

587. LORD POLWARTH TO THE EARL OF MELVIL.—20 NOV. 1691.

MY LORD,

20 NOV. 1691.

I take this opportunitie to write what I would not by the post. Indeed, there is not much to be faide from hence. We expect all from thence, and with impatience enough, and mean while ar so alarmed, most part too easily, as makes themselves very uneasie; but, my Lord, however well publick matters go, my privat go but heavilie. I was surprised, when looking on the Treasurie accounts, I found not the money stated which I had got at Edinburgh during the Parlement. I befeech your Lo. let me know how I had that money, and how much was of it, which I do not exactly remember, and if it be a debt upon me, that I may think how to defray it. I have bid my fon get and fend to me the answer of this, and I will long for it.

One account pleases me from there, that your interest stands fixt. If so, then I perfwade my felfe reports concerning some other men ar falfes; but if both be true, indeed I know not how to fet them together. I fee the King cannot want fervants enough. Well may he be ferved. I
thought to have said some more upon my own particulars, but it choakes. I am too proud to moane, so I leave off, asling withall your Lo. that whatever I am besides, I continue as formerly, and will die such, Dear My Lord, Your Lo. very humble servant and true friend, Polwath.

588. The Duke of Hamilton to The Earl of Melville.—26 Dec. [1691.]

Holyroodhous, 26 Dec. 1691.?

I received your Lo. of the 19th, and I am sorry you should be so much a stranger to affairs, being on the place, as I am, being at this distance. I am just of your Lo. opinion to wish that the alterations, that may be in Scots affairs that is reported to be soon, may tend to his Majesties service and the publick good, and if so, I shall with great satisfaction retire to a country life. Sir Thomas Levingston is returned here this night. I wish he had come to your length, a few days longer, to have seen his Majestie would have contributed more to his service, then commanding him bake; for he could have advised better measures then is taken, to have reduced the Highlanders, of which there is not one word signified to the Councell, so they can give no directions or advise, when any application is made to them in that affair. I am,

Your Lo. most humble Servant,

Hamilton.
INDEX.

Aberdeen, Diocese of, 91, 249, 255, 355, 605.
--- Synod of, 136, 140.
--- The Provost of, 245.
Aberfeldie, 638.
Aboyne, garrison of, 452.
Aberchiel, Lord, 374, 379, 401, 612.
Achalader, House of, 530.
Achiel, Laird of, 247.
Adair, Mr., 210.
Aikman, of Cairney, Mr. William, 84, 358.
Aird, Mr., 319, 327.
Allan, Michael, (Baillie of Edinburgh,) 538.
Alva, Laird of, 113, 596.
--- Mr. H., 614, 616.
Angus's Regiment, Lord, 135, 206, 583.
--- Lady, 491.
Anstruther, Sir William, 83, 173, 305,—of that Ilk, (Lord of Session,) 307, 314, 320, 591.
Aplecross, Laird of, 129.
Appin, Laird of, 38.
--- Men, The, 618.
Arbuthnot, The Viscount, 246.

Ardee, 459.
Arceor, Dr., 211.
--- Synod of, 630.
Armagh, 352.
Arniston, Laird of, 97.
Arrott, Colonel William, 640, 645.
Assembly, The General, 567, 570, 606.
Atholl, Marquis of, 12, 21, 27, 38, 52, 58, 81, 89, 96, 223, 244, 386, 445, 463, 498, 510, 512, 625, 639, 650, 174, 243, 617.
--- Blair of, 246, 638.
--- Men, 223.
Auchinbreck, the Lady, 44, *vide* Campbell.
Auchmuty, John, 178.
--- Walter, 178.
--- Captain John, 230, 232, 280.

Badenoch, 638, 650.
Baille, Mr., 218.
INDEX.

Balmacraes Margaret Countess of, 141.
Balfour, Colonel, 20, 57, 209, 214, 240.
— Brigadier, 149, 243.
Ballachen, Laird of, 225, 229.
Ballendalloch, 638.
Ballyshanahan, 351.
Balnagowne's Company, 532.
— Lands, 626.
Balquhidder, 173, 528.
Bangour Bay, 255, 256.
Bantaskine, Laird of, 247.
Bantry Bay, 408.
Barclay, Sir George, 496, 626.
Barclay's Regiment, 27.
— Sir Robert, Ship, 217.
— Squadron, L., 306.
Bargeny, Laird of, 103, 579.
— The late Master of, 579.
— Regiment, 206, 209.
— Governor of the, 69.
Baulyther, 247.
Beath in Fyfe, Kirk of, 129.
Bell, Captain John, 512.
Belfast, Burrough of, 371, 415.
Belford, 451.
Belhaven, Lord, 69, 83, 103, 158, 204, 205, 208, 341, 532, 612, 651.
Bellenden, Lord, 181, 556, 557, 560, 596.
Bellharwy, 459.
Benting, Mr., 3.
— 5, 204, 475.
— The Governor of, 420, 470.
Beveridge's Battallion, Colonel, 451.
Beveridge, Colonel, 458.
Billingsley, Colonel, (Deputy Governor of Berwick,) 450, 458, 472, 474.
Binnie, Sir William, 299.
Blair, Sir Adam, 233, 241.
— Castle of, 224, 225, 264, 287.
— in Atholl, 203, 209, 283.
— Laird of, 93, 141.
— Mr. David, (Minister,) 570, 635.
— John, 298, 598.
Blackwood, Robert, (Baillie of Edinburgh,) 538.
Blantyre, Lord, 146, 272, 364.
Blantyre's Regiment, 206.
Bogle, James, 262.
— John, 262.
— William, 262.
Boquhane, 246.
Boswall of Sanquhars, Mr. John, 83.
Boswell, ——, 334.
Borrowbridge, 32.
Boufflas, Lieutenant-General, 458.
Boyd, John, (Merchant in Belfast,) 396.
Boyn, Lord, 510, 525.
Boyne, The river, 459, 465, 518.
Braan, House of, 497, 502.
Brae Mar, 283.
— Castle of, 452.
Brest, 408, 501.
Bristou, (a Frenchman,) 518.
Brodie, J., 634.
— Laird of, 267, 373.
Brooks, Captain, 136.
Broun, Hew, 245.
Bruce, Sir Alexander, 280, 476.
— Captain, 280, 574, 576, 578.
— Mr. Michael, 365.
Brussels, 620.
Buchan, Lieutenant-Colonel, 199, 271.
— Major-General, 495, 620, 626, 632, 649.
INDEX.

Buchanan, Duncan, 532.
Buckley's brother, Lord, 522.
Buller, James, 416.
Bunting, Major, 71.
Buridge's Regiment of Foot, Colonel, 249.
Burleigh, The Master of, 170, 341, 618.
Burnet, J., 532.
—— of Leys, Sir Thomas, 341.
Butler, ——, 149, 162.

Cairns, Mr., 142.
Caithness, 477.
—— Bishoprick of, 580.
Calander, Earl of, 236, 239, 247, 272, 276, 277, 282, 291.
Calder, (Caddell,) Laird of, 63, 103.
Cambron, 642.
Campbell, Captain Hugh, 348.
—— C., 547.
—— Lady Henrietta, 44—vide Auchinbreck.
—— Lord Charles, 86.
—— Lord Neil, 39, 353, 404.
—— Mr. (Commissary of Provisions at Inverlochy,) 468.
—— Mr. Alexander, 46, 268.
—— Mr. George, (Minister,) 561.
—— Mr. John, 511.
—— P., 532.
—— of Arbruckle, Sir Colin, 139, 307, 341, 532, 547, 634.
—— Sir Duncan, 252, 323, 341.
—— Sir George, 341.
—— Sir Hugh, 267.
Campsore, 528, 529.
Camronits, The, 392.
Cannon, Colonel, 209, 218, 333, 334, 469.
—— Major-General, 649.
—— Carlingford, Lord, 461.
—— Carlisle, 252.
—— —— Governor of, 420, 470.
Carnarthen, Marquis of, 129, 517.
Carnegie of Pittarro, D., 493.
Carr, Grissell, (Lady Polwarth,) 76, 77.
Carrick, 252.
Carrickfergus, 225, 235, 266.
Cathcart, Master of, 340, 358.
Caxton, The Postmaster of, 474.
Chalmers, John, 416.
Chanry, 502.
Chester, 3, 10, 177, 241, 244, 392, 405, 474.
Cheyne, G., 178.
Choisull, Lieutenant-General, 458.
Church, Mr., (Westminster,) 234.
Clan Cameron, The, 135, 612, 613, 625.
Clan Donell, The, 585.
Clanranell, The Captain of, 422, 552, 584, 618.
Clark, Sir Robert, 450, 507.
Clunis in Ireland, Garison of, 351.
Clyde, The, 354, 623, 625.
Clydesdaill, 192, 370, 392.
Cochran, Mr. John, 370.
—— Sir John, 441, 446, 450, 453, 512, 521.
Cockquett, Borders of, 472.
Coldenknowes, Laird of, 100.
Coldstream, 451.
Collinestone, The, 471.
Colington, The Lady, 129, 361.
Colraine, 8.
Cook, A., 178.
Cooper, Mr., 612.
Corbet, Walter, (Governor of Blair-Castle,) 287.
Cornwall, a Papist, 149.
Coul, 502.
Couper in August, 27.
Court of Session, Judges of the, 488.
Craufurd, Thomas, (Clericus villae de Belfast,) 416.
Cranston, 150.
Crichton, Captain, 217.
Crocket, Mr. Gilbert, 337.
Crockett, Doctor, 178.
Cromwell, The Usurper, 131.
Cron, Mr., 450, 511.
Crosrig, The Laird of, 614, 616.
Culensland, 4.
Culoden, (Culoden,) Laird of, 96, 97, 103, 104, 148, 229, 336, 408.
Cunningham, Mr. David, 372.
— Colonel, 494.
— Hugh, 359.
— Mr. Gabriel, (Minister,) 478, 534, 536, 555, 560, 605.
— John, 178.
— William, 178, 248.
Cunisone of Belnaercie, John, 287.
Curgarff, Castle of, 452.

D'Alone, Monsieur, 449, 455, 466, 469, 484, 485.

Dalrymple of Stair, Sir James, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 23, 53, 71, 80, 90, 97, 134, 153, President of the Court of Session, 307, 312, 339, 344, 346, 361, 378, 387, 545.
— Mr. James, 97.
Deans, Captain William, 230, 232.
— William, 178.
Deering, Colonel, 409.
Dempster of Pitiver, Mr. John, 100.
Denham of Westshiel, William, 72, 161, 162, 167, 404, 573.
Denmark, Princess of, 206.
Devon, Lord, 487.
Dinwoodie, Mr., 217.
Dorset, Lord, 289.
— Captain, 471, 473.
— L. C., 392.
— Lieut.-General, 351, 509.
— Sir Robert, 231.
— Sir William, 244, 573.
Douglas, 408.
Dowart Castle, 610, 611.
Drogheda, 459, 461.
Drum, Lady, 171.
Drumlanrig, Earl of, 261, 432, 444, 525, 528.
Drummond Castle, 209.
— Mr. David, (late Sheriff-Depute of Mid-Lothian,) 337.
— Sir George, (Provost of Edinburgh,) 131, Duart-Road, 470, 473.
INDEX.

Dublin, 242, 244, 296, 334, 461, 474, 518.
Duffus, Lord, 236, 239, 247, 272, 276, 277, 282, 291, 510.
Duleck, 461.
Dumbarton, 354.
— Castle of, 1.
— Presbytery of, 630.
— ’s Regiment, 340.
Dumbiance, The Bishop of, 292.
— Bishoprick of, 480, 593.
Dumfries, 348.
Dunbar of Grange, Mr. Thomas, 269, 404.
— Robert, 149, 162.
Duncannon, 475.
Dundas of Arniston, James, (Lord of Session,) 307, 314, 343.
Dundass, 291, 335.
Dundee, The Viscount, 13, 20, 25, 27, 41, 54, 84, 93, 102, 113, 134, 135, 136, 139, 141, 144, 189, 208, 222, 333.
Dundonald, Earl of, 252.
Dunkeld, Bishoprick of, 580.
Dunkell, Lord, 495.
Dunkirk, 294, 330, 650.
Dunlop, Mr., 49, 519.
— William, 478, 561, 563.
Duumor, Lord, 372.
Dunn, Laird of, 19, 364.
Dunnottar, 495.
Dunstaffonidge, 473.
Durham, 628.

Edinburgh, 5, 11, 18, 57, 130, 498.
— Castle of, 1, 5, 33, 57, 64, 78, 131, 133, 141, 197, 265, 338, 509, 615, 640.
— Magistrates of, 287, 370, 574, 576.
— Town Council of, 538.
— Town Guards of, 578.
Edmonstoun, Laird of, 80, 84, 100.

Edzell, Laird of, 277.
Egypt, 7.
Eliot, Mr. Gilbert, 129, 162, 216, 267, 318, 331, 350, 362.
Elphinstoun, Lord, 83, 103.
— Mr. James, 315.
Enderloch, (Inverloch,) 475.
Entrekin, Laird of, 50, 62.
Errol, Countess Dowager of, 410.
— Earl of, 81, 132, 592.
— Lady, 84, 408.
Every, Captain, (Commander of the Pembroke frigot,) 623, 624, 625.

Faa, Doctor, 337.
Falcer of Pheso, Mr. James, (Lord of Session,) 84, 307, 312, 341.
Falkirk, 409.
Falkland, 173.
Ferguson, Mr., 129, 446, 450, 453, 485, 491, 502, 503, 515, 519, 522.
— Mr. Robert, 506.
— Major, 463, 470.
Ferne, Mr. David, 96, 97, 99, 104.
Ferrybridge, 616.
Finlarig, Breadalbin’s House of, 246.
Flanders, 627, 637.
Fleming, Mr., 58.
Florie in Flanders, 457, 458.
Forbes, Captain, (Culloden’s brother,) 537, 565.
— of Culloden, Duncan, 402, 403, 404, 406, 407.
— Master of, 244, 304, 451.
Forfar, Earl of, 83, 103, 227, 340, 532, 579, 592, 634.
— 27.
Forrester, Lord, 103, 167, 245.
INDEX.

Forrester, Sir Andrew, 55.
Forth, The, 203, 207.
Fort William, 477, 536, 583, 601, 610, 613, 620, 625, 634, 641.
Fountaingall, Lord, 375, 388.
France, 600, 645.
Frazer of Brae, Mr., 543.
—— Sir Peter, 396, 636.
Frendraught, House of, 410.

Gairden of Bellamoire, 432.
Gallou, Bay of, 505.
Gardiner, Mistress, 107.
Gargunnok, 246.
Garleton's brother, 556.
Gawne, A., 178.
Gembreul, (Gemblours,) 624, 635.
Gillis, Mr., 641.
Ginchell, General, 6.
Glamis, Lord, 239, 357.
Glasgow, 74, 142, 144, 389, 409.
—— Cathedral Church of, 238.
—— Castle of, 86.
—— Magistrates of, 85.
—— Presbytery of, 630.
Glenbervie, The Laird of, 494.
Glencairn, Earl of, 103, 135, 139, 300, 384, 385, 398, 522.
Glencameron, (Clan Cameron,) 135.
Glencoe, The Laird of, 38, 612.
Glencoe,men, The, 611, 618.
Glengary, 36, 38, 422.
Glengary's House, 497, 618, 638.
Glencruitchy, House at, 626.
Gordon, Bellandine, 562,
—— of Cultis, 452.
Gordon, Duchess of, 135.
—— of Kirkhill, 452.
—— Mr., (Regent at Glasgow,) 408, 409.
—— Mr., (Minister at Campbhill,) 294, 303.
Grahame, Sir Charles, 174.
—— Captain, 132.
—— Major, 13, 199.
—— Mr., (Vintner, Edinburgh,) 234.
—— Patrick, 209.
Grant, The Laird of, 38, 373.
Greenock, 60, 470, 473.
Gruibet's Troop, Laird of, 135.

Hackett, Robert, 411.
Haddington, Earl of, 440.
Hague, The, 642.
Halensaig, Lord, 570.
Ham, 6, 8, 13.
Haman, Monsieur, 522.
Hamilton, 489, 617, 648, 645.
—— Archibald, 416.
—— Captain William, (Torie Will,) 351.
—— Dr., 444.
—— of Buning, George, 609.
—— Lieutenant-General, 461.
—— Lord George, 17.
INDEX.

Hamilton, Mr. James, 234, 635.
— of Haleraig, Mr. John, (Lord of Session) 307, 404.
— Mr. William, 23, 48, 604, 614, 629, 642.
— Mr., 151, 604.
— of Binny, 88.
— of Halsyd, 614.
— of Prestmadden, Robert, (Lord of Session,) 307.
— Sir James, 440.
Haleraig, Lord, 570, vido Hamilton.
Halyburton, Patrick, (Baillie of Edinburgh,) 538.
Hampton Court, 1–3, 6, 13, 16, 77, 250, 263, 544.
Hammer's brigade, 490.
Harburs, (Harcus, Hercules,) Lord, 63, 80, 92, 139.
Hastings, Colonel, 205.
— Officers, Colonel, 292.
— Regiment, 27.
Hay, Mr. (son of the Earl of Tweeddale) 256.
— Mr. David, 382.
— John, 150.
— of Park, John, 41, 77, 114, 197, 212, 341, 404.
— of Naughton, Peter, 404.
Hays, Mr., 511.
Herbert, Admiral 6, 7.
— Mr., 249.
— Mr. John, 365, Minister of Northberwick, 554.
Heriot’s Hospital, 132.
Heyford’s Regiment, Colonel, 235.
Highlake, 443.
Hill, Major, 615.
Hilton, The Lady, 76, 77.
Holyroodhouse, 19, 27.
— Palace of, 386.
— Park of, 440.
Home, Earl of, 408, 463, 616, 617.
Hope, of Rankellor, Mr. Archibald, (Lord of Session), 307.
— Sir Alexander, 298.
Hounslowne, Lord, 411.
Hume, Earl of, 469, 472, 545.
— George, 382.
— Lord, 451.
— Major, 365.
— of Crossrig, Mr. David, (Lord of Session), 307, 341, 404.
— Mr. Patrick, (a merchant), 383.
— Robert, (son to Sir Patrick), 365.
Inglis, Mr., 50, 62, 65, 79, 98, 290.
Innes, Alexander, 178.
— James, 230.
— Mr. (Lyon Herald), 385.
— Mr. (Rector of the Scots College), 408.
Inniskeilling, 351.
Innskilline men, 249.
Inverary, 618.
Inverlochy, 135, 144, 154, 363, 367, 463, 468, 475, 565, 584, 603, 632.
Inverness, 144, 367, 497, 502, 565, 640.
INDEX.

Inverury, (Enderry), Lord, 341, 550.
Ireland, 4, 5, 7, 15, 20, 51, 60, 627.
Irving, The Provost of, 396.
Island Donan, 622.
Islandstalker, 496, 547.
Isles, the, 363.

James, King, 331, 333, 537.
Johnston, Mr. Alexander, 497.
—— Captain John, 512, 582.
—— John, 178.
—— Mr., 18, 20.
—— Robert, 230.
Jones, Mr., 433, 481.
Justice, Mr., 339.

Kairnie, Sir Charles, 411.
Kelachie, The Sound of, 471.
Kelso, 27, 451.
Kenmore, Lord, 204, 205, 208, 369.
—— Viscount, 522.
Kennedy, Captain, 351, 371, 424.
—— of Cloburne, Mr. Andrew, 72, 151, 252.
—— of Strirling, Hew, 83.
—— Mr. Hugh, (Minister at Edinburgh,) 258,
      542,—(Moderator of the General Assembly,)
      569, 572.
Kennedy of Collen, Sir Archibald, 148.
Kensington, 544.
Keppoch, The Laird of, 38, 394, 552, 584,
      612, 630.
Ketelston, The Laird of, 76, 77.
Kerera, Isle of, 496.
Kilchurn Castle, 530.
Kildruminie, Garrison of, 452.
Killechranky, (Gillechranky,) Pass of, 225.
Killmaurs, Lord, 611.
Kilmoor Castle, 218.
Kilmorancnock, The Right worshipfull, 151.

Kincardine, Lady, 181.
King James, 331, 333, 496, 537.
King William,—Letters from him, 420, 421,
      423, 424, 431, 433, 434, 436, 440.
Kingsale, 250.
Kibross, 599.
Kintaill, 622.
Kintore, Earl of, 69, 81, 83, 96, 202, 267,
      278, 340, 389, 391, 494, 523, 540, 642.
Kintyre, 20, 169.

Kippan, 246.
Kirk, Major-General, 75, 135, 218, 249, 254.
Kirkconnell, Laird of, 279.
Kirkcudbright, 3, 348.
Kirkton, Mr. James, (Minister at Edinburgh,) 542.

Knaresbrough Wells in Yorkshire, 32.

Lanark, 490.
Lanarkshire, Commissioners of Supply of, 489.
Langston’s Regiment of Horse, Colonel, 249.
Laneir, General Sir John, 34, 58, 65, 203,
      206, 239, 501.
Lathsdail, E. of, 407.
Lauder, Sir John, 27, 84, 102,—of Fountain-
      hall, (Lord of Session,) 307, 334, 341, 343,
      353, 532, 592.
Lauderdale, Earl of, 29, 30, 150, 180.
—— Duke of, 40.
Lauther, Lieutenant-Colonel, 203, 204, 207.
Lauzune, Monsieur de, 461.
Law, Mr. John, 252.
Leak, Captain, 218.
Leathes, Robert, (Sovereigne of Belfast,) 416.
Leinster, Duke of, (Commander-in-Chief of the
      forces in Scotland,) 633, 639.
Leith, 131, 204.
—— New Pear of, 131.
—— Roads, 556.
Lennox, Duke of, 74, 142.
INDEX.

Leslie, Lady Mary, 581.
— Sir James, 626, 629.
Leslie's Regiment, Sir James, 27, 206, 427, 640.
Lesmore, Isle of, 496.
Leuchre, Laird of, 233.
Leugierait, (Logierait,) Paroch of, 287.
Limerick, 475, 491, 501, 518.
Lindsay, David, 277, 514.
Linlithgow, Earl of, 463, 510, 524.
Linn, George, 362.
Lisburne Castle, 351, 352.
Livingston, Captain, 182, 217, (John,) 230, 232.
— John, 178.
— Lieutenant-Colonel, 180, 182.
— Lord, 236, 239, 247, 272, 276, 280, 282, 291, 612.
— of Kilsyth, Mr. William, 273.
Lochaber, 134, 144, 194, 205, 213, 239, 451, 496.
— Braes of, 611, 612, 613.
Lochyeall House, 463.
Lochiel, 36, 38, 144, 422.
— Laird of, 395, 496, 565, 584, 617, 625, 630.
Lochmell, Laird of, 277.
Lockhart, Mr., 15.
— Sir George, 9.
Lockhart, William, 416.
Logie, The Minister of, 199, 200.
Logierait, 287.
London, 10, 649.
Londonderry, (Dary,) 5, 16, 51, 75, 142, 218, 225, 239, 242, 249.
Loo, 595, 642.
Lothian, 367.
— Marquis of, 78, 83, 103, 255, 261, 267, 382, 399, 401, 532.
Lovat, Lord, 33, 38.
Lundie, Colonel Robert, 289.
Macalisters, The, 38.
Macdonald, Alexander, (son to Glencoe,) 632.
— of Auchterera, Ronald, 632.
— Sir Donald, jun., 471.
— Sir Donald, sen., 471.
Macdonell, Lady Mary, 566.
— Sir Donald, 422, 551, 565, 584, 620.
Maedougall, The Laird of, 38.
Mackay, Lieutenant-Colonel, 209, 240.
Mackenzie, Mr. Colin, 247.
— Sir Colin, 422.
— Sir George, 32, 53, 58, 66, 107, 128, 129.
— Rory, 339.
Mackerly, General, 235, 250.
Mackintosh, Captain, 495.
— The Laird of, 38, 294, 612.
— 's men in the Brae, 611.
Maclean, Sir Alexander, 621.
INDEX.

Macleans of Mull, The, 471.
— Thc, 354.
— The Laird of, 38.
M‘Cartney, George, 416.
M‘Donald’s, in the braes of Lochaber, The, 617, 627.
M‘Greigor, Lieut.-Colonel, 369, 394.
M‘Gufock of Rusco, Hugh, 404.
M‘Ginnis, Colonel, 351.
M‘Llulicole, Colonel, 411.
M‘Macqueen, Mr., 552.
M‘Milian, John, 604, 629, 636.
M‘Naughten, The Laird of, 331.
M‘Neill, Mr. Neill, 537.
M‘Nell, David, 178.
Maitland of Ravelrig, Sir John, (Lord of Session,) 307, 488.
— Sir John, 68, 83, 165.
— The Lady, 314.
— The Lord, 150, 192.
Maklure, (M‘Clurige, J., (Dean of Gild of Edinburgh,) 295, 528.
Mar, Countess of, 185.
— Earl of, 18, 27, 38, 113, 185, 589.
— The Brae of, 240.
Marischal, The Earl of, 81.
Marlborough, Lord, 525.
Martin, James, 416.
— Robert, 416.
Martine, Mr., 286.
Maxwell, John, 579.
— Lieutenant, 645.
— of Pollock, 300.
— of Springkell, Sir Patrick, 468, 513.
— Sir John, 267.
Mein, William, (Postmaster of Edinburgh,) 189, 297, 598.
Melfort, Earl of, 223.
Melioneer’s brigade, 460.
Melville, The Earl of, passim.
— Alexander, 397.
— John, 429.
— Lady, 5.
— Mr. James, 129, 398, 513, 520.
— The Master of, 214, 267, 288, 341.
Menteith, Earl of, 362.
Menzies, Mr., 298.
— of Weem, younger, 404.
— William, (Thesaurer of Edinburgh,) 538.
Mest, 641.
Millen, Captain, 180.
Molsie, Mr. Charles, 503.
Monerieff, Lieut.-Colonel, 458.
— Mr., 343.
— Sir Thomas, 279.
Monmouth, Lord, 290, 300, 324.
Monro, Alexander, 153.
— Commissary, 97, 103, 245.
— Sir George, 114.
— Doctor, (Primar of the College of Edinburgh,) 337.
Mons, 610, 611, 612.
Montague, Lord, 487.
Mонтearth, Lord, 529.
Montrose, Marquis of, 39.
Moore, Archibald, 508.
Moror, Laird of, 618.
Morton, J., 547.
Mortoun, Earl of, 65, 87, 99, 100, 103, 155, 159, 167, 393, 398, 532, 574, 592, 634.
Mowat, Mr. Andrew, 643.
Moydart, 394.
Mull, Laird of, 496.
INDEX.

Mull, 463, 537, 565, 617, 620.
  —Mure, Archibald, 634.
  Murray of Arthurstaine, John, 287.
  — of Blackbarony, Sir Archibald, 264, 267, 341, 532, 547, 579, 592.
  — Bishoprick of, 580.
  — Captain, 217.
  — George, 400.
  — Lord James, 54.
  — of Philphaugh, Mr. James, 284, 285, 307, 343.
  — John, 178.
  — Lieutenant, 217.
  — Lord, 13, 40, 51, 52, 54, 173, 208, 209, 213, 222, 280, 463.
  — Mungo, 178.
  — P., 178.
  — Sir Patrick, 161, 274, 279, 609.
  — Sir Robert, 30, 56.
  — William, 178.
  Mussilburgh, 249.

Nairne, Mr., 3, 4, 32.—Sir David, 55, 66, 86, 107, 263, 334, 427, 430, 432, 443, 476.
  Neubaithe, Lord, 63, vide Baird.
  Newgate Prison, 177.
  Newmarket, 315.
  Newry, Town of, 351.
  Nicholson, Captain, 451.
  Norham, 474.
  Northesk, Earl of, 599, 600.
  Northumberland, 203.
  Norway, 477.
  Nottingham, Earl of, 129, 136, 443, 446, 450, 462, 466, 468, 469, 474, 516, 517, 523, 526, 481, 637.

Ogilvy, Mr., 109.
  — Mr. James, 183.

Ogilvy, Sir James, 229, 245, 252, 254, 320, 509, 510.
  Ogletorp, — 485.
  Opprebaix, 631, 633.
  Orange, the Prince of, 518.
  Orde of Whytwood, Mr., 504.
  Orkney, 621.
  — Bishoprick of, 133.
  Ormestoun, Laird of, 267, 373.
  Oswald, James, 130, 161.
  Outter, 504.
  Oxenford, Viscount, 129.

Pain, Navell, 492, 503, 504, 512, 515, 520, 581, 582, 592.
  Paris, 35, 408.
  Parker, Colonel, 461.
  Patone, James, 178.
  — Mr., 4.
  Peebles, 249.
  Penston’s Tavern, 153.
  Perth, Earl of, 19, 104, 200, 526, 584, 589, 597, 600, 627.
  — Provost of, 103.
  Philphaugh, Laird of, 77.
  Piozet, George, 443.
  Piteairn, Dr., 338.
  — Mr. Alexander, (Minister of Dron,) 257.
  Pitlever, Laird of, 97.
  Pitmeddan, Lord, 63, 80, 84, 100.
  Pittcaveny, Laird of, 4.
  Plimouth, 463.
  Polwarth, Lady, (Grissell Carr) 76, 77.
  — Lord, 634, 644, 651.
  Pottinger, Captain, 433, 470, 472, 473, 623.
  Portsmouth, 17, 458, 501.
INDEX.

Presbyterian Ministers, 311, 328, 533, 534.
Preston, Lord, 450, 510.
Prestonhill, Lord, 591.
Primrose, Sir Archibald, 315.
Prince, Provost of Edinburgh, 133.
Pringle of Liefes, 129.
— Mr., 365.
Provinciall, Sergeant, (a Papist,) 195.

Queensberry, Duchess of, 581.

Queen's Letter, The, 459.

Raith, Lord, 441, 468, 532, 610, 614, 627, 634, 646, 649.
Ramsay, Captain, 150.
— Colonel, 20, 27, 41, 205, 209, 525.
— John, 416.
— Laird of, 277.
— Major-General, 204.
Ranelagh, (Ranolo,) Earl of, 4, 427, 444, 476.
Rankeillor, The Laird of, 614, 616.
Reay, (Rae,) Lord, 38.
Redwaters, 472.
Riccarton-Drummond, Laird of, 97, 159.
Richardson, Capt.-Lient., 621.
Robertson, P., 178.
— William, 178.
Rook, Captain, 27, 41, 51, 60, 75, 186, 235.
Rosehaugh, Lord, 561.
Ross, Bishoprick of, 580.
— The Chamberlain of, 632.
— The Lady, 516.

Ross-shire, 67.
Rowallan, Laird of, 388.
Royal Burghs, Convention of, 253.
Royston, the Postmaster of, 474.
Rule, Doctor, 543, 570.
Rutherford, A., 178.
Ruthven, (Rivain,) Lord, 69, 103, 202, 261, 262, 267, 341, 344, 345, 397, 441, 532, 610, 634.

Schannon, Rivire de, 475.
Scravemore, Major-General, 426.
Scravenmoor, Mr., 518.
Schomberg, Count Mynard, 343, 460.
— Marischal, 177, 206, 250, 256, 424.
— The Duke of, 49, 244, 255, 295, 371, 408.
Scots Guards, His Majesties, 427.
— William, 162.
Screysmour, Mr., 66, 214, 263, 265, 315, 334, 413, 430, 433, 444.
Seaforth, Earl of, 36, 38, 322, 410, 422, 567, 585, 616.
— Countess of, 129, 501.
Selkirk, Earl of, 17, 226.
Session, Lords of, 77.
Shand, Major, 351.
Shank, The, 129.
Sheriff-Clerks, 109.
Shouwwell, Sir Cloudsie, 501, 505.
Sibbald, Mr., 612.
Sibigea, Laird of, 247.
Simpson, Mr., 504, 507-511, 521.
Sinclair, John, (Laird of Telstan,) 632.
— Mr. Archibald, 109, 579.
INDEX.

Sinclair of Stenstoun, Sir Robert, 69, 194, 202, 267; (Lord of Session,) 307, 313, 326, 334, 547, 576, 579, 592.
— The Lady, 499.
Sky, Isle of, 567, 621, 622, 627.
Slezer, Mr., 271, 421; (Captain,) 609.
Smith, Patrick, 416.
Soigny, 642.
Solmes, Count de, 177, 244, 250.
Somervell, Major, 78.
Somerset, Earl of, 239, 276, 277, 280.
Southwell, Sir Thomas, 497, 518.
Spence, Alexander, 416.
— David, (Merchant,) 254.
Spey, Water of, 36.
Spreull, Robert, 85, 238.
St. Johnston, 51, 227, 228, 292.
St. Leonard's College, 614, 616.
Stair, Earl of, 532, 547.
Stair, Lord, (President of the Session,) 186, 299, 612, 651.
— Master of, vide Dalrymple.
Steedman, Andrew, 478.
Stenstoun, The Laird of, 83.
Steuart, David, 416.
— Sir James, (Lord Advocate,) 23, 25, 162, 167.
— Mr., (Chamberlain to the Marquis of Atholl,) 283.
— William, 416.
— of Colness, Sir Thomas, 170.
Stewart of Appin, 631, 632, 634, 635, 639.
Stirling, Castle of, 113, 133, 174, 185, 199, 200, 203, 206.
— G., 103.
— Lordship of, 589.
— Mr. George, 446, 514.

Strathallan, Lord, 272.
Strathmore, Earl of, 132, 239, 276, 277, 280, 357, 591.
Strathnaver, Laird of, 373.
Strathspey, 41, 283.
Strauchan, Mr., (a Papist,) 409, 411.
Strauchan, Mr. Alexander, 407, 409, 410.
Stuart, James, 509.
— John, 334.
Sutherland, Earl of, 83, 246, 267, 340, 373, 532, 547, 559, 592, 605.
— 477.
Sutton, Sir Henry or George, 513.
Swinton of Mergintoun, Sir Alexander, 272, 307.
— Charles, 272.

Tarras, Earl of, 162.
Tay, Water of, 36, 225, 591.
Theaker, Samuel, 416.
Thompson, Lewes, 416.
Thresked, Isaac, 178.
Treasury, The Lords of the, 609, 611.
Trelawnyes Infantry, 460.
Tullimett, 499.
Tunbridge, 454.
Twalanay, Sir John, 352.
Tweeddale, Earl of, 277, 341, 363, 385.

Villaries, Sir Edward, 566.
INDEX.

Waaræ, 517.
Waldick, Prince, 458.
Wales, The Prince of, 95.
Walker, Mr., 250.
Wallace, Hugh, 514.
Waterford, 475, 501, 523.
Weem, The Laird of, 38, 497, 611.
Whitehall, 16, 35.
Wight, Isle of, 450.
Wigton, Earl of, 104, 188, 589, 600.
Wilkes, Captain Anthony, 537.

Williamson, Captain, 507.
—— Mr. David, (Minister,) 258, 544, 560.
Wilson, 129, 130.
—— Lieutenant-Colonel, 130, 149.
Winstan, 129, 130.
Withers, Captain, 250.
Wright, 129.

Yester, Lord, 373, 385.
Young, Captain, 20.

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