CALENDAR

OF THE

STATE PAPERS

RELATING TO

SCOTLAND

AND MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS

1547-1603

PRESERVED IN THE

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, THE BRITISH MUSEUM,
AND ELSEWHERE IN ENGLAND.

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INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION.

THE documents which have been calendared in this volume comprise the period between the 2nd of November 1569 and the 30th of September 1571, and contain the principal diplomatic negotiations between Mary's adherents and Elizabeth and her Ministers. 1569. —

In comparison with previous volumes, the period covered by the present one is short. Two facts account for this:—First, the very large number of documents; secondly, the very great length of many of the documents.

The Bishop of Ross, ever at the service of his captive sovereign, is in constant communication with Elizabeth herself, Cecil, Leicester, and others, and scarcely a day passes without an important letter or some memorandum of events giving details of what was passing between the two factions in Scotland, and also the attempts that were being made in England and abroad to obtain the release of the Queen of Scots.

The correspondence and despatches of Mary, the Regents Murray, Lennox and Mar, Maitland, Morton, Grange, Chatelherault, Huntly, Argyll and Herries, from Scotland, and those of Elizabeth, Cecil, Sussex, Randolph, Hunsdon, and Sir William Drury are equally deserving of attention; but many documents now included amongst the series of *State Papers* "Domestic," which contain most valuable information with regard to the unfortunate affairs in the North of England—but which cannot be included in the present calendar—should be read in order to ascertain with greater exactness the relationship between the crown of England and the two parties now in deadly conflict in Scotland.

The series now known as "Border Papers"—calendared by Mr. A. J. Crosby amongst the *State Papers* "Foreign Series"—should also be studied in conjunction with the present calendar.

1569. — The splendid collection of State documents preserved in the British Museum amongst the Cottonian and other collections form nearly one-half the text of this volume, and—whilst mentioning these—the editor wishes to point out that so many originals and copies of official documents in the Public Record Office are to be obtained from this source that, as comparison may be thought necessary, the full reference has been added in the margin of the calendar.

It is unfortunate that many of the documents in the Cottonian collection have suffered so much from fire, but the editor has, to the best of his ability, transcribed all parts of important documents, with the exception of a few words which he believes cannot now be read; and he may add that several letters and despatches in this collection, and some amongst the Royal MSS., could only be read on the brightest summer day with any certainty, so much decayed are they. For the assistance received with regard to difficult points arising in these documents the editor desires to express his gratitude.

During Mary's imprisonment at Tutbury, in November 1569, the Bishop of Ross earnestly pressed Cecil for an audience with Elizabeth. "It is manifest enough there is no ambassador in "England, nor perhaps in Christendom, who hath a more urgent cause to have the Queen's favourable audience than I have," writes the Bishop, "it being for the liberty and restitution of a "free Princess"[1] (2nd November 1569). On the 11th of November Shrewsbury, who had been ordered to have more regard to the Queen of Scots' sure keeping, received intelligence of a threatening movement by the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland which caused him to augment her guard, and on the 25th Elizabeth is informed that—according to her order—Mary had been brought safely to Coventry.[2] Within the brief period of one month the rebellion in the North of England was entirely stamped out, Northumberland and Westmorland fleeing across the Border. On the 28th the Bishop of Ross writes[3] to Leicester complaining of her "hard handeling" for two months past, and pleading for special care of

[1] P. 1. [2] P. 9. [3] P. 10.

her. Lodged in an inn, Mary remained at Coventry till the 2nd of January 1569-70, when she was brought back to Tutbury.[1] 1569-70.

On the 2nd of January John Knox wrote a letter to Cecil,[2] from a passage in which it has been suggested that he advocated the destruction of the Queen of Scots.

On the 3rd of January Sir Henry Gates received instructions from Elizabeth to the Regent Murray—to whom she was under no small obligations for the part he had played, and his assistance in suppressing the rebels in the North of England—with her letters, "which ar conceived in two sorts," to thank him for his goodwill and forces, and to require him to cause the Earl of Northumberland and the other rebels to be delivered to him or her Wardens, according to the ancient covenants between England and Scotland. It was whilst these negotiations were proceeding that Murray was killed at Linlithgow, thus putting an end to the matter for a time, and Elizabeth losing her most devoted Scottish ally.

It will be recollected that Murray was one of those who had done so much to collect together the evidence which had been laid before Elizabeth with regard to the part Mary was alleged to have taken in the murder of Darnley, and that by Elizabeth's action and conspicuous meddling with the affairs of Scotland peace between the two conflicting parties had almost reached impossibility. Elizabeth had also lent Murray 5000*l*., a fact which was, no doubt, looked upon with much jealousy by many of the nobility on both sides. In an instrument dated [December] 1569, signed by the Regent, and the Earls of Mar, Glencairn, Montrose, Marishal, and Lords Lindsay, Ruthven, and Sempill, these noblemen asserted that the Queen of Scots was the ground and fountain from whom all these tumults and dangers flowed, and requested Elizabeth to return her to Scotland, to remain there honourably and quietly during her lifetime.

There is a letter from Francis Haugh to [Cecil] dated January 12th 1569-70,[3] giving very interesting details as to the movements of the Earl of Westmorland, the Laird of Farnyhurst, and other Borderers who joined in the rebellion, obtained by the

[1] P. 41. [2] P. 40. [3] Pp. 47-53.

1570. writer, who was personally under the conduction of two outlaws, his interview with Westmorland (p. 50) being of especial interest.

More forces were required to punish the Border Lairds under Farnyhurst and Buccleuch who had raided the East and Middle Marches of England almost at the same moment as Murray's murder.

Mary's watchers and warders were augmented in February owing to some "special practice" for her escape.[1]

On 20th February[2] Leonard Dacres with 3000 men was attacked and completely routed by Lord Hunsdon.

A very interesting report[3] of the punishment of the Borderers is found amongst the "Conway Papers," 17th of April to 1st of June 1570, by the armies under Lord Hunsdon and Sir John Forster, moving along both banks of the Tweed, by which it appears that 300 towns and castles were taken without difficulty, and destroyed without mercy. The writer mentions that during that time the Marches were so "garnished" that the Scots durst in no place show themselves once to proffer battle in the fields, or to enter England; so that, in the absence of the army, there was not one house burnt or one cow or horse taken away out of England. The old garrison of Berwick "are very good soldiers, and in their service expert," the report mentions. Thus the rebels were driven across the Border into Scotland.

The Earl of Northumberland was taken by the Scots and handed over to the custody of the Laird of Lochleven, and money was offered to the Laird to deliver up his prisoner to the English.

The Earl of Sussex, who had been appointed Lieutenant-General in the North, wrote to all the Wardens in order to ascertain the state of the Borders, and, acting on the information received, bands were sent to guard the frontiers, and complete preparations were made for the invasion of Scotland.

In May the English army, under the leadership of the great and veteran soldier, Sir William Drury, had reached Glasgow. Overawed by the prompt action of the English General and the

[1] P. 73. [2] P. 86. [3] Pp. 196-199.

successes of the allied armies, France and Spain gradually retired from the threatening position they had assumed. 1570.

By Murray's death, Scotland was left without a Regent. There was no head to the State. Who was the person to be selected by the King's party in Murray's place? The Earl of Lennox had been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Scotland in order that the Government should be carried on without interruption. Elizabeth, in her letter to Sussex, 2nd of July,[1] says that none can be chosen in that whole realm who shall more desire the preservation of the King, and be more meet to have the Government for his safety. He was Elizabeth's cousin and James's grandfather. Elizabeth claimed him as her subject. Who could be more suitable?

On the 17th of July 1570 Lennox was elected Regent of Scotland[2] by the chiefs of the King's party, after receiving Elizabeth's advice. The names of those present at his election, together with the whole proceedings relating to it, will be found in the document just referred to.

But little information is obtainable with regard to James VI. himself, and we learn but little of his daily life from this source. On the 17th of May, Lennox, in a letter to Cecil, desires him to tell Lady Lennox that he had seen her "oye," greatly to his comfort.[3]

Amongst the most interesting documents of this period are those relating to Sir William Drury's advance across the Border, his attempts to persuade both parties to cease from arms, and his capture of Glasgow.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland had issued their determination on the 7th of July, by which all ministers were commanded in their public sermons to pray for the preservation of His Majesty's person and authority.[4]

Whilst Elizabeth and her Council were doubtful as to what course to pursue, and constant changes were taking place in the orders sent to Sussex, the King's position was becoming dangerous. The Scottish Lords, doubtful of Elizabeth's intentions, began to look to their own interests. Sussex, in a letter

[1] P. 243. [2] P. 266. [3] P. 178. [4] P. 251.

1570. to Elizabeth of 8th July 1570, points out in plain language that if she wills to proceed to an accord with Mary the greater part of these charges are in vain, as, upon Lord Livingston (who had been appointed by Mary to treat on her behalf) entering into Scotland, Buccleuch and Farnyhurst had made a raid into England and taken a great booty of cattle from Wark, carried it through East Teviotdale, and divided it near Jedburgh.[1]

The Lords of James's party refused to receive Livingston or to recognise him as an envoy. On Livingston's appeal to Thomas Randolph to obtain a free passage for him, he was informed by the Lords that it would be dangerous to the present state of the King and country, and that they saw no cause to yield to his request.[2]

There can be no doubt that it was Elizabeth's sincere desire to send Mary back as Queen of Scotland—*but* hostages and castles must be delivered. Her letter of August 11th to Sussex will admit of no other interpretation.[3]

Sussex's entry once again into Scotland is described in his despatch to Elizabeth dated 29th of August.[4] This time Lords Herries and Maxwell and various Border Lairds were severely punished—their castles and "piles," where the rebels were maintained, being destroyed.[5]

The Bishop of Ross obtained an audience with Elizabeth on the 1st of September 1570, at which he stated that the whole nobility of Mary's party were content to agree to the treaty for her restoration. What passed, besides, at this audience is told in the words of the Bishop himself.[6]

In a letter from Lennox to Elizabeth of the 7th of September, he informs her of the expectation of a foreign invasion of Scotland by the Duke of Alva, and it was expected that the force would land near Montrose, where the water had been sounded by strangers.[7] To meet this invasion he requested her to command Sussex to enter into Scotland as soon as the force approached. Huntly is also stated to have caused the havens to be sounded, and that the Spaniards were looked for.[8]

[1] P. 253. [2] P. 263. [3] P. 306. [4] P. 326. [5] *Ib.* [6] P. 328. [7] P. 334. [8] P. 336.

The Bishops of Ross and Galloway, and Livingston were appointed Lieutenants for Mary's party to treat for her liberty,[1] and articles were drawn up by Sussex for a cessation of arms by both parties. A letter was written by Elizabeth to Sir Henry Norris on the 25th of September telling him to declare to Charles IX. and the Queen mother that she had resolved to send Cecil and Sir Walter Mildmay to understand Mary's mind concerning the treaty[2], and on the 7th of October, in a letter to Sussex, she gives him instructions to write to Lennox to forbear from assembling their Parliament during the treaty, or, at least, not to do anything that might prejudice Mary.[3] Elizabeth's reply to Mary's answers regarding the articles delivered by Cecil and Mildmay was sent on the 13th of October.[4] This document, the original of which is preserved amongst the Cottonian MSS. contains, with some cutting remarks, a categorical refusal to accede to any of the proposed amendments to the articles. On 16th Lennox writes to Elizabeth that the Parliament had begun before he received her letter, and had been prorogued after ratifying his office.[5] 1570-71.

Numerous letters and documents with regard to the treaty will be found calendared in this volume.

Whilst these negotiations were going on, the correspondence between Mary and Norfolk came to light.[6] Several of Cecil's original notes with regard to Mary's proposed restoration are preserved amongst the Cottonian MSS.[7]

On the 20th of March 1570-1 the Scottish and English Commissioners held a conference at Greenwich, at which Burghley declared that Elizabeth was determined to proceed with the treaty, and the original memoranda of this conference are preserved amongst the Cottonian MSS.[8] Shortly afterwards Elizabeth made a declaration that she had travailed very earnestly with the Earl of Morton and his colleagues for a good agreement to be made for the restitution of the Queen of Scots, and that she had declared plainly to them that it was her determined mind to restore the Queen, provided that her own assurance and

[1] P. 342 [2] P. 358. [3] P. 373. [4] P. 387. [5] P. 394. [6] P. 385 *et seq.*
[7] Pp. 483, 484, 485, 501. [8] P. 505.

1571. the said agreement were first made.[1] On the 12th of April she writes to Mary that nothing else but the lack of authority in the Commissioners on her son's part has moved her to cease from proceeding in the treaty.

The discovery of the Bishop of Ross' practices with Ridolphi were, by Elizabeth's order, told to Mary by Shrewsbury, as also was the more terrible news that he had been restrained from his liberty, and was not to be used as an ambassador for any Prince who professed amity with her. This letter is dated the 14th of May 1571.[2]

The Bishop of Ross had been actively engaged from day to day in the attempt not only to obtain Mary's liberty, but to obtain it with all the powers of a free monarch, and his arrest was a severe blow to her cause. Particulars of his examinations are preserved amongst the Cottonian MSS., and there is little doubt but that these documents are in the Bishop's hand. (*See* pp. 569, 576, 577, and 606).

The fall of Dumbarton Castle on 1st April 1571 was another blow to Mary. The place on which all her hopes of success were centred had fallen into the hands of those whose chief object was to get rid of her. The Bishops of Ross and Galloway gave out that it was Dunbar and not Dumbarton that had been taken, and sent a post to Mary not to believe any report till they came themselves. It was not long ere she learnt the true facts. Shrewsbury, writing to Burghley on the 23rd of April, says it touched her so near that she has been very sickly ever since.[3]

Mary had been removed on the 28th of November 1570 from Chatsworth to Sheffield, because it was thought that the change of air would have been beneficial to her health, which had been gradually getting worse since her close confinement at Chatsworth. There are several letters containing details of her maladies, and from these it would appear that, although her life was not seriously in danger, her health was far from satisfactory for a time. The Bishop of Ross arrived at Sheffield on the 8th of December 1570, accompanied by two physicians, and in a letter to Cecil of the 11th he gives details of the great suffering she was

[1] P. 511. [2] P. 575. [3] P. 552.

undergoing. He adds, "none in the world can so well cure this malady as her majesty, and that without offence to her conscience or honour, or prejudice to her own estate or her country's." [1] The same day he writes to Elizabeth beseeching her to have compassion on "your own most tender, most willing of all others to reverence, honour and obey you," and begs that she will let her have some comfort, not only by letter or words, but by "some remonstrant" in deed.[2] 1571.

Other matters which must have afflicted Mary to a very great degree were the capture of the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Mons. Verac, the special ambassador from France, in Dumbarton Castle, and the execution of the former by Lennox on 6th April. Verac had confessed that two ships were coming from France with men, munitions, and money.

The Bishop of Ross' diary, covering the period between the 11th of April and the 18th of October 1571, is preserved intact amongst the Cottonian MSS.,[3] and by it many important historical events can be verified.

Without doubt both parties of the Scottish nobility acted with the sincere belief that they were doing what was right for their country, and although the execution of the Archbishop of St. Andrews was carried out with expedition, and without trial, in order that Elizabeth could not have any voice in the matter, Lennox, no doubt, considered that he was removing one of the greatest obstacles to the peace of Scotland. Indeed, it is very doubtful whether Elizabeth herself was not glad to be rid of one of her fiercest opponents in Scotland, as on the 22nd of April she writes to Lennox[4] that she is especially glad that the Castle of Dumbarton is returned to his possession, and wishes that he may make good choice of such as have charge thereof that it be not surprised by fraud or corruption; but no word of rebuke for the execution, particulars of which must then have reached her.

Accounts of Ridolphi's conspiracy have been fully related in history, and consequently require no recapitulation here, but attention may be drawn to the examinations of the Bishop of Ross on the 13th, 16th, and 17th of May and the 16th of June,

[1] P. 441. [2] P. 442. [3] P. 529. [4] P. 551.

1571. before referred to, in connection with this matter. The discovery of this conspiracy finally closed the negotiations between Elizabeth and Mary, and severed from the latter her most faithful friend. At the first examination, on the 13th of May, the Bishop is questioned as to a book for the defence of Mary's honour and title printed in Flanders, when he wrote to Sir Francis Englefield, when he received letters from the Countess of Northumberland, what he wrote to the Earl of Westmorland and others, what letters he received from English noblemen, &c.

Unfortunately for the Bishop of Ross the Council were in possession of information, obtained partly through the discovery of letters upon Charles Bailly, who had carried the correspondence from the refugees on the Continent to their friends in England and Scotland, and partly through William Herlle, who was confined in the Marshalsea for taking part in the Northern rebellion, and who, though formerly a friend to Mary's cause, was now acting as a spy against her in order to obtain his own release. Several of Herlle's letters are now calendared at length for the first time, from which his abundant store of deceit and falsehood will, perhaps, be more readily understood. In consequence of the disclosures obtained by Herlle, Charles Bailly was committed to the Tower, and his deplorable condition is set down in his own words in a letter to the Bishop of Ross.[1]

Meanwhile very stringent regulations had been drawn up by Shrewsbury with regard to the people in Mary's household. On the 3rd of May the Bishop of Ross wrote to Burghley saying that he had forborne to make instance to Elizabeth for obtaining answer upon certain particular heads written to him by Mary, hoping to have got audience of Elizabeth, but, seeing that the same was deferred, and himself presently not so well at ease that he could repair to Court, he thought good to send them to his lordship. He was likewise commanded to show her majesty the manner of a new order taken by Shrewsbury with his sovereign and her household.[2] The order was sent by Shrewsbury to Monsieur Beton, Master of Mary's Household, and exacted, amongst other things, that all people who appertained to the

[1] P. 561. [2] *Ib.*

Queen should depart to their lodging at 9 p.m., there to remain till the next day at 6 a.m.; that none of them should wear any sword, except the Master of the Household, without special licence; and that none of them should ride or go abroad out of the house or town. With the copy of this order the Bishop of Ross enclosed Mary's requests. First, she points out the miserable state of her health,—no doubt caused by the severity of the treatment served out to her.[1] She then goes on to request that, since it appears that Elizabeth is minded to hold her perpetually in England, she may have honest treatment and liberty for her health's sake, which was to include travelling in the country, hawking, and hunting, at the same time offering assurances that she would not attempt to escape, that she be allowed thirty persons to attend on her, and some other small requests. In a letter from Shrewsbury to Burghley of the 4th of May he describes how this reduction in her household had affected Mary, "With much ado, I have brought this Queen to lessen her people as near thirty persons as I can, and not without weeping tears," says her gaoler. 1571.

The fall of Dumbarton and the discovery of Ridolphi's conspiracy left matters as they were before the commencement of the treaty for Mary's liberty. The two factions were once more in open conflict. The Regent Lennox's chief stronghold was Stirling, whilst he also held Glasgow and Dumbarton. Mary's party, at the head of which was the Duke of Chatelherault, supported by his own clan the Hamiltons, the Earls of Argyll and Athol, Lords Boyd, Herries, and Hume, the Lairds of Farnyhurst and Buccleuch, and others. Argyll and Athol held the North and West, whilst the Laird of Grange and William Maitland of Lethington were in Edinburgh Castle. The Earls of Morton and Mar supported Lennox. On the 7th of May Grange wrote to Morton that he perceived by a proclamation sent out by Lennox that he and his adherents were preparing forces to come to Edinburgh,[2] at the same time stating that he ever wished a godly union, but that if they intended to repair thither with forces they should obtain no other entry but such as they might

[1] P. 563. [2] P. 567.

1571 purchase by force. To this letter Morton replied, from Dalkeith, that by himself he could give no direct answer. Six days afterwards, after consulting with the Regent and Council, a full answer[1] was sent to Grange, in which he was told that without cause or provocation he had not only levied forces, but had used them and the King's ordnance within that house in annoying his good subjects, so that, whatsoever extremity follows thereupon, he (Grange) cannot but be accounted the very author thereof. The forces led by the Hamiltons, Lord Hume, Buccleuch, and Farnyhurst had reinforced Grange, and held the entire town of Edinburgh, whilst Lennox and Morton were at Leith. On the 20th of May Elizabeth sent a despatch to Drury, who was then at Berwick, directing him to repair with all speed to the Regent, and inquire of him what he intended to do both for offence and defence, and how long he would be able to keep his force together. He was to speak with Grange and such other noblemen with whom he was joined, and say to them that she found it very strange that they had attempted to commit such hostile acts against the Regent and his party, and that, notwithstanding his promise for furtherance of quietness, he had entered and fortified the town. At the same time he was to be rebuked for increasing the troubles, and for sending his brother into France to bring in strange forces. She would also have him confer with the Earl of Morton, lest he should conceive any jealousy of his dealings with the Regent.[2] The Regent, in his answer to Elizabeth,[3] describes his present state. He is at Stirling occupied in making preparations against the attempts of the adversaries, and establishing the ordinary justice, seeing that Edinburgh had been fortified. Morton was at Dalkeith with 400 foot and 50 horse, and somewhat more than this number were with Grange in Edinburgh. A hundred men of war with a Captain had recently landed from Denmark, who were engaged to serve the Regent for a short time in hope of money coming from England to support them, but if it should not arrive in time the adversaries would be augmented with this number. The matter was urgent. If Elizabeth would provide the money to pay

[1] P. 572. [2] P. 581. [3] P. 587.

the soldiers the trouble would be ended. His intention was 1571.
to reduce Scotland to the King's authority, and to begin by seeking the recovery of the castle and town of Edinburgh. He was confident of being a match for his adversaries, and to be master of the field—*provided* his adversaries have no money or men but their own. Waged men could not be sustained on Scottish rents, and pieces of battery meet for such a purpose were not in Scotland outside the Castle. A force of 1000 foot and 300 horse, besides cannon, &c., would be required from England. This action should be accomplished within a month, so that foreign Princes should have no means to send succour. Maitland's answer to Elizabeth was sent on the 30th of May, direct to the Queen herself. The Marshal of Berwick had charged him very sharply as the instrument and nourisher of all these lamentable divisions, and it grieved him very sore that the malice of his enemies had so far prevailed against him that it might induce her to conceive any doubt or small suspicion of him. During the past year he had been most impudently assaulted with wicked calumnies. He then puts a series of questions to Elizabeth. Can any man justly charge him that he has meddled in anything prejudicial to her person or State? Has he meddled in any practice within her realm? Has any rebel of hers received aid of him to the value of one shilling? Her Majesty had never uttered to him any misliking that he should deal with the Queen of Scots or do her any service, but, on the contrary, she seemed to be offended that he and others had undutifully behaved themselves towards her. After Murray's death he was the author of a reconciliation of the whole noblemen. When he was not able to bring it to pass, he advised so many as were present to direct a letter to her highness. Grange, too, sent an answer to Elizabeth on the same day.[1] His conscience bore record of no unjust dealing towards her. Where she found it strange that he and the noblemen joined with him had stayed Lennox and his party from entering Edinburgh, seven or eight days before their pretended Parliament, he had offered to make the town patent to them. Morton had

[1] P. 591.

1571. declared to Boyd and others that the treaty was dissolved. He had only resisted the war long continued by the adverse faction. It was not meant to draw any strange forces into Scotland, although his brother had lately been in France, but they were obliged to get powder and other munitions of war from France, Lennox having wrongfully dispossessed him of the revenues for the sustentation of the Castle. The noblemen with him were content to send Commissioners into England, and if she dealt favourably with them, he offered that they would not receive any strange forces, and would submit all particular quarrels to her decision or mediation. On the same day Drury was informed of the fact that Maitland and Grange had sent their answers to Elizabeth.

Eight days afterwards (7th June) a letter was despatched from Elizabeth to Drury, with instructions for him to return to the Regent, and inform him that Grange and Maitland had offered a cessation of arms. The particular points which she herself desired were (1) to have a cessation of arms on both sides, (2) the King's person in surety, (3) and that both parties should send persons to treat with her. The Regent was to be told that she could not well tell how to defend him against the accusations of his adverse party, seeing that she concluded with Morton and his colleagues that at the Parliament to be holden in May last choice should be made of persons to treat concerning the differences between the King and his mother, and that nothing should be treated on prejudicial to Mary's party, yet forfeitures of sundry persons were concluded, but of choice of Commissioners she had had no word.[1]

Nothing could have suited Grange and Maitland better than this letter. Drury received Elizabeth's letter in the early morning of the 10th, and set out for Edinburgh on the 11th, being delayed by an incursion into Northumberland by the Borderers, who carried away thirty horses, and for the coming of Captain Brickwell, who had been sent with letters to Burghley. When Drury arrived at Edinburgh, on the 12th of June, he found that the Duke of Chatelherault and the other noblemen there had assembled themselves in the Tolbooth and were holding a

[1] P. 599.

Parliament,[1] at which, on the 13th, the Archbishop of St. Andrews (Gavin Hamilton), the Bishops of Dunkeld and Galloway, various Abbots and Priors, the Earl of Huntly, and Lords Hume, Maxwell, Somervell, and Herries were present.[2] The Duke bore the crown, Huntly the sceptre, and Hume the sword. The Laird of Gartuley compeared for the Queen of Scots, and presented a supplication, wherein she alleged that by threatening her life she was induced to make demission of her crown. His bill desired that the Lords there present would find by Act her demission to be unlawful, and the King's coronation to be of none effect. This being found reasonable, an Act was thereupon ordained, which they proclaimed on the 14th of June at Edinburgh. Summonses of forfeiture were also directed out from this Parliament. 1571.

No doubt Drury was much astonished at finding affairs in this state. Reporting the matter to Burghley, he mentions that the Prior of Coldingham, Maitland's brother, and Robert Melville met him in the town, to whom he declared that he "found their innovation strange," as they had written to the Queen of England that she was to be the mediatrix of all matters in question.[3] After telling them that he had brought answers to their contentment, he went on to Stirling. As he was about to depart, Grange came and declared to him that Elizabeth had been told by him of their intention to hold a Parliament.[4] No such words, however, can be found in Grange's letter.

A letter was also despatched by Elizabeth to Walsingham on the 7th of June 1571, instructing him, in case he was pressed by Charles IX. or any other, to inform them that she had discovered the evil part done by the Bishop of Ross, and that she had full proof of all his doings.[5]

On his arrival at Stirling, Drury found the Regent with Mar and others, and by his advice he returned to Morton, whom he found at Leith on the 15th. The next day, on his way to confer with Grange and Maitland, the town force issued out towards Leith, and the King's party came forth.

[1] P. 608. [2] P. 604. [3] P. 608. [4] *Ib.* [5] P. 600.

1571. Three drafts of articles[1] will explain to some extent the frame of mind each party was in.

On the 22nd of June Drury again writes to Burghley and tells him that he has not ceased to travail with both parties to cease from arms, but for twenty days. For this he is hated, and even threatened to his face, and on two or three occasions he has been shot at with harquebus shots.

In the meantime the Bishop of Ross, who had been committed to the custody of the Bishop of Ely, was imploring Elizabeth to restore him to liberty.[2]

On the 4th of July Lord Lindsey captured John Chisholme who had arrived from France, and with him 6000 francs and various munitions for Edinburgh Castle.[3] Chisholme was examined before the Regent two days afterwards.[4]

Verac, shortly after he was taken in Dumbarton Castle, was allowed to return to France, but he once more appears on the scene, on the 5th of July, when he arrived at Leith with commission to remain in Scotland as agent for Mary's faction.[5] On his arrival his coffers were opened and searched, when various letters were found from the Bishop of Glasgow and others. These letters contained requests for money and men, and declarations that no discouragement should be taken for the loss of Dumbarton. Verac was detained by Lennox till his rescue was effected by a small party from Edinburgh Castle.[6]

The Regent was without money, and no satisfactory answer could be obtained from Elizabeth. On the 14th of July Drury, in a letter to Burghley, mentions that both sides desire with speed to understand the Queen of England's resolution, otherwise they determined to agree amongst themselves, and "the same is already in hand."[7]

Reports of various skirmishes between the two opposing factions are reported by Drury at intervals.

On the 12th of August 1571 the Earls of Argyll, Cassillis, and Eglintoun, and Lord Boyd determined to abandon Mary's cause, and to serve the King, and thereupon an accord was drawn up

[1] Pp. 610-611. [2] P. 613. [3] P. 620. [4] P. 623. [5] P. 625. [6] P. 672. [7] P. 627.

between Morton and them,[1] wherein they say that they are content to subscribe a band to that effect. On the following day Argyll wrote to the Duke of Chatelherault informing him of his reasons for taking this step.[2] A list of nobility drawn up on the 26th of August shows this change in Mary's adherents. 1569-71.

Besides the many prominent characters who appear in the pages of this calendar, such as Burghley on the English side, and Murray, Grange, Maitland, Lennox, &c. on the Scottish side, Shrewsbury appears very frequently. His numerous letters to Elizabeth and Cecil form quite a series of themselves, and although we only obtain from them here and there an insight into Mary's character—and that entirely one-sided—still there is much of interest in them. Shrewsbury's determination was to perform his duty to his sovereign by keeping Mary in safety. This wardship was nothing more or less than imprisonment to Shrewsbury himself, and it is not to be wondered at that his temperament, never very soft, became harder as months passed away with the responsibility of Mary's custody on his shoulders—not to say anything of keeping her large retinue under control.

Elizabeth, on the 3rd of November 1569, wrote to Shrewsbury approving of the manner in which he guarded Mary, and on the 5th Mary wrote to Cecil praying him to give his good advice to the Queen of England to have pity on her state.[3] Most of her letters were opened and read by Shrewsbury. Receiving intelligence of the demeanour of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland in the North of England, Shrewsbury augmented his guard by 100 men[4] with armour and weapons, and on the 22nd of November a hasty order was sent by Elizabeth that Mary was to be removed from Tutbury to Coventry,[5] as mentioned before.

There is only one letter amongst the documents in this volume from Mary to her son, which is dated the 22nd of January 1570-1.[6] She asks him to remember that he has in her a loving mother, wished him to learn to love, know and fear God, and sent him a book. In a letter to the Countess of Mar, of the same date, Mary mentions that she had obtained leave for two servants to visit her son, and sends him an "A.B.C." There is also a present of a

[1] P. 642. [2] P. 645. [3] P. 3. [4] P. 6. [5] P. 8. [6] P. 56.

1570. hackney and a saddle and harness from herself, and one from her "right trusty cousin" the Earl of Shrewsbury, and she asks her to read the letter to her son. On the same day Shrewsbury writes to Sussex, to Berwick, to send him certain hawks promised to him by the Queen of Scots.

John Bateman reported to Cecil on the 15th of February that there was vehement suspicion of an attempt at Mary's escape, in consequence of which her watchers and warders were augmented, and the lock of her outer chamber door was taken off. Mary was much offended with some very plain speech of Shrewsbury's over this matter.

Elizabeth's long answer, dated the 20th of February, to an "earnest long letter" from Mary, contains many interesting statements. It is in draft, corrected by Cecil. On the 21st of February Shrewsbury reports that she is "unquiet of mind."[1] She complains in a letter to Lady Mar on the 11th of March that the messengers to her son had been stopped.[2] Shrewsbury writes to Cecil on the 24th of May that he minds to remove "this Queen" to Chatsworth this day.[3] At the same time, he mentions that it seems to him she is very willing to suit the Queen's favour, and "harps on one string still," that if she might come to the presence of her Majesty, she would utter such things to her as she doubted not but such a knot of friendship should be tied thereby as should not become undone again.[4]

There is a copy of a letter from Mary, of June 1570, addressed to the Countess of Mar, her godmother, and James VI.'s governess, amongst the Royal MSS. in the British Museum, informing her that some day she hopes to return to her own country, reminding her of her duty, and asking her to strive for some good accord.[5] The expectation of her return to Scotland is expressed in the last paragraph of her letter to her Commissioners dated the 19th of March 1570-1.[6] The horror Mary had of her son being sent to be brought up in England is fully expressed in this letter, as also in one to the Countess of Lennox written on the 10th of July.[7] What, perhaps, may be called a reply to the latter was

[1] P. 83. [2] P. 93. [3] P. 190. [4] *Ib.* [5] P. 240. [6] P. 503. [7] P. 259.

written to Cecil on the 8th of September,[1] in which she tells him 1570.
that the news of Commissioners going to treat with Mary was no small discomfort to her, openly accusing her of being the person by whose means only Darnley was murdered, and warning him of the danger of delivering her. Shrewsbury's vigilance is again exemplified on the 14th of September 1570, when he informs Cecil of some secret practices to rescue Mary. In order to counteract this, he assembled the country folk with armour and weapons, which, he writes, he is certain is a terror to as many as had any intention of evil practice.[2]

During the months of October, November, and December 1570, articles and proposals for Mary's restoration were drafted, the provisions of which will scarcely permit of criticism here. Some of these have already been printed *in extenso* by Haynes from originals amongst the Cecil MSS. preserved at Hatfield House, and those that have come within the scope of this calendar have, it is hoped, been calendared at sufficient length to supply all requirements.

On the 27th of November 1570 Mary writes to the Bishop of Ross that Shrewsbury intended to remove her to Sheffield the next day, thinking that the change of air would make her convalescent.[3]

The ships of such Scottish merchants as did not belong to Mary's party had been arrested in France by order of Charles IX., and the reason for this arrest, as stated by Mary in a letter to the Bishop of Ross dated the 13th of January 1570-1, was, that they were only arrested in order to prick her rebels to their due obedience, and that the ships only remained in the King's hand till the issue of the treaty was seen.[4]

An alarm was once more raised of an intended attempt to rescue Mary. This time the information is conveyed to Shrewsbury in a letter from Elizabeth, of the 19th of January 1570-1, that secret preparations were being made of horsemen in Scotland.[5]

A month later Mary is still complaining of the state of her health, and expresses her anxiety as to the issue of the treaty,

[1] P. 335. [2] P. 344. [3] P. 435. [4] Pp. 464-5. [5] P. 470.

1570-1. and has written to Sussex, Leicester, and Cecil to obtain Elizabeth's resolute answer with all possible haste.[1] At the same time Cecil was seriously considering the question of her retention, as we have, preserved amongst the Cottonian MSS., notes of his arguments for and against it.[2] There are also documents in his writing dated the 15th of March 1570-1 on the same subject.[3]

The long letter—which bears traces of a terrible state of depression and agony of mind—written by Mary to Elizabeth on the 31st of March 1571[4] is one that cannot be read without feelings of pity for the captive. The letter is written in French —the language in which she could best express herself. It refers to the conditions of her restoration—conditions which must be with honour.

Some report conveyed to Mary of an attempt to be made by Lennox to poison her[5] was entirely refuted by a letter from Mons. Verac dated the 10th of July 1571.

In accordance with some instructions from Elizabeth to Shrewsbury on the 14th of May 1571,[7] Mary was questioned with regard to letters alleged to have been written to certain persons, and sent by Ridolphi, and also with regard to certain ciphers, all knowledge of which she denied.

The letters of the Bishop of Ross, which are numerous and interesting, are almost entirely devoted to the affairs of his captive Queen, and it is difficult to select any one in particular as being especially interesting, but all should be perused carefully in order to ascertain their true importance. The editor forbears to hazard any opinion as to this remarkable man's character, but has merely placed before the reader—to the best of his ability, and with impartiality—whatever he has found in the original documents, and he does not feel it to be his duty to come to any historical or other conclusions upon the important controversies of the period. Historians will have the opportunity of referring to other documents, written by the Bishop of Ross, in the next volume, which follow closely on these, and which they will, no doubt, find convenient so study at the same time.

[1] P. 482. [2] Pp. 483-5. [3] Pp. 501-2. [4] P. 514. [5] P. 550. [6] P. 627. P. 578.

Thomas Randolph remained as English ambassador at Edinburgh till April 1571, having been sent by Elizabeth on the 29th of January 1569-70[1] to confer with Sir Ralph Sadleir and the Scottish Lords who favoured James VI., after the murder of the Regent Murray. His first report is made to Cecil on the 22nd of February and refers to the movements of the Lords of the two parties, and to the burial of Murray, at which John Knox preached from the theme — "Beati mortui qui in Domino moriuntur."[2] 1571.

Randolph's letters form by no means the least interesting part of the calendar, and, with the aid of the Index, they can be readily referred to; but, like the Bishop of Ross', even the most interesting, are too numerous and lengthy to mention in this Introduction. It may be noticed, however, that his office was irksome to him, and many of the letters contain appeals to be relieved of the post which necessitated his being continually shut up in Edinburgh where the climate was not suitable to him, and he was always looked on by Mary's party as a kind of detective for obtaining information for the English Queen.

By reference to the Index the letters and notices of many other interesting persons—though perhaps not so well known as those mentioned before—can readily be found.

Owing to the unsettled state of the country nothing was done with regard to the affairs of the Church.

As has been mentioned before, John Hamilton, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. Andrews (whose See had been previously forfeited by an Act in Murray's Regency) had been publicly hanged at Stirling on the 6th of April 1571, and on his death the Archbishopric with its revenues finally fell to the Crown. A far from flattering character of this man is set out in a Proclamation of the Secret Council dated the 20th of May (No. 221).

The reference made to Gavin Hamilton, Abbot of Kilwinning, being styled Archbishop of St. Andrews in the Parliament of the 13th of June 1571[3] requires some explanation. As far as the editor can ascertain, this is the only documentary evidence to

[1] P. 63. [2] P. 84. [3] P. 604.

1571. prove that he was recognized by Mary's adherents as Archbishop of that See. On the 4th of September 1551 he was appointed, by the Pope, coadjutor and *successor* to Archbishop John Hamilton, "cum retentione monasterii de Kilwynyng."[1] Gavin Hamilton was slain on the 28th of June 1571,[2] and, consequently, the only explanation of the words "who is now slain" is that the Memorandum (No. 798) was written for the information of the English Council after his death.

The Archbishopric of Glasgow became vacant when James Beaton retired abroad at the time of the Reformation, although he still continued to assume the prelacy. This See was bestowed by the Regent Mar on Mr. John Porterfield in 1571.[3]

Alexander Gordon had been translated to the Bishopric of Galloway in 1558, and turning Protestant at the Reformation was permitted to continue to hold the Bishopric. He was a strong supporter of Mary till his death, and but little is required to explain his reasons for this support beyond the evidence of his sermon preached at Edinburgh on the 17th of June 1571.[4] It is also to be noticed that Mary herself appears to have had great confidence in him, as on the 26th of December 1570 he was appointed one of her Commissioners to treat with Elizabeth and her Council upon all "heads, causes, questions, demands or articles" in the treaty entered into by Cecil and Sir Walter Mildmay at Chatsworth.[5] His son was appointed one of Mary's retinue, but the entry of a Protestant into her household appears to have been strongly resented by the Roman Catholic members, especially by Mons. Beaton, Master of the Household.

The Bishop of Dunblane, whose name appears occasionally amongst the documents in this calendar, was the nephew of William Chisholme, the last pre-Reformation Bishop, who died in 1564. His name was also William Chisholme, and he was an active supporter of Mary.

Reference will be found occasionally with regard to the revenues of the Abbey of Paisley. The facts of the case are as

[1] W. Maziere Brady's *Episcopal Succession*, Vol. I., p. 127.

[2] Andrew's *History of the House of Hamilton*, p. 365.

[3] Reg. of the Privy Council of Scotland, Vol. I., (new series). [4] P. 609. [5] P. 447.

follows:—John Hamilton, Archbishop of St. Andrews, had transferred his Commendatorship in 1555 to Lord Claud Hamilton. Owing to Lord Claud's forfeiture in 1568, the Abbacy of Paisley was conferred by Murray on Lord Sempill,[1] one of Mary's bitterest opponents, who had signed an Act against her on the 4th of December 1567, and was present at the battle of Langside, with the Regent's side, on the 14th of May following. 1571.

[1] Reg. of the Privy Council of Scotland, Vol. I., p. cxxiii (new series).

CORRIGENDA, ETC.

Page 12,	No. 23.	Line 5: *read* "ussher." Footnote: *for* "Shrewbury," *read* "Shrewsbury."
,, 13,	,, 24.	Last word: *for* "pasticiex," *read* "pasticier."
,, 17,	,, 30.	Fourth line from end: *for* "William," *read* "Walter."
,, 39,	,, 70.	In the margin: *add* [Dec.].
,, 82,	,, 127.	*For* "T. Hunsdon," *read* "H. Hunsdon."
,, 180,	,, 245.	Inclosure: after Edinburgh, *add* "16th May 1570."
,, 196,	,, 270.	Sixth line: *for* "poor of these Marches, *read* "power of the East Marches."
,, 220,	,, 302.	Lines one and two: *add* commas after "Manderstoun, Coldinghame, and Bargany."
,, 220,	,, 303.	"Hunthill," *delete* the inverted commas.
,, 246,	,, 333.	Should be calendared later, but it is difficult to assign an exact date. *See* last paragraph.
,, 378,	,, 376.	Line eight: *for* "iu," *read* "in."
,, 384,	,, 519.	*Add* "8 October 1570" at the end of the first inclosure.
,, 419,	,, 554.	Margin: *for* I., *read* II.
,, 443,	,, 581.	Fourth line from end: *for* "compussion," *read* "compassion."
,, 454,	,, 595.	Eighth line from the end: *for* "harquesbusiers," *read* "harquebusiers."
,, 528,	,, 693.	The date should more probably be ["April 8."].
,, 551,	,, 712.	This is evidently of an earlier date. It probably came to Burghley's hands on the date as indorsed.
,, 567,	,, 735.	*Add* "Calig. C. iii., fol. 172, another copy of the same."
,, 569	,, 739.	Cott. Vesp. F. xiii. is the original.
,, 573,	,, 741.	Eighteenth line from end: *for* "extromity," *read* "extremity."
,, 582,	,, 755.	*Add* "Cott. Calig. C. iii., copy of the same."
,, 653,	,, 877.	Should be calendared about 11th or 12th August. No. 876 is an answer to it.

TABLES EXPLAINING NUMBERS, ETC.

The Documents without marginal reference are "State Papers, Scotland (Elizabeth)," Public Record Office.

C.P. Refer to . . "State Papers, Scotland (Mary Queen of Scots)," Public Record Office.

The "Conway Papers" are arranged amongst the "Border Papers" and "State Papers, Scotland," in the Public Record Office.

All others refer to the British Museum Collections.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS (SCOTLAND).

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS (SCOTLAND).

ELIZABETH.

1569.

Nov. 2. **1.** SHREWSBURY TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. IV. I thought it very expedient to return this bearer, my servant, John Knyveton, to give attendance on you, whereby I may understand the Queen's majesty's pleasure, as you shall think meet for my advertisement, especially since the return of Mr Skipwith with my humble answer to her highness. My trust is always that her majesty will have gracious respect unto my credit whereby I may be the more able to serve her, as my humble zeal and duty bind me. I persuade myself also that you are my very friend, and so may you assuredly account me towards you. I pray you to credit this my said servant. Tutbury. *Signed:* G. Shrowesbury.

⅔ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Nov. 3. **2.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. IV. I received your letter yesternight bearing the Queen's majesty's answer towards Dumfermeling, who I believed came from the Earl of Murray to treat upon some agreement. For, upon the "cuming" of some commissioners from him to that effect, the Queen, my mistress, understood her causes (only in that respect) were deferred. "And whear her majestie doethe not know any cause at this present to geve me audience," it is manifest enough there is no ambassador in England, nor perhaps in Christendom, who hath a more urgent cause to have the Queen's favourable audience than I have for the present, it being "for the libertee and restitucone of a frie Princes" by the aid of her majesty, "to whome she is most tender of all otheris in the world," and hath so patiently in most humble wise made suit for the same these eighteen months past; and although I must needs accept the answer given, yet I pray your advice again (as the commodity may serve) to move her majesty to consider what "greef it is to her being a Princes, to be sequestrat frome her realme, liberty, faiethfull freindes, subjectes and servandes," standing in such danger as they do. In the meanwhile please grant your passport to Sandy Bogg, whom I intend to send shortly to the Queen, my mistress. "Frome Bishopget Faulxburghis this thrid of November 1569." *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "The B. of Rosse to my M^{r}."

Elizabeth, 1569. Nov. 4.

3. Elizabeth to Shrewsbury.

C.P., Vol. IV.

Whereas lately we signified to you the cause that we had to have more regard to the Queen of Scots' sure keeping than before, and that both by your letters and report to us by our servant, Henry Skypwyth, we perceive that you are careful of the sure keeping of her not only from escaping, but from practices tending to compass the same indirectly, we meant in respect of your sickness to have appointed her to the custody of some other. We are pleased to continue her in your custody, and license our cousin of Huntingdon to repair to his own house at Ashby, requiring you as you regard your honour and our favour to consider well in what manner of persons you put your trust, for we never thought any danger in the lack of your own good will and fidelity, but only in the corruption of your servants, and herein "doth the whole substance of hir savety contynew,"—that your servants may remain faithful. They now will be more "attempted" than at any time before either by herself or her servants attending upon her. Because your health cannot be so certain but sickness may suddenly come, we charge you to give order that whensoever you shall feel such sickness that you shall be constrained to keep your chamber, not only we be speedily advised thereof, but also that our cousin of Huntingdon be immediately sent for to attend at your house.

1½ *pp. Draft in Cecil's hand. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "M^te iiij^t Novembr 1569. To therles of Shrewsbury and Huntington."

Nov. 4.

4. Elizabeth to Huntingdon.

C.P., Vol. IV.

By the letters from our cousin of Shrewsbury and you, we perceive that there is no such doubt for the keeping of the Queen of Scots in surety as we had cause to doubt, and we are persuaded that our said cousin of Shrewsbury being in health will carefully attend to that charge. We give you license to repair to your own house, and require you on your departure to give such advice as you shall think meet "for the avoydyng of all practises about the sayd Quene." If our cousin of Shrewsbury fall suddenly into any sickness whereby he cannot attend this charge as he ought to do, we would have you, as soon as the same be signified to you, to resort thither without delay, and take the like care as now you have done. For your service hitherto done with such fidelity and carefulness we thank you; and so we would have you in our name let our cousin of Hereford understand our good acceptation of his readiness to serve us.

⅔ *p. Draft in Cecil's hand. Written on the same sheet as the preceding letter. Indorsed.*

Nov. 9.

5. Mary to Cecil.

C.P., Vol. IV.

"Richt traist freind We greit yow weill." Notwithstanding we have divers times written to the Queen, our good sister, "lamenting our pituous estait and miscourties" as well towards our own person as the "dampnage" we have "abyding" her good resolution in our cause and suit "hoipit" for at her hands this long time past, and as yet "hes obteinit no answer thereof, nor had no moyen to have

Elizabeth.
1569. requyrit the same so oft as we wold have done, but deteanit heir as a presoner in verray strait garde." Yet we have presently written to her our other letters to the same effect. We pray you to give your good advice to the Queen that she "have pitie of our estait": also (seeing we have refused the aid of all other princes, our confederates and allies, waiting on her "loofing frendship," and have in no ways done anything that might offend her, but ever "followit" her good-will, and abide patiently for the determination of her and you of her Council, albeit the Queen may be otherwise "informit" by the false inventions of our enemies that she will "abstract" her "unnaturale wraith" from us "undeservit" and as divers times before we have "requyrit") will aid us to be "restorit" to our own realm and authority. Whereupon humbly we desire her resolute answer "but" longer delay, and to give audience to our right trusty councillor and ambassador the bishop of Ross. "Frome Tutbery the ix of November 1569." *Signed:* "Yowr richt good frind Marie R."

½ *p.* *Closely written* (by a secretary). *Addressed:* "To our richt trusty freind S^r^ Williame Ceccil, kny^t^, principale Secretaire to the Quene our good sister." *No flyleaf.*

Nov. 9. **6.** SHREWSBURY TO ELIZABETH.

C.P., Vol. IV. By your highness' letter of the 4th of this month I perceive your pleasure is that I shall continue in my charge of safe keeping the Queen of Scots, for your most gracious consideration wherein I yield myself most thankfully bound unto your majesty. If by sickness I shall be constrained to keep my chamber, I will not fail to give advertisement that Lord Huntingdon may attend here. At his departure on Monday last we agreed together in your majesty's true service. This said Queen on Saturday night last complained much of grief and pain of her side, her heart, and head, and suffered then a painful fit, and by the night following her fit increased, whereat she showed herself somewhat afraid of her life. Since that she remains still complaining of faintness. She has not and shall not have any access to her but myself, my wife, and her own "ordinary." Truly her "colour and complexion of her face is presentlie moche decayd." She means to take medicine to-morrow by order of her own physician. Whereupon if any accident follow to be considered, I will make advertisement unto your majesty. Tutbury. *Signed:* G. Shrowesbury.

1¼ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "ix Novembr 1569 from thearle of Shrewsbury to the Q. Ma^te^ for discharge of thearle of Huntington's attendance at Tidbury."

Nov. 9. **7.** SHREWSBURY TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. IV. On receipt of the Queen's letter on Monday last, Lord Huntingdon departed that afternoon to Ashby with such good contentation and friendly consent between us that we are both the rather able thereby to serve her majesty. Yesternight came Sandy Bog hither from the bishop of Ross with letters to this Queen, and according to her majesty's order expressed in your letters that he brought to me, I read them, which I found open, and so he delivered them to her in

Elizabeth. 1569. my presence. He remains here in the keeping of my chief porter, safely, without conference either with her or any else till he returns with answer, which I will also understand and peruse. "She is presently in sickly estate." The letters from the bishop of Ross contained a long discourse and declaration of his doings and sayings at Windsor with the answers of the Queen's majesty and the Council unto him. They appeared to me to be temperately and modestly written with words of reverence towards her majesty, and not misliking any of the Council. For her majesty's better satisfaction in such cases, if any be licensed there to bring letters to her, I desire that such were first seen and allowed. Although I cannot allege any evil thing presently meant by letters, yet I consider that in plain show of writing there may be sometimes other matter contained than at first will appear to the eye. The bishop in the end of his letters exhorts this Queen to continue writing to her majesty, with some hope that in time she will gain favour.

It was no small grief to me and my wife that any fault should be imputed or suspicion had towards her, considering that no living creature could be more vigilant, more careful of mind, and fearful in this charge than she, nor more "painfull" in studying and conferring with me night and day for her safe keeping, and how to prevent any inconveniences that on the other side might be devised. Tutbury. *Signed:* G. Shrowesbury.

2 *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Nov. 14. **8.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. IV. I have received certain letters from the Queen's highness, my mistress, by which I am commanded to desire audience of her majesty to present such letters as I have received, and also declare such urgent affairs as are committed to my credit. I pray your honour to move her majesty to grant me audience. "Quhilk, considerant the ernestfull sutte" of the Queen, my mistress, and the urgent necessity of her affairs, I believe assuredly her majesty will not refuse. "At Bischoppis get Faulxburghs." *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

¼ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Nov. 15. **9.** [BISHOP OF GLASGOW ?] TO MONSIEUR BETON.

C.P., Vol. IV. "I haf satifeit the commandiment I rasavit by your last wreting and hes at lencht wretin to the ambasadours as ze desyrit with the bischop of Dunblaine laitly cum fra N. als I haive wrettin to the cardinall of Alexandrine to the same effect not forzettand Flanders with the discours of my Lord of Rosse send to ——* meikle maer ample." If it be possible I shall haste answer to you. Your late "novelles" of your estate trouble us "greitumly" were it not for the innocency of your cause. God will respect it. I pray with all my heart to grant us some consolation by our "Maistres" relief. Herein I require your diligence in advertising if it may be, and also to "rimember" her majesty to write some lines "with hir awn hand" to the Lord ——*. "All that hes bein send to this howrs" esteem it

* In cipher.

Elizabeth. 1569. to be of my invention. This I know by Dunblaine. All that was delivered to Mur was "brint" on his departing from Scotland from the Queen or you, as he alleges. Raulet* is here already "depaschit." We dare hazard nothing till we get word from you again. My cipher is in my Lord of Rosse's hand, "swa I can now wret nathing of consequince to her heichnes." You shall make my excuses and present my humble service and prayers. Hereof† God grant us good news. The fifteenth of November 1569. Directed: "To M. Beton the Sc. Quenes Maistre‡ dhostel."

1 *p.* *Partly in cipher, deciphered.* *Indorsed* §: "extract."

Nov. 15. **10.** BISHOP OF GLASGOW TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

C.P., Vol. IV. My lord, I have "resavit" your lordship's writings from the bearer hereof, M. de la Croyx, with your ample discourse which you had written and "declarit" on the Queen's majesty our mistress' behalf in that Court, in presence of the Queen and Council, and the copies of the writings you had received from our said mistress, "sen sin divers and sindrye of your wrettinges," namely, from the "perfeumeur Mwre," Mr. Thomas Levingston, and last by M. de la Mothes, Mr. Howshale and Thomas Fleminge, "quhairof" I thank your lordship for the great pains you take so oft and amply to "discure" of our "infortwnis." God grant better. As they have "cwmmitt" to my hands I have "direkit" the whole to my Lord Cardinal of Lorraine, "pwt in Frenche the best I myght," so that his lordship might thereby know the whole, not by my report or information, but as you have written at great length. As yet I have got no answer. The King is so "occupit" with the recovering of his towns that no other matter since the battle, "uther nor that is in heid and cumis gwd speid." The particularity thereof the said bearer—who comes presently from the "champ"—will inform you better and more surely than I can by the palace "novelles." Only will I assure you that there is no appearance of good quietness shortly, which is a matter of no little consequence to the "forderaunce" of our mistress' affairs. But by your writings we are so "affrayit" (who here are her majesty's humble suitors and subjects), that almost we "wat not quhat hands to turne us on." Yet her majesty's just cause and innocency put us by the belief of a good end thereof. I am assured your lordship looks for an ample resolution with answer to your writings than presently can be given, "for qhill your lordship lat it be knowin gif thair be moyen that ony wrettinges may be conveyt to hir majeste gif we may send to your lordship so surlye or utherwys qhat way ze think maist expedient," till then I intend for my part to write nothing of consequence nor resolution, and most heartily pray you to advertise hereof with the first commodity. I have no "novelles" from Mr. Thomas Fleming since his departing herefrom as to his affairs. I had "wrettin" at length to Court thereof ere his arrival, but as yet I can assure you of no answer. The gentleman you recommend unto me is not yet "arrivit" here as I can "try furcht"; nevertheless by some conjectures I believe he is "ellis" on this side of the seas. I shall do in that behalf as you desire; at least you shall

* Mary's secretary. † Written over "whereof." ‡ "Steward" written over.
§ A fragment only of the indorsement is pasted on the back of the letter.

Elizabeth.
1569. know my goodwill at the uttermost of my power, and the rather at your request. In recompense I look that your lordship will take the pains to give us some consolation by your next writing, and use all possible diligence to labour (as already you have begun) for our mistress' liberty. [*Some undeciphered words.*] Hasty departing of this "berrair" permits no longer letter. Paris. *Signed:* J. Glasgo.

Postscript. "I pray your lordship gif thair be eny moyen send this litle teket to my brother wyth thir discoursis efter your L. haif redd thaime."

1 *p. Holograph. Closely written. Addressed:* "Monsieur l'evesque de Rosse, à Londres." *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "B. of Glasgo to y^e^ B. of Ross."

Nov. 17. **11.** SHREWSBURY TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. IV. By this bearer, Edmonds, my servant, coming out of Ireland, I thought good to advertise you, that having intelligence of the wicked demeanour in the North parts by the two Earls,* I augmented my number forthwith here with 100 men, with armour and weapons for the safe keeping of this Queen, and have not only caused scouts to watch nightly on horseback a good distance from the house, but also am "in hand" with all speed to entrench and strengthen the weak places about this castle for the more and sure defence against any "soden." I have also given order to search and learn the state of these parties six miles about; what armour and weapons are in any place above the ordinary, and what resort or provision else is to be suspected. This Queen, immediately after my last letters to you, received medicine, and therewith has complained to be very sick, and has kept her bed for the most part ever since. She has also taken baths, and these three days past not half an hour any time out of bed, still complaining that she is not well; and, as far as I can perceive, her body is much "distempered," yet I think without damage. Albeit I will not fail to look as surely to her as if she had her best health and "practised nothing els but for hir eskape." I and my wife are not out of her company two hours any time from morning until midnight, besides all the other watching and warding. Tutbury Castle.

Postscript. "Sir, I thought yt very nedeful to advertise you that these thre persons in this Scedille are very stubborne Papists and vehementely to be suspected of practise and therefore utterly unmete to remayn in the Contrey at this tyme specially." If I had had commission I would have sent them up before this. *Signed:* G. Shrowesbury.

1⅔ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Nov. 21. **12.** SHREWSBURY TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. IV. Upon intelligence instantly received that the two Earls* were come to Tadcaster on Saturday last, eight miles on this side York, and meant to take up the bridge and stop the passage of the lord lieutenant, I thought it my part to signify the same that it may

* Westmorland and Northumberland.

Elizabeth.
1569. please her highness to have consideration unto this charge. I will do my duty with the aid of Lord Huntingdon and the Viscount [Hereford], having no other power but my servants and tenants for want of further commission to levy any force. Certainly this castle is very weak and not able to resist, but only against a "soden." I trust that order is already given that the enemies shall be met and resisted in the field before they approach near to this place. I have desired Lord Huntingdon and the Viscount to be here to-morrow.

The enemies were not above fifty-four miles from this on Saturday last. Tutbury. *Signed:* G. Shrowesbury.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Nov. 22. **13.** THE REGENT MURRAY TO CECIL.

My letter "staying" somewhat longer than I thought it should have done, I have now resolved to accompany the same with this addition, "to lett you understand the successe of our affaires at this day on quhilk the Laird of Lethingtoun suld haue tholitin law. He had of before warnit be his privie lettres, not onlie his fautors, and sic as he estemit his frendis of thame yat ar obedient to the King my souveraignis auctoritie, but others alsua that as yit hes maid na certane nor dew obedience thairunto. The brute quhairof and that thair wes sum other purpose in the heades of thame quhilkes convenit, nor to keip the day of law, gaif me occasioun alsua to be weill accumpanyt, and having put my self in sic order as I wes able to command all thame that repairit heir, I shew na signe of my misliking of thair convocatioun, neyther zit contramandit it." When they were come to Edinburgh, I "convenit" the noblemen in "counsell," and there declared unto them how I, being in France for the time, they elected and "nominat" me to this office without my "knawlege or procurement," I had made "my solempnit faith" to administrate justice during the time of my "travell." They had "promittit" to obey the King and to assist me in the "furthsetting" of justice. "Howbeit the contrary now apperit" in that they had "convocat" themselves in arms, "as it were to stop and hinder the course of justice intendit to be execute be me." I willed them to consider in what manner they dealt with me, and how they observed their promises: certifying them, that "like as I wale not contramand thair convocatioun, bot in that behalf lett thame follow thair awn devyse," lest they should think they "braggit me" to do what thay "inclynit unto." So when they were "convenit" I would not proceed, but reserve the taking of the trial in the matter that was in hand to such time and place as I should "find" proper therefor, when arms were "layed apart." And so I have passed over this day of law; "to the quhilk sa greit preparatioun wes maid, and sic apparente of sum new and heich interprise to haif bene attemptit, as the like hes not happynit here." I was informed by my Lord of Lenox's letters that your sovereign had written, or was "proposed" to write her mind touching the matter of this day of law, and because I received not the same I "stayed" my proceeding at this time until I may hear from you. "And quhair of late I have hard of this commotioun raised in the north partes of England agains the queins Majesties auctoritie, under

Elizabeth.
1569. pretense of the Papisticall religioun," I have offered already to Mr. Marshal of Berwick to take such part in her highness' cause "with the haill pouer of this realme that will do for me," as he shall advertise me, and shall show "gude-will" to perform in deed that thing "qlk oft before I haife declarit be speche and write." And since the matter not only touches "hir hienes obedience," but that we may see our own dissension compassed that are professors of the Gospel, let not time "dryve"; but with speed let us understand her majesty's mind "in quhat sort and forme she wold wishe me to proceid." For, as her highness has been the buckler and refuge to all persecuted for the cause of God in foreign countries, so may her majesty still take the "patrocing" of that action and of this whole Isle upon her, and in time "travell to quenche this fire begun." Whereunto I doubt not but her highness shall find "mony weilwilling subjectis"; and we in this country shall not, God willing, be "fund slawe." Edinburgh. *Signed:* James Regent.

1½ *pp.* *Indorsed by Cecil:* "22 Novemb. 1569 Erle of Murraye to me, concerning y^e^ daye of law for Lyddyngton and for offer of service ageynst y^e^ rebells in y^e^ North of Engl." *No address or flyleaf.*

Nov. 22. **14.** ELIZABETH TO SHREWSBURY.

C.P., Vol. IV. Prepare yourself with all the force you can possibly make to convey the Scottish Queen from Tutbury unto Coventry, and there see her safely guarded until we shall signify our further pleasure. We have written to our cousins of Huntingdon and Hereford to join and accompany you in this service with such forces as they can prepare.

¼ *p.* *Draft.* *At the head:* "By the Quene." *Indorsed:* "M. xxij Novembr 1569. "To thearles of Shrewsbury and Huntington and Viscount Hereford touching the removing of the Scottish queene from Tutbury to Coventry."

Nov. 24. **15.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. IV. I received the Queen's majesty's answer in the last "oulk," when I required audience, that her majesty could not have the leisure to attend thereupon for five or six days, which now being past I thought necessary to trouble you again herewith. Beseeching you to move the Queen that I may have the audience to present the Queen my mistress' letters, and to declare the credit committed to me, for I have such urgent causes whereby I am pressed to crave the same. Because I have certain letters sent to me to be delivered to you of the Council, I have sent herewith one direct to your honour, and I have sent the like to some others there present.

The Queen, my mistress, has "caused mak" here certain apparel for the Prince, her son, which she intends to send to Scotland presently with "tua lytill ambling naggs" to him, and prays your honour to obtain a passport for two of his mistress' servants to pass into Scotland. London. "Faulx Burgis." *Signed:* J. Rossen.

½ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "B. of Rosse to my M^r^." *No flyleaf.*

Elizabeth.
1569.
Nov. 25.

16. SHREWSBURY AND HUNTINGDON TO ELIZABETH.

C.P., Vol. IV.

We have brought the Scottish Queen hither to this city this night. We find all the citizens hitherto as loyal in all respects as their duties bind them. We have 100 soldiers apiece besides our serving men, which in the whole groweth to the number of 400, and so we mind to continue till we know further of your majesty's pleasure. Coventry. *Signed:* G. Shrowesbury, H. Huntyngdon.

½ *p.* *Addressed:* "To the Quenes moost excellent Majestie." *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Nov. 25.

17. SHREWSBURY TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. IV.

This Queen has presently arrived here somewhat late in the evening, which I thought meet to be done for avoiding the "fond gasing" and confluence of the people. Assure yourself that I will keep her from access and view as much as possible as long as she shall remain here, "for well do I find that the more she is seen and acqueynted the greater is the daunger." Nottingham Castle had been a much more convenient place than this, and there I durst have gaged my life to have kept her sure either from rebels or from any other enemies living, so well I liked the disposition b[oth] of the town and of the gentlemen. Sir Ralph Sadleir required 300 men out of Nottingham for defending the "straights" of Doncaster against the rebels. I have given order that 600 of that shire shall pass thither in all speed under the leading of Bryan Lassels and his brother-in-law John Molyneux.

Even now I received these letters inclosed by a servant of mine that I sent for intelligence; who informed me that the Earl of Westmorland is "severed from the other." As I further hear, so shall you have knowledge. Coventry. *Signed:* G. Shrowesbury.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "25 Novembr, 1569. Therle of Shrewsbery to my M^r." *No flyleaf.*

Nov. 27.

18. PROCLAMATION BY THE REGENT MURRAY.

"Apud Saint Andros xvij^o Novembris anno Re^t xix^o" [*sic*].

The which day my Lord Regent's grace and Lords of secret Council understanding the present troubles within the realm of England, and no ways willing that any of our sovereign Lord's true subjects have interest or "melling" with the authors of the said commotion, but in respect of the constant amity that has of long time stood and been observed between our sovereign Lord and his dearest sister the Queen's Majesty of England, their realms and dominions, his majesty, and his said Regent, in his name, are "deliberat" by God's favour to observe the godly peace; and therefore ordain letters to be directed to Officers of Arms [and] Sheriffs in that part, charging them to pass to the market cities of the Boroughs and Towns of Dumfreis "annenst" Hawike, Selkirke, Jedburghe, Kelso, Diniss Lawdor, and all other places needful on the Marches of this realm "foranenst" England, and there by open proclamation in our sovereign Lord's name command all and sundry his majesty's lieges that they keep the said godly peace and amity, and in no ways do or attempt anything which may tend to the "ulnaction" thereof, and that none

Elizabeth.
1569. of them take upon hand to pass, ride, or go within the realm of England, or to have intelligence, or to take part with the authors of the said commotion under the pain of treason, with satisfaction to those who do in the contrary, etc. *Signed:* "James Regent."

1 *p. Copy. Broadsheet. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): 27 Novembr, 1569. An order taken at S[t] Andrewes by the Regent."

Cott. Calig. C.I., fol. 476. Copy of the same.

Nov. 28. **19.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO LEICESTER.

C.P., Vol. IV. "Pleas your ryght honourable lordship. I may not without great greif of mynd, heare of the hard handeling of the Quene my Mystres, all these hole two monethes bypast, but* any comfort." Hearing she is transported, to what place, in whose keeping, or what state she is in, I can haive no knowledge, which is very heavy both to her majesty and me, her minister. Besides that I can have no audience to present her lamentable letters to the Queen, puts me in great despair not only of any good suits of her business, but also of the danger of her life. Since I can have no audience, I have taken the boldness to write this letter beseeching you to advise her highness to have consideration of the "lamentable and pictyous estaite" of the Queen, my sovereign, who has protested oft by her letters, and yet doth in the presence of God, that she was never willing to offend her majesty, and sought by all means to please her. I doubt not but her majesty doth well remember what great commendation and immortal fame many Kings and Princes have "purcheassed" to themselves for such benefits, aid, and support bestowed on other Princes being in the like distress and extremity. The monuments of antiquity, as well profane as ecclesiastical, are full of the memory of such noble "faictes." Abraham courageously and manfully delivered his brother Lot with certain Kings taken prisoners by their enemies, *etc.* Some Princes of this realm, in their great calamity, have found much comfort, friendship, succour, and relief at the Kings of Scotland's hand. This innocent, good lady and Queen desires now to taste the like at the Queen her good sister's hands. She is a Queen, and therefore this were a fit benefit for her relief from a Queen. I doubt nothing if her majesty "employed" this motherly benefit upon her, but that she shall find her a mindful, thankful, and obedient daughter. She never did attempt or do anything that might give just occasion to "abstract" her majesty's comfortable aid and support from her. For whatsoever calumnies or wrong reports her enemies have made against her, they shall not, with God's grace, be able to justify them in anywise.

I have, at her majesty's command, given sufficient account of her proceedings within this realm to the Queen and her Council; but if any scruple doth yet remain my mistress desires most earnestly herself to be admitted to the Queen's own presence, there to fully satisfy her in all points. If she be "luged"† in your lordship's own house, as I hear, I believe assuredly your lordship will take such special care thereof as her estate, your own honour, and ancient

* Without. † Lodged.

Elizabeth.
1569. nobility requires. Let me know the Queen's good answer hereupon, with a passport to a servant to visit her with open letters that I may know of her estate. London. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

1½ *pp. Closely written. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "28 Novembr 1569. B. of Rosse to my L. of Leic."

Nov. 28. **20.** HUNTINGDON TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. IV. Sir, I have looked still for the knowledge of her majesty's determined pleasure what this Queen shall do, and who should be "charged in hyr." Surely it is very needful to remember that—for as now she lies, many errors may be committed—"she lyeth in an Inne" where for me there is no lodging. Her men also lie in the town, and go where they will, so that they may "practysse howe they lyste." I have sought to get another house, which I have obtained; but we cannot go thither for lack of "stuffe," which I also have sought for amongst the citizens here. My companion* has brought none, nor will send for any till he knows whether he shall continue in the charge. I also make no provision, for I like not to tarry here. It were very good that her majesty's determined pleasure were known, and the sooner the better, both in what place this Queen shall remain, and who shall have the guard of her.

Of the rebels I have heard no more than I hastily wrote to Lord Le[icester] by one of his own men. They are retired to the forest of Gawtrees, which, as is told me, is hard by York. On the other side they are desperately bent. It is said here that they have some strangers with them, and that the Earl of Westmorland is gone to meet some more. I believe it not, neither have I written it to any one but yourself. Coventry. *Signed:* H. Huntyngdon.

1 *p. Holograph, also address:* "good frend M^r^ secretarye.' *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk). *Wafer signet.*

Nov. 29. **21.** HUNTINGDON TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. IV. We received by your pursuivant letters as may appear by our postscript, which I caused to be written, otherwise nothing had been written, as nothing shall be done. For as I have written to you already, nothing that we determine is kept above four days. I am sure it cannot be altered by any command were it never so straight. "Quod natura dedit, nemo tollere potest." Further, there is nothing written which is not told her. By whom I cannot say. Thus I still walk the dangerous path if you deal not more friendly with me. It is the regard of my duty, and the weight of the cause which move me to note these things. I have upon receipt of your letters been in hand with my lord to remove her; for "wheare she lyeth she seeth and ys seen," neither has any restraint been used for those things since we came. We do nothing—whatever it may be—but we make her privy thereof. God keep you and end these miserable days shortly. Coventry. *Signed:* H. Huntyngdon.

⅔ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "29 Novembr 1569. Therle of Huntingdon to my m^r^."

* Shrewsbury.

Elizabeth.
1569. Nov. 29. C.P., Vol. IV.

22. HUNTINGDON TO CECIL.

How this Queen is yet lodged in an inn, you already understand, which the first messenger should have told you. How unfit such a place is for her, you can consider. I perceive by my lord * he looketh to return with her to Nottingham, or to be discharged. This Queen would "fayne cum to Wynsor to be a courtier." If I be not deceived she "dothe caste for it." You write that you would have her kept from sight and conference, but I must tell you, that neither is done, nor will be done above four days together. If I feared my tarrying in this charge with this companion long, I would renew my old suit for respect of her majesty's service, and not for myself; for surely I cannot be matched with one that will use me more friendly. If you mind she shall tarry here, I have provided another house whether I would have my lord go, but I do not perceive that he will yet have her thither. I, with the half of the magistrates of this city, caused all necessaries to be provided. *Signed:* H. Huntyngdon.

1½ *pp.* *Holograph.* *Addressed:* "To my good Frend, M^r^ secretarye." *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Nov. 30. C.P., Vol. IV.

23. SHREWSBURY AND HUNTINGDON TO CECIL.

Have written to the Queen as to the numbers each of them kept, and wished to hear her further pleasure for their abode here. Have heard nothing, so send this messenger to know the Queen's pleasure, for their charges are very great, and they dare not diminish the number of soldiers, nor do they make any kind of provision, but continue hourly looking to be commanded to carry their charge to some other place. As this letter was ended a messenger brought letters from the Marquis of Northampton, Leicester, and Cecil that the Queen's number should be diminished. Send a "bill" of all the persons she has here, and desire directions. Coventry. *Signed:* G. Shrowesbury, G. Huntyngdon.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(Queen of Scots' Household.)

Mademoiselles de Bruse, Cursels—these two lie in her chamber; my Lady Leviston, her woman; my Lord Leviston, his man, and a page; Monsieur de Beton; Monsieur de Castel, medécin; Balthasar de Hully; Gilbert Curles,—if you will allow a secretary; Archibald Beton, ussher of the chamber; Jaques de Sendles, the tailor; two for the pantry; two cooks for the kitchen; un porture; un gallapyn; Mr. Beton's man; the physician's man; one horse-keeper.

A third of the page cut off.

Nov. 30. C.P., Vol. IV.

24. QUEEN OF SCOTS' HOUSEHOLD.

"Estat des dames, demoyselles, gentilzhomes, et autre officiers de la maison de la Royne."

* Shrewbury.

Elizabeth.
1569. M. de Leviston and a gentleman; Madame de Leviston, a man, and woman; Ma^lle de Seton, a man and woman; Ma^lle de Leviston; Ma^lle de Brusse; Courcelles; Janiette; M. de Beton, "Maitre d'hostel"; M. de Crawford, "esquier trenchant"; M. du Castel, "medécin"; "Valets de chambre," Bastien Pages, Balthasar Hully, Gilbert Courlle, Guillaume Douglas. "Hussier du chambre," Archibald Beton; "tayleur," Jaques de Senlis; "portechese," Florent Brossier; "officiers de la paneterie et eschançonnerie," Guillaume Le Seigneur, "somelier de la paneterie"; Guyon Loisselan, "ayde"; Didier Chifflard, Giles de Roydde, "somelier d'eschançonnerie"; "officiers de la cuisine": Estienne Hommet, "esquier"; Martin Huet, "maitre queux"; Pierre Medart, "potagier"; Jean du Bois, "pasticiex."

1 *p.* *French.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "The nombre attending about the Q. of Scots."

Copy of the same.

1¼ *pp.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Nov. 30. **25.** ELIZABETH TO SHREWSBURY AND HUNTINGDON.

C.P., Vol. IV. By your letters sent the 25th of this month we perceive that you brought the Scottish Queen to Coventry. We thank you for your carefulness and circumspection in the fast conducting of her thither. Considering the faithfulness of our subjects in that city and in the country round about, and finding no likelihood of the rebels coming forward, but rather of their retiring northwards, as we certainly understand, we see not any occasion why there should be any greater numbers in charge with you than were at Tutbury, and except you know of any other manifest or probable occasion to continue such extraordinary numbers we will that you forthwith discharge them. We would have you to consider, that though upon a sudden, upon doubts conceived of her safe keeping at Tutbury, we directed you to bring her to that city, being well peopled with good subjects, and walled, yet we do not much like to have her kept in any such city, but rather to be in some house of strength, as we shall shortly think of. We "fynd strang" that she should be placed in an inn "very unconveniently even for names sake"; and what might be the cause we cannot guess, considering we know how commodious a house that is there where we ourselves did lodge, commonly called "the Frears," and if any let had been why that should not have been meet, yet there are great plenty of merchants' houses in that city. Until we hear some reasonable cause why an inn was chosen, we cannot be satisfied. If she be lodged in an inn our pleasure is that she be removed either to "the Freary," or to some other convenient house. We think it good that you, the Earl of Shrewsbury, take charge of her, and for a time we mean that you, the Earl of Huntingdon, should personally assist, as you did at Tutbury, and that both of you lodge, if it may be, in the same house where the Queen of Scots shall be. Foresee that there be no access of any person to her upon any pretence, nor that [she] be suffered to be seen

Elizabeth.
1569. abroad to any company. We shall by our next advertise you what shall be further done for placing her out of that city.

3 *pp.* *Draft in Cecil's hand.* *Indorsed:* "M. The last of Novembre 1569. To the Earles of Shreusbury and Huntington touching the Q. of Scottes."

Cott. Calig. C.I., fol. 477. Copy of the same.

[Nov.] **26.** THE QUEEN OF SCOTS' TABLE.

C.P., Vol. IV. Draft of particulars for provision of the table of the Queen of Scots and her household.

The Queen* of Scots' own table with a full "mease."†

The remains‡ whereof serve for the pages, ushers, and such others.

There shall be (as I think) no Council table, but only for the secretary and certain with him, one "meace."§ A‖ table for the ladies and maids of the privy¶ chamber, being two good** "meaces." The remains for their servants. A table for the maids, two "meaner†† meaces." The remains for the servants. "A meace for the secretary."††

The table for the "chamberrers" and others waiting on the ladies and maids of the chamber, two "meace." The remains served for the "vallettes of the furrier porttable" and others.

A table for the masters of household and others, two‡‡ good meases, and one other for the servants.

The table for the valets of the chamber, ushers of the chamber, valets of the wardrobe, musicians of the chamber, and others, three "meace." The dessert for their servants.

The table for the gentlemen who serve the Queen at table, "amners," chaplains, and clerks of the chapel, two "meace." The dessert for their servants.

The table for the officers of the pantry, buttery, and confectionery, one "meace" and a half.

The table for the Queen's own kitchen, one "meace."

For the common kitchen, one "meace."

"A proportion for the table of the Scottish Quein."§§

Principal.—	The Queen's	1	"meace."
Good.—	The ladies of the privy chamber . .	2	,,
	The secretary	1	,,
	The servants of household . . .	2	,,
Next good.—	The maids	2	,,
	The gentlemen that wait on the Queen's table	2	,,
	The "chamberers"	2	,,
	For the servants of household a third "meace" . , . . .	1	,,

* "Queen's Majesty" altered by Cecil. † The last four words added by Cecil.
‡ "Dissert" scored out. § The entire paragraph scored out. ‖ "The" altered by Cecil.
¶ Added by Cecil. ** These three words added by Cecil. †† Added by Cecil.
‡‡ Altered from "three" by Cecil.
§§ This heading and the rest of the memoranda are in Cecil's hand.

Elizabeth.
[1569.] Of the third sort.—

The pantry and buttery . . .	1 " mease."
The valets, ushers of chamber, &c. .	3 " mease."
The privy kitchen	1 " mease."
The common kitchen	1 " mease."

1 *p.* *Indorsed:* " Proportion for the Q. of Scottes."

[Nov.?] **27.** PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Cott. Calig. C.ii., fol. 138. " Ane breiff declaratioun of ye wikit and ungodlie proceedingis of certane inveterat conspiratoris aganis ye quenis majeste our soverane expres contrar to all lawes equite and reassoun sen ye beginning of yair last rebellioun."

First: to seduce and " allowe " the hearts of the people, they " causet declair be oppin proclatioun yat interpryce to be for ye setting fordwart of ye religioun putting ye quenis majeste to liberte and punishement of ye kingis slaucter."

Answer to the first head concerning the religion; this invention is "extractit" out of Macivell of his discourse on Titus Livius, where he counselled any who would usurp the jurisdiction of " wyer " Princes and to expel them out of their own " rewmes," to maintain extremely some religion, albeit the same be "fenzeit," provided it gives some greater liberty to the common people to cause them adhere thereto, and also that they may seem to have some godliness in them, " as alsua to be men to appeir werray buissie to minister justice and specialy in giffing audience to heir ye puiris complainttis and giff yame gentill and plesand answeris, and siclyk to begin yair governament be extrem punishement for sum offence to cause thame be feirit or be rewarding sum guid akte to mowe wtheris to do ye lyke." If these precepts, except the last, have been put in practice in all points, " it is mair manifest nor it misteris probatioun, for ye haill ministeris declaris planly at all prechingis yat yir usurparis gaff thame anser at all tymes yat yai culd mak na reformatioun nor gif thame support without yai gat ye authorite, and now being gottin fyndis na thing bot fayr wordis and na guid deidis bot yam ye speciall men yat will mak na maner of payment of thair threiddis to susteyn yam on nor zett support ye pwir, bot yair is na man yat can allege sen hir grace arryvell in yis realme yat ever sho stoppit ony man to use yam twechings yair religioun bot according to yair conscience nor fand hir wyerwayis myndit lyk as experience shawis, nor zit haiff maid ony promeis bot it sho hes keipit to yis houre."

Secondly: touching the Queen's liberty, and notwithstanding their general proclamation, their special promise being made by the Laird of Grange at their coming to serve her highness as true and obedient subjects for " ouschewing " of innocent blood, and her majesty being moved of pity " of hir accustumit natur noct to thoill ony wrak cum on yis realme randerit hir selff in yair handis." Now manifestly and impudently they have broken their promises, how " extrem " and ignominously her grace has been " handillit and detinit in strait presone " is not unknown to all Christian Princes, *etc.*

Thirdly: " towart " the punishment of the king's slaughter. It is not unknown how that these usurpers desired to have had the crown

Elizabeth.
[1569.] "tailzeitt to thame," and to have defrauded the righteous heirs, as also how they "stayit" her grace continually to marry again with any foreign Prince, "schawand ye inconvenientis mocht follow yairon," which her grace partly considered, "and sua for eviting of ye sam to ye effect hir realme suld not be subject to wyer kyngdomes nor hir pepill oppressit with strangearis bot to leiff ye same frie to bruik and jois thair ancient lawes and liberties and in speciall to advance hir surname thinkand yairby to obteyn yair favoris was content in yir respectis" to accept the said King—he being her subject—to her bedfellow, to the which the said usurpers dissented, and also "stoppit to ye uttermaist of yair powar," thinking her grace's succession would be some impediment betwixt them and the crown. "And for finding ane inventioun to cut away ye same thai persuadit yat zong Prince not knawledgeand his dewitie in mony sorttis as become him to our soverane to consent to ye murther of hir grace's secriter in hir majesteis presence tending yairby yat hir grace thane beand gryt with child suld pareis." But they perceiving that their intention took no effect, but that the same "returnit to yair awin wrak and banishement," made offers to her to "depesche" him, which her grace "refusit planlie," as they dare not deny, "and is declarit be yame yat is justifeit for ye same cryme and siclyk notwithstanding yat syndry of thame offirit oppinly it beand hir hienis pleisur to obteyn ane sentence off divorce aganis him for adultrie, quhilk in lyk maner hir majeste refusit." And further the said usurpers informed her grace that by the disposition of the common laws, both civil and common, in respect of his consenting to the foresaid murder, and also for the detention of her person in ward, he might have most justly been "forfaltit." For, although he was her husband, and therefore in respect of her private person subject to him, yet regarding her public person by reason of her jurisdiction, which "culd not be transferrit in hym" without the consent of the three estates, yet her grace would not be contented therewith. "Heirfor" it may be evidently known that her grace refusing these offers would never have consented to any "shamfullar" proceedings towards him, as is now (praised be God) beginning to be known to all nations; for such persons as were "justefeit" for that offence declared her innocent thereof. And "quhair" the said usurpers collected "of sum missive wreittingis" that her grace had some intelligence thereof, and of their pretended manner have "decreeit" her guilty of the same, her highness never being summoned before any competent judge; how unjust and express against all laws, equity, and reason is such a "pretendit decreit," all creatures may perceive, *etc.* For answer, such letters can make no kind of probation by any laws "suppois ye juges war competent"; for it is known that "yair is sindry of ye assistaris to ye said usurpparis can fenzie hir grace's hand wreitt as also yair is sum lyins cuttit out off thame." So that they are altogether "suspec," and in no way "attentik" that they can "mak ony fayth; thir premisses beand consideritt every man ma cleirly persaw ye occasioun of ye miswsing off our soverane." In the next parliament, if they chance to hold the same, you will have more experience hereof, unless God of His infinite mercy put help hereto.

Further: where it is alleged that her grace renounced the crown in favour of her son, and the Earl of Murray as Regent to him; for

Elizabeth.
1569. answer, such renunciation if any was—albeit her grace had not been "menassit and boistit to suffer deid giff sho refusit," yet it had been without the "haill parliament haid not consentit first thairto it wald haiff bene off na awaill be reassone ye haill pepill haiffand transferit yair full powar submittand yam to ye jurisdictioun and jugement off King Fergus our first King, ye same remanis still successively in ye narrest degrie off his posteritie and can not be renuncit without thair express consent nor transferrit in a wyer persone."

2½ *pp. Closely written. Said to be in the hand of the Bishop of Ross.*

Dec. 1. **28.** NOTE OF SHREWSBURY'S CHARGES.

C.P., Vol. IV. A note that the Earl of Shrewsbury's charges for 100 soldiers over the Queen's allowance, from 20th Sept. last till 1st Dec. 1569, amounted to 236*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

½ *p. Indorsements and notes.*

Dec. 2. **29.** SHREWSBURY AND HUNTINGDON TO ELIZABETH.

C.P., Vol. IV. We have this morning received your letter of the last of November. Your highness writes that towards the south you would not have her come. We can name no strong place or castle of your own but only Nottingham Castle, which we think most convenient. As you mislike the lodging of this Queen in an inn, understand that on Mr. Skipwith coming, we immediately sent our men to prepare a lodging for her, and gave them in charge to get either Mr Hales' house or some merchant's, which by no means upon so short warning could be obtained. Since our coming hither we have done the best we could to prepare a lodging, which till this day could not be made ready for want of necessary stuff. We did much mislike to lodge her thus, as we know it to be a very unfit place for her, and for the removing of her, we provided for that before the receipt of your letter, so we appoint that it shall be this night or to-morrow. Coventry. *Signed:* G. Shrowesbury; H. Huntyngdon.

1½ *pp. Addressed:* "To the Quenes moost excellent Ma^{tie}." *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Dec. 3. **30.** SHREWSBURY AND HUNTINGDON TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. IV. This day came two gentlemen, named Robert Constable and William Constable; the first Lord Leicester's man as he says; the other, the old Earl of Westmorland's, but now no man's servant, as he tells us. They were going towards Northumberland, but we have thought good to stay them till we hear from you. Leicester's man says he has matter committed to him for the service of her majesty, whereof only Leicester and Sir William Mildmay are privy. They came, as they say, out of Gloucestershire, and minded to pass to Carlisle. Coventry. *Signed:* G. Shrowesbury, H. Huntingdon.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Elizabeth.
1569.
Dec. 4.

31. MARY TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. IV.

"Ricght trusty frend. We greit yow weill." Forasmuch as the whole number of our servants being "reducit" lately, at Tutbury, by the Earls of Shrewsbury and Huntingdon to the nnmber of thirty persons, wherein were "comprehendit" both serving men and women of my Lord Levingstoun, his lady, and of others who "attendit" upon us, "depeshit" and sent away at that time, except some "semple persones" who had no "moyen" to retire themselves, and especially our "palefreniers" and "laqueyis" who attended upon the keeping of our horses, without whom we could not have "travellit" this last "woyage." Which persons the Earl of Shrewsbury intends very rigorously to put away. Which "miscourtes" dealing has moved us (as divers times before) to importune the Queen, our good sister, and you with our letters to the end she would give command to the Earl of Shrewsbury to permit the said persons to remain. Coventry. *Signed:* "Your richt good frind Marie R."

$\frac{1}{3}$ *p.* *Addressed;* "To our Ricght trusty frend S^{r} Williame Ceceill. . . ." *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "4th Decembr, 1569. The Q. of Scottes to M^{r} Sec. from Coventry."

Dec. 4.

32. SUSSEX TO THE REGENT MURRAY.

Forasmuch as we are now "towards good arredines" to march from this town against the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, whom we doubt not to give the overthrow, they will in that case fly into Scotland and there join themselves with your contrary party, we doubt not your grace can well consider how dangerous this might be to you. We have therefore by express commandment from her majesty presently "depeched" hence our letters to your grace to give you warning thereof, and with the same to give you our advice to stand upon your guard; and, if you may, to repair unto the Borders with such force and power, "as if the said rebells shall flie thither" to your annoyance, you may be in the better strength and readiness to resist the same, and also to "stay" and keep the Borders in good order, as by our former letters of the 27th November we did advise. Of your intent and doings we pray your grace to advertise us from time to time, as we will likewise give you advertisement of our proceedings here. To the end you may the better understand the disloyal doings of the said rebels, we have sent you herewith a copy of a proclamation by which the same is set forth.

$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* *Marginal note:* "Copie to the L. Regent of Scotland 4th Dec. 1569."

Dec. 5.

33. DRURY TO [CECIL].

Cott. Calig. C.I., fol. 477.

The Regent still continues his offer for himself and all who will do for him in Scotland to be in readiness to be employed as it shall please the Queen my sovereign, to will or require him, as I sent you word by Mr Heryngton. His offer now is to come into England with 10,000 with him, with twenty days victuals, at their own charges against any of her highness' contraries. Eight days ago, by his letters to all the cheif from Dumfreis border to the east sea here,

Elizabeth.
1569. he charged that neither they nor theirs should assist or have any dealings with the Queen of England's rebels upon pain of treason, and the effect of his letters was proclaimed in Kelsoe market on Saturday last. He returned to Edinburgh on Friday night. Lethington—as it is thought—fearing that he may be called to his trial, and unaccompanied by such number of his friends as were convened when the day past was appointed, has devised a means to keep all the nobility together in league of friendship against all the Papists of England and Scotland, and to confirm the same by their oaths and writings, and the ministers are dealt with to be the "meane" unto the Regent to have his consent therein, and so has also sent to the Earl of Morton for his consent and furtherance therein, with some others whom he little better favours. The unkindness between the Regent and Lord Home increases. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

1 *p.* *Holograph, No flyleaf or address.*

Dec. 7. **34.** HUNTINGDON TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. IV. Knows the affairs of this time to be many and divers, so he cannot but consider his [Cecil's] trouble to be great, yet he is bold earnestly to require him to have his case in mind. It seems that his abode would not be long here. Hopes with her majesty's contentation to be at home before Christmas, in which he desires Cecil's help. Coventry. *Signed:* H. Huntyngdon.

⅔ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Dec. 8. **35.** MEMORANDA BY THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

C.P., Vol. IV. It pleased the Queen's majesty to grant me a passport to Sande Boig to pass to the Queen, my mistress, with letters whereby I may advertise her of the Queen's answers, and to return to me again. Also her majesty said she would command your honour to advertise Shrewsbury touching the "palfurneis" and "lacquayis" for keeping her horses. I moved her majesty to write to the Earl of Murray "to caus pay ye sowm" of three hundred and eighteen "pund" or "thereby," taken up by the Queen, my mistress, from the merchants of Carlisle at her being there, and also to write to him for relief of the castle of Dumbarton; which her majesty will do.

I moved her majesty to grant a passport to send two servants to Scotland with "abilyementis" and other necessaries for the Prince, which her majesty granted, but desired the same to be deferred for eight or ten days.

½ *p.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "8 Decembr 1569. A memoriall of the B. of Rosse."

Dec. 8. **36.** PROCLAMATION BY THE REGENT MURRAY.

"Apud Edinbrughe octavo die mensis Decembris anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo [*sic*] nono."

Forasmuch as the peaceable state of government wherewith Almighty God hath blessed the realm of England during the reign of the present Queen, has of late time been partly troubled through the

Elizabeth.
1569. treasonable conspiracy and seditious uproar of certain subjects in the north parts of the same, who, pretending many occasions to excuse and cover their unnatural defections from the obedience of their native sovereign, have not only "presumit to erecte the Papisticall religion in the boundis where they have repaired," but also have raised the face of open war against their own country—people and next neighbours, "bereving" their goods and substance "conquest" by their honest labours, and expend the same in prey amongst them; in which detestable doing, seeing they cannot longer proceed (a sufficient power being in full readiness), they have retired northward, and when all hope of succour within their own country shall be taken from them, then to enter into Scotland. Therefore my Lord Regent's grace, with "advisement" of the Lords of the secret Council, ordains letters to be directed to Officers of Arms charging all lieges dwelling in all "sherifdomes" upon the south side of the water of Forth, "aswell to burgh as to land within regalitie as rialtie," between sixty and sixteen years, and other "fensabill persons," that they, in warlike manner, with eight days' victuals and provision, "addresse" them to be in full readiness to meet my Lord Regent's grace at such time and place as he shall hereafter appoint upon new proclamation, upon twenty-four hours warning, to pass forward according as shall be commanded, or for invasions or pursuit of them. *Signed:* James Regent.

1 *p.* *Copy.* *Broadsheet.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "8 Xber. 1569. Copy of an order taken at Edenburgh by the Regent."

Cott. Calig. C.I., fol. 478 b. Copy of the same.

Dec. 9. **37.** MARY TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. IV. Seeing the order that the Earl of Shrewsbury is to take anent our servants remaining beside us, we perceive our request has taken effect. We are moved to give you most hearty thanks, praying you to hold the Queen, our good sister, ever in remembrance of the sincere affection we bear towards her, which, if it be "rapartit" in the contrary, that she give no credit to the same. And also "solist" our good sister for her good and resolute answer to our former letters "this long tyme by past lookit for."

"I trust you will tak this my thankes and request off continuance off your laful favour in no wors pert nor they ar ment; albeit I wreit nott this tuo tymes with my hand for I was not well at neider tyme. I fear so to trouble the quin my good sister becaus it apeeres be nott ansuring to any off my letters the ar nott teikne in good pert that I must forbeir wreiting til I knou her plesur, and so I wil the ofterer trouble yow to put her in remembrance quhan tyme requireth." Coventry. *Signed:* Marie R.

¾ *p.* *Last part holograph of Mary.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "9 Decembr 1569. The Q. of Scottes to M^r Secr."

Dec. 9. **38.** DRURY TO CECIL.

Cott. Calig. C.i., fol. 479. Sent Mr. Heryngton to him with the report of the state of this town and country. He [Heryngton] was present at Edinburgh at

Elizabeth.
1569. the great assembly. The Regent offers to come with 10,000 with him for twenty days. He has caused proclamation to be made forbidding all men to assist the rebels. He has also written to divers on the Borders and to Lord Home to the like effect. The Earl of Morton offers to come with 3,000 well appointed. "Dumlaneryke, Jhonston, Bowklwe, Welterburne, Blaketer, and others have offered him as many." New device of Lethington's to receive the whole nobility of Scotland together, and then to bind themselves to take part against all the Papists of England and Scotland. Men from the Duke of Alva to land at Dumbarton. The Master of Greyme is a dealer with Lord Fleming for rendering Dumbarton Castle. The Laird of Grange "ys sownde and swer unto the Regent," wherewith divers in Scotland are deceived and offended. Lord Seton has entered again into Edinburgh Castle as a prisoner. Huntly seeks leave to pass into France, which will not be granted. The Earl of Argyll makes a new reconciliation to the Regent. The day of the great assembly at Edinburgh. Grange came early in the morning to the Regent. Mr. James Balfour is delivered from St. Andrews. Morton's strength increases. It is thought Mr. Balfour will be one of Lydington's accusers. Lord Hume still puts in victuals into Hume and Fawse Castles. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

3½ *pp. Holograph. No address or indorsement.*

(Printed at length in Wright's "Queen Elizabeth and her Times," *vol. I., p. 339.)*

Dec. 10. **39.** SHREWSBURY TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. IV. Touching this Queen's lodging here in the house late the Lord Chief Baron's, considers it not so fit for her (being in a city) as other houses by themselves of more strength. This is the meetest house in this city or hereabouts. Being quietly settled here, in the surest place from sight, he cannot perceive how she can conveniently be removed before Christmas. This town is very costly. Coventry. *Signed:* G. Shrowesbury.

1 *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Dec. 10. **40.** SHREWSBURY TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. IV. The Queen of Scots delivered to him a schedule of the persons about who wished to pass into Scotland by passport. Desires directions. Has, besides these, but three or four to keep her horses. He discharged certain horse-keepers at the beginning of this rebellion, doubting that they might serve the enemy if they had approached. She has two or three "lackees" or footmen whom she desires to continue with her, besides her ordinary number, to attend her when she rides. She has also a woman "laundre" besides the number of thirty. Coventry. *Signed:* G. Shrowesbury.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Inclosure with the same:—

Names of those that would pass into Scotland. James Lawder, groom of her chamber. Robert Lewingstoun, page. Archibald Setoun, "a gentill man banished furth of the cuntrey." [Dec. 10.]

Elizabeth. 1569. Dec. 14.

Cott. Calig. C.I., fol. 482.

41. NORFOLK TO [THE PRIVY COUNCIL].

Acknowledges himself most bounden to the Queen's majesty for sending him the proclamation of the rebellious Earls, wherein they sought to make the whole world think him a partaker of their traitorous and devilish enterprises. Sends them a brief note of all that has passed between the said Earls and him since their being at Hampton Court. *Signed:* Norfolk.

¾ *p. No address or flyleaf.*

Inclosure with the same (Norfolk's Declaration):—"The Duke of Norfolk's declaration to the Lords of the Queen's most honorable Council." The Earl of Northumberland never sent him but one letter since his being at Hampton Court, which was on behalf of Bates, his man. The letter he [Norfolk] sent to him was by Cantrell, which was only of credit. One of his men came to him at London without any letter, who was commanded to do his commendations to him, and said that his master longed to hear what good success his matter had that Cantrell informed him of. Wrote one letter to the Earl of Westmorland since his being at Hampton Court. Afterwards he sent one Ratclyff, a man of his. Talking with him between Salisbury and Andover, he told him that his credit was to know how the Queen's majesty liked and allowed of the matter moved between the Queen of Scots and him. Told him that as yet, as well by her dealings with him herself, as also by her general speeches to others, he found her majesty nothing inclined thereunto. Nevertheless he knew not what settled resolution her majesty would take till she came to her settled house, and that he would advertise the Earl himself thereupon. The Saturday morning that he came last from Newmarket one of the Earl of Westmorland's men brought him a ring with a diamond from his sister.

In the margin: "14 Decemb. 1569."

2⅓ *pp. Copy.*

Dec. 14.

42. PROCLAMATION BY THE REGENT MURRAY.

"James by the grace of God Kynge of Scotts, to our admyrall, his Deputyes and Officers, and to our Lymytis Messengers, owr shreves in that parte conjountly and severallye, speciallye constitut, gretynge" [*continues in nearly the same words as No. 36 down to "retired"*]. And as it is come to the ears of our dearest cousin James, Earl of Murray, Lord Abernethie, Regent to us, our realm and lieges (seeing all hope of succour within their native country is taken from them), to pass to the seas, and there either to "plucke and use pyrasye" upon the true merchants "usynge there lauffull traffacte," and to spoil them of their "leyle wonne gere," as they have "put in practise" in the parts where they have repaired during the time of this commotion, and there as "dyspared men to retyre them selves to forrayne countreys to eschewe the dwe punyshmente of their deservynge" and to provoke strangers to invade this Isle. Our will is therefore, and we charge you straitly and command that incontinent ye pass and in our name and authority command and charge all and sundry skippers, masters, and mariners of all "Scottes shippes" by

Elizabeth.
1569. open proclamation at the market crosses of the burghs of our realm and every place needful, that none of them take "uppon hande" to receive within their ships, "crayres, or botes," under whatsoever pretence any of the said rebellious Englishmen, for carrying and transporting of them to whatsoever other country or nation, or "have intelligence with them" in any sort under the pain of treason, with satisfaction to them that do to the contrary. By act of the Secret Council. *Signed:* Hay.

1¼ *pp.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Cott. Calig. C. I., fol. 485. Copy of the same.

Dec. 17 **43.** MARY TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. IV. The Queen's hard answer moved her to "greit doloure," yet her "amiable audience" of the bishop of Ross has put her in hope to recover her favour. Since the Queen has given audience against the advice of those that persuaded her to the contrary, she trusts the recommendation of her [Elizabeth's] good servants shall not be unprofitable in moving her to take resolution in her affairs. The reason she has not written this with her own hand is through "impediments we have of one hwmour and rewme hes fallin in oure craig for lack of good ayre and exercise," which has caused her to be two days in writing her letter to the Queen "(suche dolour we hade)," and yet she is not well. Coventry. *Signed:* Marie R.

¾ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Dec. 17. **44.** SHREWSBURY AND HUNTINGDON TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. IV. We send you these letters inclosed in a packet as we received them from this Queen, not having read any one of them. *Signed:* G. Shrowesbury. H. Huntyngdon.

¼ *p.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk). *No address or flyleaf.*

Dec. 17. **45.** MARY TO ELIZABETH.

Royal MSS., 18 B. VI., fol. 287. Madam my good sister, considering on the one hand the letter of our ambassador, the bishop of Ross, your amiable reception and favourable audience proceeding from your goodness only, against the advice of those who persuade you to more inhumanity and rigour, I am moved to some hope of your natural good inclination towards your afflicted sister and cousin. But on the other hand, remembering the long time that I am depending on your good resolution, and comparing my patience with my prison, my obedience with the malice of my enemies, my sincere intention with the new and differing suspicions, I find myself in the end very badly recompensed, so that my spirit dies and my grief increases. Alas! madam, must it be, having come to throw myself into your arms for refuge, I am suspected, or for the events either within the country or without, I am ill-treated? I have only charge of myself and cannot answer for another, being in your hands. I have done nothing to offend you. I do not meddle but to require your support and promised favour; and if I had waited as I had wished for the worst to come to the worst, to put the irons in

Elizabeth.
1569. the fire or shuffle the cards, I should have sought to put in hand under some more advantageous enterprise for my profit than to sow dissension or rebellion, to have peril and certain harm, without appearance of any remedy for myself. I have too much reason to suppress rebellion than to wish it, or aid it, or cause it. Wherefore I pray you no longer to put on me the good or ill doing of others, but have pity on my long affliction. Do not leave these two years past in vain hope of your natural goodness without some good conclusion. I desire less to receive from you grace or favour without remaining obliged to you. The bishop of Ross has made you some offers on my part long ago. Recall them to memory. Consider in what I can satisfy you with my honour, for ever remaining bound to you for it. In short, I have come of my own accord to put myself in your arms, to be perpetually joined with you in a quite indissoluble obligation as I am in consanguinity. I did not fly from you, but came to seek you, wishing to owe more to you than to all Christian Princes. Do not keep by force and as an enemy her who has come to you as a friend, and of her own accord. And instead of the obligation which I demand to owe you, do not give me cause to repent or to feel myself offended. Who is the cruel doctor who by his knowledge increases the sickness of the patient instead of healing it? What will you do then,—you to deny that you have been so good to those very people who have offended you? Was it so necessary that you should have denied your support to the one who seeks it? I, then, alone in misery, came out of prison, the fruit of the cruel treason and rebellion of my subjects, to come to you for refuge, in whom I had put my sole hope, for so many respects so reasonably founded. Shall I be not only deprived of this, but in place of obtaining any freedom, shall my dear bought liberty be reduced in another house? And instead of support or putting trust in you, shall I be suspected? Instead of being restored by your means, shall my enemies have time and permission to ruin my subjects, and to establish their tyranny? Ah! madam, respect your honour more than the malice of my enemies, your blood more than the murders of my rebels, your promised favour more than suspicion, which is the vice of a Prince, chiefly when it is against those who have made such proof of sincere intention towards them as I have made proof to you, putting myself so freely into your power! And now I will adjure you for the love of God, for pity of my long troubles, for our relations, for the [confidence] placed in you, for your honour, for the respect due to an equal, for the request of an afflicted one, for your promised favour, for the love of the Kings, your neighbours, my allies, and lastly for the love of your natural goodness and of yourself, to whom I am nearer than any other, to put an end to my long vexations. Assuring you . . . . that by prison . . . . I say of my will . . . . the heart. For by prison you will injure the body which cannot so much injure you, as having heart and body I can serve you. I will not be an ungrateful friend to you, nor an unnatural sister. And perhaps some day my friendship will not be useless to you. Do not further abandon my good suit. Put an end to our travail, and reassure yourself as to your suspicion. Cause me to understand what I can do, with the preservation of my honour and conscience, and upon my answer [you will see] of what favour I am

Elizabeth.
1569. worthy in your regard. If I knew what more to offer you than faith . . . . I would not wait till you should propose something to me. The hope which the bishop of Ross has given me by his letters, that you hold mine agreeable, has caused me to represent to you so freely the sufferings of your poor prisoner, whose intention is only sincere and to seek your good grace. Coventry.

1⅓ *pp. French. Copy in a hand of the early part of the 17th century. Closely written. At the head:* "Lettre de la Royne d'Escosse à celle d'Angleterre extraicté d'un livre imprimé (l'histoire de . . . . choses memorables)." *Stained and worn.*

Dec. 18. **46.** PROCLAMATION BY THE REGENT MURRAY.

"Apud Edinburgh xviij° die mensis Decembris anno Mv^c lxix°."

It is not unknown to our sovereign lord's good subjects how the quiet state of England is lately "trublit" in the north parts by the seditious uproar of certain rebellious people, her subjects, whereby many gentlemen and true men have been "herrit and spuilzeit" of their goods, and the "professouers" of the true religion banished and persecuted, and their goods "exponit" as prey to the rebellious people; but as the same rebellious people, unable to resist the force prepared for withstanding their insolence and cruelty, have withdrawn towards the Borders of this realm, intending to enter the same with "displayit baners" in warlike manner, and to use like oppression upon our sovereign lord's subjects in destruction of their goods, being "that thing quhairon thay thair wyffis and barins mon leif and be sustenit," and also to set up again the Papistical idolatry and "abhominable messe" within this country. Therefore my lord Regent's grace ordains letters to be "direct" charging all lieges betwixt sixty and sixteen years and other "fensible" persons within the bounds of the "shrefdomes" of Edinburgh principal, and within the "constabularie" of Hadingtoun, Linlytquhow, Berwike, Roxburgh, Peblis, Selkerk, Lanerk, within the overward of Cliddisdaill, Drumfreis, Stewardries of Kwrkcudbryt and Annanderdaill, that they "weill bodin in feir of war," with ten days' expenses and provisions in their "pursses," address themselves "baith in fute and horse" as they can be "servit," to meet my Lord Regent at Peblis on Tuesday the 20th Dec. instant for resisting the invasion, *etc.*

1 *p. Broadsheet. Copy. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "18 Xber 1569. Copy of an other order in Scotl. against the Rebelles of Engl."

Cott. Calig. C.I., fol. 490. Copy of the same.

Dec. 18. **47.** AFFAIRS IN THE NORTH.

Cott. Calig. C.I., fol. 486. (*Articles touching affairs in the North and the movements of the rebels there.*) The lord lieutenant having determined to proceed to the rebels at Durham on Thursday [Dec. 15th], they hearing of his determination, dispersed their footman on Friday night, and with their horsemen fled to Hepham, and from thence, if they be not encountered, it is thought they mind to go into Scotland and join the Hamiltons, the Earl of Argyll and their friends. Sir John Forster is

Elizabeth.
1569. gone to meet them with 1000 men, the lord lieutenant with his power of horse and shot is gone after them, and it is said that the Regent of Scotland will be on the frontier with 2000 horse.

1⅔ *pp.*

Dec. 18. **48.** THE REGENT MURRAY TO [ ].

Cott. Calig. B. IX., fol. 495. "After my verie hertlie commendatioun." Upon your advertisement ("quhairof I thank zou richt hertlie") I have taken purpose to be at Peiblis on the 20th instant, "and hes warnit the haill folkis on the sowth side of the Forth to keip the same day with x dais provisioun. And incaise ye mater end not in that tyme, I haiff befoir autrynning of that tyme maid proclamationis in Fiff, Angus, Strathdene, Strivelingshire, Gallovay," *etc.*, to come with fifteen days' provision. Peiblis I have thought meetest for the first, because there I will be "alike" to take journey to the east, south, or west parts as I hear your rebellious people take course and journey, and seeing the matter so near, I pray you for continuance in advertisements, that on the certainty of your knowledge I may direct my proceedings. In the meantime, since they approach so near, I shall travail the best I can for intelligence, and of any "meit to be writtin happynit, ze sall find na tyme neglectit." Edinburgh. *Signed:* James Regent.

½ *p. No flyleaf or address.*

Dec. 19. **49.** SHREWSBURY AND HUNTINGDON TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. IV. According to her majesty's pleasure they perused all the letters that Sandy Bog brought to the Queen of Scots—which were many. Besides those from the bishop of Ross, he brought many to her servants. Found one all in cipher, and another containing two lines in cipher,* both of which this Queen never saw. Send them herewith. He brought certain books which he said her majesty was privy of, as Cecil and Leicester know. They "did skantlie credit him." They detain the books till they hear from Cecil. One of them is an invective against this Queen for her claim to the Crown. The other contains three books thus divided,—"first," "second," and "third." They maintain, as it seems, the justice of her claim. He also brought a pedigree of the Kings of England. What should be done with all these? This Queen is greatly offended that they will not deliver them to her, because Cecil only mentioned the delivery of letters. Coventry. *Signed:* G. Shrowesbury. H. Huntyngdon.

1 *p. Addressed:* "To our very loving freind Sir William Cecill, knight." *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Dec. 19. **50.** DRURY TO [CECIL.]

Cott. Calig. C.I., fol. 487. Has committed Captain Rede to ward, and the charge of Holy Island to others. Lord Hume has promised aid to the rebels. Knows by whom, and has so advertised the Regent, as of all other matters to prevent evil intentions, amongst the rest for staying of ships and vessels [for] Dumebarton. The loose people of Tividale

* Probably the two letters of November 15.

Elizabeth.
1569. "there ys in hand recover agayne as therle of Mar the castel Edenboro." Verily believes—these troubles ended—"Ledington shall saufer deale, which had ben done or thys had they not ben." He [Lethington] has been a doer in these matters much, and believes "they are to beware," and so he [Drury] thinks he would have it if Cecil will command. On Skudamor's return hither he shall understand more. Doubting the safe coming to his hands, causes the less now to be said. All sorts of munition are scarce here. His "honour" will consider for remedy. The Regent has showed great care of the Queen's good speed against her enemies. Though he has had both in "thys towen and cowntry" under his rule his chief strength called from him, yet with the few that remain he will venture his life more near her enemies. Has not heard anything these fourteen days from York. Soldiers and townsmen work without any charge. Lord Seton is now prisoner at St. Andrews. Thinks the Regent with a force will be this night at "Pewbles." The Duke "Ambleton" shall be removed to "Laugliven," and Lord Haris to some other place. Desires to know what should be done to Captain Rede and Gyfford whom he has had in ward these fourteen days. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

Postscript. Hears the Earl of Northumberland has a ward whose name is Middelton, wherein he requires his favour.

1 *p. Holograph. No flyleaf or address. Partly in cipher, deciphered.*

Dec. 19. **51.** THE REGENT MORAY TO [CECIL].

Cott. Calig. C.I., fol. 488, b. This morning I received your letter. I thank you for your diligent advertisement, of which I shall not be unmindful when it shall stand [in] my power to show you the like pleasure, and I will let the Queen's majesty, your sovereign, understand how thankfully you have used yourself towards me at this time, which will "pruif" to the furtherance of her highness' "querell" and service. I write to you with the one hope of my preparation to pass to the south country to-morrow, where, God willing, I shall remain till this matter be at some stay. "Touart" Dumbertane, "I leif na moyen unsooht to obteyn it," and doubt not "befoir May to have had the same, gif I mycht have reparit to the west countrie my selff." But this matter of the commotion in the north parts of England falling out in the meantime, I was "constrenit to abyde thairfra attending yeron," and now of late the castle has got in some victuals, which will make the matter of some greater length, but I think it will be hard for any succour to come to it from Flanders, because the same must either pass by the south ports of England—which I trust the Queen's ships will be "laith" to permit—or by Pentland Firth and the north isles of this realm, "qlk viage wilbe lang and perillous in this seasoun of the zeir." If they mean to land at the "eist seys," we shall be able, God willing, to resist them. But apparently their "hulkis" have been prepared to come to your rebels' aid to have landed at Hartilpoole, and seeing her highness' ships "adit" already, and the people of that realm who "loukit" for them "dissipat," they may "abler leif thair interprise." Thus "abyding" to be further advertised as you see matters, "and the same may be addressed up

Elizabeth.
1569. the watter of Tweid to morrow," I commit you to the protection of Almighty God. Edinburgh. *Signed:* James Regent.

1 *p.* *No flyleaf or address.*

Dec. 20. **52.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. IV. Receive a packet come to me this afternoon, sealed up by the Earls of Shrewsbury and Huntingdon; and the letters that are directed to me, I pray send them with the bearer. I am informed the customer of London sent you lately some letters and a book come to me from France, which I pray your honour let me have. London. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

¼ *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Dec. 20. **53.** DRURY TO [CECIL].

Cott. Calig. C.I., fol. 489. Has received letters from the Regent. It will be this night ere he comes to Peebles. Sends two of the Regent's letters and two proclamations. Dumbarton was victualled by Lord Symple and the soldiers with him, who were at a meeting, which, as it is thought, was devised by the policy of his contraries, some distance from the castle. One of the Flemmings—he that is captain of Begger—put in twenty-two "beaves" and certain corn carried in bags before men on horseback. The Master of Greyme is again gone thither. If the Regent had before given the whole of an abbey which Lord Flemming required, it had been rendered ere now. The abbey was given to his brother, Lord Robert, reserving certain out of it, which was bestowed of others. The Regent has received the Queen's majesty's letter of the 5th to his content. There has been in Scotland of late the schoolmaster's son, of Newcastle, who carried with him many letters—some to the Castle of Edinburgh, to Farnherst, Hume, and others. Has advertised the lord lieutenant thereof, and Lord Hunsden. The Earl of Argyll is yet with the Regent. He has remission for all sins past, reserving only the being acquainted with the murder of the King. He has promised all faith. Advertised him in his former letters of a device of Lethington's for reconciling of the nobility and the "bandes that schoolde amonge them passe." It has been twice moved to the Regent—once by Knox, the other time by the Earl of Argyll. The Regent answers that he must first confer with the nobility. Lethington has required liberty for his friends to confer with him, which is denied, and himself straiter kept, which he heavily receives. Lord Hume sends now his horses to the Regent to "Pewbles." The Regent minds to be accompanied with many. The rebels speed not so well as Hume looked for or wished. He now has made means to speak with him [Drury]. He offers to come where he will have him. He knows Drury is not ignorant of his dealings. He defers it, alleging want of leisure. Recommends himself and his estate to Cecil's accustomed mindfulness of him. Hears his wife has found little comfort touching her suit in his behalf. Is tied here, and to his skill and power employs himself to his uttermost to advance the Queen's majesty's service. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

Postscript. Thinks the Regent's power this night will be 6000 men. Has sent to him to have special care to the West Borders, for

Elizabeth.
1569. as far as he can gather, they will take that course, and if they like out of Scotland, they will into Ireland. Has hindered them of "frendes" in Tyvydale, and some in the "Marche," as the Regent, he thinks, can witness.

2 *pp. Holograph. No flyleaf or address. At the head in a seventeenth-century hand*—"S[r] William Drury to M[r] Secretary." *Partly in cypher, deciphered.*

Dec. 21. **54.** SUSSEX TO THE REGENT MURRAY.

Having received intelligence this day as I intended to have removed from hence to Naworth, that the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland with certain of their principal confederates did yesternight, at midnight, fly from Naworth and those parts into Liddesdale, and are there under the "conduction" of "Black Ormston," "John of the side," "the Lordes Joke," and other outlaws of those parts, and the residue of their company have fled where they may best shift for themselves, I thought fit to advertise you presently hereof, and therewith to beseech you that you will do what by force or policy you can to apprehend them, or to put them from any succour in that realm. I intend to send to your grace to-morrow a gentleman of credit with instructions to confer with you upon matters which I forbear to write, *Signed:* T. Sussex.

½ *p. Copy. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "M. of therle of Sussex letters to the Regent of Scotland. Sent by M[r] G. Carey with instructions."

Dec. 22. **55.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. IV. I thank you most heartily for sending the Queen my mistress' letters, and for your news, which I received last Wednesday, and I think myself much "detbund" to the Queen for the great humanity I have received at all times, especially now in sending the said letters to me unopened. The which I have sent again with this bearer. Please consider the charge committed by the Queen, my sovereign, in these points following.

First:—To assure the Queen of her true and honest dealing, and if any particular report has been made against her, especially touching the rebellion, she desires to be certified thereof, and she will fully satisfy the Queen.

Second:—Because my mistress has no money or "furnesing" to entertain her servants here, who are in my company, she commands me to send this gentleman, the Laird of Gartuly, present bearer, with certain others, her servants, to remain in France.

Thirdly:—Rawlett, her secretary, or some other of her servants are in readiness to come with some "furnesing" from France to my mistress directly a passport is granted.

Lastly:—Desires to have a passport for two of her servants to pass into Scotland with two "heiquenayes" and other necessaries, to the Prince, her son.

Pray move these aforesaid "headis" to the Queen. I understand the Earls of Shrewsbury and Huntingdon have retained three letters that came from France, which I sent lately in my packet to her majesty

Elizabeth.
1569. with Sandy Bog. If they be come to your hands, cause them to be "randered" to her again, for I trust they bear no great importance. Some little books also are retained by them, as you may perceive by my mistress' letters, wlfo "lippinnes" that you will "labour" that she be not so hardly "handilled" in times coming by the said Earls. London. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

1 *p. Holograph. Closely written. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "22 December 1569. B. of Rosse to my M^r."

Dec. 22. **56.** THE REGENT MURRAY TO ELIZABETH.

Your highness' letter in cipher of the fifth of this month came to my hands the 16th of the same, and since the receipt thereof I have had diverse times advertisement from the Earl of Sussex, Lord Hunsdon, and Sir Ralph Sadlair. As soon as I had knowledge of the repairing of your rebels towards the frontiers I addressed myself with diligence thereto. "Quhair God willing I sall omit no thing ayther be sortt or policy that may tend to the advancement of yo^r hienes service." Having written at greater length to the Queen's secretary, I take my leave. Peiblis. *Signed:* James Regent.

½ *p. Addressed:* "To the Quenis Maiestie of england." *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "Therle of Murrey to the Q. Ma^tie." *Wafer signet.*

Dec. 22. **57.** THE REGENT MURRAY TO SUSSEX.

I received a letter from the Queen's majesty, your sovereign, sent me by Lord Scrope, whereupon I wrote to your lordship. The first knowledge I received of the retiring of the rebellious Earls and their confederates was upon Sunday last the 18th of this [month], being then in Edenburgh. From the which I made dispatch for conveying of forces that were warned before to be in readiness, willing them to meet us at Peblis [Peebles] upon the 20th day of this month, where I came, and tarried all Wednesday without advertisement, uncertain what way to direct my journey. Upon this Friday, in the morning, receiving your advertisement that the said rebellious Earls were drawing towards the west Marches of this realm, I was "in my viage" to have past thither. But being the same day certified by friends that yesternight the two Earls with some others in their company came toward the Harlaw woods in the conduct and protection of one named the [Lord] of Ormston, a declared rebel and traitor as participant of the murder of the King, my sovereign's father, and other notorious thieves, outlaws, and disobedients to the laws of both the realms, "so mon I direct my cowrse another waye." Upon the advertisement of your letter I thought to have addressed me to the west Marches, where I think a good force will be "convenit" to-morrow, but now I will direct me to the south, and shall be to-morrow, at night, God willing, at Halvik. I have in the meantime sent commandment to all parts of the west coasts of the sea for diligent search and watch in case any shall privily take ship or boat. I have directed some of my special servants in Liddesdale "to attend what purpose they take while my self may approach." And in conclusion "shall omitt nothing ether by force or pollicie that my

Elizabeth.
1569. ingenye or habitlitie is hable to do," so as her highness and your lordship shall find "profe of my affectionate mynde" to her majesty's service, the preservation of the state of our religion, and the peace and quietness betwixt the two realms. *Signed:* "James Regent."

1½ *pp. Copy in the hand of Sussex's clerk. Addressed:* "To the right honorable and my very gude M. thearle of Sussex . . . and the remanent of hir highnes Counsel."

Dec. [22]. **58.** INSTRUCTIONS FOR SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

"Instructions for the Marshall of Barwick, to the Regent of Scotland, 12° *Decembris 1569."

First, to treat with him for the delivering of the Earl of Northumberland and Gynnye into my hands.

Item:—if he refuse so to do, to understand whether he will deliver the said Earl and Gynnie upon the Queen's letters, according to the treaty.

Item:—to treat with him for the apprehension and delivery of the Earl of Westmorland and the rest of the rebels known to be in Tyvedale and "the merch."

Item:—that he will take order, at the least, for the safe keeping of them.

Item:—to license Mr. Marshal to speak with the Earl of Northumberland, or any other rebels, and to examine them upon interrogatories.

¾ *p. Fair copy. Indorsed:* "Instruccyons too the M. . . . ."

Dec. 22. **59.** INSTRUCTIONS FOR MR. GEORGE CAREY.

Instructions for Mr. George Carey, being presently "depeched" about the Queen's Majesty's affairs to the Lord Regent of Scotland.

Taking with him these instructions with letters of credence from my Lord Lieutenant to the Regent, he shall forthwith make his repair with all the speed he may conveniently into Scotland to the presence of the Regent.

After the delivery of the said letters with hearty commendations from the lord lieutenant, he shall declare unto the Regent that the rebellious Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, with the Countess of Northumberland, and one hundred horse of their train have been received into Liddesdale by Ormeston, called "Black Ormeston." Also that divers others of the principal rebels, being gentlemen of name and confederates with the said Earls, are received into Scotland, as well in Liddesdale as in other places thereabouts, "where they do lurke and be hidden by such as be fautors and favorers of the Queen of Scotts partie." And it is vehemently suspected that the said Earls and their complices will either be conveyed to the west coast of Scotland, where they may have shipping, to escape by the sea; or else by the help of the Lord Hume will put into Fast Castle, there to remain till they escape by the sea on that coast. Which we the rather suspect, because we understand that the Lord Hume has of late victualled the said castle. Wherefore, con-

* This appears to be an error.

Elizabeth.
1569. sidering that the matter is of great importance, my lord lieutenant hath therefore thought meet to give him notice thereof, requiring his grace on the Queen's behalf to ponder and weigh the matter deeply, and to devise by all the means he can how these mischiefs and inconveniences may be prevented, and how the said Earls and their confederates may be apprehended and delivered to the Queen's hands. And if the same may be done either by promise of reward to be given by the Queen to any that will enterprise to apprehend and deliver them, or by promise of pardon to the said Ormeston for the murder of Lord Darnley, or to any other offender in Liddesdale, the Queen cannot but take it well at the Regent's hand if he will procure the same to be accomplished. For if the Earls and their confederates remain in Scotland it cannot but "brede great trouble and perill to his grace and to bothe realmes."

If it cannot be done for reward or pardon then it may please his grace to devise how it may be done with force. In case my lord lieutenant, or any other by his direction, can by any means or practice find where the said Earls or any of their confederates are hidden in Liddesdale or elsewhere in Scotland, and may with some convenient force and power out of England enter into Scotland to take them, that then the Regent will not only assent thereunto, but give his aid. If none of these ways may take effect, to devise how it may be compassed that the Earls and their confederates may be delivered to the Queen; and that he will employ all his industry and good endeavour thereunto. Wherein he will do great and acceptable service to her majesty, and no little benefit shall redound thereby to himself and both realms. Finally:—if they cannot be apprehended and taken, that then his grace will yet endeavour that they receive [no] aid from any foreign parts, nor that they escape out of the realm by sea, nor be permitted to receive any succour therein. *Signed:* T. Sussex; H. Hunsden; Ralf Sadler.

1½ *pp.* *Copy.*

Dec. 22. **60.** The Regent Murray to Cecil.

The Queen's majesty's letters in cipher came to my hands upon the 16th day of this present [month], and upon the 18th day I received advertisement that the rebellious Earls with their horsemen retired to Exhame, having "scalit" their footmen. Whereupon I "tuke purpos" without delay to repair to the Borders, appointing the 20th day to be at Peiblis [Peebles], as a place "maiste indifferent to marche fra," either to the east, west, or Middle Marches, according as the rebellious company should hold their course; and remaining all the 21st day without sure intelligence, at last this 22nd day, in the morning, I received letters from the Queen's majesty's lieutenant, "and counsell with him," certifying me that the rebels were marching towards the west border of this realm. So that when I was passing thither I received intelligence by some of this realm (to whom I had written) that the force of the Earls' horsemen, scattering themselves through the pursuit of her highness' lieutenant and army, the principal rebels had repaired to the Harlow Woods, "a ground hanted be the rebellis of bath the Realmes," under the conduct and protection of one called "Laird of Ormistoun"; who being declared rebel and

Elizabeth.
1569. traitor as participant in the horrible murder of the King, my sovereign's father, "hes associat to him the outlawes of baith the realmes and in that place makis his resort." What they will do next I am uncertain at the writing hereof. To-morrow, at night, I shall, God willing, be "ewest"* them, having already directed some of my special and most trusty servants "to attend uppon the said rebellis" till my own coming, and have sent commandment to the sea coasts of the west that all ships and boats shall be stayed until we understand what they intend. I shall omit nothing, "standing in my possibilite," as well by policy as force which may further her majesty's service. Farther, seeing the commotion presently settled, and the authors thereof "dissipat," I may the more frankly write my mind to you without "chiffre," since now I doubt not in the sure convoy thereof. This matter, no doubt, has "branches zit unknawin (extendit peraventure to the farthest marches of baith the realmis) and baith wantis not the malice of mony foreyn adversaires." And howbeit you need little my advice in the disposition of the matters of that state, yet the affinity of this country and my particular interest "makis me oftymes to utter my opinion." As for the present, it seems most expedient that her majesty should retain "sum substancious force of futemen" near the Borders to be ready at all occasions for repressing of the insolence of her own people, or the invasion of foreign enemies. And because it shall in time be alike dangerous to both the realms when one or the other shall be "infested" by civil troubles or outward "persute," the quarrel being one, and the intention of the adversaries alike, and that in the meantime my "burding is greate and dangerous," which I cannot well "beir furth nor retene this realme in frame" without some reasonable power; the charges whereof, if her majesty would support, she might surely make account to have "baith me and thame, and the haill force of this realme reddy to be employed and used as hir hienes have occasioun." By which means any stir or motion in either of the realms might quickly be "sett doun." I trust you will consider the circumstances and necessity of this matter. According to your wisdom, and as you think good, move the matter to her majesty. Let me know your opinion on it, and what you consider her majesty will do therein. I have "verilie langit to heir from your self, louking now for mair frequent knawlege of your mind, seinge the impediment removed." For that thing moved first by Mr. Carey, and "thairefter be the commendator of Dunfermling I have done thairin safer as I can, to further knawlege from you how ye think meitt that I proceid."

Lastly,—all the time of this trouble I have had good, intelligent, and frequent advertisement from Mr. Marshal of Berwick "quha trewly hes sa behavit him in this season," that I think her majesty could have committed that which he has in charge to none of his quality more true, vigilant and discreet. *Signed:* "James Regent."

2¼ *pp. Closely written. Addressed:* "To my richt weilbelovit, and rest assurit freind S^r^ William Cecill knycht, principall secretary to the Q. Ma^tie^ of England." *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

* Contiguous to.

Elizabeth. 1569. Dec. 23.

Cott. Calig. C. I., fol. 491.

61. DRURY TO [CECIL.]

Has received information from the Regent of his repair unto the Borders to meet the rebels. Thinks his power will be towards 5000 now, and more to come. The Regent minds to fight with them if occasion so serve. At their being at Exam, they expected the coming to them of some who he hopes love themselves better and consider more of their duties. The bishop of Ross, he takes it, cannot be ignorant of this commotion. There is one of Tadcaster, whose name is Taylor, who is one of his messengers. Young Gray, the schoolmaster's son, of Newcastle, is another for whom he has laid some baits. He brought letters to the Duke and Lethington from Harrys, Farnihirste, and others. Anthony Rokeby, he fears, had some foreknowledge of this undutiful part. Thinks Cecil shall hear of others from him hereafter. Wishes the bishop of Ross had not come to England, or that he had not received such credit. Lethington is of the mind that further troubles are yet to grow. He is of the practice. Thinks he has done much harm. They sink the dyke lower. Gaffes and Lowe determine to discharge every duty to the Queen's majesty to spending of their lives. For anything he can get, the rebels will to Kokermouthe, if they cannot to Dumbarton. Thinks the Regent will cause the passage at Glasgow and other places to be well guarded. *Signed:* William Drury.

1¾ *pp. Holograph. No flyleaf or address. Partly in cipher, deciphered.*

(*Printed in Wright's "Elizabeth," vol. I. p. 344.*)

Dec. 24.

C.P., Vol. IV.

62. BISHOP OF ROSS TO ELIZABETH.

I have in most humble wise yesterday and this day "sutteit" to have audience, declaring the urgent cause moving me thereto through the "eminent" and present danger in which the Queen of Scotland, my sovereign's life is thrown into suddenly and by all expectation, and cannot have access to your majesty's presence, on which only depends the present remedy. I am forced to crave without delay to be heard by your majesty. Otherwise, what shall I expect but the same peril which she fears will come to her person? which I am assured your majesty would be sorry to hear of. Windsor. *Signed:* Jo. E. Rossen.

½ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "24 Decembr 1569. The B. of Rosses lettre to the Q. Mat^ie. In Windesor for his audience."

Dec. 24.

C.P., Vol. IV.

63. ELIZABETH TO SHREWSBURY AND HUNTINGDON.

We have thought good that you, our cousin of Shrewsbury, should cause our house at Tutbury to be presently made meet, that you may return with the Queen of Scots, and there remain with her in like sort as you did before. Use all the good expedition and diligence you can. We will that you both conduct her, and that being done, we are content that you, Huntingdon, shall repair hither.

⅔ *p. Draft in Cecil's hand. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "xxiiij Decembris 1569. M. to therles of Shrewesbury and Hunt."

Elizabeth.
1569.
Dec. 24.

64. GEORGE CAREY TO SUSSEX, HUNSDON, AND SADLEIR.

Yesterday I delivered your letters to the Regent's grace imparting to him such articles as by your instructions I had in charge; whom I found as willing to perform anything you should require at his hands as you [are] ready to employ him. He is here in person to keep in awe and order such rebellious minds as be apt to mischief, and is of opinion that it will be necessary for her majesty to retain some garrison upon these frontiers this winter, to be a terror to his reconciled friends of the Queen of Scots' party and a bridle to our rebellious papists that would join with them, having now this experience, that his taking of hostages at his Liddesdale journey stayed the aid of 4000 horse promised to them before their attempt.

He declared how, before my arrival, he had written to your lordship such knowledge as he had of the repairing of the rebellious Earls towards Harlow Woods, and in what readiness he was himself to resort to the frontiers for search and apprehension of the Earls or any of their confederates. Also, how he had sent directions to the next Borders both for attending to the coasts, and for making a force to have withstood them in case they have fled together within this realm. Also, how he had directed some of his trusty servants in Liddesdale to labour to have intelligence in what places the rebellious Earls or any of their confederates lurked; but with special instructions to travail with the outlaws in whose power he was advertised they were, and to promise them not only pardon of past offences, but also to offer them rewards of large profit if they would either deliver the Earls or any of their confederates into his hands, or give him knowledge where he might apprehend them. If this could not prevail, they had direction to "practize" with Ormeston himself in the same form and upon like condition as your lordship advertised him. Which, he said, was the thing he was most unwilling to condescend to; yet, in respect of the weight of the matter he thought it not meet to "have any meanes unpractized." His servants being yesterday, the 23rd of this [month], in Liddesdale, found that Ormston, with his outlaws, were departed from Harlow Woods, and that the Earls and such as came with them were also departed. And as the "fame and brute" is, the Earl of Westmorland, with the Countess of Westmorland, were come into Scotland; but the Earl of Northumberland [was] conveyed back into England by one Ellot, bailiff to the Lord Dacre, and Anthony Armestronge, both Englishmen. Also he has sent, this day, his servants into Liddesdale to inquire further, and doth himself pass to Gedworth to do what in him shall lie for their apprehension.

Concerning the entry of our men into this realm, he says, if, in case your lordship, or any by your direction can get intelligence where any of the Earls or their confederates remain or be hidden in Liddesdale or elsewhere in Scotland, he will not only assent that they be apprehended and taken by force out of England, but will give effectual aid as the case shall require. He will employ his good endeavour how the Earls and their accomplices may be had, being bound so to do not only for the benefit of both the realms, but for the particular favour he has found at her majesty's hands.

Finally, he required me to assure you that he would do his uttermost that they should receive no aid from foreign parts or escape by

Elizabeth.
1569. sea, or be permitted to have any succour to his knowledge. Hawick. *Signed:* George Carye.

Postscript. And now the Lord Regent made a proclamation for apprehending them, which hereafter I will send with news, I trust, of their taking.

2 *pp. Copy. Addressed. No flyleaf.*

Dec. 26. **65.** THE REGENT MURRAY TO CECIL.

After the departure of Mr. George Carey yesternight I "causit apprehend" one Burton who was the Earl of Northumberland's master of horses, and another of his serving men, and continue here at the frontier for further inquisition, wherein I shall spare no good—will or diligence. Only these few lines I have thought meet to write to you to let you understand how I proceed, trusting you will think frequent advertisement at such times convenient. I understand also after Mr. Carey's departure of the death of Captain Borthwick, my servant, who in the convoy of the Earl of Northumberland through Liddesdale, was slain by some of the outlaws of this realm. Albeit they were unable to have done any injury to my servants if they had not been assisted by the Queen's subjects dwelling under the charge of the Keeper of Bewcastell [Bewcastle], namely, one John Forster at Kershoip foot, and his brethren; by whom some others of my sovereign's subjects are hurt to the "effusioun of their bludis." Good cause I have to crave redress for their "skayth," although there were no other occasion but the loss of this gentleman, my servant, who undoubtedly was godly, honest, and of great appearance, being "acquainted with the warres" in France from his "youthede," and a partaker with me of all my troubles. But by reason of Bewcastle "daill" lying "contigue" to the Harlow Woods, both "resettis" the goods of the outlaws, and accompany them in great numbers. It is not possible without a great force to "ly" a large space to overthrow the said outlaws, they have "sic avowit recept and assistence," and this, no doubt, has wonderfully impeded the execution of her majesty's service at this time as more particularly I "mynd to lett you understand" by my servant, at whose coming I "lippin" you will regard this matter in giving advice to her highness as the weight thereof deserves. Jedburgh. *Signed:* "James Regent."

1 *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Dec. 28. **66.** SHREWSBURY AND HUNTINGDON TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. IV. According to instructions of the 24th of this month, Shrewsbury gave forthwith order for preparing the Castle of Tutbury for the Queen of Scots. Doubts not but it will be in order by Monday next. On that day, being the 2nd of January, they determined to conduct her from hence with such speed that she may be there the same night. Not only her majesty's tenants about Tutbury, but also others the inhabitants in those parts, were so burdened at this Queen's last lying there that it is lamentable to remember. If her majesty's pleasure be that fuel may be taken in Castle Hay Park, being nigh the castle, it would be a great help. Coventry.

Elizabeth. 1569. Postscript. They send the two books and the pedigree according to her majesty's pleasure. *Signed*: G. Shrowesbury. H. Huntyngdon.

1½ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Dec. 29. **67.** PASSPORT FOR JAMES LAWDER, ETC.

C.P., Vol. IV. Passport by Elizabeth for James Lawder and Alexander Bog, servants to the Queen of Scots, to pass into Scotland with two hackney horses or nags, and some apparel and some other necessaries for the Prince, her son, their bags, baggage, and utensils, and to return. They are to make their journey to the Earl of Sussex, lieutenant general in the North, and by his order to pass by way of Berwick. Windsor.

½ *p.* *Indorsed:* "the copie of the pasport."

Dec. 29. **68.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. IV. I pray your honour to cause "expeed" a passport for Raulet, secretary to the Queen, my mistress, or to Mr. Henry Keir, or Sebastien Duvelourt, and a servant with any of them to repair from France into this country with some money to her majesty. Because you desired the sum to be declared, I thought good to show your honour it is her command, they bring three thousand pounds of her dowry, if they can get it, for payment of her creditors, servants, and other necessaries. I doubt they shall not bring so much with them. Likewise that a passport be had for the Queen's two servants, called James Lawder and Sandy Bog to pass into Scotland by Coventry, York, or what way your honour shall please. Please to grant a passport for this bearer, my servant, to go into Scotland to visit his friends, and to return. Seeing my sovereign's causes have "taken sum stay," I may the better spare some of my company. London. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

½ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Dec. **69.** NORFOLK'S ANSWERS.

Cott. Calig. B.IX., fol. 514. "Messages delyverid by S[r] Henrie Nevill, knight, by worde of mowthe unto me, to be aneswearid to your Majestie."

(1) That your majesty has cause to conceive that I was privy to this rebellion in the north by the contents of intercepted letters of the Earl of Westmorland and Martingfyld, wherein they say that my advice was that they should have stayed till the spring.

(2) To know of me what danger I knew might ensue to your person or realm by the Queen of Scots' marriage, and by what ambassador, or otherwise how I knew it, and what was the peril.

(3) Whether that on the Queen of Scots' answer to the lords, wherein I was not specially named, I should say to them that "I wolde fynde the meanes she shoulde name me selfe," and that the Queen of Scots should say that I sent her word of your good contentation thereunto.

(4) That the Queen of Scots has utterly renounced to marry with me, and to marry with any other that it should please your majesty.

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(5) That your majesty through me, forgetful of my duty, seeing that the Queen of Scots had done that which I (being your subject) had not done in all this time of my trouble.

"My humble and true answeares to theis above written."

(1) I have good cause to think mysef most bound to your majesty that it pleased you first to make me privy by Mr. Vice-chamberlain to the Earl's rebellious proclamation, wherein most unjustly and untruly, as it seemed by the same, they would have made a show to the world that I, with others, had been of their most "devillyshe mynde"; but I think myself more than double bound to you as well because it has pleased the same to make me privy to their secret false dealing against myself, wherein the Earl of Westmorland and Martyngfyde—whom to my knowledge I never saw—have named me now alone, as also when your highness before made me privy to their untrue proclamation. And whereas in their private letter they seem to make their wicked intent the likelier, by saying that I misliked that they should enterprise this their traitorous action before the spring; although if they would have tarried that time, that I would well have allowed thereof; I protest on my duty of allegiance that never in my life did I speak, write, send, or hear from any creature living of this or of any other matter that ever might tend to so traitorous an intent. For proof of my troth I offer to try it body to body with either of them, that herein they have falsely belied me.

(2) I answer, that as it is true that I used those or such like speeches, that I would not stick to sacrifice myself or do anything whereby I might serve you best, and my country, so I was persuaded that if the Queen of Scots should be married to any foreign Prince, being a Papist, that could not be without danger to your person and country, which I was perfectly driven to believe by reason of a declaration which was made to you at Hampton Court by Lord Arundell, where Lord Leicester, Mr. Secretary, and I were attending on your highness. As for hearing of anything thereof by any of the ambassadors, I assure your majesty I never had any private dealing with any of them. The Spanish ambassador I never saw, except once at my Lord Treasurer's, and the other not often.

(3) Whether any such speeches passed between the lords and me, I do not well remember—and so I think I answered in all my former examinations: but if I did use any such speech, it might be on the bishop of Ross' promise, but I dare not assure your majesty thereof for any certainty. For the last part, wherein the Queen of Scots should affirm that I should send her word of your good contentation; that with reverence I must deny, for I never sent any such message or writing.

(4) I am glad that the Queen of Scots has taken so wise a way for herself, as to yield to that which might best please your majesty, and for my own part I never knew that she was of other mind.

(5) I crave pardon that I did not before write my humble submission, assuring you that it was not for arrogancy, but proceeded in these two respects; the one, because I thought that my declaration in all my examinations, as I remember, fully testified that I never meant to proceed in the matter without your favour, which, then understanding your majesty to mislike, I took it for a full end of my dealing any further therein. The other was, because, till Mr. Vice-

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1569. chamberlain's last coming hither, I was never suffered to write to your highness. *Signed:* Norfolk.

2½ *pp. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "Xber 1569, Messages by S^r Henry Nevill to the D. of Norff. from the Q. Ma^te w^t his answers thereto."

70. Instrument by the Regent Murray, etc.

Recall the dangers of the realm and the King's person, the murder of the King, the Queen of Scots' marriage with Bothwell, etc. The said Queen is the ground and fountain from whom all these tumults and dangers flow, to the compassing and performing whereof her remaining in England gives her occasion and opportunity. There is no more likely means of remedying the cause of the evil than that the said Queen's person were again in Scotland, where she might remain, and so be something further distant from foreign realms, and from daily practice and intelligence with the Princes thereof or their ambassadors. Are desirous that the Queen of England be moved with all possible haste either by an express messenger or by letters and all good means to persuade her to return the said Queen, to remain there in safety, honourably and quietly during her lifetime, that by her means the quiet state of neither of the realms be troubled. If any difficulty be made, or inconveniences objected, they are content to offer that three, four, five or six lords of Parliament, their sons, brothers, or next cousins shall remain in England as hostages that the Queen of Scots, being returned within England, shall be provided for in competent estate, and shall live her natural life without any sinister means to shorten the same.

1 *p. Broadsheet. Copy. Notes on the back by Cecil:*—Earls:—"Murray, Marr, Glencar, Montrose, Meshall. Lords:—Lyndsay, Ruthen, Symple."

1569-70. Jan. 2. **71.** Elizabeth to the Regent Murray.

Like as we never bestowed our favour in any benefit upon you but we thought the same either well merited by you before, or that we should find it gratefully afterwards acquitted in respect of the sincerity that we have observed in all your actions both private and common, so at this present we have had plain proof of your readiness to show yourself grateful to us in that you have so speedily repaired with so good forces towards our Borders for withstanding the entry of certain of our rebels driven out of our own realm. For which we do give you thanks. We doubt not but you well consider how in this matter you have also wisely thereby provided for the inward quietness of the countries whereof you have the governance. And now, considering we certainly understand how by your diligence and careful order divers of our rebels are taken in that realm, and amongst them the Earl of Northumberland, the principal of them, is brought to your custody, we do heartily require you that the said Earl may be safely delivered to our trusty servant, the bearer hereof, in such place upon our frontiers as he shall think meet for the more surety. And, in like manner, we desire you, that the rest of our rebels apprehended may be delivered to our Warden of our Marches as shall be thought

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1569-70. most convenient by you. And for the rest not apprehended within that realm, we doubt not but, as you have already begun to use great diligence, you will employ your power for the apprehension of the rest, being as meet for the quiet state of that realm to be suppressed, as for our own. If hereafter any occasion may happen wherein any of our officers may show you the like favour, you shall be well assured that they shall, following our commandment, acquit the same.

1½ *pp.* *Draft corrected by Cecil.* *Indorsed by Cecil:* "for delivery of the Erl of Northumb." *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "Mynute to therle of Murray 3 and 4 Januar."

Jan. 2. **72.** THE REGENT MURRAY TO CECIL.

According as I wrote to you in my last letter, I have now "directed towardes" the Queen's majesty, your sovereign, the gentleman, bearer hereof, Mr. Nicholas Elphinstone, my servant, "weill instructe of my mynd in all behalffes," which I have willed him to declare unto you, and to be advised by you in all that which I have committed to his care and diligence. Trusting that you will consider the matters according to their importance, and therein will "shaw" yourself now, as always I have found, my "verie freind." Committing you in "Gods eternall tuitioun." Edinburgh. *Signed:* "James Regent."

½ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Jan. 2. **73.** JOHN KNOX TO CECIL.

"Benefites of Goddes handes receaved crave that men be thankfull and daunger knowen wold be awoided. Yf ye strik not att the roote, the branches that appear to be brocken will budd againe (and that mor quicklye then men can beleve) with greattar fast then we wold wishe. Turn your Ere unto your God, fayett your self and youres, when consultation is to be had in materes of such weght as presently lye upon you. Albeit I have bein fremmedly handilled yit was I never eniemey to the quietnes of England. God grant you wisdome, in haist. of Edinburght the 2 of Januar 1569."

"Youres to command in God.

"Johne Knox w^t his one foote in the grave."

"No eares then one wold na suffice to expres what I think."

½ *p.* *Holograph.* *Also address:* "To the ry^t worschipfull Sir Williame Cicill," &c. *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Jan. **74.** MARY TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. IV. "Mester Cessiles, bien que mes remerciments sont de petite valeur, venant d'une pauvre prisonniere," I thank you for having obtained, at the request of my ambassador, the bishop of Ross, a passport for the bearer. I pray you again to aid me in obtaining the favour of the Queen. God give you "Monssieur Siciles" a good and happy life. Tutbury. *Signed:* "Vottre bien bonne amye Marie R."

½ *p.* *French.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "Januar 1569, The Q. of Scottes to M^r Secr." *No flyleaf.*

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75. SHREWSBURY TO CECIL.

The Queen of Scots was brought to Tutbury yesternight. Her servants were very loath to prepare in the morning for her journey, and sought to delay. But understanding their meaning I procured speed with such earnestness that we brought her out of Coventry (much sooner than they would) with quietness and with as little sight of people either there or by the way as might be in such a case. Unless I have fuel out of Castle Hay Park I know not how I can possibly continue here, considering the fuel to be so far off, this house so extremely cold, the ways so deep, the carriages both in Staffordshire and Derbyshire so weak and consumed by reason of the late service against the rebels. My earnest desire is that some officer be appointed to see needful reparations done here. Tutbury Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrowesbury.

Postscript. Lord Huntingdon departed from hence this morning.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Jan. 3.

76. INSTRUCTIONS BY ELIZABETH TO JOHN VAUGHAN OR SIR HENRY GATES.

Whereas the Earl of Northumberland, is, as we certainly understand, lately taken in Scotland, and brought to the Earl of Murray, Regent of that realm; we "myndyng upon necessary and great causes to have him brought hither" unto us, or where we shall appoint, have made choice of you to repair to Scotland to the said Regent with our letters of request for the delivery of the said Earl into your charge, therefore we require you as you shall further understand our pleasure by our cousin the Earl of Sussex, our lieutenant general in those north parts, that ye do forthwith repair to the said Earl of Murray with our letters "which ar conceved in two sorts," as by the copies of the same to be delivered and communicated unto you by our said lieutenant you shall "perceve." You shall deliver the former letters "as they be dated" to the said Regent, and therewith declaring to him our "thankfull acciptation" of this his late earnest goodwill showed towards us, and likewise our commendation of his readiness, "like a good regent of a realm," so speedily in person with so good forces to prevent and withstand the perils that might have by concurrence of our rebels with the "disordred persons" of that realm endangered the quietness of the same. After that ye shall require him, according to the tenour of our said letters, to cause the said Earl of Northumberland to be delivered unto you in some convenient place upon our frontiers, and bring him to the place we have appointed. You shall require him to cause the rest of our rebels taken in Scotland to be delivered to such of our Wardens as our lieutenant in our north parts shall prescribe. And if ye shall "perceve that the sayd Regent shall make sum staye or delaye herof, not for lack of good will (wherof in dede we have no cause to doubt) but for that suche matter as this is hath rarely cum in use for such a personage, and therefore it may chance he may be advised upon some respects not to delivre the sayd Erle being of the nobilitie of this realme without such a maner of demaunde by us as

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1569-70. being grounded upon the treatyes betwixt the realmes he cannot in justice denye." Then you shall deliver unto him our other letter of the later date, by which we do require him, according to the treaties, to deliver him unto you. And so you shall also for his better satisfaction in our name demand him. Whereunto we are assured he will make no refusal. If you have him delivered upon the first letters, you shall forbear the delivering of the second. As soon as you have our request granted, we will that ye shall, with such great care as to such a matter belongeth, see to the safe conducting of the said Earl and secret keeping of him from conference with any person until he shall be brought to such place here at our court or city of London as shall be appointed unto you before you come hither. And for your assistance as well in your whole journey, for your own company, as for some better convoy from places in those north countries where the said Earl hath so traitorously and arrogantly moved sedition, our pleasure is that therein you shall confer with our lieutenant there, by whose order we doubt not but that you shall be well assisted; and so we doubt not but you shall find the like in all places where you shall come in your journey towards us. In all which we would have you, besides the sure conducting of him, have also regard that he be not suffered to use any speech with any, nor that any others be permitted to come to his sight otherwise than by necessity and can not be avoided.

2½ *pp. Draft corrected by Cecil. Indorsed* (by his clerk): "3 Januar 1569. Mynute to John Vaughn or S^r^ Henry Gates."

Jan. 4. **77.** ELIZABETH TO THE REGENT MURRAY.

We greet you well. Whereas of late a number of our subjects in the north parts of the realm having committed certain horrible offences as well against almighty God as against us and our crown and thereby fallen into the terrible crime of rebellion, are by reason of our forces appointed to pursue them, fled into that realm of Scotland, where we understand divers of them are apprehended and "stayed," amongst the which the Earl of Northumberland, a principal "frende" of that rebellion, is one. Considering you are not ignorant of the "ancient accordes and covenauntes" betwixt England and Scotland, and the Kings and Queens of the same, hitherto remaining in force, by which "either prince ar bound to delivre to the other within ten days after request made any rebell, fugitive, or other malefactor. According wherunto we do by theis presents require youe being the Regent presently of that realm to deliver unto the bearer herof the sayd Erle of North. an actual traitor and fugitif." And for such other fugitives as the bearer or any of our Wardens or our lieutenant general in our north parts shall name unto you, we require you by virtue of the said treaties to deliver or cause to be delivered. Wherein you shall give us just occasion to perform the like according to the tenour of the said treaties.

¾ *p. Draft corrected by Cecil. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk). [*With No 71.*]

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78. SUSSEX AND SADLEIR TO THE REGENT MURRAY.

We perceive as well by Mr. George Carey as by other good means the great diligence your grace has used to advance towards the Borders, and the great care you have had to devise how by policy or force you might cause the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland and others of the Queen's majesty's rebels fled into Scotland to be apprehended; and how by your great wisdom you have already caused the Earl of Northumberland and others to be apprehended, and have by proclamation and other good means given direction for apprehending the rest. We do in the Queen's majesty's name yield her most hearty thanks unto you; and for our own particulars do offer to do your grace any pleasure that with our duties we may.

We have entered into consideration what, in our opinions, might best be done to apprehend the rest of her majesty's rebels in Scotland, and finding that by "tracte of tyme" they might have the better opportunity to escape by sea, or after the winter were past and new grass come, be the "more harde to come bye"; and perhaps "practize in the meane tyme with the helpe of your contrary faction there to seke forein ayde." We have thought it a very necessary matter to use all means possible to apprehend them with speed. Wherein we write our opinion, and require your grace to advertise us your opinion, to the end that some good resolution might be made to bring these matters to a good and speedy end.

First;—If you find that you may either by force or policy cause the Earl of Westmorland and the principal rebels to be apprehended; or that by your secret commandment given to the Laird of Farnyhurst, or any others that maintain them, you can cause them to be delivered into your hands, then we require your grace to do the same with great expedition, "for delaye may brede dandger therin."

Secondly:—If your grace finds that you cannot by policy or force take them, or by persuasion induce Farnyhurst and others that maintain them to deliver them, we think, if your grace did secretly command Farnyhurst and others to deliver them unto you, upon the peril that should issue if they disobey your command, it might be that (as all things presently stand) they would rather deliver them than abide the peril of revenge.

Thirdly:—If you think these ways will take no effect, then we would gladly know whether your grace "can be contented that we sholde write some secret lettre to Fernihurst and others" where the rebels are maintained, to charge them with the keeping of the rebels, and therefore to deliver them to us, or to "loke that the Queen's majeste will revenge this injurie to the uttermost."

Lastly:—If Farnyhurst and others that maintain the rebels will not be induced by persuasion or threatening to deliver them, then, in our opinion, it will be necessary that your grace do prepare a force on that side, and we also prepare a force on this side, and with both forces at one time to "sett apon Fernyhurst and all others his partakers in that matter," and so from time to time to pursue them "with fyre and swerde" until they be forced to deliver the rebels, or that their countries "be utterly wasted and ther castelles and streingthes throwen downe" or delivered into your grace's hands. And if they put them from them to others, yet this revenge shall be a terror to others to keep them after they shall be delivered.

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"Your grace knoweth moch better then we can write how moch this matter ymporteth to the Queen's majeste and to yourself, and what perill delay may bringe." And therefore if your grace find any confederacy in Scotland against you in this case, we think it much better to join to suppress it speedily by force than by giving of time to suffer it to increase at home, and perhaps be also with time nourished abroad. Durham.

"It may be that Fernihurst will denye the kepinge of the rebells, but we insure your grace we certenly knowe that thearle of Westmorland was of late under his receipt by such as spake with thearle at his beinge there and be men of credite." *Signed:* T. Sussex. R. Sadler.

2 *pp. Copy.*

Jan. 5. **79.** ELIZABETH TO SIR HENRY NORRIS.

Cott. Calig. C.I., fol. 498

Is to explain to the King of France that she caused the Duke of Norfolk to be committed to the Tower of London, as she had some occasion to be offended with him for dealing farther in a matter of conference with some of the Queen of Scots' ministers for her marriage than was meet to be attempted.

2 *pp. Copy. Closely written.*

Jan. 6. **80.** ALLEN KING TO SIR HENRY PERCY.

Cott. Calig., B.IX., fol. 505.

This night, very late, Robert Shaftoe came to Tynemouth. He has with great "impertancy" caused him [King] to write. The Earl of Northumberland is in Edinburgh, and now in ward, but in the keeping of the Regent, who has given him licence to lie in the town of Edinburgh. His lord's request—who is both in great distress and misery at this present, clean without apparel or money—to him is to extend his liberality to relieve him in this his present necessity. Desires him to send word of such news as he can impart him. First,—what liking the nobility have of his trouble; secondly, how his friends, men, and those who were with him are used; thirdly, of his children. The Countess of Northumberland has her heartily commended to him, who craves his counsel in the behalf of his lord. She lies at Fernhurst, but Lord Hume has got licence for her to go to him when she will. She might have access to his lord at Edinburgh, but she thinks not so good till she has some more warranty from the Regent, for she being at liberty is able to make some shift for his lord now, and has already sent home to her friends,—as to my Lord of Worcester and others. Her request is also, that if he would send some trusty man of his own to his lord and her, he might pleasure them very much, and they would discover to him such things as are in safety, which might now be to their relief, or at the least, that it might come to his hands. Further his lady would that he should understand that the disagreement that was amongst themselves chiefly was the cause of this their mishap and ill fortune to sever and fly. Also, for Lord Dacre's "breckes" that have been before, he has showed himself a sorrowful man. It is thought, and no otherwise known to his lady but that he will assist them if they come into England, or when they go there. Messengers have passed betwixt them whereby it is supposed that he will incline himself to the Earls, and to their power that they look to

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1569-70. have of Scottish men. First,—they are assured of the Lord of Argyll, the Earl of Huntley, and the Laird of Grange, who has promised them that they shall have what he can do, and those friends that he has in captivity, and he will not deliver over the castle of Edinburgh to the Regent.

The Regent should have gone to Dunbratton, which is besieged by the Regent's power against the Queen's friends, but, as he cannot have Edinburgh Castle, he lies still in the town of Edinburgh. At the Earl of Northumberland's first coming into Scotland the Regent would not talk with him for three days; but after they had met and talked then they other ways agreed, and many times talked. The Marshal of Berwick talked with his lord in Gedworthe. The Regent was once on the way to have fetched the Countess of Northumberland from the Laird of Fernehurst, but turned back again. The Regent had like to have gotten betrayed the Earl of Westmorland at a place called "Blody Lanes," the Laird of Fernhurst's, but he got knowledge, and so escaped that. It is thought that Scotland will break within eight days with the Earls. Certain merchants of Edinburgh are come out of Flanders, whose ships are stayed there, and they report that the Duke Dalvy and his power are ready, and some of his horsemen were shipped before they came, but no man knows of their landing, where and when. Lady Northumberland's earnest request is for Percy's counsel. Robert Shafto will stay at his father's till he hears of Percy, which he most humbly desires. Tynmouthe Castle. *Signed:* Allayne Kynge.

Postscript. Lady Northumberland has sent to Lady Percy, and earnestly desires her to send her some apparel as she is destitute both of woollen and linen. His l[ady] also wrote to Mr. Medcallfe of Alnwyke for 40*l.* that remain in his hands, but he cannot be found. If he is at Durham please to let him understand of the ame.

3 *pp.* *Addressed:* "To the ryght worshippfull and my syngular good M[r] Syr Henry Percy, knyght, and Captayne of the Quens Castell of Norham, Tynemouth." *Indorsed:* "S[r] Henry Percies servaunt to the same his master, vij[th] Jan. 1569." *Wafer signet.*

(Printed, though somewhat inaccurately, Wright's "Elizabeth," vol. I., p. 350.)

Jan. 9. **81.** SUSSEX TO ELIZABETH AND CECIL.

Cott. Calig. C.I., fol. 495. Abstracts of twenty-five letters sent to the Queen's majesty, the Council, and Mr. Secretary from the 12th Dec. 1569 to the 9th Jan. following.

6 *pp.* *Fair copy.*

Jan. 10. **82.** INSTRUCTIONS TO SIR HENRY GATES.

Instructions given to Sir Henry Gates, knight, one of the Queen's majesty's Council in the north, by the Earl of Sussex, her majesty's lieutenant in the north, upon such matters as the same Sir Henry is appointed by her majesty to treat of with the Regent of Scotland, as well from her majesty as from the said Earl. Dated at Durham, 10th January 1569.

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First:—You shall, with all the convenient expedition you can, repair to Berwick to the Lord of Hunsdon, to whom you shall make declaration of the causes of your repair to the Regent, and shall impart to him your whole commission by letters, instructions, or otherwise; and shall desire to understand his opinion for the place and time of your receiving the Earl of Northumberland and safe conveying of him to Berwick, and so to Newcastle; and thereupon you shall take his lordship's advice for your sure repair to the Regent. Your going in the premises you shall advertise by the post.

Item: When you depart from Berwick, you shall make your repair to the Regent with as convenient expedition as you can, and shall make delivery to him of the Queen's letters, and make demand of the delivery to you of the Earl of Northumberland in such order as is directed.

Item: When you have proceeded as far as you can for the delivery of the Earl of Northumberland, you shall then declare unto the Regent that the Queen hath also willed you to require delivery of all the other rebels and fugitives of England to such of her majesty's Wardens as by her lieutenant shall be appointed.

Item: When you have accomplished that, you shall seek to understand his answer and resolution therein; and if you perceive he consents to the delivery, then you shall "accord" with him of the place and time for the delivery of the Earl. And if the place be near Berwick, so that my Lord Hunsdon may conduct you in safety to Berwick, then you shall give notice thereof to his lordship. If the place be far from Berwick, you shall advertise the lieutenant of the place. Whereupon answer shall be returned to you what day Lord Hundsdon shall be at that place with a sufficient force.

Item: When you have "accorded" with his grace for the time and place (which I wish may be as near to our Borders and with as convenient expedition as may be) then you shall make request to be delivered to Lord Hunsdon all such other rebels and fugitives as be or shall be by that day apprehended in Scotland. "His doings wherin her majeste will tak in moste thankfull parte."

Item: You shall say, that if for lack of sufficient information the lieutenant has left out the names of the meaner sort of rebels, yet he does not doubt his grace will weigh the matter more than the form, and cause all such as his grace can understand to be relieved in Scotland to be from time to time apprehended, although their names be not contained in the schedule.

Finally: If you shall receive the Earl of Northumberland into your charge, you shall return with him to Berwick, and so from Berwick to Newcastle, where you shall receive further direction for conducting him through the bishopric [Durham] and Yorkshire. At your coming to Doncaster, or sooner, you shall receive direction for conveying him thence to Windsor Castle, or to such place as you shall be then directed. If you cannot receive the Earl by any means you can use, then you shall confer with the Regent whether it shall be meetest for you to remain there till you have advertised the lieutenant, and he has advertised the Queen, or that you shall presently return. Wherein it shall be good to be directed by the Regent's advice.

$2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* "*Copia.*" *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Elizabeth.
1569-70. Jan. 10.

83. SUSSEX TO THE REGENT MURRAY.

It has pleased the Queen to direct the bearer hereof, Sir Henry Gates, one of her highness' Council in the north parts, with letters to your grace, not only to demand of you to deliver to him the Earl of Northumberland, but also to demand of your grace to deliver to such of her majesty's Wardens as I shall appoint, all other rebels and fugitives of England. I also in her name demand of you to cause to be delivered to Lord Hunsdon, Warden of her majesty's east Marches against Scotland, or to the Lord Scrope, Warden of the west Marches, or to Sir John Forster, knight, Warden of the Middle Marches, as shall be fittest for your grace's "commoditie," all such rebels and fugitives as be contained in a "scedull" inclosed, signed with my hand and sealed with my seal, and do presently remain in Scotland. Every of which Wardens, upon knowledge given from your grace or any of the Wardens of the Marches of Scotland, shall be ready to receive them at "places accustomed for suche cawses," of those Wardens of Scotland that "confronte" any of them. Durham.

½ *p.* *Copy.* *No indorsement.*

Jan. 12.

84. FRANCIS HAUGH† TO [CECIL].

Cott. Calig. C.I., fol. 499.

On Thursday last, not taking any of my men with me, I committed myself to the conduction of two outlaws, and came that night to George Pyll's house, of the "Myll Hewgh," in Scotland, near to Jedworth, where I was this "Tewsday sennyght." I next caused the guides to stay at the said house all Friday last, and caused George Pyll to ride with me that morning to Farn Hyrst, where I found the Earl of Westmorland, not secretly kept, but walking before the gates openly, and seven of his servants standing by. I saw afterwards in the house Anthony Welberry, John Welberry, Thomas Watson, Henry Rydle, John Rydle, Tryps, and Schaw, and after my lord enquired of my news I showed him a bill of so many persons' names as were at Durham, almost to the number of fourteen score. I told him there were almost as many more at Hexam, and to come from the west country. He read their names, and found many whom he was sorry for. He asked me how many were executed. I told him, none, when I came from home, that I heard of, but two that the Earl of Warwick caused to be hanged at Durham for spoiling. Then he told me that if I had come but six hours sooner I should have spoken with my Lady of Northumberland, for the same night "before after mydnyght" she rode from Farn Hyrst to Hume Castle, which I understood otherwise to be true, and the Laird of Farn Hyrst rode with her to within half a mile of Hume, when Lord Hume's men received her, and from thence the "Lard" returned to Farn Hyrst. My lord told me how greatly he was beholden to the "Lard," who friendly had defended him from the Regent, and kept him ever within three miles of the Regent all the while he lay at Gedworth. How near he was sought for, and how straitly he escaped was strange; and how that this day fortnight the Regent had assembled 800 horsemen and footmen, and came forth from Gedworth on purpose to search the house of Farn Hyrst, but as soon as he marched thitherwards his company "slyd" from him by 20 and 40, and ere he came within a

† Written over Robert . . . (name illegible).

Elizabeth.
1569-70. quarter of a mile of Farn Hyrst he had none left but his own men, who were not 200, so that he returned to Gedworth, and said he rode but to view the woods. The next morning, three hours before day, he assembled his men, and rode with the Earl of Northumberland towards Edinburgh, where he left Gennyngs in custody of the treasurer; from thence he rode with the Earl to Logh Leven, where he has left him in safe keeping, and is ridden to Dumbratten, and is promised that Lord Flemyng on his coming will yield that castle to him. I understand the same also by report of others. Also my Lord of Westmorland told me that my Lord Regent had sent a gentleman, one Nesbett, something aged, having two men with him, to the Queen's majesty, and had written for 2000*l.* to be sent by the said Nesbett to levy soldiers to come against the said Earl and the other rebels, "but yf he tayk not gud heyd he wyll be strypt from that munnye for he ys layd for and ame to be gyven forth of Yngland of hys comyng down," but I could not learn by whom. He would have had me to have prevented that enterprise, and to have taken it into England; but I told him that if I should "mynt" at it and miss, so should I utterly undo myself, and never after be able to do him pleasure. After much other vain talk *etc.*, he said he heard that the Duke of Alva had in readiness all the ships that he made of late, and had stayed all the ships that came within his reach, only to carry men and horses into England. I told him truly I heard no such word. He said it was true, for there were Scotsmen come to Leith who had their ships stayed, and "stayll" away on foot, and took shipping in other places.

At last my lord asked me if I would be glad to see Mr. Richard Norton and his sons Francis and Sampson. I said I would very gladly see them. He called my host, George Pylle, and bade him have me to Cavers, the sheriff of Tevydayll's house, to speak with Mr. Norton and his sons; so we rode thither. Cavers is five miles from Fayrn Hyrst westward. As we rode I told my host that the Laird of Farn Hyrst, his master, had taken such an enterprise in hand that not a subject in England durst do the like, to keep any man openly as he did the Earl of Westmorland, against the will of the chief in authority. He said that his master cared not so much for the Regent as the Regent cared for him, for he was able to raise 300 men within his own rule, "besyds that hys fyrst wyff by whom he had gudlyk chyllder was dowghter to the Lard of Grayndge," captain of Edinburgh Castle. This wife, whom he married lately, is sister to the Laird of Bucclewgh, a man of greater power than his master. Also my Lord of Hume and all the gentlemen in Tevydayll, the "Mars," and Lothian were knit together in such friendship that they are agreed all to take one part, and that the Laird of Grange was "offende" with Lord Hume and the Laird of Farnhyrst because they took not the Earl of Northumberland from my Lord Regent at Gedworth, and sent plain word to the Laird of Farnhyrst that if the Regent came any more to seek him in Tevydale "he showld lowse all hys bukles." The Duke, Lord Heryes, the secretary, and others, he should set them all at liberty—who would come with all their power to take his part, and by as much as I can hear since, the Tevydayll men "pretends" to do the annoyance they can to England as soon as this storm is past, and "menys not to awnswer at no day of trws."

Elizabeth.
1569-70. I spoke with Mr. Richard Norton at Cavers. He was glad of my coming, and enquired of his sons William, Christopher, and Marmaduke, and rejoiced that they were living. He told me all their disordered departure from Naworth, and said that if the Queen's majesty understood truly Mr. Leonard Dayker's part from the beginning of this woeful enterprise to the end, "she wold hange hym above all the rest," and told me his part at large . . . . Then I told him how great danger they were in, having nothing, to abide in Scotland, for being betrayed, and to go over sea into any other country was most dangerous of all, both for shipwreck or happening within danger of the Queen's ships that keep the narrow seas *etc.*, but if their case were mine, I told him I would surely ride into England, and lie secretly with some special friend who would keep me as his own life, and I would make an humble submission in writing, craving nothing but pardon for life, and send it by my wife . . . . or if I could get no grant of life I had rather submit myself and stand to the Queen's mercy than to be brought in per force. He liked well of this if he might be sure of pardon for life, and called his son Francis, and told him what I said I would do if I were in their case. He liked it as well, and said, if they could get safe into Yorkshire they might be kept secret, if it were for seven years, and not cost them one groat; but all their doubt was where to get a sure guide. I promised to get them two guides who would not care to steal, and will not betray any man who trusts in them for all the gold in Scotland or France. They are my guides, and outlaws. If they would betray me they might get their pardons, and cause me to be hanged; but I have tried them ere this. They asked me if I "durst resset" them for eight or ten days. I told them if they durst venture to come, my wife should receive them, and be their keeper, and if anything chanced otherwise than well with them, I was sure, for their being in my house, "to hangg cheyk by cheyk with thaym," so that I could do no more than put my life in peril for their pleasures. The old man asked me how soon I meant to come again. I told him, as soon as all were hanged that should be hanged, or that I could get any news worth bringing. He said his son Francis and he would occupy themselves in framing a supplication to the Queen's majesty. I told him it was clear best, for there was no hope of alteration of the estate in our days, for the Queen was like to overlive us all, and for any conquest to be made by any foreign forces, he understood better than I how far unlikely, and how hard it is to compass to any good effect. They granted it to be very true. Then Francis Norton prayed me that I would send word to his son, or to his uncle William, that one of them might cause his servant, one Dowthwell, to come to my house, and bring with him some money, and that I would cause him to be safely conveyed to him. I promised so to do. Old Mr. Norton asked if I understood of his wife. I said "no." I asked how all the rest of the gentlemen did who escaped. He said that Mr. Egramont Ratlyff, Sir John Nevell, John Swynborn, and Mr. Merknefeylld were "ressett" in Branksam, the Laird of Bukclewgh's house, and he heard say that Mr. Christopher Nevell, Mr. Cuthbert, Robert Tempest, and George Stafforth remain either there or at the Laird of Bukclewgh's, "puttyng ther abowts," and that Robert Collyngwod, Robert Carr, and "Rayf" Swynne remain at Hume with my Lady Northumberland, and that Tristram Fenwyk,

Elizabeth.
1569-70. Robert Shafto, Thom Ogle, and one other are "resset" with the Laird of Bedrowll, at Bedrowll. Thus I took my leave, and departed. I was benighted ere I came to Farn Hyrst. By the way we met the Laird of Bedrowell, and three in his company. Mine host spoke with the Laird, and told me who it was. The Laird being of my acquaintance offered me great friendship, and that I should use his house as my own, thinking I had been fled as others were. I thanked him and offered him any friendship that might lie in me, and declared that my coming was in secret manner to see wherein I might pleasure my friends in extremity, and gave him thanks for his friendship showed to Tristram Fenwyk. He told me he was there at hand. Tristram and I spoke together. He asked me for news of his wife, and what was become of his goods. I told him that my lord lieutenant had granted "yt" to Mr. Care, but at the suit of my son-in-law W. Fenwyk, and Michael Fenwyk, my Lord Warden procured my lord lieutenant's letter to Mr. Carye promising him a better thing, so that he might give that at my Lord Warden's suit to William Fenwyk and Michael, and that my son-in-law had ridden to Durham with my Lord Warden to sue for my lord lieutenant's warrant for the stay thereof, with such like talk to no purpose.

I left Farn Hyrst and rode to my host's house, where I found many guests of divers factions—some outlaws of England, some of Scotland, some neighbours thereabouts at cards, some for "ayll," some for "plakes" and "hard heads," and after I had diligently enquired and learned that there were none of any surname who had me in deadly feud, nor any who knew me, I sat down and played for "hardheads" amongst them, where I heard that the Regent would not for his own honour nor for the honour of his country deliver the Earls if he had them both, unless it were to have their Queen delivered to them, and if he would agree to make "chayndge," the Borders would start up in his contrary, and "reave" both the Queen and the lords from him, because the like shame was never done in Scotland, and "that he durst better eat hys awn luggs then come agayn to serch the Farn Hyrst"; if he did he should be fought with ere he came over "Sowtrayedge." "Ector of tharlaws Head was wysshed to have beyen eatne amongs us at supper."

The next day, which was Saturday last, I caused mine host to ride with me again to Farnhyrst. My Lord of Westmorland then told me how the Earl of Northumberland fell clear out with him for setting me at liberty when I was brought to him at Brawnsbeth, and that they never could agree after. He enquired why he desired so much to have me stayed, but the other would not for "peveschenes" tell him. I told him I knew no cause why he should bear me grudge, unless it were for complaining to the Privy Council for his wrongful detaining my soldiers' wages and mine after the death of Queen Mary; which I did not but by his commandment . . . . But although I obtained not my desire, I proved him a manifest liar at that time before the Privy Council, to his great dishonour, by his own handwriting. Since that time he "axed" my forgiveness, and confessed to me that he had done me wrong, and prayed me to forget it, and he would be my friend ever after. I was content so to do, but now to see the rancour of his heart, I cannot conceive what his meaning is, unless he meant to [have] hanged me for that old grudge. I pray

Elizabeth.
1569-70. God forgive him. After this, the Earl of Westmorland asked me if Mr. Hodshon of this town was in trouble. I told him "no." Then I prayed my lord to consider the miserable state he had "lewdly" brought himself to, and to seek out the best way how to recover himself again, and not to run willingly upon his own destruction to the overthrow of his house . . . . He looked at me, and took all patiently that I spoke; the tears "overhaylled" his cheeks abundantly. I could not forbear weeping to see him suddenly fall to repentance. Neither of us could speak to the other for a long time. At last he wiped his cheeks, and prayed me to follow him. He went to his chamber in the tower, commanded his men forth, and locked the door himself; and thus he began:—"Cosen Robert, yow ar my kynsman nere commed forth of my howse, and one whome I derly love and trust. I must confes I have as lewdly overshot my sellf as any man cowld doo; not thelles I pray yow let me have yowr cownsell what way yow thynk wer lyklest for me to obteyn my pardon and favor of the qweyns magestye." Then he told me that my Lady of Northumberland had received a favourable and friendly letter from my Lord of Hunsden, willing her to come to him, and she should have all the friendship he could show her, and willed her not to doubt that the Queen's majesty would begin to show her cruelty; howbeit he could not promise her pardon, because he understood not the Queen's pleasure therein. And my lord thought great unkindness therein, saying that neither my lord lieutenant, Lord Hunsden, Lord Rutland, nor any nobleman or friend that he has in all England ever once wrote to him or sent him any message since he came into Scotland. I told him it was no marvel, for that had been as much as their lives were worth, even as is for me if it be known that I repair to him. Then he prayed me to give him my advice plainly and freely. So I told him my advice as near as I could to the same effect as I did to Mr. Norton. In the end he consented to follow my advice, and asked me if I durst say a message from him to Lord Honsden. I told him it "grodged" me so to do, for such a "toy" might take my Lord Hunsden that he would hang me for my labour. Howbeit I would not refuse to do anything wherein there might be any hope to escape with life, so that my travail might save his life and advance again his house.

Then he asked me if I durst carry a token to his wife. I promised, if the lords and gentlemen were gone from Durham, I durst do that. He took a little ring off his finger, and prayed me to deliver it to her, and to will her to take no thought for him, for all his care was for her and his children . . . . and that he hoped by God's grace to recover the Queen's favour, and to will my lady to send by me one of her best jewels in a token to my Lady Care of Farn Hyrst, and the fairest gelding she could get to the Laird, because my lord puts them to great charges, and they will take no money. Also, that I should learn of my lady whether she thought Lord Hunsden his friend, as he was before, or not, and at my return—though he could not well "endyte," as he said—yet with my advice he would either write a letter to the Queen's majesty or Lord Hunsden to be a "meyn" for him to her highness; and he has devised to send a letter to my house when I shall be away, by a Scot who must deliver it to my wife, and go his way, and when I come home to take witness how it came to my hands, and so to ride in post to deliver it. When all is quiet he says he will come to my

Elizabeth.
1569-70. house if [I] dare "resett" him, and in that I have answered as I did to Mr. Norton.

Sir: although this is a traitorous kind of service that I have waded in to trap those who trust in me—as Judas did Christ—yet to extinguish such inconveniences as by their liberty may rise, who so lately showed themselves to be enemies both to God and to our native Queen, neither kindred nor affection shall withhold me to allure them to come to submission, or otherwise to abide the Queen's mercy . . . . My hope is, if God will give me grace to bring it to pass, that the Queen's majesty will be merciful to pardon their lives, otherwise, if it should turn to the effusion of their blood, my conscience would be troubled all the days of my life. If you think it good that I deliver my lord's token and say his message to my lady, and also send for Francis Norton's man for keeping my credit with them, let me have your counsel therein. If you think it not good, I can honestly excuse myself by my lord lieutenant's being in Durham. . . . . I came forth of Scotland on Sunday night last, the extremest day for wind and snow that ever I rode in. We were almost utterly confounded, and driven forth out of the way divers times on the fell, that we knew not where we were, and yet, praised be God, at last within night got home all "be frossne." I have spoiled my best gelding that I refused 30*l.* for within this half year. I fear he will never do me more service.

If my Lord of Westmorland and Mr. Norton be altered of their good minds at my return, yet it is not impossible to overreach them and all the other rebels. The Laird of Farn Hyrst is both poor and covetous. There is one who is as covetous as he, who might persuade him to do anything for profit that he will say. He may do "lackles" now what a golden hook may do to a covetous man if it be right laid. Possibly he will bite, and it may catch him. Besides that, the Laird will soon be weary with the cost he is at, and some part through the jealousy he is "luared yn" with my Lord of Westmorland and his new wanton lady. I dare undertake nothing, because all such things are uncertain, but I would think to do more good with a thousand pounds or less to be wisely bestowed that way than can be with 5000*l.* to be bestowed of my Lord Regent, or with 10,000 men's strength to hunt them forth of Tyvydayll.

On Monday I came to Hexham and spoke with my Lord Warden, not knowing that you were so near. On Thursday I came hither, and ever since I have been troubled with writing this long letter. If they should come to my poor house, I must desire that it may be no offence for me to keep them, and that my house may be to them a "sentwarry"; but in their coming and going I will be plain with them that they shall take their own adventure. Sir: I pray you even for the love of God let none see this letter but my lord lieutenant only, who very honourably has remitted his grudge of displeasure, and promised to be my good lord hereafter, or that this kind of service were known to any, except to the Queen's majesty, whom I should have named first, or to my lord my master, or Sir Walter Mildmay, my directors, who can and will keep my counsel according to their honourable promise. I hired one to ride to Lydesdayll to bring me true word what gentlemen are remaining there, and with whom they are "ressett." I also hired my host G. Pyll to ride into Tyvedayll, and into "the Mers" and Lowdyan to bring me knowledge—not on

Elizabeth.
1569-70. report, but of so many as he can see. Giving credit to reports made me trouble you with some "lees" in my last letter; wherefore I humbly crave pardon. If you will have me to travel into Scotland again, I must desire your letter to my Lord Warden to grant an "overseyght" to six outlaws more, such as I shall name, with his passport to travel anywhere they like till Easter next, and to be at my commandment. If they either steal or "reve" in the meantime, I will undertake to deliver them to my Lord Warden. I trust to make their service deserve their pardons. I dare not ride over the fells without more company, for I was in great peril meeting a company of Scots thieves on Thursday night last. As you desire, so will I do. If I need not ride into Scotland, I pray you procure me a commission for two post horses and a guide to the Court, and from thence to London, for I have weighty suits in law to be tried. My money is spent, and I cannot beg as others do. I have attempted to borrow 100*l.* in this town on sureties or on pawn, but I think I shall get not a groat. Your honour may credit this bearer with carriage of your letter if you like to write to me, but I pray you send no message other ways, because he loves good ale. He has served me these twenty years, and has an humble suit to my lord lieutenant for the life of a poor man his near kinsman. Newcastle. *Signed:* Francis Haugh, *written over* Robert ——.

8½ *pp. Holograph. No flyleaf or address.*

Jan. 14. **85.** THE REGENT MURRAY TO CECIL.

"Haifing certifiit my mynd in letters directed to my servaunt, M^r^ Nicholas Elphinstone, I will hertlie pray you to cause thame be deliverit to him." And since he can "declair" unto you the state of our matters, I forbear to weary you with "langar lettres." Stirling Castle. *Signed:* "James Regent."

¼ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Jan. 19. **86.** INSTRUCTIONS FOR MR. ELPHINSTONE.

"A note of the principal matters in N. Elphinstone's instructions."

1. Excuses his not proceeding in the matter which was committed to the Abbot of Dunfermlyng, by the impediment of the northern rebellion.

2. Declares his offers to the Marshal of Berwick *etc.* to serve the Queen against the rebels, and how he came to Peebles with an army upon the Queen's letters.

3. Upon knowledge where the Earl of Northumberland was, he procured his delivery upon a reward bestowed; and sending for him by two captains with bands of horsemen, it was attempted by a number of Scots and some Englishmen on the West Borders to rescue the Earl. Wherein Captain Borthwick, who led a band of horsemen, was slain, and others of the Regent's hurt, and he names the Englishmen that slew Borthwick. They were "Jony" Foster and his clan dwelling in Bewcastell Dale.

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1569-70.

4. One "Jenny" and one Burton, with other rebels, are taken. Promises diligence to apprehend the rest.

5. Repeats a number of accidents since the "amyty," and especially such as have happened within these three last years. The murder of the king; the improvised marriage of the Queen with Bothwell, being the murderer; the "sequestration" of her person; the coronation of the King; the nomination of the Earl of Murray to be Regent; the escape of the Queen; and thereupon a battle happened wherein the victory was to the King; the coming of the Queen into England; the said Queen's practices in England to sow sedition, to maintain Papists, and to pretend title to the Crown of England; her labour to be restored to goverment in Scotland; her practice of marriage with the Duke of Norfolk; the despair the Regent was brought to of the favour of the Queen's majesty by means that the said Scottish Queen had such favourers in England, as well of Papists as of others, that favoured her marriage. At last, by a message sent out by Mr. Caree, he received some comfort; and has communicated with certain noblemen, who allow thereof.

6. Declares it both difficult and impossible for him to continue the government as he has done these two years, without the Queen's special favour towards the State, for they who have heretofore been of the Queen's faction, "lurk" now, are attentive to any change, and so to be a party against the King. The persons suspected of the King's murder will always be repugnant to the Regent. The Hamiltons, Argylls, and Huntlys, being of alliance in blood, will ever be adverse to the King. The malice and danger of all which the Regent sustains almost alone, for they who in the beginning joined for the King are wearied with continual changes of assemblies; for, first they served at the battle of Langside when the Queen escaped into England, afterwards in a journey into Galloway, next in a Parliament in August 1568. After that in a journey into England; then in a journey into Angus against the Earl of Crafurd, the Lord Ogilvy *etc.* Then his journey to Glasgow to meet the Duke* and Lord Herries. Then, in March and April upon the Borders. After that a long and costly journey in the north this last summer against the Earl of Huntly and his partakers. From whence, after the convention at St. John's Town, he was forced to return to the Borders, where he did such good service by "travelling" against all the frontiers "with chargeable forces," whereof followed such good to both countries, as is "well seene to the Wardens."

Lastly:—his journey with an army to the Borders, where he found that the Lairds of Farnyhurst and Buccleuch had before that "had intelligence with the rebells of England" for setting up the Queen of Scots, "so as Buccleuch was determyned, if the Regent had not come to the Borders, to have entred England to ayde the rebells with MijC† horse": and then the Regent could not longer continue his power for lack of money to pay his army.

7. Declares his cause of going to Dumbarton, the danger whereof coming to the French is "manifest for both the nations." Without some ships in the Fryth of Dumbretton to "stey" the victualling thereof,

* Chatelherault. † 1200.

Elizabeth.
1569-70. it will be hard to recover it. Wherein aid is required of her majesty for two ships.

8. Upon these matters, and others meet to be considered, if her majesty will take "any proffitt by the government of Scotland," she must make demonstration to the world of "her favor towards the same" by taking upon her "the protection of the relligion in both realmes, and of the Kyng hir neare coosyn, and of his obedient subjects," and therewith "to bestow 1000*l.* for dischargd of the detts growen, and of 1000*l.* yerly, with present support of powder and shott and pykes, whereof ther is lack, in consideration of a quantite provided by him, perished on the seas the last yere." These being granted.

9. The Regent promises to "stey" the government of the realm, to continue in "amyty" with her, and to serve her majesty in England, as they are accustomed to do in Scotland to their native princes; and likewise out of England upon reasonable wages.

10. If no such support shall be given, then he must forbear to venture his life; and so dangers may ensue to both the realms by means of the contrary factions favouring Papistry and the Queen of Scots' title.

11. Reminds the Queen of the heads of all these troubles to be at her commandment. Admonishes her that this late rebellion is not now ended, but that "it hath more dangerous branches"; and if it be not remedied now, "the fault will be in hir majeste."

12. Charges the bishop of Ross to have been the principal instrument of this rebellion; and thereof "he reporteth the speche of the Erl of Northumberland" concerning the said bishop. Wills that certain writings found about the Earl of Northumberland should be considered.

13. The slaughter of Borthwick by "Jony" Foster, "Crowy" Foster, Arthur and "Willy" Foster, in the west March, in Bewcastell Dale. Complains of the "recept" of the outlaws of Scotland on those Borders. Requests some joint "roodes" of men on both parts, not suspected as favourers.

14. Certain lack of justice in the Middle March, and a matter of John Selby's in the East March, to be redresssed.

3 *pp. In Cecil's hand. Indorsed by him:* "19 Januar: 1569. Some of M^r^ Elphynstons instructions."

Jan. 20. **87.** Sir Henry Gate and Drury to [Hunsdon].

Cott. Calig. C.I., fol. 504. On Thursday, in the forenoon of the 19th instant, we departed from Stirling, where the Regent was, who not only sent Mr. Justice Clerk with other gentleman to accompany us thither from Edinburgh, but also sent his steward two or three miles on this side Stirling to bring us to the Castle, and there to dine with his grace, which we did accordingly, himself meeting us at the lower end of the hall with very courteous words and "frendlye ymbrasinge us," and I there presently delivered to him the Queen's majesty's letter. After the reading whereof, I declared not only the Queen's majesty's thankful acceptation of his great goodwill towards her quietness in the

Elizabeth.
1569-70. pursuing of her rebels, but also required (according to her letter) that the Earl of Northumberland should be delivered to me, and the rest of the rebels to your lordship or such other of the Wardens as he thought most meet, and then I delivered my lord lieutenant's letter for accomplishing of the same. Being presently called to dinner, he said that he would further commune concerning that matter, and so, immediately after dinner, he had us into his bedchamber, where he showed us very hearty speech. He would gladly of himself accomplish anything that lawfully may lie in his power to "pleasure" the Queen's majesty in that or any other thing, but, as the matter was weighty, he thought good to deal in such sort that offence should not be taken at his doings, therefore he would send certain of the nobility—as the Earl of Morton, the Earl of Mar, Lord Lindsey, and Lord Ruthven—to meet him at Edinburgh on Monday or Tuesday next, where we should receive some certain answer, and so pressed us to stay until that time; saying further that he would have wished that it had pleased the Queen's majesty to have deferred the demand for the Earl of Northumberland until such time when he might have gotten the rest or some more of them into his custody. He thinks this demand of the Earl will be a great let to obtaining the rest, but he assured us he would do the best he could therein, and also that we should receive some certain knowledge where they are, and answer to our demand; and thereupon I stay the delivery of the Queen's majesty's second letter until that time. His grace is not a little troubled about the doings of Dunbrettane, which fall out like a "quotidiane agoo," so that we fear he will hardly obtain it without extremity. Have written to Sussex. "Lythcoo." *Signed:* Henry Gate: William Drury.

The like of this letter we have also written to my lord lieutenant.

2 *pp.* *Partly in Drury's hand.*

Jan. 20. **88.** THE REGENT MURRAY TO [DRURY].

Cott. Calig. C.I., fol. 505. Immediately on your departure, there arrived this day the Commendator of Dunfermline and the Provost of Dundee from Dumbertane with no expedition, but rather a frivolous usage of delay anent the rendering of the house, whereof we thought meet to give you knowledge, as also how the French ships lie in the Firth ready to approach the Castle at the next spring tide. In case you write suddenly to the Court, have this matter in special recommendation. This thing requires the presence of two of her majesty's ships with speed. I "lippin" likewise that you will cause this other letter to be "convoyit" in your packet to my servant, Mr. Nicholas Elphingstoun, now at the Court. Stirling. *Signed:* James Regent.

½ *p.* *No address or flyleaf.*

[Jan. 22.] **89.** MARY TO JAMES VI.

Royal MSS., 18 B.VI., fol. 284 b. "Deir sone, I send thir berares to see zow and bring me vord how ze do, and to remember zow that ze have in me a loving moder that vishes zow to learne in tyme to love, knaw and feir God: and nixt yat conforme to Goddis command and gud nature to remember ye dewtie anent hir yat hes borne zow in hir sydes. I send zow a

Elizabeth.
1569-70. buik to learne ye samyn, and I pray God zow may learne yat begenning, and that He will give zow his blessing, as I do hartlie give zow myne, in hoip zow sall deserve it quhan zow come to discretion." *Signed:* "Your loving and gud moder, Marie R."

¼ *p. Copy. Addressed:* "To my deir sone James Charles, Prince of Scotland."

Jan. 22. **90.** MARY TO THE COUNTESS OF MAR.

Royal MSS., 18 B.VI., fol. 284.

"Traist cousignes," we greet you well. Having obtained licence at the Queen our good sister for two of our servants, James Lauder and Alexander Bog, present bearers, to pass to Scotland to "vesey" our son the Prince, "and thinking now tyme that he begyn to learne to knaw sum thing of reiding and wryting, we have send hym ane A.B.C. and example how to forme his lettres, quhilk we pray zow to cause hym exerce," and also because we gave him the first "coit he did weir," so would we be glad he had the first doublet and "langhois" likewise of us, which you shall receive from the said bearers with the rest of the garment, "quhairunto yer vantis sic boutonnis as var vorthie to garnish ye samyn, thankis to yame quha vithhaldis siclyke and better from us." We have "mariatour" sent to our son "ane lytill hacquenay with sadill and ye rest of ye harnessing thereto," and our right trusty cousin the Earl of Shrewesbury has sent him another. Of the receipt whereof we would you advertised the said earl again, "Prayand" you to permit our said servants "vesey" our son at least, to the effect they may "rapport" to us at their returning the "verrey truith of his estait," and that for all the benefits your husband and you have received of us we would wish you not to be "ingrait" at the least in making us advertisement at all times of our son's "veilfare" that we are so desirous to hear of, as you may have the commodity, if you like, either when the Lord Murray sends any messenger into this country, or by some other means. Tutbury.

Postscript. I pray you read this letter here inclosed to my son, and remembering "auld gudewill and service profest to me, quhairupon I have done for zour husband and zow. Remember hym yat he hes a mother that he awes obedience and luif to." Let him not be so brought up "that to fallow yame yat suld obey him." He must know her whom he is commanded by God to obey. "Procuire zow yat ar about hym yat my benisson be taine from him, quhilk I now give hym with all my hart." You cannot "mak bot he is my sone," and owes me obedience, or else disobeys God's commands. Therefore, by your counsel "tyne" not his heavenly and worldly promised reward to him, "quhilk zow can not gett to hym again." I pray you put the poor Hannibal in his service, and "lat not ye tua twynnis Jamy and Jany dee for falt: becaus I tuik yame for Goddis saik. Let my sone dyte me answer to me and caus vreit it yat I may have sum confort of ye thing I luif best in yis warld." Let him know my Lord of Shrewsbury sends him a horse. If you do this and "rememberis" the son of his duty and prayer from his mother, I pray God you may be a glad mother of my godson, "uyervyis God send zow ye hertbrak zow

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1569-70. procure to a moder and a freindly maistress to zow." *Signed:* Marie R.

1 *p.* *Copy.* *Addressed:* "To our rycht traist Cousignes ye countess of Mar gouverante to o^r^ sone ye Prince of Scotland."

Jan. 22. **91.** SHREWSBURY TO SUSSEX.

C.P., Vol. V. Sends this bearer, his servant, named Henry Downes, in the company of Sandy Bogg, to Berwick, to bring from thence certain hawks promised to him by the Queen of Scots. Desires that he may pass and return again. Sandy Bog repairs towards Scotland by the Queen's passport. Has permitted two other Scottishmen, named Archibald Seton and Robert Levingston, to depart from hence in his (Bog's) company to Scotland, and asks licence for them to pass. Tutbury Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrowesburye.

⅓ *p.* *Copy.* *In the margin:* "Copia. Therle of Shrewesburie to therle of Sussex."

Jan. 24. **92.** ELIZABETH TO THE REGENT MURRAY.

His servant, this bearer, Nicholas Elphynston, has brought letters of credit, and thereupon imparted to her sundry things of great importance. Has thought good to give him to understand that she is determined to send some trusty servant of her own to confer further with him, and show him her resolution to every part being of substance contained in the message, in such sort as he shall have very reasonable satisfaction. Finding his servant desirous to return, she will not detain him. In the meantime she hopes he will procure that her rebels remaining within that realm may be apprehended and delivered, being such as manifestly are known as well to him and the states of that land, as to her, to have beside their high treason intended against her, purposed the alteration of the common religion established in both realms, and further also to have subverted the present state of that realm. Does not think that any wise Councillor will impeach their delivery.

1 *p.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "To therle of Murray the xxiiij^th^ of January 1569, by M^r^ Elphinston."

Jan. 24. **93.** MARY TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

C.P., Vol. V. "Reverend father and richt trusty counsalor." We "depeschit" Charles, "groome of our chalmer," towards you with our letters the 16th day of this month, by whom we wrote a letter to the Queen, desiring most earnestly to hear her answer, which you shall "solist" diligently to obtain; for we remain still in great pain to understand "quhat waye of practise" Elphinstone can make at Court for our delivering into Murray's hands. Of the answer he gets, write to us by some servant, or desire this bearer to advertise us of the same. We have likewise "depeshit" James Lawder and Alexander Bog to Scotland (who departed yesterday) with some open letters to our faithful subjects, and "graith" to our son, the Prince. "I am advertised that a preachour off Litchefeild is plenli prechit in veri outrageous and vild termes off me by my nom." Should you know if that is admitted to

Elizabeth.
1569-70. be so done, and if "ani order will be put ther in inkes," I might get "the priff off it." But "pleigin" nothing till you be assured that fault be found in it, for I cannot believe that one Prince can allow evil to be spoken of a Princess *etc.* At Coventry "som leud prichin was med affor me lord Hunthinton." All who heard it told me it was "ment be me." I would not "teak" it, "bekaus" I know my "inoscensi." But where I am named, except it be by some tolerance, I think itis "to mutche." "Remember" Roulet of my "silkes," and to make haste. Tutbury. *Signed:* Marie R.

1 *p. First half written by a secretary. Latter half holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "Recept at Lundoun xxix January 1569."

Jan. 26. **94.** SIR HENRY GATE AND DRURY TO HUNSDON.

Cott. Calig. C.I., fol. 506. "A brefe discourse made by Sir Henry Gate, knight, and William Drury, esquyre, Marshall of Barwick, to my lord of Hundesdon."

(1) The Duke of Chatelherault shall remain in prison till the convention of the nobility at Edinburgh about the 10th of February.

(2) It is thought that Lord Herries will be delivered out of prison before the said convention.

(3) Lethington deferred his liberty out of the Castle till the convention.

(4) Lord Morton, Lethington, and Grange are reconciled, and thereby Morton and Hume.

(5) The request of a great number for revenge of the Regent's death against the Hamiltons and their favourers.

(6) The earnest desire for the continuance of the Regent's course.

(7) The opinion of certain of the best for the Earl of Lennox, with assistance, to be governor of the King.

(8) The state and Council assembled at Edinburgh declared unto us, that although the Regent was taken away, they remained faithful towards her majesty, and would not conclude any certain determination for establishing the state here without her consent.

(9) Upon the murder of the Regent, certain of the Hamiltons repaired presently to Edinburgh, expecting forthwith the delivery of the Duke, which did not take place.

(10) A proclamation intended by the Hamiltons in the name of the Queen of Scots was prevented.

(11) The despatch of the Abbot of Kilwynnin unto the Duke's children and Huntly for the stay of attempts.

(12) The repair of the murderer to Hamilton's house upon the fact done, and the "caliver" that killed the Regent was the Lord of Arbroath's; which murderer had a fresh horse to meet him within a mile to carry him away.

(13) The house wherein the murderer stood when he shot is burned.

(14) Prestall is in Flanders, and from thence it is thought he will return into Scotland.

(15) John Hamilton is at Brussels with the Duke of Alva.

(16) The Lord Boyd came secretly to the lords, as it is thought, to make his way against the murder of the Regent.

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1569-70. (17) Lethington sent presently to Huntly and Fleming to stay attempts until the State met.

(18) James Hamilton reconciled himself unto Morton, and offered his son in marriage at his appointment.

1½ *pp.* *In a small official hand.*

Jan. 28. **95.** MAR TO CECIL.

"The experience that I haif had of your lang continewit gudewill to the intertenying of the godlie anytie and intelligence betuix thir twa realmiz, and the affectioun that I knaw ye bare to this nobleman my nepho, quhais dayes ar shortyned be the malice of men," compels me upon that "small" acquaintance which I had with you, "familiarlie and bauldlie" to put you to the pains of putting this my letter to the Queen, your sovereign. I will not trouble you with the repetition of anything in it. But firmly looking to your good means to receive her majesty's favourable answer with some taste of that comfort which this realm and I shall receive at her highness' hands in this difficult and sorrowful time. I also pray you to deliver this other packet to my Lord or Lady Lennox. Stirling Castle. *Signed:* "Jhon Erle of Mar."

½ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Jan. 28. **96.** MAR TO ELIZABETH.

"Pleis it your Majestie." Although I doubt not the "unworthie and shamefull murther of the erle of Murray, regent of this realme my nepho" is already "certifiit" to your highness by your own servants, so that the advertisement of the same from me serves now to little purpose: yet the great comfort that this realm has always found at your majesty's hands in greatest extremities, and your highness' gracious letter to me and my wife about this time twelve month, gives me boldness to signify unto your majesty the present danger of the King, my sovereign, and this realm "throw the inlaik of him, that prefeirit his soverains suirtie and estait to his awn lyff." Seeing the King remaining in my care and custody, now (as your majesty writes) not only in peril of such as were guilty of the murder of his father, but of others also that may have "wardlie commoditee" by the loss of him, and seek the same as by the destruction of his father and uncle appears, he being destitute of all other "wardlie" assistance, saving your majesty's. I am constrained to "challenge" your highness' promise to crave "confortable assistance" to withstand all things that may "tend to his perill"; firmly looking that as your majesty "in hart dois abhorre the devisars and exequutaris of the same detestable murther"; so will your highness' power be "extendit with speid to the revenge of the same," that this "pernicious preparative escape not deu punisment" for example's cause, and for the "luiffing and affectionat hart, qulk he that restis with God had" to your majesty's service. Stirling Castle. *Signed:* John erle of Mar.

⅔ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

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97. ELIZABETH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., B.ix., fol. 511.

Whereas we are content that according to your desire you should come up after things "stayde" in that country, now upon this sorrowful accident by the death of the Regent in Scotland, we are moved to have you stay within your charge, and presently will that you send to all the three Wardens on the frontiers towards Scotland to consider in what sort they will make our frontiers strong to withstand any sudden incursions of our rebels, or of the Scots, their "fautors," and friends, which we think on the death of the Regent, who was the only stay of peace on the Borders, will be attempted if they shall find our Borders unfurnished; and to this end you shall will our said Wardens to advertise you of their several opinions, and what they shall require for their maintenance, so that you may, if the case shall urge such speediness, give the aid that you can, or else, upon knowledge sent to us, we may direct order for accomplishment thereof. We have also resolved that Sir Ralph Sadleir shall forthwith repair into Scotland, as he shall perceive by our letter which Thomas Randolf shall bring with him, who also is ordered to haste into Scotland before. Hampton Court.

1 *p. Original. At the head:* "Elizabeth R. By the Quene." *Addressed:* "To o^{r} right trusty and right welbeloved cousine the Erle of Sussex our President in the Northe." *Indorsed:* "The quenes Ma^{tie} xxix^{o} Jan. 1569."

Jan. 29.

98. ELIZABETH TO THE REGENT MURRAY.

"To the Regent." Hearing to our "very inward greeffe of the develish intention attempted by shott of a harquebuss" to have slain you, whereby you have received a dangerous wound, as upon this first advertisement we could not be assured how it should please Almighty God "to dispose of your liffe." Having intended to send this bearer, your acquaintance, Thomas Randolph, esquire, master of our posts, for fully answering such matters as Nicholas Elphinstone imparted to us, we could not forbear to send him away to visit you on our part; and after that to impart such things as, upon knowledge of your recovery, he shall have sent to him from us. There is nothing in our "powre earthly wherewith we might help to recover you, that shuld be over deare for us to yeld for your confort."

1 *p. Draft in Cecil's hand. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "29 Januar. 1569. M. of the Q. Ma^{ties} lettre to therle of Murray Regent of Scotland."

Harl. MSS. 289, fol. 139.

Original of the same. *Signed:* "Your assured frende Elizabeth R."

$\frac{3}{4}$ *p. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Jan. 29.

99. ELIZABETH TO THE EARLS AND BARONS OF SCOTLAND.

Upon knowledge brought to us of the danger wherein the Earl of Murray is by the "develish attempt" of a shot against him, we have sent this bearer, Thomas Randolph, master of our posts, to confer with the nobility, whereof you are one, how some "good stey" may be made, if God shall call him out of this life, so that the common peace may be preserved. We require you to give credit not only to

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1569-70. the bearer, but also to Sir Ralph Sadleir, knight, Chancellor of our Duchy of Lancaster, who shall shortly afterwards repair thither, assuring you that our intention is to no other purpose but to advise and aid you to confer tranquillity and peace in that realm amongst all degrees, the honour of that realm preserved, and the natural concord between our realm and that continued.

1 *p. Draft by Cecil. Indorsed:* "M. of the Q. Majestys lettre to certen Earles and Barons in Scotland to be directed by M[r] Randolph to such as he shall find mete."

Jan. 29. **100.** INSTRUCTIONS FOR THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Repair to Sir Ralph Sadleir and deliver to him our letters, and show him these instructions, so that—if he be not this side Trent —he may remain in the north till he hears from you, and follow our directions expressed to him in our letter. If on the way you shall be certainly assured that the Regent is dead, or that he cannot escape, you shall thereof advertise Sir Ralph Sadleir, and proceed. Finding the Regent in life, deliver to him our letter with such earnest and hearty commendations as you can express, to declare also our earnest grief for his danger, and to show him that we sent you to visit him; and that you shall afterwards receive our answers to the matters imparted to us by Elphinstone. If you find him dead, or that he shall die after your arrival, then, until Sir Ralph Sadleir shall come, you shall, according as occasion shall be suited, deliver our letters to such of the nobles as you shall find meet, superscribing them accordingly, by which we require them to give credit not only to you, but also to Sir Ralph Sadleir, who shall shortly follow you. In conference with them our meaning is, according as you shall find their "natures and qualites," [to] induce them to stand fast and unite themselves together to keep common peace, and to "preserve the state of Relligion from any alteration, and the Prince there from all danger to be transported away into France or elsewhere out of the Isle," to conserve the peace between these realms, and to procure that all our rebels be either delivered or "stayed" in safety, to be forthcoming. When Sir Ralph Sadleir shall come, inform him how you have proceeded, and assist him, and join with him to the furtherance of this our service.

2 *pp. Draft in Cecil's hand. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "29 Januar. 1569. M. of the Q. Majestes Instructions given to M[r] Randolph sent into Scotl."

Cott. Calig., C.I., fol. 508. Original of the same.

Jan. 31. **101.** SHREWSBURY TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. Since his last letters he had no occasion of moment to write of. Yesterday a servant of the bishop of Ross, named Makison, came with his (Cecil's) letters, and others from his master to the Queen of Scots, declaring his being at the Court and good answers received of the Queen, Lord Leicester, and Cecil. Last week Sandy Bog was despatched from the Queen of Scots towards Scotland with certain parcels of stuff to her son. Considering the good order and exercise

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1569-70. here last Lent in preaching, he has moved the bishop of Coventry to preach on Sunday next. Means to have sermons twice a week at least before the Queen of Scots, unless the Queen's pleasure be otherwise. Has had charge of the Queen of Scots for a whole year, for which there is due to him 205*l.* Desires that he will procure some means not only for payment thereof, but also a convenient sum in "preste" beforehand to make better provision for the diet and charges here this Lent. Tutbuty.

Postscript. The parcels of the Queen's linen and other stuff used here by the Queen of Scots are almost consumed.
Signed: G. Shrowesbury.

1 *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "ult. Januar. 1569. Therle of Shrewsbery to my M^r^ for money—for the view of lynnen etc."

Jan. 31 **102.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. I received lately open letters from the Queen, my mistress, which I have sent herewith that you may consider the same, and "impertt" to the Queen's majesty if it be your pleasure. Wherein she presses me to desire answer of her last letter, and also "doithe meane of sum preachings made agains her in spetiall be name." Because the two French ambassadors who have lately been with your sovereign, told me that her majesty declared to them that the Queen, my mistress, and I, her minister, had practised with her majesty's subjects to the offence of her highness' honour and estate, I thought necessary to signify to you that the same reports, if any have been made, particularly against my mistress or me, are invented by the calumnies of her enemies undeserved. For her part she has declared the same by her letters to the Queen for trial of her innocency. I for my part am ready to answer for all my doings since my coming within this realm. Declare the same to the Queen, whose highness I beseech not to be moved to alter her determined goodness towards my mistress, or refuse a good answer to the King's ambassadors for her liberty and restitution. I hear by "brute" there is some alteration in Scotland, and I am not certain of the estate thereof, for neither the Queen nor I have received any letter or advertisement therefrom since the 14th of September last. Let me know some certainty thereof, and send me a passport to send one to my mistress therewith, and therefrom into Scotland. London. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

½ *p. Closely written. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Jan. **103.** N. ELPHINSTONE TO CECIL.

Cott. Calig., B.IX., fol. 494. "Syr, now at my partinge I thocht guid to put your honour in rememberans to caus treit ye byschope of Ross as ze wold zour rebelles suld be wsit, for amanges oyeris his guid offeces he hes maid ane bruit in yis cite yat my Lord Regentes grace is slain. He hes in lykwys with him in companye for ane pryst to execuit his messages ane Scottis man callit M^r^ Seres quha hes bein employit in menye and syndrye effaris concerning ye tumultis of ye north as I traist ze sell weill wnderstond heirefter. More gyf ze wyll entreit ye byschope as ane guid instrument to ye estait of yis cuntre, beinge declarit be Par-

Elizabeth.
1569-70. lement trator to ye Kinge my soverene, and no falt to be fownd with his practyses, to ye hynderans of ye qwyetnes of ye haill Ile, and sik as Seres to be sufferit to repair in ye cuntre still to persavaer, qwile for sum guid recompanse at your handes, and forder yat we may without offens do ye lyke to zour rebelles. Gyf ze wald yat thinges suld weill succeid to zour contentment with ws, hayst efter me for delaye bredes danger." London. *Signed:* N. Elphinstone.

¾ *p. Holograph. Addressed:* "To ye richt ho^{ll} Sir William Cecill kny^{t} prencipall secretarye to ye quenis ma^{te}.

Indorsed (by Cecil's clerk): "Januar. 1569. M^{r} Elphinston to my m^{r}." *No flyleaf.*

Jan. **104.** EXTRACTS FROM A BOOK SENT TO THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

C.P., Vol. V. "Out of the first booke":—You long now perchance to know the person whom I mean and take to be the right heir and successor apparent to the crown of England. Surely it is such an one as for the excellent gifts of God and nature, in her most princelike, resplendent, is worthy to inherit either this noble realm or any other. Neither have we lightly read or seen any long and sure continuance or establishment in the succession of a kingdom appointed by Parliament without a former right and title. But now—for a surplusage—add that by the civil law such as have two wifes at once are infamous. By God's law, the civil law and canon, and by the laws of this realm a bastard is not only rejected from his father's inheritance, but he is also by the civil law a person infamous, *etc.*

"Out of the 3 booke":—The nobles of England who were appointed to examine all such matters as the rebels should lay against the Queen, have not only found the said Queen innocent and guiltless of the death of her husband, but do fully understand that her accusers were the very contrivers, devisers, "practisioners" and workers of the said murder. They have moved the Queen of Scotland also that it may please her to accept and "like of" the noblest man of England between whom and her there might be a marriage concluded.

Finally:—The noblemen of this our realm acknowledge her for the very true and right heir apparent of this realm of England, being fully ready (if God call to his mercy the Queen that now is) then to receive and serve her.

2 *pp. Indorsed by Cecil:* "Extract out of the booke that was sent by the Earl of Huntyngton from Coventry conteaning matter for the Q. of Scotts." *The first page written by Cecil; the second in his clerk's hand.*

[Jan.?] **105.** MARY TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

C.P., Vol. V. Has received his letters by James Bruce. Perceiving he is "mynded" to come hither hastily through the Queen's "fair words," and to leave her affairs to depend upon her "unfreynds sentences" without any to answer for her, she despatches this bearer to direct him not to depart, showing the Queen that he dare not depart without her licence, seeing she was already so offended with him "in making overtours of the rebellis Parliament" and consenting to many

Elizabeth.
1569-70. other things "at your awin hand," and that without the Queen and her Council promising openly under "thair hand wryttis," as she made known to him privately, and without provision that if anything be done to her prejudice in the said Parliament, it shall be "null and of na availl nor effect," he is assured that she will not be content that he depart. As for his writing for her to Shrewsbury, there is never a word written in her favour which "ze shall shaw to C." Is not to fail "to trawell for staying" of Henry Lammond to sell her jewels in Flanders, for he is gone there to that effect.

⅔ *p. Copy. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "A copie of y^e^ Q. of Scottis lettre to B. of Ross." *The last six lines are in the Bishop of Ross' hand.*

Jan. **106.** BALLADS ON THE MURDER OF THE REGENT MURRAY.

"The Regentis tragedie ending with ane Exhortatioun." *Commencing :—*

"James Erle of Murray Regent of Renoun."

(*Denounces the* "bischop," *and Bothwell for this* "foule deid.") *Ends :—*

"It lukis weill thair, ze get na mair of me."

1 *p. Broadsheet. Blackletter. 153 lines.*

[*More verses on the same sheet entitled*]:—"The Tragedeis Lennoy." *Commencing ;—*

"As men recordis, in deid my Lordis."

(*Favours the appointment of Lennox as Regent.*)

48 lines. Blackletter.

"Imprentit at Edinburgh be Robert Lekpreuik 1570."

Jan. **107.** BALLADS ON THE MURDER OF THE REGENT MURRAY.

(1) "The Deploratioun of the Cruell Murther of James Erle of Murray, unquhile Regent of Scotland, together with ane admonitioun to the Hammiltounis committaris thairof, and to all thair fortifearis, maintenaris, or assistance, with ane Exhortatioun to the Lordis and Nobilitie, keiparis and defendaris of our Kingis Grace Maiestie." *Commencing :—*

"Qwhile as with flesche and blude we go about
The wondrous warkis of God for to discrive,
Paus quhil we pleis, we sal not find yame out
Bot sall judge God, aganis all ressoun strive."

(2) "Ane admonitoun to all the Hammiltonis and thair assistaris, counsallaris, and pertakeris of this maist vile and abhominabill Murther."

(3) "The exhortatioun to the Lordis and Nobilitie persewaris of this cruell Murther, and defendaris of our King."

(4) "The makaris Exhortatioun to all men in generall."

1 *p. Broadsheet. Blackletter.* "Imprentit," *etc., as before. 204 lines.*

Elizabeth.
1569-70. [Feb.]

108. BALLAD ON THE MURDER OF THE REGENT MURRAY.

"The Exhortatioun to all plesand thingis quhairin man can haif delyte to withdraw thair plesure from mankynde, and to deploir the the [*sic*] cruell Murther of umquhile my Lord Regentis Grace."

Commences:—

"Ze Montaines murne, ze valayis vepe,
Ze clouds and Firmament,
Ze fluids dry up, ze seyis so depe
Deploir our lait Regent."

(*The birds to bewail his death. The Hamiltons conspired against* "ane Prince of gude Renoun.")

Ends:—

"Praying our God of micht
To saif our King and him defend
In his undoubtit richt.
With all trew Subiectis in thir partis
Of his authoritie:
Beseiking God to ioyne the heartis
Of our Nobilitie."

1 *p. Broadsheet. Blackletter.* "Imprentit," *etc., as before. 152 lines. (Printed, Froude, vol. IV., p. 584.)*

Feb. 1.

109. SHREWSBURY TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V.

At the departure from this Queen of the bishop of Ross' servant, Makison, she desired him to move the said bishop to seek some resolute answer at the Queen's hands for an end of her cause. If (said she) he cannot obtain it, then let him seek the support of all other Princes "to helpe me and my subjects." She has written to the bishop to that effect. Perused the letter before it was sealed. Tutbury. *Signed:* G. Shrowesbury.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk). *No flyleaf.*

Feb. 2.

110. MARGARET COUNTESS OF LENNOX TO CECIL.

Cott. Calig. C.I., fol. 511.

I doubt not but you know partly how many sorrowful griefs I have passed. "I thank God of all besydes this late chaunce that hathe hapned by the dea[th] of the Lorde Regent of Scotlande, being not one of the leaste, but chieflye yt towcheth me nearest to see my lord my husbonde, who and I have been togethers this xxvj yeres, fall into suche an extreme hevynes being very evell at ease, sence theis discomfortable newes of Scotlande came, so that if he contynewe anye tyme in the same, I feare he can not longe indure, his inwarde greif is suche," and I am not able by any means to comfort him—saying, unless God of his great mercy and pity put to his helping hand, he sees plainly the destruction of that little innocent King near at hand, wishing of God, that before that day should come *etc.*, God would take him out of this miserable life. The two principal causes that chiefly grieve my lord are, that the principal enemies of the said King, and guilty of his father's death, as he is informed, are put to liberty, and he absent from him, who of right must needs have been the chiefest pillar and strength to the said King in that realm. My lord says

Elizabeth.
1569-70. further, that he thinks two causes have been, and are the let of his going thither—the one for religious cause, and the other for bearing of rule—and if he had been suffered to go, he would have put all who have such an opinion of him out of that error. As for religion, it should never have fared the worse for him, but rather the better: and for bearing of rule there as a Regent or governor, his mind was never so to do, nor to have troubled himself, being of the years which he is of, but to have been an assistant to such noblemen as the Queen's majesty here and the State there should have thought meet to have taken the government of that realm, and my lord to have had only the keeping of the said King's person, and the noblemen who are in possession thereof already, to have joined with him, and thus should the Queen's majesty have had good proof of his good service ere long. But he says, that seeing he cannot perceive that her highness is willing that he go into that realm, his most humble suit is to be a means that the said King may be brought into this realm, and so to be nourished here under her majesty's protection and keeping, wherein he most heartily desires you to be a means unto her majesty; otherwise my lord most humbly craves her majesty to be a means that the King be delivered into his hands, and with her majesty's favour he may depart with him to some foreign country for the safety of the little innocent; otherwise, whosoever bears authority in that realm, as long as he tarries within the same, makes no account of that young innocent's life. My lord says that he does not blame her majesty for his stay here, for he knows right well "yt is not longe of her highnes," but such as have been this long time his "back fryndes," not having deserved it at their hands. Although her majesty was willing that he should go into Scotland, and in health and strength of body—as presently he is not—yet I cannot see how his purse can be able to take that chargeable journey in hand, being in such poor state as presently we are; for lately I have been forced to lay my jewels in gage for money to bear the ordinary charges of our house. Somerset Place. *Signed:* Margaret Lennox.

1¾ *pp.* *No address.*

Feb. 4. **111.** Lord Home to Drury.

"In lefull maner this salbe to let yow knaw I resavit your leter quhar by I persaif yat Maister Randell is to cum in Scotland to travell with the nobilitie of materis pertenyng to the quenn of Yngland," and that you would be advertised if he might have sure passage, which I cannot assure you of till I get advertisement "fra the nobilite" of Scotland. For I assure you, I would be als "laith" that Mr. Randolph should "kep ony skayth," as I would be "yat owcht suld aill my awin hart." As soon as I get knowledge of the noblemens' minds I shall convoy him myself to Edinburgh, or where it happens the lords shall be. Fast Castle. *Signed:* Alexander Hume.

⅔ *p.* *Holograph, also addressed:* "To the Ry^t^ wourschipfull Maister William Drwry Warden of the est Marches and governour of Berweik." *Indorsed by Drury.*

Elizabeth.
1569-70. Feb. 5. C.P., Vol. V.

112. BISHOP OF ROSS TO CECIL.

Sends a letter from the Queen of Scots, and prays him (since the Queen restrains him from her presence) to move her majesty according to that letter and the speeches he [the bishop] uttered yesternight before the Lords of the Council. Prays a passport for the bearer to carry an open letter of his to the Queen, his mistress, to certify her of his estate, whereby she may provide for doing her business here. Kingston. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

¼ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk). *No flyleaf.*

Feb. 5. C.P., Vol. V.

113. BISHOP OF ROSS TO ELIZABETH.

The alteration of her accustomed goodness towards him, declared by the Lords of her Council, is such a cause of grief that he cannot contain himself but "to be wonderous sory." Has dealt sincerely and uprightly betwixt her majesty and his mistress. Hopes for her righteous consideration and judgment. Her majesty is the person he would most willingly satisfy next to his own mistress. Beseeches her that if any reports be made to "blasmisse" his conscience, she will suspend her judgment, and reserve to him one of her ears till his part be known, and to have "suche regard of thestait of that afflicted lady," his mistress, as may stand with their honour. Kingston. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

⅔ *p. Closely written. Addressed:* "To the right hiegh right excellent and mighty Princesse, The Quenis majeste off Ingland." *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Feb. 7.

114. THOMAS RANDOLPH TO CECIL.

On the way towards Berwick, having met with the Lord President of the North and Sir Ralph Sadleir, I understood what difficulty might be for my entry into Scotland, therefore I thought best that Mr. Marshal* should be advertised with speed to procure me a safe conduct, which caused him to write to Lord Hume, whose answer your lordship shall receive from Mr. Marshal, and what further he has done by the Earl Morton, Grange, and Liddingeton for my safe arrival there, minding to depart to-morrow to the place appointed, to join with such are said shall meet me and convoy me to my journey's end. In the time of my abode attending my passport out of Scotland, by the advice of Mr. Marshal, I have spoken with two of Lord Hume's chief friends and councillors; who assure me that if Lord Hume will not yield to reason, and persists in the maintenance of "disordered and rebellius" persons, they will neither assist him nor take part with him, and if he or his offer me any discourtesy, or be any impediment to my coming to Edinburgh, that they will put me there in spite of him and his party. I trust, notwithstanding, to find him reasonable, and mind to "applie" him by all the means I can. I find him wholly Lethington's, and he will follow no other course than that which he will take; who I perceive doth very much with a great number of those that I shall have most to do with. If I can reconcile

* Of Berwick.

Elizabeth.
1569-70. Lord Morton and him, I doubt the less of my success in the rest. Though with some I may do something, yet with others some personage of greater authority than myself must deal, and by "other meanes then bare words." I beseech your highness that there be no stay of Sir Ralph Sadleir's coming, as in all her majesty's letters to the noblemen it is promised. *Signed:* Thomas Randolphe.

2 *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Feb. 7. **115.** WARRANT TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Harl. MSS. 289, fol. 141. "After our harty commendations." Forasmuch as it is seen in what sort our rebels remaining in Scotland near the frontiers are maintained, that they with their "fautors," such as Farnyhurst, Buckleug, Jhonston, and such like, have lately made incursions into both the East and Middle Marches, with burning and spoiling of the Queen's good subjects, the revenge whereof may not be long delayed; it is thought good that the same should so be done that thereby some final end should follow to restore common peace to the frontiers—which cannot be done without our rebels be taken. Wherein we would gladly know what will be the disposition of such of the nobility there as you shall find to be in place of authority and government of that realm; and therefore we require you further to enter into conference with them as you shall find it likely to do good, and if it shall appear that they will be content to have them taken, and that they cannot otherwise think it feasible but by force to compel Farnyhurst and the rest of the "fautors" of these rebels, then you may let them understand that there shall be force provided out of England to invade the said "fautors," provided it may be also accorded by the authority of Scotland to have other forces provided on their part to assist the said enterprise, whereby the parties who shall be the "fautors" of our rebels may be more chastised, being also, as it manifestly appears by their maintenance of such kind of rebels, plain enemies to the state of Scotland, and especially to religion, and therefore worthy of no favour. And after you shall find their disposition ready hereto, then you may assure them, that as soon as you can advertise hither, more forces shall be sent to the frontiers to make an army with such as are now already sent to the same; which, indeed, are, above all the ordinary in Barwyk and the frontiers, now newly put into wages, almost 1500. And herein the sooner you advertise us the better, for if they there shall not be willing either by force or otherwise to procure the restitution of such capital rebels as cease not to invade this realm by the aid of their favourers there, surely the Queen's majesty will not forbear to seek the redress hereof with her own forces, although you shall not need to utter so much to any there, unless you shall find it may serve to purpose the rather to induce them to reason.

2 *pp.* *Draft in Cecil's hand.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "1569. vij° February. Mynute from the Lordes of the counsell unto Thomas Randall presently in Scotland."

Feb. 12. **116.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO ELIZABETH.

C.P., Vol. V. Amongst the afflictions he has sustained, none grieves him so

Elizabeth.
1569-70. much as to hear his honest meaning in his proceedings within this realm "to be quytte contrary wyse construed." Rejoices somewhat with the hope of obtaining his suit, whereby he doubts not to give her to understand his sincere dealing. Has never refused to answer her or the Council, nor yet will do whenever she pleases to call him, which he beseeches her to do with speed. Will patiently suffer the restraint of liberty and sequestration from doing his mistress' service. Trusts she will not in the meanwhile forget his mistres's affairs, which in his absence lack remembrance. London. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

1¼ *pp. Closely written. Addressed:* "To the right excellent right mighty and illustre Princesse the Quenis Majeste off England." *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Feb. 12. **117.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

C.P., Vol. V. Soon after my "restraint," I wrote a letter to the Queen's majesty last Sunday desiring, that in case any reports should be made against me, that her majesty would reserve "one heare" to my answers, and in the meanwhile suspend her judgment. Although I sustain the place of an ambassador, and before my coming within this realm have obtained the Queen's safe conduct, I will at her majesty's pleasure patiently suffer this restraint. I pray that your lordships will move the Queen's majesty to let me know the cause moving her highness to thus restrain me. London. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Feb. 12. **118.** NOTE OF THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY'S EXPENSES AT TUTBURY.

C.P., Vol. V.

The Queen of Scots came to Tutbury 26th Jan., 1568-9. From which day till the 10th of this Feb. is fifty-four weeks; at the rate of 52*l.* every week amounts to 2808*l.* Whereof the Earl received 2500*l.* Remaining due—300*l.*

Item:—The Earl received on the last Privy Seal, for soldiers' wages and "cote money"—256*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

½ *p. Indorsed by Cecil:* "Erl of Sallopp."

Feb. 14. **119.** DECREE OF THE SECRET COUNCIL ACQUITTING MAITLAND.

Decree of the Lords of the Secret Council being convened in the affairs of this commonwealth. The cause of the retention in ward of William Maitland, the younger, of Lethingtoun, being "proponit:—It was "meanyt" on his behalf how in the latter end of August past, he was publicly accused in the presence of the Regent, "quha restis with God," and the Council then convened at Stirling, as "participant of a maist odious cryme," to wit, the murder of the King's father; on the occasion whereof the said secretary was committed to ward in Stirling, and afterwards transported to the castle of Edinburgh, where he has remained since. Howbeit, that was not the very cause that moved the Regent and Council then convened "sua to wse the said

Elizabeth.
1569-70. Secretair in respect of his greit trawelles and trew part" in many honest causes, especially in the prosecution of the said murder, but rather upon an opinion which his grace and the Council were then persuaded to conceive by "lang quhispering and suggestioun" of the secretary's private enemies, in that he had "traffiquit" for the overthrow of the King's estate and the destruction of all the noblemen and honest men who had entered into his quarrels. As God knows his innocency, so he is ready to make the same patent to the world. The said Lords, estates, and Barons, considering the progress of the matter and his offer, it being inquired if any of them would accuse him of the murder, or as a "practizer" in matters tending to the subversion of the King's estate; they all with one voice "declarit and testifiit" that they nor any of them knew the said secretary to be culpable. So they esteemed him to have been "innocentlie calumpniat in tymes bigane, and acknowledge him as an honest man innocent in the said matters wherewith he has been falsely calumpniat." Accepting and receiving him again in his own rank and place. *Signed by, Earls*—Mortoun, Atholl, Cassilis, Mar, Glencarn, Montroise, Buchane; *Lords*—Ruthwen, Glammiss, Lowat, Methwen, Wchiltre, Carkert, Lyndsay, Gray; *Prelates*—Orknay, Dunfermling, Bamerenau, Drybruch, Cambuskenant, Petneweme; Controller, Justice-clerk.

1 *p. Copy. Broadside. Indorsed:* "Declaration of the L. of Lidding. innocence for the K. murder."

[Feb. 14.] **120.** INFORMATION RESPECTING THE MURDER OF THE REGENT.

"Some faryer information anent the puneshment of the Regenttis murther and preservation of the Kinges innocent persone geven in be the Laird of Whitburn." The matter is not to be "respectit" by your lordships as a privy thing proceeding upon the complaint by me and the rest of my Lord Regent's kin and friend, but as a public and commoned cause.

It has been debated, why the matter should presently be "persewit" by force against the whole succession of the Hamiltons, or if a certain number of them should be "callit" by order of law before any force is used.

Whereupon the progress of the matter, and the present estate of the realm are to be respected. For, if nothing further shall be considered in this murder, or if nothing further has been "attemptit" but a sudden and simple slaughter, then the trial of law was first to be used. But, on the other part, if his murder and the sequel thereof shall be "thocht" as the cause itself deserves, then apparently, your lordship will take some better and more "substantious" resolution. For, as to the effect of the present action, not only is the Regent, "repersenting" the King's person and office, murdered by him that is "haishauld man" and sister's son to James, sometime bishop of St. Andrews, upon a determined council, conspiracy, foreknowledge, and consent of the said bishop and the remnent of that name forth of the bishop's own house, but as the "executor" after the deed was met and "reskawit" by his brother, sometime priest of Boithvile, and other household men and servants to the Duke, the bishop and their "bairins" purposely set in divers rooms near Linlithgow for that

Elizabeth.
1569-70. effect, and safely avoid first to the Laird of "Lawchoppis" house who "reid" with him to the bishop. By whom, and the Duke's "bairins," the said executor of the murder was not only joyfully received in the Duke's house, but all of that name "incontinent convocat" themselves together, "toke armes," past to the fields, "rasit vaigit* men off war" who brake the public peace, "chairgit" the King's house of "Blaknes" and other houses "keipit" in his highness' name to be "randerit" to the Duke's behoof, and finally left nothing undone that was in them, which might "bereve the King of his crown and lyfe," and destroy all noblemen, gentlemen, and others who ever "professit" his obedience. This murder is committed, the peace is broken, and a new authority is "pretendet" to cover this murder. The Duke "lyand in waird" as hostage for the good "reule" of his kin, friends, tenants, and servants, against whom justice craves that the law of arms be executed in his person for their treasonable transgression, and for the bishop, the Duke's "bairins," and others of that name to call them to "undirly" the law, or to "compere" before the Council. What justice shall be looked for by that means? Or what is the form of proceeding of all Christian Princes in such cases? Or what order has been "usit" in this realm by the Princes thereof at such times as their subjects were in arms, tending to suppress the "stait"? Was any process of law used against the rebels in the North parts of England of late till first they were "repressit" by arms? Did the Duke wish to "protract" time when there was a force of armed men "convenit" to suppress his estate? Did he not rather pass on the sudden towards Glasgow, and "persewit" such as withstood him, "uncalland" the others to "undirly" the law or before the Council? And was not Glasgow "sakkit" before any who dwelt in it were called to their answer, only because they had taken arms and shown themselves against him who then was governor, and therewith murdered him?

Did the Queen Regent at the first taking of arms for the cause of religion call all who joined in that cause by colour of law? Or did she not first pass with force against them towards Saint Johnstoun?

When the late Earl of Huntly and his adherents had taken arms and come to the fields, did the Queen and her Council charge them to "underly" the law? Or was it "concludit" to "pursew" him by force?

Divers more examples are well known, and the danger is evident to all your lordships and wisdoms. And, albeit, it may be thought that the murder of the Regent, simple in itself, deserves no further pursuit or punishment, but a common "day of law," before which the murderers and their "assistaris" will have time to "shute sum Marshallis," and when the time comes either the matter shall slip for fault of an "assisse," as was "practizit" in the Duke's government, "or yan sall the giltie personis have to thame selffis sik a clengeing" as the Earl of Bothwell did after the former murder. In conclusion it is desired that force be used against the said John, bishop of St. Andrews, and others of his name, who have "accumpaneit" the executors of this murder, or taken arms since that deed.

* Waged.

Elizabeth.
1569-70. *A large sheet, in a Scottish hand, closely written. Indorsed:* "Information to the Lordes of the convention touching the deathe of the Regent."

Feb. 15. **121.** JOHN BATEMAN TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. On Monday last "my Lord," upon a vehement suspicion that the Queen of Scots' servants intended some "speciall practise" for her escape, gave immediate order for preventing thereof, not only in augmenting his numbers of watchers and warders, but also caused the lock of her outer chamber door to be taken off, that her servants lying there (chiefly to be doubted) might be viewed any hour in the night, and the said Queen herself also seen and looked unto if any token of sudden danger should chance. At this his lordship's doing (and plain speech also unto her) she showed herself very much offended, and still remains "unquiet" thereat. I thought it convenient to make advertisement that you might beforehand understand the truth in case the bishop of Ross makes any report to the contrary. Tutbury Castle. *Signed:* John Bateman.

Postscript. I understand his lordship has used very plain speech as well to her as to her servants, so that she remains very much offended with his lordship.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Feb. 17. **122.** THE LORDS OF SCOTLAND TO [ ].

The present state of this commonwealth standing in such doubt and difficulty through my Lord Regent's "inlaik," necessity urged our convention at this time. Whereat your lordship, by Lord Mar's letter, sent by our advice, was desired to be present. The time was short; but the matters required no less haste, as divers "brekkes" attempted in the country have declarit. We are most desirous that the advice of the whole nobility and States, and of your lordship in particular, as a special member of this commonwealth, should be had before any conclusion. We have forborne to determine or contend in anything that your lordship might have thought yourself "prejugeit" in; but have stayed the whole till your coming, that thereafter, by common advice, some perfect resolution may be taken for establishing good order in this commonwealth. For which purpose we have appointed a new convention in this burgh of Edinburgh, the fourth day of March, imploring, desiring, and praying your lordship as you "laif" the quiet state of this our common country, "quhick is si deir to ws all," that you will not fail to be present with the rest of the nobility and estates "to conclude and deliberat upoun sik thingis as salbe fund expedient for the quieting and guid order of this commoun welth." Delay may work great harm "that your lordship will schaw guid will to keip ye first day gif it be possibill." Edinburgh.

Signed: Atholl, Cassillis, Mortoun, Glencarn, Montrose, Buchane, Mar, Ruthven, Glammis, Uchiltre, Carthcart, Patrik Gray, Patrick Lord Lyndsay, Lovet, Methven, Grahame.

1 *p.* *In a Scottish hand.* *Indorsed:* "Letters sent by the Lords for the assemblye."

Elizabeth.
1569-70. Feb. [17].

123. EXHORTATION TO THE SCOTTISH NOBILITY.

"To the Lordis of the Kingis ma^ties Prevy Counsall."

It may seem that I meddling with high matters of governing of commonwealth, pass my estate, being of so mean quality. I have taken in hand to advertise your honours of such things as I thought to "pertend" both to your lordships in special, and in general to the whole community of this realm in punition of traitors, pacification of troubles amongst ourselves, and continuation of peace with our neighbours.

First,—to consider how godly is the action that you have taken in hand, viz., the defence of your King and innocent pupil, the establishing of religion, punition of thieves and traitors, maintenance of peace and quietness amongst yourselves and with foreign nations. Remember how you have "vindicat" this realm out of "thraldome" of strangers, out of domestic tyranny and public dishonour. Remember what kind of people they are that profess themselves in deed and "dissimulis" in word, to be enemies to God and to justice, and to you, because you maintain the King's action.

Some of them are counsellors of the King's slaughter; some "convoyers" of him to the "scamles" who slew his "guidsire," banished his father, and not satisfied to have slain him, murdered truly this King's Regent, and now seek his blood "that yai may fulfill being Kingis yat crueltie and avarice quhilk yai begouth to exercise in tyme of your governing." Others being allied or near of kin to the Hamiltons think to be participant of all your prosperity and success. Others being guilty of the King's death, sought to put down the young King that he should not rest to revenge his father's death. Others are of "yat factioun"; some Papists, some "fenzeit" Protestants that have no God but "geir," and desire again the Papistry. Not for love, but hoping promotion.

It is not the deliverance of the Queen that they seek, as their doings contrary to their word testify manifestly. For if they would have her delivered, they would have procured by all manner possible the Queen of England's favour and support, in whose power the whole "recoverans" stands only, and not offended her so highly as they have done, and do daily in participation of the "conspyrit" treason to put her grace not only out of her estate but out of this life.

It is not the Queen's authority that they would set up in her absence. For, if that were their intention, whom could they place in it more friendly to her than her own son? I "traist" it is not "uneasie" to perceive that they mean no other thing "bot ye deid of ye King and Quene of Scotland to set up ye Hamiltonis authoritie," to which they have aspired by crafty means these fifty-seven years past. And seeing that their intent succeeded not by craft, now they follow the same trade, "connivyng to falset oppin wickitnes."

That you may see what means they have used these fifty-seven years past to set up by craft this authority that they seek now by violence, force, and treason, I call to your memory some of their practices.

After the death of King James IV., John, Duke of Albany, chosen by the nobility to govern in the King's "lesse aige," the Hamiltons, thinking that he had been as wicked as they, and should for his own

Elizabeth.
1569-70. advancement put down the King, and that they would easily "get their hand beyond the Duke," being a stranger and without succession of his body, they held them quiet for a season. But seeing that the Duke put four lords of the most famous of Scotland to attend on the King—the Earl of Marschell, Lords Erskin, Ruthven, and Borthwick—the Hamiltons made a conspiracy with certain Lords to put the Duke out of authority, and take it on themselves, that they might use the King and realm at their own pleasure. To that effect they took the Castle of Glasgow and made there an assembly of their faction; which was dissolved by the hasty coming of the Duke of Albany with an army. For fear of which the Earl of Arran, chief of that company, fled to his wife's brother, the Lord Hume, being then "out of court."

The second conspiracy was after the Duke's last departing. The said Lords no more attending on the King, it was "devysit" by Sir James Hamilton, bastard son to the said Earl of Arran, to slay the King, being in his house beside the abbey of Holyrood House. Which conspiracy after many years "revelit," the said Sir James suffered death for it.

This conspiracy not being "execute," Sir James "perseverit," and by secret means in Court, sought always that the King should not marry, and for lack of his succession the Hamiltons might "cum to their intentioun." For the King was young, "abill of his persoun," and ready to "adventure" himself to all hazards in "doun putting" of thieves and "upsetting" of justice. The Hamiltons looked "ay quhen seiknes or sum other rekles aventure or excesse of travell" should cut him off without children. And "destitute of this hoip," first Sir James stopped the King's meeting with his uncle, the King of England, who at that time having but one daughter, was willing to have married her with the King of Scotland, and to have "enterit" him in possession of the Duchy of York, and after his decease made him King of the "haill yle." But Sir James, ever having eye to his own "scope," hindered this purpose by some of the King's familiar servants that he had "practizit" by gifts, and principally by the Bishop of St. Andrews, James Beton, uncle of the Duke of "Chestellaraultis" mother, and great-uncle to Sir James's wife, and raised such suspicions between the King and his uncle that brought both the realms "in greit besines." The King, seeing that his ambassador "furtherit not at his plesure" determined to go to France. Sir James Hamilton, perceiving his former intention, went with him to hinder his marriage. The King sleeping in the ship, Sir James caused the mariners to "turne saill" off the west coast of England, and landed at Galloway, very miscontent with Sir James and Maister David Pantar, principal causes of his returning.

From this time forth, the King, having "tryit" out the said Sir James' pretence, "disfavourit" him, and "favourit" openly the Earl of Lennox and his friends. The which Earl "pretendit" a right to the whole lordship of Arran, the present Earl for that time being known to be bastard, and as being in recent memory how Sir James Hamilton had cruelly slain, at Linlithgow, John, Earl of Levenax, to the great displeasure of the King, and also of the Earl of Arran, father to Sir James, and uncle to the said Earl of Levenax, coming by command of the King to Linlithgow. The King died, and leaving one daughter of six days old, the Hamiltons thought all to be theirs. For the Earl

Elizabeth.
1569-70. of Arran, a young man of small wit and great inconstancy, was set forth by some nobles of the realm and some of the King's familiar servants, for they thought him more tolerable than the Cardinal Beton, who by a false instrument had taken the supreme authority to himself.

The Duke "namyt" governor by a private faction and "favourit" by so many as professed the true religion of Christ, because he was "belevit" then to be of the same—howbeit he was gentle of nature, yet his friends for the most part were greedy both of "geir and blude," and given to injustice where gain followed—there was in his time nothing but "weir," oppression, and bribing, especially of his "callit" brother, the Bishop of St. Andrews; so that all the estates were weary of him, and discharged the said governor before the time, and "chargeit with it" a woman stronger. In the beginning of his government the Queen and her mother were kept by him rather like prisoners than princesses. But that "incommoditie" was the cause of preserving the Queen's life, he "beleving to marie hir on his sone." But the Earl of Levenax had "deliverit" them out of that captivity, and the nobility had "refusit to marry her on his son."

Howbeit he left his former friends and came to the Queen, and for her pleasure "abjurit" his religion in the "gray freris" of Stirling. Yet could he never come again to his "clymming" of the crown which he had "long socht."

The Earl of Levenax being "put furth of the realme," he thought the Earl of Angus to be the principal who might resist him; and having "enterit in ward" Sir George Dowglas to "extinguishe the haill hous at anys," he sent for the said Earl in friendly manner and put him in prison, and had beheaded them both had not the arriving of the English army "stayit" his purpose. He sent the young Queen into France after the arrival of the Queen in Scotland, she, seeking a quarrel against the Duke and some other Lords, the Duke's friends left him, because the rest of the Lords would not consent to put down the Queen.

After the Queen married their old enemy, and was with child, the good Bishop of St. Andrews, first called Cunningham, and "estemit Goowane," and since "avowit Hamilton," not only conspired with the Earl of Bothwell the King's death, but came with the Queen to Glasgow, "convoyit" the King to the place of his murder. After Bothwell had refused battle at Carbarry Hill, and the Queen came to the Lords, the Hamiltons "fosterit" hope that the Queen should bear no children to debar them from the throne. They openly blamed the Regent who received the Queen. When the Queen, being kept in Loch Leven by commandment of the whole Parliament, was brought out by conspiracy of some "privat men," and especially by the Hamiltons, they assembled all their forces to put down the young King and Lords obedient to him. They showed their evil will towards the Lords in bringing with them "greit apparell" of "cordis" to murder them; towards the King, in keeping the water of Forth that he should not escape, being assured if he came to the Queen of England's power she would not abandon him.

As to their adherents in Scotland, I need not "expreme" their names, nor quality of the conspirators of England, for they are well known. Yet I cannot pass over the chief conspirator chosen by them

Elizabeth. 1569-70. to be King of Scotland. I mean the Duke of Norfolk, the principal enemy of the religion of Christ in this Isle, "accompaneit with filthie ydolataris."

It is no moderate thing that they seek. It is the blood first of your innocent King; next the blood of all his true servants and subjects indifferently. What defence can there be in nobility against those who have murdered a King? Or who will be "owerfene" for low degree by those who fetched men out of Teviotdale to Fyfe to slay Maister John Wood* for no other cause but for being a good servant to the crown?

Not content with a King's blood, they "gaip" for his son's murder. Not satisfied to have slain the Regent, they keep the murderer sometimes in their company, and sometimes in the Duke's house in Arran.

Therefore, my lords, defend such innocent creatures from the cruelty of unmerciful "wolffis," and neglect not the occasion, nor refuse not the help sent you by God. Think it no less providence of your heavenly Father than if he had sent you a legion of angels to your defence; and remember that he showed himself never more "freindfull and succurabill to na people than he hes done to yow."

13 *pp. Closely written. Indorsed* (by Cecil): "Exhortation in Scottish to the L. of the K. Counsell ageynst the Hamiltons." *Corrected and notes made in the margin by Cecil.* [Extracts.]

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 565. Copy of the same. *At the head in an 18th century hand:* "G. Buchanon."

Feb. [17]. **124.** PROCLAMATION BY THE SECRET COUNCIL.

"Apud ——— die mensis Februarii Anno Domini Mv^clxix.

Forasmuch as it is not unknown to all the good subjects of this realm in what happy state this commonwealth stood during the "Regiment" of James, Earl of Murray, through whose care justice was executed, and the notorious thieves, peace-breakers, and troublers "of the commoun queenes" were brought to our sovereign Lord's obedience. Whereof the "pure lauborars of the grund had begun to feill sum frutt," and were likely to have enjoyed comfort and commodity, if the death and destruction of the Regent had not been compassed and executed by the cruelty and malice of those whose lives he had spared when law and justice had adjudged them to die. Through which murder the public peace is "perturbit," and the "brydle luisit" to all wicked persons, thieves, murderers and oppressors, greatly "animat" by the behaviour and proceedings of the conspirators, "quhilkis immediatlie after the said unworthy fact committit, causit attend diligentlie for the preservatioun of the executione thairof, qnhome thai joyfullie ressavit and weill interteneit" and therewith not only incontinent arrayed themselves, and with great convocation "tuke the feildis," avowing the deed, but also raised bands of "waiget" men of war under the charge of captains, and have begun the "intestine weir in the bowellis of this realme," treasonably, against the laws and Acts of Parliament,

* Killed January 1570.

Elizabeth.
1569-70. pretending the quarrel of the Queen, our sovereign lord's mother's authority now for menacing to bring in strangers *etc.* Therefore the Lords of Secret Council ordain letters to be directed to Officers of Arms, "shreffis" in that part, charging them to pass to the market cities of the "Heid burrowis" of all "shrefdomes" within this realm, and other places needful, and there in our sovereign Lord's name and authority make publication hereof; and command that none of them "tak upoun hand to ryde, gang, assist, tak parte, convene or keip assemblies" with the said conspirators, murderers and maintainers of the said murder, or to receive wages and "present thame" in armour "to the feildis" in their cause or company under the pain of treason.

1 *p.* *Broadsheet.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Feb. 19. **125.** LORD SCROPE'S PROCLAMATION AT CARLISLE.

Catt. Calig. C.I., fol. 516. Forasmuch as Leonard Dacre, esquire, has without any just or likely cause of some incursions intended by the Scottish, accompanied with some of the Queen's majesty's rebels received amongst them, against her subjects in Gillesland, hath as well by proclamation made at Brampton, as by firing and burning of beacons, levied and called together divers of the Queen's majesty's subjects for the defence thereof, as he untruly alleged, which doings and dealings of his, although they were indeed to that purpose, as outwardly they bear face and countenance, [are] for the deceiving and alluring of her majesty's good and faithful subjects to his ill intents and purposes, yet (as it is not unknown to you all) there is no subject within this wardenry, or within any other of the three wardenries who has authority to assemble either by beacon or otherwise any of her highness' subjects, saving the Lords Wardens or her sheriffs only. Wherefore Henry Scrope, knight, of Bolton, Lord Warden of the West Marches "foranempst" Scotland, and Captain of the city and castle of Carlisle, not a little marvelling at the great repair which by report is presently made to the said Leonard Dacre by many of the inhabitants of this frontier, without any licence, consent or knowledge thereof had by the said Lord Warden, and especially in consideration that his purposes are not good, as by proof thereof it hath appeared by divers his contemptuous dealings, and chiefly by the receipt and intercepting of a servant of the said Lord Scrope, whom he still detains with divers special letters written and sent by the Lords Wardens of the East and Middle Marches to the said Lord Scrope for her highness' weighty and special affairs and service, which thereby are greatly hindered, and also by open and manifest bringing in forces of Scotland against her majesty and subjects. Therefore the said Lord Warden, doubting what peril by way of ignorance may happen to some of her highness' good subjects not having understanding of the former causes, doth give monition, and strictly charge and command in the Queen's majesty's name, all her subjects from henceforth that they and every of them on burning of any beacon do make repair to none, saving only to the beacon of the castle of Carlisle, and likewise that none, upon any monition or warning given by any officer do repair to the said Leonard Dacre, but immediately on such warning or summons given, that they so warned do make their repair to the said Lord Warden, and to him do declare the manner of their summons, and by

Elizabeth.
1569-70. whom it was given. And, further, he straitly commands in her highness' name all manner of subjects who by any colour or by any summons or warning have repaired to the said Leonard Dacre already, that they and every of them immediately upon this proclamation shall leave him, his house, and his company, and make their repair to the said Lord Warden, upon pain to be taken and accounted as rebels to the Queen's majesty. "God save the Queene." *Signed:* H. Scropp.

1¼ *pp. Copy.*

Feb. 20. **126.** ELIZABETH TO MARY.

Cott. Calig. C.I., fol. 517. "Madame," I have well considered of your earnest long letter delivered to me by the bishop of Rosse, who in the principal matters [of] the said letter was able by reason of his sundry conferences heretofore had with me, to have either stayed you before [the] writing from such unquietness of mind as your letter re[pre]sents, or at the least upon the sending of the same to have satisfied you with assurance of more goodwill and care of you on [my] part than it seems by your letter you have by bruits . . . . untrue suggestions conceived of me, wherein . . . . I find myself *somewhat* wronged, yet for this present I set it . . . . as imputing a great part thereof to others, who to g[ain] with you outwardly, make a gain of your favour to br[ing] you in doubt of me who has in your greatest dangers been your only approved friend, and when all ways attempted, must be the chief pillar of your stay. And thus bold am I at this present to declare my ability to your good, above all other your friends, se[eing] it seemeth nobody else of those whom you trust do . . . . you in remembrance thereof. But considering that since the sending of your letter I have had just cause to deny to the bishop of Rosse such freedom of access . . . . to me or to others as he hath had, whereby you may . . . advice from him, I have thought good with this my own letter to impart somewhat to you whereby you may deliver yourself of such vain fears as others w . . . . you in, and not be "bytten with sharper greeves th[an] your owne giltynes [" giltynes " *underlined, and written above in Cecil's hand* " doynges "] hath or may nourish within your h[eart.]" Wishing, nevertheless, howsoever your conscience may herein trouble you for your unkindness towards me and my state, yet that God may instruct you to consider your former dealings, and direct you sincerely and unfeignedly either to make me and my realm amends for things past, or if that cannot be in your power, yet to make your intentions manifestly appear to me how I and my States of my realm may be hereafter assured that for my goodwill both passed and to come, no cause may ensue on the part of you and yours to the just offence of me and my realm: and in so doing or intending, you may surely quiet your mind and conscience, and be free from all suspicions that either flatterers or evil disposed friends seek to nourish in you.

In your letter I note a heap of confused *troubled* thoughts, earnestly and curiously uttered to express your great fear, and to require of me comfort *concerning* both, which many kinds of speeches are diversely expressed *and dispersed* in your letter, that if I had not consideration that the same proceeded from a troubled mind, I might rather take

Elizabeth.
1569-70. occasion to be offended with you than to relent to your desires; for what can be said more unworthy of my former good will than *in express words* to doubt without cause given by me, that any inventions of such whom you call your enemies, with the aid of any whom you name your secret evil willers about me (of which sort truly I know none) should be able to induce me to consent to any *thing that might touch your life, or for what respect of any* of my doings passed to you, madam, or to any other of meaner estate, yea, to any of my own subjects. Need you to press me with the remembrance that I *should* [*altered from* "do"] not violate my w[ord] nor the laws of amity, of hospitality, and parentage, *and such like*, neither recompence your affections and "fyance" put in with any cruel conclusion? Or what example is . . . . *extant* of *my* [*altered from* "one"] actions to move you to remind me that t[hose] to whom favour has been promised ought not to be treaty [as] an enemy, if the *same* be not first *thereof* advertised? For, as you also write, a mortal enemy will not assail his contrary without defiance before he strikes him, and so forth, *you pass* with divers speeches, which, because *they are* through your whole letter so [full] of passions, I of compassion "will leave to represent th[em] to your eyes," and will rather by some short remembrance [of] *my* former actions full of goodwill, induce you to believe and trust rather to *me* in all your difficulties than lightly to credit either "brutes" of the brainless, vulgar, or the viperous backbiters *of the* [*altered from* "and"] sowers of discord. "Good madam," what mercy did I ever s[how] to you or yours in the former part of *my* reign, wher[in I] know what was sought against me even to the sp . . . . of my crown from me? Did I invade your country and take or detain any part thereof, as all the w[orld] knows I might, and as any King or Queen of [my] condition being so wronged might with justice have done? But therein my natural inclination to you overcame myself. Did I when I might have . . . . or put to ransom the whole army of the French who were sent into Scotland on your behalf to invade [my] realm, and to oppress my crown, did I not, *I say*, ... friendly send them home into France in my own ships? Yea, did I did not victual them, and lend them money? Was I not content to accord with your ambassadors authorised by you and your husband to remit all injuries passed to my great damage and charges? And what moved me thereto but my natural inclination towards you, with whom I desired to live as a neighbour and a good sister? After this, how patiently did I bear with many vain delays in not ratifying the treaty accorded by your own commission, *whereby I received no small unkindness, besides the manifest cause of suspicion that I might not hereafter trust to any your treaties.* Then followed a hard manner of dealing with me, to entice my subject and near kinsman, the Lord Darnley, under colour of private suits for lands, to come into your realm, to proceed in treaty of marriage with him without my knowledge, yea, to conclude the same without my assent or liking? And how many unkind parts accompanied that fact by receiving of my subjects who were "base renegates" and offenders at home, and enhancing them to places of credit, against my will, with many such like I will leave, "*for that the remembrance of them can not but be noysom unto yow.*" And yet all these did I, as it were, suppress and overcome with my natural inclination of love towards you, and did afterwards

Elizabeth.
1569-70. gladly, as you know, christen your son, the child of my said kinsman, who had before so "unloyally" offended. How friendly dealt I also to reconcile him and you when others nourished discord betwixt you, who, as it seemed, had more power to work their purposes, being evil to you both, than I to do you good, without respect of the evil I had received.

Well, I will overpass your hard accidents that followed for lack of following my counsels, and in your most extremity, when you were a prisoner in deed—not as you have . . . . times noted yourself to be here—and then . . . . *notoriously* by your evil-willers to the danger of your life. How far from mind was the remembrance of any former unkindness showed to me? Nay, how void was I of respect to the . . . . that the world had seen attempted by you to my crown, and the security that might have ensued to my state [by] your death, when I, finding your calamity so great, "as yow . . . . at the pittes brynk to have miserably lost your lief did not only intreat for your life, but so threatened su[ch] as were *irritated agaynst yow* that—I only may saye it—*even I* was the principall cause [to] save your life." And now, madam, if these my actions were at any time laid before your eyes, or in your ears, I kn[ow you] would reject their whispering tales, or false writings [and] messages, and deal plainly with me, and not only . . . . thankful for my good deeds, but would discover to me s[uch] pernicious persons as, to advance their own evil, seek to m[ake] you the instrument of inward troubles and rebellions in [my] realm; whereof you see how frustrate their purposes are by the goodness of the almighty God, who rewards my good meaning with his blessings of peace, notwithstanding the vehement labours both of foreigners and "domestiques" [to] trouble my state with wars.

If I should now enter into the accidents happened since flying *for your succour* out of Scotland into my realm, as well of your *manner of* coming, and your usages *since that* time, as of my benefits towards you, being . . . . you have been charged with such heinous facts—offensive to God and to the world—I should exceed the length of . . . . letter, and "percase" overmuch oppress you with remembrance of my goodwill—*an argument that I desire not to touch*—where so little has been deserved. It [must] suffice to remind you how favourably I dealt in the trial of your great cause to *stay from any open publication of the facts;* how I have forborne to fortify your son's title *by open act*—being by the States of your realm, according to the laws of the same a crowned King—otherwise than for the conservation of the mutual peace betwixt the people of both the realms *hath been* thought *very* necessary, *and could not be avoided.* But if I should "remember to you" your contrary *late* dealings by your ministers to *engender and* nourish troubles in my realm, to bolden my subjects to become rebels, to instruct and aid them how to continue in the same, *and in the end* to make invasions into my realm, I should "percase" move you to continue you in your fear, from the which, at this time of compassion, I seek to deliver you, and indeed do earnestly wish you not only to be free from *the fear expressed in your letter, but that you would* minister to me hereafter a plain probation and demonstration how I may be assured of some contrary course both by yourself and your ministers in answering, with some like fruits of

Elizabeth.
1569-70. goodwill, as mine have been abundant; for, otherwise, surely both in honour and reason, not only for myself, but for my people, and my countries, I must be forced to change my course, and not with such remissness as I have used towards offenders to endanger myself, my state, and my realm. And so, for this time, I think good—though the matter of your letter might have ministered to me occasion of more writing—*to end.*

I have thought good to assure you that the restraining of the bishop of Rosse, your *minister* [*altered from* "councellor"] at this time has proceeded of many reasonable and necessary causes, as hereafter you shall understand, and not of any mind particularly to offend you, as the proof shall well follow; requiring you not to conceive hereby otherwise of me, but that very necessity hath thereto urged me; and though he may not come to me, yet may you use your former manner in writing to me, as you shall find meet; *to the which you shall receive answers as the causes shall require, though he be not at the liberty which heretofore he had, otherwise than my favourable usage did provoke him. And so, Madam, with my very hearty commendations, I wish you continuance of health, quietness of mind, and your heart's desire to the honour of almighty God, and contentation of your best friends—amongst whom in good right I may compare with any, howsoever* [*The last line is cut off.*]

6 *pp. Draft corrected by Cecil, whose additions are in italics. At the head:* "20 Feb. 1569. To the Q. of Scots drawn by M[r] Secretary Cecill."

Feb. 21. **127.** PROCLAMATION AGAINST LEONARD DACRE.

Cott. Calig. C.I., fol. 520. Proclamation declaring Leonard Dacre and his adherents to be rebels and manifest traitors, and commanding that none receive or aid them upon pain of death. *Signed:* T. Hunsdon.

¾ *p. Copy. Headed:* "The Lord of Hunsdon's proclamation at Carlisle the xxj[th] of February 1569."

Feb. 21. **128.** DRURY TO CECIL.

Cott. Calig. B.IX., fol. 451. Even now is come hither from Scotland, Mone, servant to the Earl of Lennox, who the other day with a conduct of your honour's passed hither. He departs hence to-morrow. I sent one of this garrison into Scotland with him, who is now also returned, and has brought me this packet for your honour, to which I must refer for Scotland's matters, only saying this much, that the chief are of sundry minds; some would have support of men, and some have money; some that the Earl of Lennox should come, some that he stay there. What favour you would have Hunteley, Athell or Hume to do, Ledyngton must be the worker of it. If he would that Hunteley or Hume should have been at this convention, they had not been absent. The Earls are not so desirous to have the Regent's death revenged as the Barons and gentlemen are. I think amongst the Earls it will be the last article communed of. [There is] rather appearance [of] a like council as after the murder of Julius Cæsar, to make a law of oblivion, than with justice to revenge his death. Farnherste and Bowklewghe, with the Jhonstons, are now with the Ambletons. Jeny is in Fawse

Elizabeth.
1569-70. Castle with Lord Hume. If you think good that he or others should be spoken with, I think means may be found for the same. There are at present more English there than Scottish, either to defend or offend.

William Hylton, of the bishopric, having occasion to come to Alnwick, came hither last night, by whom I gather that 200 footmen from the bishopric, appointed to come to the frontier (which number if they had come had been too few) are again stayed. The long coming of these and others is cause of great harm, and ruin to this county of Northumberland. On the 19th, at night, they burnt in Fenam, as I signified in my letter sent to you yesterday. In returning home they took thirty prisoners of Leryngton, and nightly we look to receive more harm. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

1⅓ *pp.* *Address pasted on to the letter.* *No flyleaf.*

Feb. 21. **129.** SHREWSBURY TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. I received your letters of the 12th of this month by the bishop of Ross' servant, and delivered the letters to this Queen that he brought from his master by passport. She remains here in safe custody but "unquiet" of mind, because, as I think, her causes do not proceed as she looked for. I have taken sure order, with daily care, as becometh me, for avoiding her escape.

As for "outward intelligence," especially from thence, I cannot by any means avoid, "unles I shuld do nothing but howrely serche and ransack her servants." For they (being kept here not as close prisoners) may receive letters sent from thence from time to time a good distance from this house by means of their acquaintance, which they have got by their long lying here.

This house very shortly cannot conveniently serve for her lying here, not only for scarcity of fuel, but also for the incommodity of this well water, for the same will be too scant, and also wax very unsavoury, and as utterly unwholesome as it was last year before Easter. My instant request is, that some speedy consideration be had therein. I declared the Queen's majesty's pleasure to her touching the preacher of Lichfield, who used reproachful words on her by name in a sermon, and how her majesty would have the party known and punished. She answered that she would learn both the name of the party and the matter, and advertise her majesty thereof. Indeed, she seemed to take her majesty's advertisement of her pleasure therein very thankfully. Tutbury Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrowesbury.

1¼ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Feb. 22. **130.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO CECIL.

Since my last letter to your honour, I have received this letter inclosed from my Lord Argyll, with whom I trust to speak very shortly. On Friday next he and Lord Boyd meet with the Earl Morton and the Laird of Lethington at "Dawkethe." On the 20th instant the Hamiltons assembled at Glasgow to the number of 140 horse and 80 harquebusiers, which is thought to be their chief force, and hardly to be maintained by them, except they get support from France or elsewhere. There met them there the Earl of

Elizabeth.
1569-70. Argyll and Lord Boyd, with a small number. Thither came to them Ferniehurst and Buccleuch with very few in their company, and returned unsatisfied in that they looked for, which was to have some harquebusiers to assist them upon the Borders, for it is now certain that they were moved to break the Borders by that faction, thinking thereby to gain credit at their hands, and that all men after the Regent's death would have acknowledged her authority; whereunto I find more inclined than bear her goodwill, doubting lest at some time she be sent home against their wills; and therefore in time will provide for the mischief the best way they can, assuredly nothing has oftener been demanded of me than what is intended to be done with that Queen, whom I find will be the stay of any good assurance of these men's hearts towards England until they be assured that it shall pass her power to do them that evil which they fear, if either she come to her liberty or be sent home, "with other conditions then is lyke the Q. majestie will accord unto." To all this that here I have spoken, there will be found witnesses sufficient to testify the same when Sir Ralph Sadleir comes. Until which time I perceive there will be nothing resolved on, and therefore wish, if it may be possible, that he were here by the first of their convention, the 4th of next month, before which time nothing more will be done than your honour is privy unto, and somewhat I think your honour knows by such letters as you have received from some other what fain they would be at, for they find no greater surety, and therefore take that for the next best, seeing that which they most desire is not likely to take effect *etc.* I doubt not but you desire to know with what solemnity the Regent was buried. He was brought from beside Linlithgow to Leith by water, and from thence secretly to the Abbey, until the morning that he was brought by the noblemen to St. Giles' Church. The burgesses of Edinburgh and Leith went before him; next them gentlemen of the country and divers lords. Then followed the corse carried by the Earls of Morton, Marre, Glencarne, and Cassels, Lords Lindesaye, Glammes, Ocletrie, and Ruthen. There carried his standard before him the Laird of Graynge, his coat-armour the Laird of Clysshemor, of his household, both on horseback. His servants followed him in their mourning apparel with as great sorrow as ever I saw.

There preached Mr. Knox upon this theme: 'Beati mortui qui in Domino moriuntur.' This is all I can write hereof.

I am advised again to move your honour to be a "meane for my Lord of Lenox commynge in suche sorte as I wrote in my other letter," especially that he follow the advice chiefly of Lords Morton, Mar, and Glencairn.

I hear that Leonard Dacre has come into Scotland—"God keepe us from anye mo suche gesse." My Lord Morton has caused order to be taken that none of the rebels be transported by sea, and caused a proclamation to be set forth to that intent.

I trouble your honour no further, trusting shortly I shall hear of Sir Ralph Sadleir's coming, who, I trust, shall do such good in these matters as may serve greatly to the weal of my country, and her majesty's content. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

2½ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil): "The ordre of y^e^ buryall of y^e^ Regent."

Elizabeth.
1569-70. Inclosure with the same :—

(Argyll to Thomas Randolph.)

I received your letter declaring the goodwill and mind the Queen bears to this country.

There is no service in my power but I will be ready to employ the same at her highness' command, my duty to my sovereign, the Queen's majesty, and mother country reserved, "and sall find na alterations in me bot ever willing to the advancement of Godis glory and this commone weill."

I have directed my cousin, the Laird of Arkinles, to the nobility in Edinburgh, desiring that I and "which" of the nobility here may meet and confer with them. If we appoint to meet, it will be "maire ewis quhair I may speik with yow at lynthe." Wherefore I will remain in this town, when you may send to me or declare to my cousin, this bearer, your mind. Glasgow. Feb. 18th 1569. *Signed:* A. Argyll.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Feb. 23. **131.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO LORD [ ].

C.P., Vol. V. Reminds him of the answer he received from Court, that at the assembly of the Council order should be taken in his affairs. The time has been "driven" since, and he hears nothing. Is "welle eneuch used here in body," yet has cause to languish in mind, having "taried at command" twenty days as a criminal. Is assured nothing can "fall out aganes" him which lawfully may blot his conscience, honour, or estate. Since he is in his lordship's custody, and has no other "moyen" to waken the lords at Court, prays him to send yet once again to Lord Leicester and Cecil that he may be certified of the answers of the Lords of the Council, now assembled, as he hears. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

¾ *p. Holograph. No address, indorsement, or flyleaf.*

Feb. 23. **132.** LORD MORTON, ADMIRAL OF SCOTLAND, TO HIS OFFICERS.

Inhibits the transporting of strangers out of the realm, which, if it should be permitted, there might be dangerous practices attempted to the prejudice of this commonwealth. They are to cause this precept to be proclaimed at the market cross of all burghs and ports of that coast with such diligence as may be. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mortoun.

¼ *p. Indorsed*: "The Ad. lettre."

Feb. 23. **133.** DRURY TO CECIL.

Cott. Calig. B.IX., fol. 448. I am advertised that Farnherst's and Bowklwe's having been at this convention with the Hamiltons at Glasgow has been to crave their performance of promises for having men paid by them to lie at Jedworthe, which is condescended to, and they are forthwith looked for. They bruit 500 or 600. [They are] those footmen that the Regent entertained in pay, or of them.

Elizabeth.
1569-70.

Mr. Leonard Dacre after his coming to Jedworthe on the 20th (who I hear is to be this night at Fast Castle) has caused there to be cried pay both for horsemen and footmen, yea, more pay than private soldiers have here. At his first going thither, and a time after, he was very pensive. He afterwards received writings that better content him.

There have been divers of the gentlemen of the East opposite March in secret manner with me to crave assurance—mistrusting by their countryman Lord Hume's dealing, that troubles will arise—that they and their tenants might be assured, seeming too much grieved with their Warden's proceeding (who I know by his familiars and nearest to him greatly hopes to be aided by foreign power). I answer them that I have neither commission to make wars nor warrant to assure any, but since they find such fault with their officers' doings and others of their country, that such as would live quietly and deserve the same to advise together, and to set down in writing confirmed with their hands what their parts shall be against him or other disturbers of the common quiet, and then they shall know further. In the meantime, without cause growing from them, good neighbourhood shall be lawfully used. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

1¼ *pp. Holograph. Addressed:* "To the right honnorable S^r^ William Ciceill knight," *etc. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "M^r^ W^m^ Drury Marshall of Barwick to my m^r^." *No flyleaf. Address and indorsement pasted on to the letter.*

Feb. 25. **134.** JOHN FORSTER TO [ ].

Cott. Calig. C.I., fol. 522.

"Pleaseth it your honor to be advertised," that on Sunday night last, the 20th instant, my Lord Hunsdune with his company went towards Naworthe, where Leonard Dacres was then remaining with a great company gathered together, by estimation to the number of 3000 men, and our company not passing the number of 1500, and on Monday morning Lord Hunsedune sent a man of his own, and one other to the said Leonard Dacres certifying him that he came not to take any lands or possessions from the said Leonard Dacres, but that he should keep the possession thereof unto such time as it were tried by order of the Queen's majesty's laws, so that he would come forth and speak with him, and show himself to be a dutiful subject to the Prince. Whereupon Leonard Dacres sent answer, that if my Lord Hunsedune would depart again over Potrosse he would talk with him, or else not. My Lord Hunsedune not contented with the answer, hearing that Leonard Dacres had furnished the castle of Naworthe with four-hundred men and victuals, and himself with a great company being in the field, seeing the danger thereof, caused his company to march forwards towards Carlile to my Lord Scrupe, there to have joined with him, and so to have returned back again to Naworthe, not minding to have any intermeddling with the said Leonard Dacres' company at that time. But the said Leonard Dacres' company came on every hill, shooting and crying after him, and at last drew themselves together in a very "streighte" place nigh unto the river of Gelte, thinking to have stopped my Lord Hunsedune's company towards Carlile, and to have cut him and them off by the

Elizabeth.
1569-70. way, giving a fresh charge on him and his company; whereas my Lord Hunsedune himself in the forefront of the field taking advantage thereof, gave the charge very orderly and valiantly, and by the help of almighty God gave the overthrow to Leonard Dacres' company, who himself escaped very straitly. Which overthrow so being given, my Lord Hunsedune with his company marched that night to Carlisle to my Lord Scrupe. Also there were slain of Leonard Dacres' company about 200 men and better, besides a number of prisoners who were taken. And on the morrow morning, being Tuesday the 23rd of February, my Lord Hunsedune sent to Naworthe, Rockelaye, and other places of the said Leonard Dacres, and caused possession thereof to be taken for the Queen's majesty, and so delivered them to my Lord Scrupe, and has delivered the possession of Kirckeosewolde and Graiestock to the Duke's officers' hands in the same state as they were before Leonard Dacres took them. Also, a great part of the rebels have come and submitted themselves to the Queen's majesty's mercy, and so sent from my Lord Hunsedune to my Lord Scrupe until the Queen's pleasure be further known; so that I trust the West Borders are now at a reasonable stay. Hexham. *Signed:* John Forster.

1 *p. Holograph. No flyleaf or address.*

Feb. 26. **135.** ELIZABETH TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Since your departure from hence we have not advertised you of anything, for we looked first to have heard by you of the state of that country upon the death of the late Regent. We have thought meet to impart somewhat of our further meaning to be declared to such of the nobility and others whom you shall think meet. You shall require them to impart plainly their purposes and full intentions, assuring them that we remain resolute in all things that may concern the maintenance of Christian true religion amongst them, and next, that which may preserve the concord and the same intelligence between these two realms, with also the preservation of their King, our cousin, and so consequently their own particular states and conditions in all their degrees. You may assure them of these things if they will propound to us such conditions as may be agreeable for us, and accord with reason and our honour, that we will by our actions make it appear that we seek not our own profit. If they shall have any contrary report, or any device, or matter pretended for any restitution of the Queen of Scots, you shall assure them that we will not give ear and assent to anything until we first understand from them what their intentions shall be. Therefore, we would not have them troubled with such reports, howsoever the reporters may devise and imagine the same. Earnestly set forth the unneighbourly and barbarous usages of their borderers in keeping and maintaining our open rebels, with whom the said borderers have entered of late sundry times into our realm in warlike manner, spoiling and burning our towns, and robbing and taking our subjects,—a matter not to be suffered by us to be unrevenged; and if it shall not speedily be reformed, we will surely cause it to be redressed in such sharp manner that we trust the offenders shall repent themselves. If the Council shall seem desirous to have us satisfied with the delivery of the rebels,

Elizabeth.
1569-70. and punishing such borderers, but that they are not able of themselves fully to accomplish the same, confer with them how the same may be done with our powers entering into the Borders from England, and theirs coming on the other side of the offenders, so that by the conjunction of both our forces at one time our purposes may be satisfied. Use all the reasons you can to induce them to it, and that with speed.

We are advertised from Lord Hunsdon, and Lord Scrope, in what sort our said cousin has the 20th of this month, near Naword, defeated Leonard Dacre, having assembled a great force of English and Scottish men, seeking to have overthrown our said cousin with forces far inferior. Leonard was the first that fled away into Scotland. We require you to add this act of the Scottish borderers joining with such manifest rebels, and let it well appear that unless some order be taken by them to redress these attempts, we must by open force enter into that realm.

When this letter was ready thus far, your letter of the 20th directed to our Council and our Secretary was brought to us; which gave us cause for further content than we had before, to see the general good disposition of the Earls and Lords, and especially their commands concerning our rebels. Although we think little good will ensue, yet it contents us to see the goodwill of the Lords. As for the other parts of your letter, we cannot make any alteration of our mind expressed in the former part of this letter. We think you sufficient enough to deal with them in these matters. Let them know that we stay from sending Sir Ralph Sadleir, and require them to inform you of their particular intentions in the matters you have moved.

As for the Earl of Lennox coming hither, because we know not by your letter whether the greatest of them allow it (though it seems that the wisest do) we cannot resolve. But if it be generally liked by our friends, we shall then condescend to it.

We mislike very much the escape of "Jenny," not so much for any value of him, as for the example, and we require you to procure some punishment on those that shall merit it. We are also discontent with the "sufferance" of Markenfeld to depart by sea, as we hear from Leith.

5 *pp. Draft in Cecil's hand. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "M.xxvj^{to} Februarii 1569 from the Queenes ma^{te} to M^{r} Randolph in Scotland."

Feb. 27. **136.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO CECIL.

Knowing how years grow fast upon him—mingled with many infirmities of body—thinks it is time to look for somewhat for himself. Before his departure hitherwards he put into Lord Leicester's hands a note of a piece of land belonging to Martinville, lying near Boroughbridge. Requests a grant not only of it, but also a house in the Strand, next Lord Bedford's, fallen to her majesty's hands by the offence of Leonard Dacre.

The Laird of Ormiston told him of a letter he wrote to Cecil touching his son to attend upon him. He is content to bear the charges thereof, and shall think himself bound to Cecil if he accept

Elizabeth.
1569-70. him. He is his eldest son, and has no mind that he shall yet come home, where he will but lose his time. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

2 *pp. Addressed. Indorsed by Cecil and his clerk.*

[Feb. 27.] **137.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO CECIL.

For answer to this letter, I have sent them word that I have no commission to deal with these matters, but would advertise the Lords of the Council, and thought it would be well of them to forbear at all times any further "riding," as the Lords had commanded them; but for time or days, I would neither appoint nor further deal with, but as I had authority to assure them. This answer I gave to Young, Farnyhurst's servant. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

First inclosure with the same:—

(The Laird of Farnyhurst to the Laird of Grange.)

I received a writing of yours with another of the Lords, whereby I understand that you would have me forbear to "ryde" into England, which for your pleasure I have done this long time past, and shall do for your cause especially and theirs "while peace daye next come"—howbeit I and my servants may justly crave of England "thrise as mykle as I have done them harme"—under condition that you and the Lords that have written to me will make me "sewer" that England shall not "invade nor ride upon me," my friends, and servants till the said day. In the meantime, if the lords have quietness in the Borders, see if you can get all the "attemptates" committed by us in England forgiven on the one part, and I and my friends shall forgive the things that we may "craife" of England. If this cannot be done, I desire you to advertise me in all haste possible what I and my friends may "lippin" to, for I have commanded the country to forbear "ridinge" no longer than eight days whilst I may have your answer again. The rest of my mind I refer to this bearer and my servant Hobbe Young, whom I pray give credit to. Farnyhurst. 23rd Feb. *Signed:* "Thomas Fernehurst."

1 *p. Copy. Indorsed:* "Fernehurst to the Lard of Graynge."

Second inclosure with the same:—

(Proclamation by Lord Morton, Admiral of Scotland, to his Officers.)

Pass to the market of all burghs and ports of this realm lying on the sea coast, and other places needful, and there by open proclamation charge all masters, skippers, owners, and mariners of all Scottish ships and vessels, and of all foreign ships within this realm, that they no more take in hand to transport any Englishmen or other strangers, under pain of confiscation of the ships and goods of the persons doing to the contrary. Understand that you transport none of the said strangers, that you "fense" and arrest all ships and vessels of this realm, or belonging to strangers, and take the sails

Elizabeth.
1569-70. from their "rais" and hold them under "arrestment undepartand in ony sort" without special licence. Edinburgh. Feb. 23rd, 1569. *Signed:* Mortoun, Admirall.

⅔ *p. Indorsed.*

Feb. 28. **138.** SHREWSBURY TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. Has received the Queen's majesty's letter dated the 15th of this month, containing her commandment for views to be made and orders to be taken for the better furniture of horse, armour, and weapons within his lieutenancy. Has delivered her majesty's letter sent by this messenger to the Queen of Scots, who fell into a fever on Saturday last with pain of her head, and swelling of her hand, and has remained unwell. This day, after she had read her majesty's said letter, she prepared herself to answer the same, and in writing thereof she is even now fallen into a fit of her fever again, and so caused her secretary to finish up the same. Considers himself greatly beholden to him for his goodwill, and for procuring this last warrant for money. Touching Leonard Dacre, he is not a little grieved that where he ought to have showed himself a faithful and obedient subject, he has so wickedly and shamefully forgotten his duty towards her majesty, and wishes that he may be shortly rewarded according to his deserts. Tutbury. *Signed:* G. Shrowesbury.

1 *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Feb. 28. **139.** SHREWSBURY TO [CECIL].

C.P., Vol. V. Desires that he will remember his earnest motion touching a removal of this Queen from this house. The water here waxes "so evell and skant" that his servants fall sick daily. In case her majesty does not like Nottingham Castle, he knows no place so fit as Chatsworth, not only for the strength of that house, and "avoiding acquaintances and practice for intelligence," but also for any other respect requisite for the safe keeping of her. Tutbury. *Signed:* G. Shrowesbury.

½ *p. No address, indorsement, or flyleaf. Written on half a sheet of paper.*

[Feb.] **140.** PROVISION FOR THE REGENT'S WIDOW, ETC.

"Certayn headis to be considerit of the Q. majeste of England for the wealht and suyrtie of the relict of umquhill James, Regent of Scotland, his pupilles, serwandes, and specisall freindes." That it may please her majesty, for the singular trust and fidelity her highness found in that noble man, and in consideration of his traitorous and unworthy murder, to see this same duly "vindicat" in all such as "hes or salbe tryit criminal yairof," to the satisfaction of the just ire of God, and duty of Christian Princes.

If her majesty and her Council find it needful for the weal and surety of both realms to enter into any "capitulationis" with the present state of Scotland and the nobility, or any part thereof, or yet to "capitulat" with the Queen of Scotland and her party, with the

Elizabeth.
1569-70. rest of the nobility, that it might please her to have in remembrance the sincerity and true meaning of the said noble prince.

That it might be "capitulat, indentit, and aggreit," that the parties contracting should approve, and in Parliament confirm by law all things done by him during the term of his government, viz.:—from the — of August *in anno* —— unto 24th Jan. 1569.

That all "debursements" and expenses made by him in the public service be allowed. All alienations and dispositions made by him or "ingaigings" of movables or immovables or jewels to be ratified and approved. That his relict, the infants that God has "lent," and such as "ar in hoip cummyng to the warld" may be for themselves, their rights, and possessions, under the Queen of England's special protection, and such of them with whom her majesty shall "capitulat," and such like his household servants, with a few of his tender and special friends, whose names shall be given in writing.

That special licence be granted to Lady Murray, Sir John Wishart of Pitarrow, knight, Mr. John Wood, her special "serviteuris," with six others of no higher degree than the aforenamed, to depart to England or any other parts beyond sea, to remain for seven years or less at her pleasure, and that in the meantime her "lewings"* and all other "dewyteis" be under protection of the State, and all actions "riall" and civil suspended against them till their return.

That the "fruictis" of the Priory of St Andrews, of the 70, 71 and 72, may remain with the said lady for the support of his creditors and poor servants, and that some of her most tender servants might have a pension granted therefrom of sixty or eighty pounds sterling to attend on her children for their education.

That Sir James Wishart being "superexpendit" in his last accounts to the Queen, and daily urged by his creditors for debt in the Queen's own affairs, and especially furnishing her house, might either be paid or relieved of his creditors. His "haill superexpensis" extend to more than 850*li.*

That my Lord and all his servants may be discharged of all "intromission" with any man's rents by way of escheat, and especially with any movables or immovables "intromitted" with by him, or them in his name, pertaining some time to James, Duke of Chatelherault, John, Archbishop St Andrews, John, Bishop of Ross, or any others, especially Lord Herries.

2½ *pp. In a contemporary Scottish hand. Indorsed:* "My Lady Murray."

An English copy of the same.
2½ *pp. Indorsed.*

[Feb.] **141.** MURDER OF THE REGENT MURRAY.

Latin verses, headed—

"In clarissimi et invictissimi principis Jacobi, Moraviæ Comitis, Domini Abernathei etc., regni Scotiæ Regentis, obitum, Epicedion."

* Livings.

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1569-70.

Commence:—
"Siccine fata vocant? sic te clarissime princeps
Longius, et sacros nobis mors improba vultus
Eternum invidit, quorum invigilare saluti
Destiteras numquam vivus? nunc flebile corpus
Funere præreptum, parva componeris urna."

End:—"At pietas, et pacis honos, et gloria belli
Tecum vixerunt, sic cecidere simul.
Sed quia nec lacrimis naturæ solvitur ordo,
Nec dat inhumanas mors prece victa manus.
I decus, i nostrum, melius cœlo utere, tantas
Cum tellus causas, cur fugiatur, habet."

"Obiit x cal. Febr.
A° Do. Mlx°ix°."

1 *large page. Indorsed:* "Feb 1569. Epicedion in mortem Jacobi, comitis Moraviæ." *76 lines.*

March 1. **142.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO CECIL.

I was not a little glad to have the sight of a letter of yours of the 24th of last month, which came to my hands the 28th of the same, in the morning. I hoped that I should have heard somewhat of Sir Ralph Sadleir's coming. I have no more to write of the state of this country at this time than I have written five sundry times since I came to Berwick. I beseech you that some of yours may keep a note lest some packets in this dangerous time miscarry, as now falsehood is common in all parts of the world, "savinge in my posts," among whom I find "never a one honeste."

Lord Lethington is presently at Seton "to aier hym self before this Convention." His wits are sharp enough, and his will good enough to do good, but "fearfull and doutfull to tayke matters in hande." He doubts some thunderclap out of the south, for he has espied a cloud somewhat far off, but drawing daily, as he imagines, nearer and nearer towards this coast, which, if it falls in this country, wrecks both him and his family. Of the rest, he doubts nothing but that fairer weather will follow after this northern storm. He has only his heart whole and stomach good, "an honeste mynde somewhat more geven to pollicie then to M^r^ Knox preachynge." His legs are "cleane gone," his body so weak that it sustains not itself, his inward parts so feeble that "to indure to neese he cane not for annoyinge the whole boddie." To this the blessed joy of a young wife has brought him unto, "that which the begettinge of a couple of boyes hathe spylte a good boddie *etc.*" I have written to him that I have something to say to him from your honour; and have sent him Lord Leicester's letter. Edinburgh 1 Marche 1569.

Postscript. I thank you for the news of France.

It is often cast in my teeth here that the peace is made [with France] and soldiers ready to be sent over, and that the Duke Dalva is arming men, and rigging ships, but I am disposed to believe no more than I hear from yourself. This day there was hanged forth in the open street an ensign of black satin, on which was painted the King under the tree as he was found dead, the Regent in his bed, as

Elizabeth.
1569-70. he died, with his wound open, the King on his knees crying, 'Judge and revenge my cause, Lorde.'

I send you his epitaph made by Mr. George Buchanan, who never rejoiced since the Regent's death. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

The epitaph;—

Quamquam flere nefas te Cœla Jacobe receptum:
Tot populis nunquam mors fuit una dolor
Tanto etenim nullo se ingessit pectore virtus.
Signa nec ostendit, tam manifesta fuit.
Nullo unquam impietas gavisa est funere [ ] atum
Nec sibi jus tantum credidit esse nefas
Icta licet tanto genetrix sit Scotia luctu.
Tam genitum gaudet, quam periisse dolet.

2¾ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "Primo Martii 1569, Mr Tho. Randolph to my Mr." *In Cecil's hand:* "Epitaph of the Regent."

March 6. **143.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SIR JOHN FORSTER.

I am advised by such as favour well our cause to write to you to be a means where you think best, that the Laird of Cessford be well used so far as he will take pains with us. It is also told me that Martin Eliot is "laboured" unto by Farnyhurst to take his part with his friends, which in no case I would he should, but rather, if good may be had of him, that we take it. You know the man and his manners. "If you thynke hym to be used I praye you mayke hym as sure as you cane." "I praye you that the fyrste good horse that anye man of yours dothe steale let me be partner with hym." Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

March 11. **144.** SHREWSBURY TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. According to the Queen's majesty's pleasure signified to him by his (Cecil's) letter of the 21st Feb., he delivered to the Queen of Scots the letters that her servant, Charles Bailly, brought hither at the request of the French ambassador. The said Charles brought the letters hither on the 6th of this month. This Queen having written divers letters to be conveyed up by this bearer, he thought it meet to inclose them all in one packet, sealed with his own seal, and to direct them to him that they may be ordered according to the Queen's pleasure. Desires earnestly to hear from him touching his motion for this Queen's removal this spring. Tutbury. *Signed:* G. Shrowesbury.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

March 11. **145.** MARY TO THE COUNTESS OF MAR.

Royal MSS. 18 B. VI., fol. 284 b. Had despatched James Lauder and Sandy Bog to go to her son and bring him a couple of hackneys, furniture and clothing, to make him remember her, but they have been stopped. The opportunity of this bearer presenting itself, she desires that he will see him to cause

Elizabeth.
1569-70. her to understand some news, and wishes her to recall, that since God shows his justice against him who has borne himself so ungratefully towards her to open the eyes of all others who pretend to deny her obedience, who owe it to her, she and her husband may not be ungrateful for the benefits and honours which she has bestowed on them. In denying obedience to her, Monsieur de Mar and she can well show themselves ungrateful, and be the cause of the ruin of their country, and without answering for the damage of her son and her. Upbraids her and her husband with ingratitude. Her husband has no reason to complain of her government. Let them have respect, that acting against her, there are those here who make use of her discord to deprive her son and her of the right which they claim after this Queen. Tutbury. *Signed:* Marie R.

1 *p. French. Copy. Addressed:* "à Madame de Mar." *Edge damaged.*

March 11. **146.** MARY TO ELIZABETH.

C.P., Vol. V. Madam, my good sister, I pray you to take some order for the deliverance of my ambassador, to the end that by his absence my affairs be not altogether neglected, and my enemies may not obtain greater means of injuring me. I understand that certain people solicit (I know not to what effect) licence from you to go into my country, but I hope that no one will obtain anything prejudicial to my estate and crown. But, being in your hands without means of acting for myself, I only await what may come of your bounty. I will not trouble you with a long letter. I present to you my humble esteem. Tutbury. *Unsigned.*

½ *p. French. Indorsed:* "Double de lettres de la royne escripte à la royne Dengleterre le x^{me} jour de Mars 1569 pour Mons^{r} de Ross."

March 14. **147.** ELIZABETH TO SHREWSBURY.

C.P., Vol. V. "To the Erle of Shrewsbury." Understanding that you find our Castle of Tutbury unmeet for the Queen of Scots to continue longer at for lack of good water, and that you think your house of Chatsworth meet to remove her to, we, not knowing that house, but remembering that your house of Wingfield is nearer, and that the Queen is acquainted with the same, are content that you shall remove her thither.

½ *p. In Cecil's hand. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "To thearle of Shrewsbury for the remooving of the Scottish Q. to Wynfeld."

March 14. **148.** MAR TO ELIZABETH.

Since my writing to your highness immediately after the murder of the Earl of Murray, my nephew, I have "conferrit" with your majesty's servant, Mr. Thomas Randolph, your ambassador here resident; by whom I have "understand your hienes comforable direction to me" towards the sure preservation of the King my sovereign's innocent person, "quhair anent, as heretofore, I have done the best to my possibilitie." So with God's grace I shall continue. And, albeit duty and allegiance move me so to do, yet your majesty's

Elizabeth. 1569-70. letters and directions assuring me of aid and protection in case his person shall be in peril of such as were guilty of his father's murder, or may have "warldlye commoditie" by the loss of himself, animate me with "the gretair bauldnes" to employ my care, travail, and attendance, how dangerous soever the present time be. Edinburgh. *Signed:* "Mar."

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk). *No flyleaf.*

March 14. **149.** DETERMINATION BY ELIZABETH.

Cott. Calig. C.I., fol. 523. "A determination by the Queen's Majesty the 14 of this month upon conference with the Lord Keper, Erle of Lecester, Sir James Croftes knighte . . . . and William Cecill Secretory 14 Martii 1569."

That the Earl of Sussex should proceed with the army described to the frontiers, and that declaration should be made to the nobility of Scotland who pretend friendship to the Queen's majesty, that she is occasioned to levy this army not only to defend her frontiers against certain of the Scottish borderers in company with her rebels, but also to revenge the attempts already done in cruel manner on her subjects in all her Wardenries, which have been spoiled, wasted, and burnt, as largely as commonly has been in any wars.

And considering her rebels are maintained by sundry of the lairds and public officers on the Borders to make these in[vasions], and that she accounts all such as maintain them to be not only enemies to her majesty, but to the public peace between both the realms, and as her majesty hath cause to judge p . . . . lurely to the lords and gentlemen who favour her, then her majesty requires to know of them what aid they will give at this time to her army under the conduct of the Earl of Sussex in the prosecution not only of her rebels in Scotland, but also of those who have maintained them, and have forcibly invaded England with the said rebels, and of such also as otherwise by their open maintenance of the said rebels declare themselves openly to be enemies to England, and to the common peace betwixt both the realms.

Item:—if the said nobility shall seem to like of the justice of her majesty's intent, and shall be willing not only to allow hereof, but to condescend to join their forces with her majesty's so far as her majesty will plainly declare herself a party with them in maintenance of the authority of their young King, it may be answered that they may well consider with themselves, that if such as are her enemies now in Scotland are also enemies to their King, and that the overthrow of them shall indeed work the maintenance of the King, and strengthen them also, they may then see manifestly how the intention of their desires shall be as fully accomplished as though her majesty should by words declare herself a party for the King: whose estate being made there in that realm, as they know by their orders and proceedings in that realm, is not to be either allowed or disallowed by her majesty, but to be left to the usage of that realm, having laws and customs of itself to order the same. But this her majesty will assure them, that nothing shall be done by her, "or with hir consent break the common peace of that realme, or shall endaunger the person of ther Kyng, or shall prejudice any weise the cause of Relligion, or shall bryng the nobilitie and gentilmen that shall contynew frendshipp with England

Elizabeth.
1569-70. to any perill or daunger so as herby the nobilite being now in frenshipp with her majesty, shall lack no manner of favor that shall be requisite for them and there cause if they well considre herof."

Item:—On the contrary part, if they shall forbear to give aid to her majesty in this reasonable sort, wherein their safety is joined with her honour, then her majesty shall think her former favours not well bestowed, and shall, nevertheless, do that which shall be meet for her honour to make rev[enge] on those who have invaded her realm, and shall be sorry to see the said nobility, now her friends, for lack of consent to her honourable demands, to fall themselves into further danger than hereafter, perchance, though they would repent themselves, her majesty shall be well able to deliver them.

Finally:—If they shall content themselves to give aid to her forces, then shall they be required to send some authorised to the Earl of Sussex to treat with him of the manner and conditions requisite; wherein they must be required instantly to use speed, and to let their aids be as sufficient and as large as they possibly can.

"For France."

[*Matters relating to the Queen of Navarre.*]

4 *pp. Draft in Burghley's hand.*

March 18. **150.** WILLIAM DOUGLAS OF LOCHLEVEN TO ELIZABETH.

Knowing the great and earnest affection the late Regent bore to your majesty's service, and how far he would have "utterid" the same to your majesty's contentment, if it had pleased God to have granted longer such a servant to your highness, and having the honour to be his brother, and more nearly touched by the unnatural and unworthy taking away of so notable an instrument from his country and all who "cravit" the continuance of the purity of the religion, the amity and quietness of both the realms, and consequently your majesty's service, and surety of our sovereign and both the realms from invasion, I know not other to whom more justly I can or may lament and deplore the cruel murder of such an innocent prince, than to your majesty; not doubting but as your majesty was, during his days, so good and favourable a mistress and friend to him, and he so faithful and true a servant to your highness, it may "stand with your majesties plesure to seik be all menis the just revenge of his innocent murther" on the maintainers and "fortifeiarris" of the same, that in manifest example to all nations they may be brought to utter "wraik," and that no impediment of favour, friendship, and service be an occasion to hinder the "herttis" of our sovereign's true subjects towards your highness. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Williame Douglas of Lochlevin.

⅔ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

[March.] **151.** SUPPLICATION TO THE LORDS OF THE SECRET COUNCIL AND THE NOBILITY.

We, your servants, William Douglas, of Locleven, and the "remanent kin" and friends of the late Earl of Murray, complain, that whereas on the 22nd day of August 1567 he accepted the office

Elizabeth.
1569-70. of Regent. Which "acceptation" was confirmed in the Parliament holden at Edinburgh in December next. James Hamilton, some time of Bothwellhaugh, by the conspiring of James, Duke of Chatelherault, John, bishop of S[t] Andrews, John, abbot of Arbroath, and Claude Hamilton, servant to the said Duke, with others, 23rd of January last, in secret and quiet manner "conwoyit" himself to the house of the said bishop, in the burgh of Linlithgow; "out off the quhlk houss he theftleouslie and meest tressonable shot wyt ane lang haqbuis" my said late Lord Regent. Within ten hours or thereabouts he died. Beseeching you to take such hasty good order anent the said shameful murder for punishment of the "committarris, authors, and devysarris" thereof, and "assistarris" to them.

1 *large page. Copy. Indorsed:* "Supplication geven to the Lordes by the larde of Loughleven."

March 18. **152.** ELIZABETH TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Understands that, as the convention appointed for the 4th of this month was prorogued, he could not deal with her letters so soon. He is to let such of the nobility of Scotland as he esteems friendly to her know that she has appointed an army to be levied and conducted about the beginning of April to the frontiers under the Earl of Essex, lieutenant general in the north. Rebels are, and have been maintained in Scotland by such as she takes to be enemies to those that are her friends there, and that the nobility with whom he shall deal have been desirous of having her aid against such as are their enemies and favourers of the murder of the late Regent. She is content to employ this army for prosecution of the rebels, and those that have with them invaded her realm, and of all that maintain them. If they will hereunto join their goodwill and forces, it is not to be doubted but their state will be in more surety, and the realm there less subject to such troubles. Is to require them to have good consideration hereof, how by this means that which they have desired for their maintenance may succeed, and to declare to him without delay in what sort they will employ their forces, to aid that which shall be prosecuted by her army. He shall use all good means to move them not to neglect this good opportunity. If they shall (as is likely they will) "urge you to declare whyther our meaning be to take full part with them and declare our selves a party to the mayntenance of the Kyng in the state he is in, and in that action to contynew herafter for their mayntenance ageynst all contrary partyes"; he is to say that he has no present authority to make any special mention in precise words of such a manner of maintenance of their King and his estate; yet he may say, "if they well considre of our offre, the effect of ther desyre must nedes follow." For, if such as are enemies to the King and his state, are also, by maintenance of her rebels and invasion of England, become her enemies, and if they will join her army, she will attempt to suppress those that are enemies to both. Though by words it cannot be expressed that "our army shall come to maynteane ther Kyng and his state, yet the mayntenance of his estate must nedes follow." As he sees cause, he may say to "some such of them as ar wisest," that it may be that "of very gret and good con-

Elizabeth.
1570. sideration, we forbear to enter playnly by wordes into any manifest and express profession of mayntenance of the yong Kyng," as it would be reported in the world that the Queen should take upon her as a judge to pronounce the lawfulness of the whole cause as it "hath passed betwixt the Queen and hir sonne and them." The construction of which matters the Queen leaves to themselves, meaning not to intermeddle with the order of their laws and customs. He is also to deal with them, how in the meantime it may be foreseen that no more aid be received into Dumbarton, and especially that regard be had how to withstand the landing of any strange soldiers, French or Spanish; moving them well to think how dangerous the same may be to their whole country, and how hard it will be for them to escape the yoke of tyranny if strangers get holding in their land.

4 *pp. Draft in Cecil's hand. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "18 March 1569. Copy of the Q. ma[tes] lettre to M[r] Tho: Randolphe."

March 27. **153.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO MAITLAND.

My Lord of Lethington, I have thought many times upon this troublesome state, and have wished greater quietness to it than I find good means to bring it to pass, and yet do I see both the cause of the troubles and the means to take them away. The cause I take to be the division among yourselves; the remedy is to accord yourselves to either; the means thereunto is to be sought either here or farther off. If here, you must set all your particularities apart, and cast your care on your common . . . . if from abroad, that which comes by force and restraint is worse welcome, and may be least endured.

Considering how I am "burdened to sowe sedition and to mayke division in this contrye," I dare not at this time pick any quarrel or give cause of any debate farther than I find is amongst yourselves, which is too much for any realm that practises Christianity, or loves good government; and yet, whether there be any between us two, I need not doubt that we know each other so well but that in eight days before your departure, nor at your departure, nor since that time I ever heard word of you. Whatsoever the cause was, I take any excuse you like to make, and think therein whatsoever you say, that so it is; and therefore mind not thus to give you over. But seeing you are where I cannot speak with you, yet I will make my pen walk as safe on this paper as my tongue should "claver" if I were standing or sitting by you in your chamber. I see this country is so divided that there is no other appearance but great mischief must ensue. The remedy that is offered to you from my mistress is so little accounted of as though she had neither been friend to this country beforetime, nor yet worthy to be esteemed of at this present when your need is great as ever it was. The cause of all is the particularities among yourselves, doubt, and mistrust one of another, whereas in doubtful times you ought to be most assured. Of all these evils two ways you are thought to be the cause; the one is your inclination to the one faction more than to the other; the other cause is that you employ not your whole study, mind, and credit to do that which may best serve your country, but rather let slip this opportunity by my mistress which now you have in your

Elizabeth.
1570. will, and to make the gap open either for your own Queen to come home again to plague you as she hath done, or let in foreigners to "ride you in your neckes," cut your throats, and turn you out of your possessions, lands, lives, and goods, as of them you have had experience. To any of all these, though I know you are unwilling, and will say and do (as I believe) to the contrary as much as any man will, yet trust me, you bear the burden and the reproach of all, not by one or two, but by a greater number who with sorrow declare their grief, lament your doings, and wish that you would employ that wisdom which God hath given you to advance His glory, wherein (they say) your negligence has been too great to serve your country, whereof you have not had that care you ought to have had to maintain the righteous authority of those who are, and have been placed above you, nor yet to have dealt with such sincerity as becomes a friend to another. To answer all these you can much better than I, but with no greater grief can hear of them than I do, nor with better will can desire to ward off these opinions conceived of you than I would be; or if, perchance, with some find yourself touched, be it never so little, would wish them sooner amended in any than in you, of whom I thought ever so well, as of no man better, and therefore the sorrier that aught in you should he judged . . . . where in your power is to do well.

How well my mistress thought of you, and yet does, I have said much to you. How friendly my Lord of Leicester thinks and speaks of you, I have spoken so much that I think you do believe. Why you should not conceive of Mr. S[ecretary] as you have done, or he as he ought to do of you, I neither know cause nor think that either of you can show cause. If you take this a cause, that he answered not your letters to yourself, but through me, think well whereof you wrote; and as much answer have you gotten thereof—which was none at all by his letters to me—as though you had received them direct to yourself, or had been present with him, and had spoken as much as in all your three letters you wrote; for neither is he willing to hear of any such matters as those that not long since he dealt in than to write to any man but to such as have charge here, and can witness at home what has passed his pen to any man in this country. I would not therefore your lordship should be either unmindful what my mistress has been towards you in goodwill, or may be hereafter, nor little esteem the friendship and good opinion that my Lord of Leicester had always of you, nor yet to be doubtful or suspicious of Mr. Secretary who ever so thought of you that, but with his own dishonesty (unless further cause proceed of yourself than yet I trust may be) cannot but think of you as many times he has showed himself to allow both of your wit and doings. I would also be loath for my own part for that which has passed between us from the beginning of our acquaintance till this day, that either I should be forced to alter my opinion, or to go by thought of so slender judgment and little discretion as to attribute so much to you as has passed both my mouth and pen to your commendation, and find in the end so little effect as you to have the reproach of all the evil that is wrought in this country as like to ensue if it be not holpen in time. I will end thus far with this simple advice; cut off all particularities, doubt not so much where no cause of suspicion is, apply your mind to serve

Elizabeth.
1570. God, your country, your king. Herein rests your duty to them all, who claim now all that you can do to be done, and no less to be done than you shall answer unto if you leave it undone; and if you end not your life with that honesty that you would be reputed to have lived in, better had your life never to have been than to die with shame. This I fear you will take to be too plain written. Howsoever you judge of it, my mind is ever one towards you, nor one whit thereof shall be altered till I find that trust in you, that you ought to have most care of God and your country, wherein thus far I find already that you have faith in them, that seeing I am come to serve your country I cannot have that advice of you that beforetime I have had, and now stand more in need of than ever I did, and in less desire that then I wish well to the cause I come for. God send you a whole body, a well disposed mind to all good efforts, and his grace abundantly. Edinburgh. *Unsigned.*

3⅔ *pp. Holograph. Indorsed:* "Coppie of a lettre to the La. of Liddington," *and* "Tho. Rand. to the La. of Lidington frendlye exhortinge hym to serve his Countrye."

March 28. **154.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 180. Has received his letter of the 18th instant. Finds this country so divided that he knows not how to unite them but by such aid as must be given from some part to the one that may constrain the other to obey reason. The question is,—'Who shall govern; the King or the Queen?' How they are divided, his lordship shall see in a writing herewith. [*Inclosed, fol. 181.*] What was concluded at this last convention, is well received, and an ambassador appointed to be sent to her majesty.

Touching the revenge of the injuries done to the Queen his mistress' subjects, he sees the goodwill of many to concur with his lordship, but finds no likelihood of the doing. His lordship must, as far as he sees, trust to his own forces, and the sooner it may be done the better. As many as are at the King's obedience and allow of justice are well content to have the rebels delivered, but being all out of their hands, saving the Earl of Northumberland, it is out of their power to perform their goodwill.

Out of France there is a "Monsieur" come to Dunbarton, called Verrac. He has brought letters of the 10th of February to the noblemen. Minds if he can escape between Lord Hume and the Lairds of Tividall, who breed all this "comber," to be at Berwick very shortly to meet Leicester. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

Postscript. Since writing the other part of his letter there is a Scot come out of France through England, who has brought letters from the Scottish Queen to the most part of the nobility to confirm them in their obedience to her *etc.* How he escaped he knows not, nor how well the Queen's majesty would allow of it, if she knew that that Queen had that liberty that he hears reported she has; but if that be permitted it were as good to keep her army at home as to send any hither to that end that she pretends. Doubts not but his lordship will have special regard hereunto, knowing how much it imports, and what practices are here presently to maintain and encourage her faction, who have been the authors of all the mischief. Begs him to

Elizabeth.
1570. command the Wardens and all other officers in towns to have special regard what Scots pass, and that they may be brought to his lordship, for otherwise all will be in vain that he [Sussex] intends, as of this little matter he will not believe what encouragement their adversaries take both of him who has lately come out of France to Dumbarton, and him who came to Hamilton on Saturday last through England. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed:* "In answer to my lettre of the 29 Marcii 1569 which he by conveyvaing of the date wrytethe to be of 18 Marcii." *(Printed without the postscript, Wright's Elizabeth, vol. I., p. 358.)*

Inclosure with the same:—

(State of Scottish parties). March 28, 1570.

1 *p.*

March 29. **155.** SHREWSBURY TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. Shall prepare to make provision at Wingfield. Had made preparation at Chatsworth upon hope of having licence to go thither. It is not over eight miles from Wingfield, and out of all highways, whereby the more free from resort, sight, and acquaintance, having also fair walks within the walls there, where she may exercise herself with the more surety, and less desire of being abroad. Is ready to obey her majesty. Prays him so to signify to her majesty "in freindie sorte" as he has done. Tutbury. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

Postscript. Hears there is certain "brute" that he deals very nearly with his son. He has 400 marks and more paid yearly which he knows right well himself.

1 *p. Postscript holograph. Addressed:* "To the right honorable my very good freende," *etc. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk). *Injured by damp.*

March 29. **156.** MAITLAND TO LEICESTER.

The great desolation threatened to the whole realm by the division thereof in dangerous factions "doth presse me to frame my lettres to your lordship in other sort then were behovefull for me if I had no other respect but only to maintain my privat creditt there, for I am driven to furnish them with matters which I know not to be plausible." By misconstruing my meaning, some there may take offence, thinking that I do rather utter my own passions than go about to inform you truly of the state. But I trust my plain dealing shall bear record to the sincerity of my meaning. To make the same "sensible" I will lay before you "the platt" of this country, which first is divided into two factions; the one pretending the maintenance of the King's reign, and the other alleging the Queen to have been cruelly dealt with, and unjustly deprived of her estate.

The former is composed of a good number of nobility, gentlemen, and principal burghs of the realm, and "shall have, as M Randolph beareth us in hand, the Q. Majestie your soveraignes allowance and protection." The other has in it some most principal of the nobility, and "good members of the inferior sort" throughout the whole realm, "which also looke assuredly that all Kings do allow their quarrell and will ayde them accordingly."

Elizabeth.
1570. There is accidentally fallen out another division by my Lord Regent's death, which is like to change the state of the other two factions, to increase one and diminish the other, grounded upon the "regiment" of the realm. Some number of noblemen aspire to the government, pretending right thereto by reason of the Queen's demission of the crown, and her commission granted at that time for the "regiment" during the King's minority. Another faction "doth altogether repyne against that devise," thinking it "nether fitt nor tollorable" that three or four of the "meanest sorte" amongst the Earls "shall presume to challeng to them selves" a rule over the whole realm—the next of blood, the first in rank, the greatest both for "ancienty" of their houses, degree, and forces, being neglected. They think it preposterous that the meaner sort should be placed in public function to command the greater to continue as private men to obey. Besides, they think that if the commission had in the beginning been available (which most will not grant), yet it cannot be extended to the present case, for the conditions have ceased. The latter part of this division has many partners. Besides the Queen's faction, which is wholly on that side, a great number of those who professed the King's obedience favour the same, and will not yield to the government of the other, whose preferment for "respects" they mislike. Another incident is like to move men to enter into further discourses.

It is given out here in Scotland that the Queen is setting forth some forces towards the Borders which shall enter this realm to countenance those who aspire to the "regiment," and suppress the contrary factions, and "bruites" are spread that the same shall be here "out of hand." Those who think themselves equal in force with their contrary faction at home, or rather an overmatch for them, and yet not able to encounter the forces of another Prince, rather than yield, will, I fear, suit the necessity of some foreign Prince *etc.* It would appear that there was a conspiracy of all the elements at one time to "sett us together by the eares"; for now, when the rumour of your forces coming towards the Borders is spread abroad, "even at the same time is arrived at Dombertone a galzeon with a messenger sent expressely from the King of France to that part of this nobillity that favores the Queen to learne thestate of the contrey," and what support they lack or desire either for furtherance of her affairs or their own safety. Assuredly this message will be well received and answered accordingly. This is the present state of Scotland. If your lordship would also know my opinion how to choose the best, I will in that also satisfy your lordship, I trust the Queen has a desire to retain at her devotion the realm of Scotland. It is not a portion of Scotland can serve her turn, nor will it prove commodious for her to "suit the frendship of a faction" of Scotland, for in so doing in "gayning the lesse, she may loose the more," and the same would bring all her actions with us into suspicion. If it be the friendship of the whole she demands, let her not for pleasure of one party go about to overthrow the remnant, which will not be feasible, as some may give her to understand; "but rather by way of treaty" let her go about to pacify the whole state, "bring the parties to an accord," and reduce us all by good means to an uniformity. So shall she give us all occasion to think well of her doings. If, for the pleasure of a few, she

Elizabeth.
1570. send forces to suppress those whom they mislike, and so offend many, men are not so faint-hearted but that they have courage to provide for their own safety, and will "procure further" at the hands of other princes. This I do abhor, and protest that I desire never to see "forces of strangers sett fote within this land," yet I know not what point necessity may drive men to. "Trust me, forces will not bring furth any good frute for her majestys behoofe." It must be "some way of treaty shall serve her turne," wherein by my previous letters your lordship knows already what is my judgment. You see how plainly I write, without consideration in what part my letter may be taken. If I perceive her majesty takes my frank dealing in evil part, I shall from henceforth forbear.

3 *pp.* *Indorsed by Cecil:* "29 Martii 1570. The copy of the L. of Lyddyngtons lettre to the Earl of Leicester."

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 183. Copy of the same.

March 30. **157.** TOWNS WASTED.

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 2. *(A list of towns in the East Marches of England spoiled and burnt by the Scots.)*

1 *p.* *Indorsed.*

March 31. **158.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. Although my servant advertised me of the pains your lordship had taken in moving the Queen's majesty for relief of this my restraint—whereof I give you most heartily thanks—understanding the same to be delayed to the great "hyndre" of the Queen, my mistress' business, to my own grief and "desease" of my body, I must therefore yet "suitte" to your honour. Since my Lord of London put me in "hoip" thereof at your command, and Sandie Boig, who has declared the same to the Queen, my mistress, as your honour willed him also, if the same be longer delayed it will be a double grief both to her and me. I hear that Mr. Henry Keir, who is a servant of the Queen, my mistress, is come from Paris, and desires to have a passport to the Queen, my sovereign, for certain particular business of George Douglas, and his own, and that you deferred to give him answer till I should "suitte" for him, I pray you to cause him to have a passport to that effect. Likewise, that it will be your pleasure to "caus randre" to him such letters as have been taken from him by the searchers, if they be come to your hands. Beseeching your honour not to refuse the Queen, my mistress, or me, but to further her reasonable affairs. She and I are both afflicted with adversity and trouble. I doubt not but God will acknowledge those who presently do her a good turn, as the mouse is reported to have done to the lion in "Esopes taylles." Bishop of London's house. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

1 *p.* *Addressed.*

March . **159.** QUEEN OF SCOTS' AFFAIRS.

Cott. Calig. B. IX., fol. 496. France. Spain. The entry to talk may endanger. The peril

Elizabeth. 1570. of the Scottish Queen's delivery is, if she keep not promise, then the kingdom is lost. "So the Queen's title may be saved it is sufficient."

The peril if the Scottish Queen be kept. Her religion. Sureties. Treaties. Hostages. Scotland to be conjoined with England—for religion—the concord between the houses of Burgundy [and] France. Scotland is to be kept free from alliance with any against England. No surety can be for the Queen, unless such as have taken part with the Queen should be provided for. Whether her act whilst she is in England shall be available in law against her. The crown in possession shall demand to have the treaty promises broken. Her crime in Scotland with the wars.

1 *p.* *Notes in Cecil's hand.* *Indorsed:* "March 1569. Memoryal Q. of Scottes."

April 2. **160.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 187. Being better able to inform your lordship of the cause of the Frenchman's coming into this country than I was by my last letter, I thought good to let you understand as soon as I could both wherefore he came, and what is like to succeed of his coming, which you will find in these letters and copies which herewith I send you, which I pray you may also be sent to Mr. Secretary, to whom I have written that he will receive them at your hands. I wrote also of the arrival of a Scotsman called the Laird of Gartlie, of whom I have learned thus much,—that he was despatched out of France to come through England to be in Scotland by the time the Frenchman should arrive at Dombritton. He was directed to the ambassador of France to be a means for his passport and licence to speak with the Queen of Scots, from whom he has brought very many letters,—as of one I send you a copy. He came in at the West Borders, and passes daily from place to place to spread his news where he thinks it best welcome, or displease most those who mislike those, which has bred such hindrance to what I came for that it has lost me more friends within these few days than I have gotten in many weeks before. Therefore if her majesty intends to deal any further with this nation, and looks to bring her desires to pass in this country, she must work a more assured way than to let passage open to all who come. To write more of the state of this country, I cannot, nor will I trouble you further till I speak with yourself, and for that purpose intend to be on Wednesday next at Berwick. The abbot of Domefermeling will shortly be ready to depart ambassador to the Queen, my mistress, and has not as yet the Queen's majesty's passport. I am desired to write to your lordship for your safe conduct to the Court for himself, 20 in train, with bag and baggage, and to send the same to Berwick. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

1 *p.* *Copy.* *Indorsed.*

April 7. **161.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO [SUSSEX].

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 191. Informs him of his arrival here, ready to attend to any commandment it shall please him to charge him with. As he has heard of his lordship's shortly being in this town, unless he knows some cause of speedy repair to him, has thought it better to attend his coming than

Elizabeth.
1570. to travel farther into the country, and not be able to do him any service. Berwick. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

¼ *p. No flyleaf or address.*

April 7. **162.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO CECIL.

As I wrote that I would repair to Berwick, so I came to this town the 5th of this instant. The cause is the safety of myself since Gartlie's arrival in that country. I do not desire to have my services further spared than it shall please her majesty. I know no more of the state of that country than I have written in my former letters, nor is much to be "accounted of" till the Convention of Linlithgow be past. Against which time great labour is made that the assembly be great, that it may appear to the Frenchman who came to Dumbarton—and will be there—what parties the Queen [of Scots] has in that country. I suppose some will be there who "that way do beare smale affection." I am promised to be advertised here by one who is well able to know the truth of all matters. I spoke with the Laird of Lethington at his house as I came to this town. For the most part he keeps his bed. When he goes abroad, for the most part he is carried in a litter. This Friday Lethington will be in "Dawkethe" by appointment with the Earl of Morton. From thence he will go to Linlithgow, and will draw him thither with him if he can. He (Lethington) supposes that the Queen knows his affection towards her service, especially for the maintenance of amity between the two countries. I doubt not but it will be deeply enough considered before it shall "all togyther tayke place, not yet so rejected as all togyther withowte purpose, yf his wilbe to performe as myche as his power is to do good or hurte, or yt were as affectuously bente" to mantain the King in his state, as he is earnest to restore the Queen to her dignity. He desires earnestly that nothing be attempted against Lord Hume. I have found in Grange "great honestie and dewetifulnes" to his sovereign, not forgetful of the benefits bestowed by her majesty on his country, and offers himself to the uttermost of his power. Of him there is no small account to be made for the place he occupies, which he has promised to keep to the King's behoof so long as any in Scotland "stand with" his authority. I have told him at my coming what he may assure himself of the Queen's goodwill towards him, with further words as you advised me. He accepts her majesty's favour very thankfully, and desires to be judged as his deeds at this time shall show.

"The Bishop of Ross for all his close keapinge wrote lettres into Scotlande of the xxvjth of Februarie." *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

2 *pp. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

April 8. **163.** MORTON TO RANDOLPH.

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 192. I promised at my last speaking with you to send to you to Berwick that I might understand the state of matters there, and what I and my friends might look for after the coming of my lord lieutenant and Lord Hundisden to Berwick. We mind to keep the "peax," and to entertain friendship between these two countries as far as in us lies, and "beleivis" to receive the like at the hands of the officers there.

Elizabeth.
1570. If there be any appearance of the contrary, I pray you to let me be advertised, that we may make provision for ourselves, as other men do; for, truly, as yet we have transported nothing, for that we thought ourselves in no danger, and that for the goodwill borne to the amity of the two countries. "Marie," now we begin to take some thought "that our servandes ar mair straitlie handlit nor thairis quha giffis ye occasioun of ye trowbill," for on Monday last they of Wark, and the garrison there have taken the Laird of "Waddirburnis haill servandes of Darne the sice," and hurt to the number of a dozen of them, taken their "haill waipnis" from them, and "lattin themselves hame agane upon bandis of entre." This is more "straite" dealing than we looked for, or yet have deserved, and therefore we trust that you will speak to my lords there to see that matter amended, and, if you have received advertisement from Court, you might be so good as to let me understand your mind therein, with your opinion how matters will be "handlit" here. The convention at Lynlythqw (as we are informed) "haldis" on the 10th instant—upon what heads I am not yet able to show you. Many of the noblemen are "desyrit" to be there, and "syndre passis to se quhatt materis wilbe proponit, and to ressoun in ye contrar gif ony thing beis spokin to ye hurte of ye Kingis authoritie." After that convention I mind to send Mr. Archibald Douglas to you, by whom you shall understand our proceedings here, as also to let you know who they are that I will "assuir" for, who will keep the peace and friendship betwixt these two countries, and that neither they nor any of theirs will invade nor suffer England to be invaded, so far as they "may latt," if the officers there will take the like order with us. Let me understand by your writing what day you will be in Berwick, so that you be not absent when I send. If there is anything you would have done here let me be advertised. Dalkeith. *Signed:* Mortoun.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Wafer signet.*

April 9. **164.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 194. I have received your letter from Newcastle of the 8th instant, and intend, as soon as I conveniently can, to be with you—if not at Newcastle, at Alnwick or some other place—having only this cause to tarry here, that on Wednesday or Thursday I look for Mr. Archibald Douglas from Lord Morton, sent that I may assuredly know what is done [at] this convention at Lythecowe, where the Frenchman is who came from Dombriton. I mind not that he shall depart before your coming.

Lord Herres I think as evil an instrument to all intents between these two countries as any in Scotland a[nd there]fore can but advise that the worst be prepared for, [having] only this good point, that he differs from some others who would bring strangers into the country. His liberty is . . . fourteen days, of which nine are past, and his son in pledge for his . . . done chiefly to be at this convention at Lythecowe. I doubt but it will be very hurtful in many respects, for I know him [to be a pro]fessed enemy to the Queen's majesty, my mistress. I send you a letter received this day from the Earl of Morton. [Berwick.] *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Edge worn away.*

Elizabeth. 1570. April 10.

165. SHREWSBURY TO ELIZABETH.

C.P., Vol. V.

Her majesty by her letters of the 3rd of this month referred to his choice the removal of the Queen of Scots either to Chatsworth or Wingfield. Intends forthwith to make preparation at Chatsworth, and to remove her as soon as may be conveniently. Means to make provision at Wingfield that when Chatsworth shall have need of cleansing, he may, with the Queen's licence, move her to Wingfield. Tutbury. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

½ *p. Addressed:* "To the Quenes moost excellent Majestie." *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

April 10. **166.** MARY TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

C.P., Vol. V.

Reverend father in God, etc. On Thursday last we received your letters by the Earl of Shrewsbury's means, and having occasion to write to the Queen, our good sister, we have "towched" in our letter "conforme" to your advice, and likewise written to the lords of her Council declaring how we were informed that you should have been "putt to libertie" before "Pasche," and were granted that ere now you should have spoken with our said good sister. Nevertheless the same is delayed. We pray them that you may have audience, and to credit you as ourself; where you shall declare and propound such things as we have already commanded you, and in what the Queen finds not herself satisfied with us, or what she would have us do further, you shall advertise us. Also, you shall show to the Queen and the lords of her Council how far it is from all good reason, that both we and you, our minister, being in prison, and all "passages stopped," can hear no news from our faithful friends and subjects, there should any army be sent into Scotland by our good sister (as is "bruyit") to assist our rebels against our good subjects, which we cannot be "perswadit" to believe. We have written in like manner to the Earl of Leicester and Mr. Cecil, secretary, praying them to keep their promise which they made by advertisement sent to you by the bishop of London, and to ourself by Sandy Bog. Tutbury. *Signed:* Marie R.

Postscript. You shall herewith receive the said letters to the Council, and the others to the Earl of Leicester and Mr. Cecil, and also a letter from M. de Piguillon to us, wherewith you may advise touching the "fynence" making of silver for us, and see what you can do thereanent.

½ *p. Closely written. Addressed. Indorsed by Cecil:* "x Aprill 1570. The Q. of Scottes to y^e^ B. of Ross."

April 10. **167.** ELIZABETH TO SUSSEX.

Has considered how her intention of sending an army at this time under his conduction towards Scotland may be maliciously misreported to the intent to stir up some universal offence to the people of Scotland against her good meaning; therefore she has thought meet that some publication might be made on the frontiers of her intention herein, so that the same may appear to all sorts of people in Scotland. Wills that he give order that the declaration herewith sent be published and proclaimed in all her three wardenries, and

Elizabeth.
1570. places near her frontiers. He may do well to cause some notice of the declarations to be sent into Scotland, especially to such as he thinks will most favourably disperse the same to be universally known to the nation. Has given charge to him in the said declaration as her Lieutenant General. He shall by all means possible use the good subjects of Scotland who shall keep peace with her "in like favorable sort and them as nede shall require shall defend, as you may do our own good subjects."

1⅓ *pp. Draft in Cecil's hand. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "x April 1570. M. of the Q. Ma^tes lettre to therle of Sussex."

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 196. Original of the same. "Yeven under our signet at Hampton Court the x^th day of Aprill 1571," *etc.*

¾ *p. Addressed. Indorsed. At the head:* "Elizabeth R."

April 10. **168.** SUSSEX TO ELIZABETH.

Having put all things in such readiness that, on the first repair of your army to the Borders, I may enter into the execution of your commandment, I thought it good time, seeing that Mr. Randolph has returned to Berwick, to send a special messenger with letters to the Earls of Morton and Mar, and the Laird of Grange to impart to them that which your majesty has demanded, and to understand what I should look for "eny wayes" from them; and to the end that I might be fully informed as well of their intentions as of the sequels of the convention with the French ambassador begun this day at "Lithekoo"), I have sent the messenger sufficiently instructed to "dessend in to pertycular conference" with the Earl of Morton in all matters that tend to these ends, which shall appear by the copies enclosed.

Lords Herries and Hume are gone to this convention, and openly "discover" themselves to be on that side, and Lethington differs little from them in matter, "howe so ever he cover it with cyrcomstances."

It is said that Lord Herries "shall retorne prisoner" after eighteen days, whereof nine are already past. In which time he has been on the west Borders, "hartened" all his friends, reconciled some of his enemies, assured others that were doubtful, made proclamation for all men to be in readiness at one hour's warning with fourteen days' victuals, directed "all his to be of the frendship of Dacres," and is departed from thence to the French convention. What he will do after fourteen days, I know not, but in the meantime his actions "shewe no good meanyng in him" towards your majesty or to any other that consented to his liberty at this time.

Your majesty has charged me to write to yourself of all matters that I shall think fit for you to know, and to inform you of all matters as I find them to be in deed. I thought it my duty to let your highness understand that, as I cannot hitherto understand by any "spyall" I can procure, or by any intelligence I can receive from any of your ministers that there is auy intention in any person in Scotland who has depended on your majesty to join you with force in any of your causes now in hand, so I understand that all others of the contrary party knit themselves together and prepare their forces to offend you and yours "by all the meanes they maye."

Elizabeth.
1570. Your highness knows whether such as have depended on you in Scotland expect answer from your majesty of any demands made by them, and if it so be, it will further your service to hasten your answer, lest in the meantime you receive "only words and the other syde all the dedes." On the return of my messenger with answer from the Earl of Morton and of other "spyalls" from other parts of Scotland, I trust to be able to inform your majesty more particularly. Newcastle. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1½ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Inclosed with the same:—

(Sussex to Morton and others.)

The Queen has directed me to repair with her army to the Borders, and given me commission not only to use her force for the defence of her subjects, and the "offending" of such in Scotland as have offered injury to her in open maintaining of her rebels, fugitives, and in joining with them in making hostile incursions into England, taking her subjects captives, and burning and spoiling their goods without any cause offered by her or her subjects; but also to join her forces with the forces of your lordship and such others of the nobility of Scotland as have showed yourselves well affected towards her. Having received the command to impart the same to you and certain other noblemen in Scotland, I have thought good (knowing the good affection you bear to the Queen, and the trust she reposes in you) to give you notice thereof according to her majesty's commandment, and also to pray you to impart the same to the Earls of Mar and Glencairn, the Laird of Grange, and others, and to let me know your opinions in what sort I may enter into any negotiation or action that may further any causes you and they have in hand.

Your lordship sees the Queen's force in the field, and you have fair promises of future matters from other places. You are wise and can "putt difference betwene the certen actions of England and the doubtfull promises of France." You have had "swete taste" of the amity of England, and have felt the smart of the French tyranny. I doubt not but you will wisely take the good you see you may presently possess, and leave to the simple to be fed with "winde of vaine words." I refer you to the credit of this bearer, Mr. Richard Wrothe. Newcastle. 10th April 1570.

1¼ *pp.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "x April 1570, Copy of therle of Sussex lettres to therle Moreton and others. Sent by Rich. Wrothe."

April 10. **169.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Has written to the Queen of England at length concerning his despatch into Scotland. Her majesty commanded him to write all matters of importance to herself, and has therefore written the letter with his own hand. Has declared therein some general matters concerning the state of things in Scotland at present. Beseeches him to help if her majesty cannot read his "scryblyng," and to advise her to hasten her resolutions. Forbears writing something he would like to write for lack of a cipher, and prays him to send one in his

Elizabeth.
1570. next letter. Has received his letters of the 7th whereby he perceives that Cecil has received his with the rebels' articles, and letters from Randolph of the 2nd. The horsemen are coming so slowly from the South that they will not arrive at the Borders before Saturday, where they shall not rest 48 hours before he enters Scotland, and trusts "before the lyght of this mone be paste to leave a memory in Scotland wherof they and ther chylderne shalbe affrayed to offer warre to England."

They have "thrasshed their corne, fledd their cattell, and untheched their howses," so that the spoil cannot be so great as it might have been at other times. Newcastle. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1¼ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

April 10. **170.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Has this day received letters from Lord Scrope and Simon Musgrave. Perceives that Lord Herries has made proclamation for all men in his rule to be ready with 14 days' victuals upon an hour's warning, and has gone to the Convention at "Lithcoo" with the French ambassador, where Lord Hume will meet him this day. There is great "travell" to bring many of the nobility thither. Hears that divers of them forbear till they hear what articles will be propounded. There are many that lean to the Queen's party, and they differ in opinion. Some want to admit the French force, and others are loath to bring in strangers, yet it is likely they will consent to it in the end. Has written earnestly to the Council for money, weapons, and munition. Is sending into Scotland presently. Newcastle. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed by Cecil* (and his clerk).

April 12. **171.** ARTICLES TOUCHING THE QUEEN OF SCOTS' AFFAIRS.

C.P., Vol. V. "Articulis and offres presented to the Quenis Ma^tie^ of Ingland and her moste hono^le^ counsall be the Bishop of Ross Ambassadour for the Quenis ma^tie^ of Scotland toutcheing her hieghnes affarres."

At the bishop of Ross' coming to London from the Queen's highness, his mistress, in April 1569, he required aid and support of the Queen's majesty of England for restoring his sovereign to her crown, etc., of Scotland. Then her majesty's answer was; she would support her to be restored thereto as it might stand with her conscience and honour, and with her own surety and safety of her realm of England; and willed him to make certain overtures and offers, and to confer thereupon with the Council, as he did at that time, and now doth repeat, and add thereto in manner following.

First:—Because the satisfying of her majesty's conscience consisted in two points:—The one if it might stand with her majesty's conscience to restore the Queen of Scotland to her crown and authority, notwithstanding that the Prince, her son, was crowned as a King. The other was; if it might likewise stand with her conscience to "entre" the Queen of Scotland to her authority again in such manner that she might use rigorous execution, at her pleasure against such of her subjects whom she thought had offended her.

Elizabeth.
1570. As for satisfying the first point; it is certain that the coronation of the Prince, and all that followed thereupon, was "onlaughfull, null, and of na force" from the beginning, as proceeding from the Queen's pretended demission made at Lochleven, she being in prison, by threatening of her enemies to put her to death unless she accorded to the same, as she was assured by message sent by three "principalles" of their own Council. Who were the Earl of Athol, Laird of Lethington, secretary, and the Laird of Tullibardine, controller of the realm, who sent to her Robert Melvill to assure her thereof, "with ane Ryng in spetiell tokne," which has been shown to the Queen's majesty, and is here present. And with the said Robert, Sir Nicholas Throkmorton, the Queen of England's ambassador, then resident in Scotland, also sent a letter counselling her to do the same for safety of her life. They all "affearmed" that the said demission would not hurt her in case she came to liberty and revoked the same, and thereafter Lord Lindsay presented certain letters of the said demission to her, "declaring in moste rigourus maner," that in case she would not subscribe the same, he was appointed by their Council to execute their determination, although, he affirmed, "sore against his owne wyll." And all these aforesaid persons are yet alive, and four of them were here present "the yeir bypast," together iu the Queen's majesty's Court; and, as is assuredly believed, they did declare the same to her highness to be true, so by all law, reason, and good conscience the said demission should in no ways prejudice her. Especially, because, immediately after her escape from prison, her majesty revoked the same in the presence of her nobility, at Hamilton, in May 1568. By this it is manifest that notwithstanding the pretended coronation of the Prince, her highness should be restored.

(In the margin:—

Quæ dolo, malo metusve causa fuerit, rata non habebo; sed in integrum restituam, ait Praetor L. J. F. de eo quod metus causa.)

For the subjects of Scotland:—

As to the other doubt that in case of her restitution she would use severe execution against her subjects. They have good experience of her clemency, *etc.* Yet the Queen of Scotland is content to refer the whole cause (how they shall be used) to the Queen, her good sister.

Secondly:—For satisfying the Queen's majesty's honour, this aid and restitution can no ways hurt the same, but rather advance it in the sight of all Christian Princes. For the two most high and mighty Princes, the Kings of France and Spain, have both by writings and messages earnestly requested her majesty to that effect, offering to concur with their labours and forces. All free Christian Princes will do the like, for they esteem this a common injury done to them all.

Thirdly:—Touching her highness' own surety, which consists of the title of the crown of England. The Queen of Scotland offered, and yet doth offer to make security thereof to the Queen, her good sister, and the heirs of her own body, in most sure manner, as her majesty's own Council should devise. And because it was alleged by her highness' Council that she had already made a title thereof to the Duke of Anjou, at the Queen's advice, she sent to

Elizabeth.
1570. France, and obtained declarations of the King, Queen mother, Duke of Anjou, the Cardinal of Lorraine, and the bishop of Glasgow, her own ambassador, under their great seals and "hand wrytts," which the Queen of England and the Council have seen and found good, and what further results in that point shall be to her majesty's contentation.

Fourthly:—As to the safety of the realm, which consists in maintaining quietness betwixt the same and Scotland, the Queen, his sovereign, will do whatsoever may stand in her power for maintaining friendship, amity, and peace, and is content to make security by the advice of the states of her own realm in most sure manner that can be devised, and in all other things will use herself to the contentation of the Queen as may stand with her honour and estate, as well in the usage of herself, government of her realm, and treating of her subjects as in any other things. She is willing to be as obedient as if she were her majesty's own natural daughter.

If during the time of her detention in England, any of her subjects have offended the Queen, or broken the treaties, her highness will cause the same to be amended according to the laws of the Borders and treaties. For observing her part of all the aforesaid articles, she will pledge her honour and credit before all Princes, and if that may not serve, she will procure the King of France or Spain to be "oblist" for her, but rather would wish that credit were given to herself, and the nobility of her own country to be bound for her.

In consideration of the loving, friendly, and obedient offers made by the Queen of Scotland, for what respect, end, and purpose is her majesty advised to send an army into Scotland? And how can it stand with reason and conservation of the treaties of peace betwixt the two realms to invade the same? The said bishop in the name of the Queen, his sovereign, most humbly desires the army to be stayed. For if the same has been sent to suppress her rebels maintained there by such as are supposed favourers of the Queen of Scotland, and to be revenged of enemies and spoils made on the Borders of England by such as likewise are supposed favourers, no better means can be devised for such redress than to restore home to her own crown the Queen of Scotland, who will then cause both such order to be taken for not aiding the Queen of England's rebellious subjects as shall be to her contentation, as also make all reasonable amends for injuries and spoils made on the Borders according to the treaty of the League and the laws of the Marches. If she will send the army for satisfying her conscience in maintaining the Prince as a King, the same cannot be done in respect of the article, which answers the first doubt of conscience.

"The Incovenyents lyke to follow, yf ane army be sent."

First:—Her majesty "shall not attayne to the mark she doethe shote at" for suppressing the rebels, nor for recompense of spoil done, otherwise than by like spoil in the Scottish Borders, which would be a small satisfaction for the great charge and hazard of the said army. Because, if the rebels be not strong enough to resist in the field, they will retire safe into far and many places. If they be of strength to "rencountre"; then consider the hazard of battle, "whaire God strekethe the stroke contrary to expectatione!" But, admit that her majesty have victory by battle, then she may not think but blood

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1570. being once drawn, the thirst thereof will not staunch till revenge be had. Yea, perhaps by those of the nobility of Scotland that now pretend great love and obedience to her majesty. For, though I must confess that hatred and discord are great in respect of private factions, yet will both reason and nature force the same to love and concord, when blood is shed by common, and (as they used to be named) ancient enemies, and that "conforme" to the old proverb is used and observed in Scotland, "although we see oure freynd need, yeat we wyll not see him bleed." It may be added that it is contrary to the treaty of peace to invade Scotland, and that in such respect the King of France both must and will (for performance of his League with Scotland) interpret the same as "break of peace"; and open war, and hostility like to follow. Besides, the King of Spain, for his honour and friendship, will not "wynk at it," nor neglect such an injury. So it remains that it would please her majesty to seek redress by quiet and peaceable means, *etc.*

3¾ *pp. Closely written. Indorsed by Cecil:* "12 Aprilis 1570. The articles sent from the Q. of Scotts."

April 12. **172.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

I am advertised that the French ambassador in Scotland minds to return to France as soon as he has concluded with those that treat with him in this Convention, and that he will deliver and receive writings for the performance of the matters agreed on either side. Although I cannot warrant this, it seems likely. If the Queen's majesty would cause two or three ships to be sent to sea from Chester "to attend upon" his passing by the Isle of Man and Holyheade, "it is very like he and all his writinges shold be takin," and thereby the intent of the French "irritated," or at least prolonged.

I thought fit to write this on the first intelligence. Pray declare it to the Queen's majesty. When I receive answer from such as I sent to Dumbarton on purpose to understand these matters, and whether the noblemen of the North seek to raise any power, I will advertise more certainly. Alnwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

April 12. **173.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO ELIZABETH.

C.P., Vol. V. "Please your excellent majestie." At my last being at Court in conference with Lord Leicester, Mr. Secretary, and the Chancellor of the Duchy, I presented a letter directed to your highness, which they promised should be delivered. Whereby I declared partly the estate of the Queen, my sovereign, and of my own calling, and did offer "brivelie" to accomplish all things that might stand in her power to your highness' full contentation. Beseeching thereby your majesty to have dissolved this my restraint. I have received no answer, although I was put in good "hoip" of my liberty by Lord Leicester and Mr. Secretary, but am here continued to my great grief, and to the "hindre" of the Queen, my mistress' affairs, and "rewyne" of my country. This has forced me to renew my "sutte" unto your majesty's self, for I have so long "travelled" with some of your majesty's Councillors, and yet have "proffeit" nothing. I beseech

Elizabeth.
1570. your majesty to grant me audience "conforme" to the Queen, my mistress' command, and the urgent necessity of the cause. At the Bishop of London's house. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

1 *p.* *Addressed:* "To the right hiegh right excellent and noble Princes the Queins majestie of Ingland." *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

April 12. **174.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. Considering with himself the great and continual suit he has made to him and Lord Leicester to be mediators to the Queen for his liberty, and notwithstanding many promises, has obtained nothing yet. Has therefore taken the "homelines" to address his suit to her majesty's self, and has written a letter to her to grant him audience. Prays him "affectuuslie" to concur that he may have her majesty's favourable answer. Requests a passport for Mr. Henry Ker to pass to the Queen, his mistress, for his [Ker's] particular affairs, as he wrote before. He [Ker] has tarried here a whole month. Bishop of London's house. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

½ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

April 14. **175.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO CECIL.

This bearer has come so lately out of Scotland, and is so able to report what he has heard and seen, that I need write nothing of the advertisements I have lately received from thence. But this much I must again warn your honour of, "that yf suche libertie be graunted to the Scottis Queen to sende and wryte so ofte as she dothe, the Queens ma^tie hathe as myche neade to luke unto her self as the Regent had before he tooke his deathes wounde, unto which wicked acte I knowe that that Queen was not ignorant, and as willinge to have thende of thone, as she was cawse of the other." Some may think I have gone far enough, but I had rather bear the disdain of all my "mislykers" than hazard what "lyethe hereupon" if I speak not in time. From hence (Scotland, I mean) I find more mischief intended against us than France and Spain "is hable to bringe us," if we were quit of the "comber that that unhappie generation dothe bringe us unto."

Berwick. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

¾ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

April 14. **176.** EXAMINATION OF ALEXANDER HERVEY.

C.P., Vol. V "Thaxamynacon of Alexander Harvy of Aberdene Skottisheman taken the xiiij of Aprill 1570."

(1) First:—He saith upon his oath, that he thinketh that he delivered the book shewed unto him upon this examination, intituled 'The defence of the honour of the Quene of Skottes' *etc.*, to one M^r Wilkinson, or knew it to be delivered to him.

(2) *Item*:—He saith that he received the said book of his lord and master, being the Bishop of Ross, as he thinketh, about Easter last; and saith that the book was made twelve months since by the Lord Herries, Lord Boyd, and the Bishop of Ross, and hath lain ever since

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1570. by the Bishop of Ross to be amended, translated, or changed as occasion should require.

(3) *Item*:—He further saith, that the Bishop of Ross willed that this said book should be printed, and this deponent spoke to the said Wilkinson for the said book to be printed.

(4) *Item*:—He saith that he knoweth no Englishmen privy to the printing of the said book, but only the said Wilkinson, and one Francis Bisshop, nor to the making of it.

(5) *Item*:—He, being examined why he should procure a book to be printed concerning the Queen's majesty or the realm without licence; answereth, that that "he did he did by the direction of the said Bisshop of Ros, his Maister."

(6) *Item*:—He saith that there passed no communication between Wilkinson and him touching the said book, but that he told him that it was the Bishop of Ross' will that it should be printed.

(7) *Item*:—He saith that he hath been acquainted with the said Wilkinson since midsummer last. But where the said Wilkinson lodgeth he knoweth not. But he saith that he meeteth him sometimes at "Powlles," and sometimes at "Powlles swerth," at the Bishop of Ross' lodging.

(8) *Item*: He saith that he hath not been acquainted with the printing of any book since he came into England, but this.

1½ *pp. In an English official hand. Some corrections. Indorsed.*

April 16. **177**. SUSSEX TO CECIL.

I have divided the 1000 horsemen and the 3000 footmen appointed to my leading, in sort following; viz., to my Lord Scrope for the West Borders 100 horsemen and 500 footmen; and for that his lordship doubted much the people in his own charge upon their coming to the Borders of the Lord Harries, I was contented to permit him to retain for a time 100 horsemen more of such as were trusty in those parts, who shall be discharged upon some good sequel of his first journey: to Sir John Forster for the Middle Marches 200 horsemen and 800 footmen; the rest, being 700 horsemen and 1700 footmen, are placed on the East Marches. These three powers joined with the forces of the three Wardens to-morrow at night enter Scotland, so as upon Tuesday in the morning, upon the break of day, every of them may be at his place appointed for the service to be done in this journey, that every of the Marches opposite may be invaded at one instant, and thereby kept from joining their forces together, when every of them shall have cause to look to himself, and by invading in three places the greater spoil shall be done. Lord Scrope, for that he is too far off to meet with us at this time, enters and returns at his own discretion, and, as he sees cause, observes the hour appointed for entry. Sir John Forster enters at Espesgate, and I, with my Lord governor of Berwick enter at Wark, and meet together at Crayling, and so go to Jedburgh, and intend to take revenge going and coming of the offenders in Tividale, and return with the whole force of both Wardenries to Wark, and then suddenly in the night to return back to Scotland, and beset Hume; hoping by this means to get some within the castle upon their hope of security after my return, who on my first assembly will keep abroad. In all which, neither of these

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1570. forces shall attempt offence against any person that has not received the rebels, or made hostile incursions into England. Lord Hume has carried with him the most part of the rebels to the convention at Linlithgow. The Lords of that Convention are gone from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, and the town of Edinburgh has refused to permit the Lord of Hume to enter, because the rebels were in his company. Whereupon he went to Linlithgow with the rebels, left them there, and came to Edinburgh. The Earl of Morton went to the Laird of Grange presently upon the receipt of my letter, and from thence to Stirling to assemble the King's Council, and has sent back Wrothe with answer, that Archibald Douglas shall be here to-morrow or the next day with full answer. Lethington rules the Convention at Linlithgow and Edinburgh. It is intended to draw presently both sides to this Convention at Edinburgh. What will succeed, I know not. Impart these matters to the Queen's majesty, and excuse my forbearing to write to her majesty until the coming of Archibald Douglas. In haste, at Berwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

After the writing hereof the Laird of Trebrunne came with letters and instructions from the Lords of the Convention of Linlithgow to me, and one Gordon with letters from them to the Queen's majesty. When I have spoken with them I will advertise what they bring. I think there are 80 of the 100 proclamations you sent to me delivered in Scotland.

1¼ *pp.* *Indorsed by Cecil* (and his clerk).

April 16. **178.** CHATELHERAULT, ETC., TO ELIZABETH.

The present dangerous estate of this our native country, joined with consideration of the future, which threatens both the realms with fearful accidents (if love of our country move us not to avoid the peril beforehand), compels us to have recourse to your majesty as the Princess of Chrisendom, who has the best means, and, as we think, should have the best will to quench this heat begun amongst us before it burst out to a flame which may set both countries on fire. We confess the first harm is like to be ours, seeing the fire already kindled in our house, yet is the consequence thereof like to draw your majesty's estate into danger. We cannot be persuaded that your majesty will refuse us that comfort which will suffice to remove our inconvenience. Christian charity will not allow, nor policy permit, that, whereas we require water at your hands to repress the rage of the flame, you will bring oil, timber, or other materials to increase and nourish it. For so doing, with our loss of the less, you should procure the subversion to yourself of the more. Your majesty is not ignorant how this State is divided into factions, not only the persons of the nobility, but descending from them to the gentlemen and commons universally in "the haile liegis," and not so unequally divided that the one is so far like to overmatch the other; but the victory must be doubtful if matters be once brought to that point that force must try whose quarrel is best. The factions are grounded upon the diversity of two titles pretended to the Crown by the mother and the son. A pitiful case, God knows! We find in ourselves small conformity to appease the difference, for that the most part are partially inclined, for private or public respects, without indifferency,

Elizabeth.
1570. to follow the parties, and see no towardness of amendment. By reducing the two claims to one, the whole "foundament" of the factions will be put away. It is profitable for your majesty that strangers have no "pretensed cullour" whereby to enter this isle. It is honourable for your majesty to set at accord the two persons who are made the parties, being your next cousins. It is easy for your majesty to bring it to pass, as well for your credit and authority with all the parties, as that the principal party is presently in your realm. For our opinion, we see no more convenient means to reduce this realm to an uniformity, and consequently to procure the quietness of the whole isle, than that your majesty will enter on such conditions with the Queen of Scotland as may be honourable for all parties, sure for your majesty, safe for the nobility of this realm *etc.* We are the more bold to enter on this head with your majesty, for that a good part of us saw last year certain articles projected, tending to this end, and sent hither from your majesty to the late Regent by his servant, Mr. John Wood. Whereof, albeit at that time there was not so grave consideration had in an assembly of one part of this nobility convened at St. Johnstone to that effect, as the weight of the same and your highness' person required. Yet we found in the same matter of great importance, and pray your majesty to take the same in hand again, and follow that same tread, which we think the nearest, yea, the only way to divert us from the desperate course wherein we are already, or like shortly to enter for lack of godly union. We trust no faithful Councillor will advise your majesty to enter on the turmoil of a divided state, to bestow your forces, men, or money in an unnecessary and unprofitable exploit. Unprofitable it will prove in the end if your majesty join your fortune with a small portion of this realm where you may have the whole at your devotion if you will. To wit; if you "gae about to unit us as a flock onder the obedience of ane herde" by entering on conditions with the Queen of Scotland whereby the different claims betwixt her and her son may cease. In doing whereof your majesty shall "oblist" us (and so under protest) to do unto your highness what service we shall be able, "standing with our dew obedience and allegeance to our Soverayne." "Wrytten towardes thend off Marche 1570. Dispatchit frome Edinburgh the xvj off Aprile." *Signed:* James Hamilton; G. Huntlye; A. Argyll; Erroll; Atholl; Craufurd; Marshel; Monthet; Cassillis; Sutherland; Catheness; Eglyntoun; Alexr. Hume; Seton; Wm. Lord Forbess; Williame L. Borthuik; Ross; James L. Ogillvey; Somerwell; James Lord Innermeitht; William Lord Hay of Yester; Herys; Oliphant; Patrick Lord Gray; Flemyng; Boyd; W. Maitland; Tulibardin, "Comptroller"; Balfour.

2¼ *pp. Closely written. Addressed:* "To the Quenis Majesty of Inglande." *Indorsed by Cecil:* "16 Apll. 1570, Duke of Chastilherault & his associates to y^e^ Q. Ma^ty^ from Edenburgh by Jhon Gordon y^t^ was stayed at Berwyk."

Another copy of the same.

2¼ *pp. Signed.*

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1570. Another copy of the same. *Signed.*

2 *pp.* *Indorsed by Cecil:* "Cop. of y^e^ lettre sent from y^e^ Erles of Huntly, Argile &c. to y^e^ Q. Ma^tr^ 1570."

April 16. **179.** LENNOX TO CECIL.

"After my most hartie commendations unto you, good M^r^ Secretary." Having this day met with this bearer, my servant "Jhone Mowne," whom I perceive is "dyrektit" from certain of the nobility in Scotland that are of the King's party to declare the present strait of that realm unto you to be "impartit" to the Queen's majesty *etc.*, he can declare to you such charges as I am like to be at on coming into Scotland, and what money I presently carry with me to bear that great charge, which I am "halfe ashamyte to wryt." I understand that the "litill thyng" I had in Scotland that remains of my living there, which I thought should have been some relief to me, is gone, and the Laird of Howston, who had the charge thereof, taken. Notwithstanding this, I mean to proceed forthwith to Berwick, and there to stay for a time, not only till I hear from my friends in Scotland, but also till I understand the Queen's pleasure in this my humble suit and request, which is, that I most humbly beseech her, that if her highness thinks I am able to do her any good service in Scotland, which I doubt not but with God's grace I shall, that her majesty would have some consideration of my poor ability and good will to serve her, so that I may have with speed some relief of money of her majesty before my entry into Scotland, otherwise I shall be "forcyt" to proceed no further. Boroughbridge. *Signed:* Mathew Levenax.

$\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

April 16. **180.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. I give your honour most hearty thanks for presenting my letter to the Queen's majesty, and obtaining "so gentle and humane an answer" which I have received of her goodness. According to which I have "put my mynd in forme," as I could best, by writing. Which I pray your honour present to her majesty; likewise this other letter to my Lords of her Council, and that you will be a "meane and procurer" to cause the same to be well pondered. I cannot omit to press you most "affectuuslie," that I may be relieved of this "compressed ayre" where I remain, which assuredly is able to "engendre" to me great grief unless your goodness do help with your good procurement at the Queen's majesty's hands. On the hope of your labours in this "I will repose me." I pray you let me not be "frustrat" of that good hope, for truly both the Queen, my mistress, and myself "lippinis" in your friendship, and we know how friendly you use yourself when you are gently followed, and your honour may be assured of her goodness towards you whenever it shall stand in her power to show the same to you or yours. I must not forget a passport to Maister Henry Ker, who has tarried this whole month thereupon. Bishop of London's House. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

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[April.]

181. Proclamation in Scotland.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 224.

Forasmuch as, although the former proceedings of the earls and noblemen and "borne" councillors of this realm presently assembled in this borough of Edinburgh sufficiently persuade all men how willing they have been to maintain the commonweal and liberty of this your native country; yet, to the end that the malicious calumnies of particular persons who still study to interpret to the worst, and that the nobility's sincere and honourable intentions shall not take place, the said earls *etc.*, have thought meet to manifest to the world, especially to all the good subjects of this realm who fear God or have affection to their sovereign and commonwealth, the cause of this present convention, as also in what order they intend to proceed hereafter in all their actions tending to God's glory, the defence of the crown, the observation of peace with all confederate friends and allies, and tranquillity of the realm, which now and of late time has been and is so troubled, that without God's help and deliverance, and that the noblemen as his ministers according to the places they occupy, put their hands in time to the sustaining of this state, whereof they are chief members, neither can it retain the dignity, liberty, and estimation amongst other realms and free countries, nor yet can the nobility and other good subjects quietly enjoy their lands, lives, and substance; the ground of which troubles and discords need not now at any length be spoken of, the same being so well known to all persons of all estates, of whom the most part have felt some portion of the harm and danger that this intestine division and unnatural controversy has wrought; and without men will profess themselves blind, insensible, and wanting all judgment and experience, they must think, and before the world grant, that the end of all behoves to be miserable and unhappy if God be not as is beforesaid; and without all noblemen and other good Scotsmen be content to yield to consider the state of the realm in general, and every private man his own condition. True it is that the noblemen now assembled do acknowledge and will that all men shall so esteem and judge of them that they like well and allow of the first honourable cause enterprised by some other noblemen in the person of the Earl Bothwell, who, having presumptuously put hands on the Queen's person, and detained her as captive, environed in with a great guard of men of war, and others at his devotion, and thereby through just fear constrained her against her will, honour, and commodity to enter suddenly with him in pretended marriage, which neither of God's law nor man's law was tolerable; nor yet could the issue that might have been procreate betwixt them be lawful to relieve her of the bondage and tyranny of that godless unworthy man; yea, and to sequester her person from his society till he might be punished or "expulsed," as it was an action "in the self worthy, allowable, and deservinge immortall," so would the noblemen now assembled have been participant thereof, and have concurred with their forces to the same end in case they had been thereunto faithfully required. This was the only stop of their causes, as at the beginning they gave the world to understand: for, as in their proclamations is mentioned, "they made thereon by pretence to quarrel against the authors of the murder of the King, her husband,"

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1570. and their chief intent was to put her to liberty—which indeed were godly and honourable intents *etc.* But let the order of things since be passed over with silence, seeing the noblemen assembled are not willing by reporting of bypast matters to iritate any other noblemen or good subjects which, peradventure, [they] particularly touched, but rather are content that the original cause of the dissensions may be coldly reasoned and wisely considered in peaceable conference *etc.* Herewithall it is thought expedient to answer the calumnies of some who deface the security of the godly intentions of the noblemen assembled, "ashamed not to dinge in the peoples eares that this assemblie and matters therein to be treated tendes to the subversion and alteration of the state of the true religion and danger of the professors thereof." A plausible argument to many who delight in unquietness, and are well content of trouble and discord, so long as by it they may have gains and possess the goods! Howbeit, nothing is less true. For, as the noblemen presently "convenit" for the most part have professed, and do profess the same true religion, so they challenge to themselves that honour, that under God they were of the first and of the greatest instruments, and the promotion, continuance, and the establishment thereof. How shall they then be authors of the destruction of that in the building whereof you were labourers, preferring the advancement of the same to their lands or lives? Is it likely they would do against their own consciences, and anew hazard that which is more dear to them than their lands or lives? But as this calumniation is maliciously spread, and laid out indirectly to make the noblemen and their actions odious to the people, so it is not to be doubted but God shall confound this "fech," and cause it to appear vain amongst all other seditious "practises and foircastes" stirred up to entertain uproars and civil dissension. Yet, to condescend further, as the iniquity of this cause craveth, if the noblemen now assembled should pretend—as they mean not—to set alteration of the state of religion, as is seditiously "bruted" and reported of late, "in whose power besides solie consist to withstand . . . . alwayes the noblemen convenit leaveing their wicked and sedicious calumniators while it shall pleas God to disclose them and their practises and to punish them accordinge to their malice and willing their care as they have done for the preservacion of the state of religion, being also most desirous of the union of the realme, that all noblemen and other good subjectes may enjoy their own rankes, callinge and places of peace and quietnes which may be the end of all controversies to Godes glorie and the common wealth." For this effect they have offered to convene with such others of the nobility as differ from them, in judgment, presently at convenient time and place, like as the nobility now assembled will carry their conjunction so long as possible and conveniently they may, if they show some hope of reason, measure, or conformity, wherethrough, by familiar conference *etc.*, resolution may be taken by common consent for the "furth settinge" of God's glory for the Queen's majesty's estate, "that she remaine not to barren stock," but that fruit may be procreate of her body, that the succession of the crown may be more "stark," and he whom God of his mercy has granted to us for our comfort may be honourably provided for—as well the security of his person as for the good continuance of his estate—that the godly peace

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1570. standing betwixt this realm and all other Christian commonwealths may be observed, that mutual amity may be among all noblemen and others, that justice may proceed, and that every nobleman and others may in surety possess their lands *etc.* And herupon the noblemen now assembled constrained to pronounce both for the realm and their own sureties, by which occasion may be brought in on all sides to the utter "wrack" not only "both of the religion," and then that the just blame of all the evil appearance to follow through the obstinate rejecting of reasonable conditions be imputed to the refusers, and that the noblemen now assembled be discharged before God and the world, and to the end that none shall pretend ignorance hereof, the earls *etc.*, presently assembled ordain a herald or other officer of arms to pass to the market cross of Edinburgh, and all other places needful within this realm, and there, by open proclamation of the premises, require and admonish all subjects of this realm righteously to judge hereof, and to set forward the godly intentions of the noblemen now assembled, and nowise to assist or take part with whomsoever others shall attempt anything to the contrary under any kind of pretence, and that the said officers command all the lieges of this realm that none of them take upon hand to alter or innovate the form of true and Christian religion publicly preached and reasoned within this realm, or attempt anything against the laws, ordinances, and constitutions made in that behalf, with certification to those who do to the contrary; they shall punish according to the law, and the pains contained therein executed upon them with all rigour.

5 *pp. Copy. Closely written.*

April 17. **182.** SUSSEX TO ELIZABETH.

Received yesternight by the Laird of Treborne letters from the Lords of Scotland assembled in the late Convention at Linlithgow (who afterwards repaired to Edinburgh). Has also received other letters from them by John Gordon, who brought letters to her majesty from them. Sends herewith copies of all the letters and instructions (saving those to her majesty) together with his answer. Prays her to direct him what further answer he shall make to Gordon, who attends here with his letters and credit for that purpose, and will not disclose any part thereof to him or any of her majesty's ministers here. Has received a short letter from the Laird of Grange this morning requiring him to give credit to Mr. Randolph, to whom he has written at more length, and by whom she will understand those matters. Has sent copies of their letters and instructions, and of his answer to the Earl of Morton, as it is supposed that both sides will convene at Edinburgh very shortly. Is presently going "to horseback" towards Tividale, where he thinks he will find Lord Hume joined with Buccleuch and Farnyhurst. On his return he will advertise her what passes in their journey. Berwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1 *p. Addressed:* "To the Quenes moste excellent Majestie." *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "17 April 1570. Therle Sussex to the Q. Ma^te^ from Barwick"; *and by Cecil:* "of the L. of Trebron, Jhon Gordon, Scott at Berwyk."

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1570. First inclosure with the same :—

(Instructions for the Laird of Trebrowne.)

"Instructions for the Lerde of Trabroune directed from the Nobillity of Scotlande presentlie convenite in Edinburgh, to the Earle of Sussex, Livetenant to the Quenes Ma^tie^ of Englande, upon the Borders therof next this Realme."

First;—You shall declare to the Earl of Sussex, Lieutenant on the Borders, that having respect to the present troubled estate of this our native country, and considering the place whereunto by birth God hath called us, that is, "to be the borne counsaillo^rs^ of this Realme," and at whose hands "for the Rowmes we occupye" a great part of the people of this land must crave defence, safeguard, and maintenance; we have presently assembled to confer together by what means this realm may most conveniently be reduced to a perfect quietness *etc.* We have thought good to move her majesty in that matter, and to that effect have purposely directed a gentleman towards her highness *etc.*

Next;—For that we hear the said Earl of Sussex hath brought with him some forces towards the Borders, we have directed you purposely towards him to inquire and know of him "upon what occasions" forces are brought so near us; for, if the same be only for the quieting of the realm of England, punishing of trespasses within the same, defence of the lieges thereof from injury, or only for ordering of your own country, you shall declare, that not only do we well allow thereof, but also will further the same. But, if the same be to enter Scotland with hostility, or to offer violence to the inhabitants thereof within the "neere grounde" of the same, then let him well understand that we will be forced to put ourselves also in arms. We trust his lordship will neither give occasion nor provoke us thereto.

You shall earnestly desire him to forbear from all hostility, incursion, or invasion, at least till such time as we may receive answer from his sovereign to the letters we have presently directed towards her.

If it be alleged by him that he has commandment of his sovereign to enter this realm for establishing, quieting, or maintaining any state within the same, you shall answer, that we will not believe her majesty will take upon her to order the realm of Scotland, or anywise to meddle therewith, principally against the minds and direct intention of the nobility of this realm, whereof we doubt not her majesty knoweth us and others joined with us in opinion, judgment, and friendship to be the chiefest, best, and most part, as well in forces as rank and degrees, and trust her highness will not set us at so little price as, for the pleasure of any other three or four in this realm, to offer us injury *etc.* If it be objected to you, that the forces are brought for the maintenance of the Borders against the invasions of these countrymen, you shall offer in our names, that the abstaining from all hostility against the inhabitants of Scotland, we will provide that quietness shall be altogether observed on the part of Scotland, and if any attempt shall be committed hereafter, we shall see the same duly redressed without delay, according to the laws of the Marches.

If they pretend any quarrel upon injuries done already, you shall answer, that if any Scottishman has gone about to violate the good amity betwixt the two countries, we will nowise allow their

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1570. proceedings in that behalf *etc.* Offer in our names, that, the Queen's majesty doing for her part according to the overtures we have made to her by our said letters, we will take upon us to cause full redress to be made for all attempts committed by any subjects of this realm against the inhabitants of England. You shall desire him to consider whether it be convenient to enter on terms of hostility with us, or make any show thereof for the pleasure of a "fewe nombre," who for their own commodities intend to nourish division in this country.

The Earls who have subscribed:—Huntly; Argyll; Atholl; Cassillis; Crawford; Sutherland. Lords subscribed:—Lord Hume; Seton; Fleming; Somervell; Oglevy; Boyd; Borthwick; Herries; Oliphant; Yester; Balfour; Coldingham; Wm. Maitland, secretary.

3½ *pp. Copy. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "15 April 1570," *and by Cecil:* "From Huntly, Argile *&c.*"

Second inclosure:—

(Huntly, etc., to Sussex.)

Whereas we understand that your lordship is come towards the Borders with some forces at commandment of the Queen your sovereign, we have thought good to direct towards your lordship the Laird of Treborne, bearer hereof, to deliver to you our meaning and earnest intention to maintain the peace betwixt the two realms, and to confer with your lordship upon the readiest means to avoid all things tending to the violation thereof. We have directed another gentleman with ample letters to your sovereign for the same effect, praying your lordship to credit the bearer hereof. Edinburgh, 15 Ap. 1570. *Signed:* Huntly; Argyll; Crawford; Sutherland; Atholl; Cassillis; Oliphant; Seton; Fleming; Boyd; Oglevy; Somervell; Herries; Borthwick; Yester; Balfour; Coldingham; Wm. Maitland.

½ *p. Copy. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Third inclosure:—

(Same to same.)

For the respect we bear to the Queen your sovereign, and understanding her majesty's good mind to the maintenance of the amity between the two countries, we have taken occasion to write to her majesty, desiring your lordship to give this bearer, Mr. John Gordon, favourable and sure passage, with commission to get post horses, in respect that the letters he bears contain matters of weight and very great importance to both the realms, and such as we are recently persuaded shall be to the contentation of her majesty. This we thought expedient to declare to your lordship in case that the same messenger being stopped by you, her majesty should have no occasion to lay the blame on us who have done our duty. "Lithquo." *Signed:* Atholl; Alex. Hume, [*etc. as before.*]

1 *p. Copy. Addressed. Indorsed:* "16 April 1570. Copy of the Ll. of Scotl. lettre to therle of Sussex for Jo. Gordon's pasport."

Fourth inclosure:—

(Sussex to the Lords of the Convention at Linlithgow.)

I have received your letters of the 15th of this month by the Laird

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1570. of Treborne, and have heard his credit, and, to the intent you might the better understand the Queen my sovereign lady's intention in the sending of certain forces towards her Borders, I have sent unto you herewith a proclamation set forth by her majesty, whereby her highness' intention is sufficiently published to all such as with good faith will read it, which will in that respect fully satisfy you. Touching your lordships' request to me to forbear any hostile incursion of the lieges of that realm till such time as you shall receive answer from my sovereign of the letters you have presently directed to her, whereupon you hope shall follow a perfect establishing of universal quiet. Like as I will be glad according to her majesty's commandment to do anything that reasonably I may do to favour, aid, and defend all the true lieges of that realm; so, considering your offer made for redress is conditional, and depends upon my sovereign lady's doings in the overtures made by your letters, and not knowing what the effect is of your letters to her majesty, whereby I cannot judge whether the matter contained in them be such as might move her majesty to allow of any stay from the executing of her highness' commandment, and finding the former promises made for redress to be unperformed, whereby her majesty has been forced to send force to her Borders to seek her own redress, I neither dare nor will forbear to use her majesty's force either against her highness' rebels, wheresoever they be, or against such as be no lieges of that realm, but be "owte of liege and lawe," and with hostile incursions have by taking and killing of her majesty's subjects, and burning and spoiling of their goods, violated the good peace and amity between both realms, or against such as, contrary to the leagues and treaties, have maintained her majesty's rebels, and such others of that realm as have committed public and notorious offences against her majesty and her realm of England; which shall rather be an execution of justice, worthy to be allowed of all good Scottishmen, than a troubling of the amity. If any of you take arms for the defence of any of those wicked forces of people, whereby you bring yourselves within the compass of that wickedness, and by evil actions disturb the good amity further than reason would, I will not forbear in that respect to pass forwards in the execution of my sovereign lady's just intention,—honourable for herself, and convenient for as many of that realm as desire true amity. And, when I have discharged my duty therein, I will for my own particular be as ready as any servant my sovereign has to do anything that may breed an honourable continuance of the amity, and will also in the meantime use all good offices to all persons in that realm who shall have respect to the honourable doings of my sovereign, and shall show themselves willing to continue the amity by rejecting of her majesty's rebels and their maintainers, hostile invaders of her majesty's dominions.

I have also received your letters by John Gordon requiring me to permit him to repair with your letters to my sovereign, and, for that I perceive by his declaration that some persons' "bandes be at the lettre which have bene principall mainteiners of the majestys rebelles," and of such in Scotland as have "injuriusly made hostile incursions" into her dominions, and that it also appears, that in your late Convention you have had dealings with the French messenger and her majesty's rebels, and would not in your former Convention deal well and

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1570. sufficiently with Mr. Randolph, sent on purpose into that realm by my sovereign; and lastly, for that, in your instructions sent to me by the Laird of Treborne, you affirm that you will put yourselves in arms against me if I enter within the "neere grounde" of Scotland, whereby you seem to offer open war against her majesty in the defence of her rebels and your "theves" that have violated the common peace, and made hostile incursions into her majesty's dominions, I dare not presume to permit any messengers or letters to pass to her highness from you, or from any that shall offer the like until I know her majesty's pleasure, and therefore I have stayed both, and advertised her majesty of my doings. Upon answer whereof from her majesty, I will take further direction as shall be to her good pleasure. Berwick. 17th April 1570.

1½ *pp.* *Copy.* *In the margin in Cecil's hand:* "Copye of y^e^ lettres to y^e^ Ll. of y^e^ conventyon in Lythkoo." *Indorsed.*

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 119. Copy of the same.

April 17. **183.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO CECIL.

I send you here a letter from the Laird of Grange, of whose sincerity I do not doubt, "excepte Liddington inchaunte hym," whose course is to bring home his mistress, as I believe, rather to spite others than to profit himself. Berwick. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

¼ *p.* *Addressed:* "To the right honorable S^r^ William Cecill, knighte," *etc.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Inclosed with the same:—

(William Kirkcaldy, Laird of Grange, to Thomas Randolph.)

"In my last I promosit to writ at mair len^t^ consernyng the Lordes cuming to this. Upon tuysday the xj of this present they qlk wer convenit at Linlytkuow writ a lettre to me, the Balzeis consaill and communaltye of this town desyring yat they might be resevit in the town as their predesessers haid bene at all tymes hertofore. Upon the quhilk desyr I causit certene of the forsaid & gert* reid the lettre oppinly befor them. So efter long consultation they send this answer to the Lord, that they sould be welcum. Many they laid sum burden upon me & desyret me to enter privetlye upon sum conditions with the Lordes, quhilk ar theis:—First, y^t^ they sould mentene the Religion presently professit. Secondlye, y they sould mak na alteration within this town of the K. authorite. 3, they sould mollest na indueller within the town. 4, yat nane of your Mistress rebelles nor Hamilton suspected of me Lord Regentes murther sould come to the town."

"All thir heades they have keiped, and ar to set out in writing quhat is thaire intention, quhairof I sall send yow a copie. The gretest defficultye I haid with yem wes about your cuntreymen, quhay wer cum to Linlytcou to be suters unto yem & this Frencheman to traivell w^t^ the Q. your M^r^ for ye restitution. As for the L. Herys, compleyne not befor ye have cause for I assure yow he

* Caused

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1570. is ane of ye maist modest & maist common men amonges them, for he doyth yat he can to bring all the nobillitye to ane accord qlk I hope salbe schortlye for they ar to meit w^th^in ther thre days, & gyf they agre it may chance the erlles of Athell and Morton w^t^ sum uyeres visie your mistress. This keip to yourself. As to the L. Herys putyng to libertye, I did it without a warand and Morton consent. Yesterday this Frenche man cam & spak with me with quhom I have fond many fair wordes. He departes verye schortlye with mony gud wordes fra the Lordes. They have craiveit support in caice yo mistress wald invaid yem, uyerwayes they desyr none. Presently they have sent for y^e^ forcis to resist your army, gyf ye enter farther nor Teviedaill. As for our secreter he intendes to avow all his doynges quharof ye salbe maid participant. We thynk it verye straing y^t^ ye never mak mention of o^r^ Kyng in all your writynges and proclamations qlk makes us supect that your mistress will never tak the mentenance of hym upon her. Havyng na farther for the present to trubill yow w^t^ I commit yow to the almy^ty^ Godes protection. At Ed^r^ castell the 16 of Apryll." *Signed:* W. Kyrkcaldy.

Postscrit. "I wald wyshe ye haid tane your revenge upon sic of Tavedaill as hes offendit yow & yerefter leave of & lat yow & us take up all maters & remane gud freindes, for ye will fynd few or nane to concure with yow to the hurt of ony Scotes man. Yerfor be not drawin in be eny particular men, for they will not be abill to do yow eny gud quhen ye ar cum. For this contraire faction is gret, for they ar xxxij erles & Lordes in parlement quharof xxiiij hes subscryvet the writyng send with M^r^ Jo^n^ Gordon to the quene your mistress. Our nombre growes small & will daily grow smaller & will be compellit to cum to agrement & gyf your brother stak not the better to yem the tuther wald scarslye cum to ony conferrence with yem. Follow brother Williams advyse anes, & it sall pass yer poweres to break the amytie betweene yow & us for bay^t^ the parties wilbe layt to offend hym & he agayne beyng a meane man mon be wrye were yat he gif yem not just occasion to thynk he takes mare upon hym nor becumis hym to do for he mon sum day leif leif [*sic*] a pure man at his awin house, yerfor I pray yow press hym not ower far for ye have power to command hym. Keip this to yo^r^self."

2½ *pp. Holograph. Addressed:* "To his lovyng brother M^r^ Randolphe." *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "16 Aprile 1570 The L. of Grange to M Randolph," *and by Cecil:* "Of y^e^ Ll. coming from Lytchcoo to Edenburgh."

April 18. **184.** JOHN GORDON TO ELIZABETH.

The greatest and chiefest part of the nobility of Scotland who have sent me towards your majesty "(ane onuorthy messager I most neide confes to come to suche a noble queen as your M.)" assure your majesty of their good and loving affection, for your majesty is the Prince in the world whose kindness they crave most, and whose displeasure they labour most to avoid. Their most humble request is that no misreport by the "onfreendis" may "ingennire" any suspicion that they should in any case carry in their "harttis" any evil mind against your majesty.

Elizabeth.
1570. They humbly require of your majesty, that, as when they were "oppressit" with strangers your majesty did most lovingly aid them with your forces to the expulsion of strangers, even so now your majesty will, of Christian charity, labour to unite Scotland in one, which they think very easy for your majesty to do, humbly letting your majesty understand, that if you maintain a small number of Scotland against the rest of the ancient nobility (which they will not look for at your hands) that there is like to ensue great bloodshed and "superfluus chargis" to your majesty; whereas, on the other side, your majesty may have the greatest part of the ancient nobility of Scotland at your devotion *&c.*

The nobility of Scotland willed me, moreover, to show your majesty that M. de Virace, gentleman of the King of France's chamber, "hes brouchte theme from the Kyng his maister lettirs and offirs of greate ayde bothe of men and mony instantly and schortly and in suche nombre as they wille requyre," and that not only for the goodwill he bears to the Queen of Scotland, but also for the ancient alliance betwixt France and Scotland. But they "not willyng that any strangers shoulde entire in this ilande to zour M. mislykine, wille accepte no such offire onles zour M. refusyng ther amiable and reasonable requeste and offire and usynge of hostility aganist Scotlande, do compelle them for there releife and supporte to recave strangers in there contrey which, utheruays they woulde be lothe to do."

They do also request, that, whereas some "disordurit" persons on their Borders have taken occasion of the dessension in Scotland to invade your majesty's Borders without the consent of the nobility, and to their great misliking, it may please your majesty to enter on a treaty of appointment, that both "theire devydit estate" may by your majesty's help be united, and all wrongs done on your Borders be recompensed, earnestly desiring that your majesty will stay in the meanwhile all hostility, invasion, and incursion on the Borders of Scotland in revenging such harms as your majesty has sustained, for if your majesty's forces shall enter within Scotland, using of hostility in throwing down houses, "raisyng of fyre" on the lieges of Scotland, or driving away their "bestialle" the end thereof seemeth to them to be none other but the breach of the godly amity so long continued betwixt the two realms. Finally:—They humbly require your majesty's own speedy answer on all points contained within their letter, as their earnest request to your majesty's lieutenant* was, that I, the bearer of their letters, should have passage with all expedition to come to your majesty with diligence, but I, being "stayit," and their letters "refusit" to be sent to your majesty, I know not how that matter will be taken by the nobility of Scotland. If it be your pleasure to enter to appointment of the affairs of Scotland (which the nobility earnestly suit) they desire safe conducts for such Lords as shall repair towards your majesty. This much the nobility gave me charge to speak, but not being suffered to pass, I have taken the boldness thus "rudly" to write their offers to your majesty. Berwick. *Signed:* J. Gordon.

1½ *pp. Holograph. Addressed:* "To the Queennis moste excellente Majesty the bearere his Credit." *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

* Sussex

Elizabeth.
1570. April 18.

185. JOHN GORDON TO CECIL.

Being commanded by my friends' letters to return from England to my native country of Scotland, I was "constreynite" to retire to my own country. After my "homcommynge," being at my father's house, the greatest part of the nobility of Scotland sent for me, and commanded me to go to the Queen's majesty of England with their letters. My answer was, that the matter being good and godly, and tending to the weal of both realms, I would accept it. They then answered me that they sought nothing but the continuance of the true religion, the appeasing of the troubled estate of Scotland, and the preservation of the godly amity betwixt these realms. The which things they willed me to show your honour, and to request in their behalf, that your honour will neither have any opinion that they bear not a good affection and loving mind to England, or that they "ar waxite cawlde" in the true religion. For my part, if it should please God, amongst the rest of plagues, to send us the "rode of perseqution," I do not think that greater constancy will be found in any lords of Scotland than in the Duke, the Earls of Huntly and Argyll, and such other noblemen as have subscribed these letters which they delivered to me. They seek to have the Queen of England in goodwill and favour above all Princes *etc.* They pray your honour to remember how that the Queen hath greater assurance to deal with those who be the ancient nobility and born peers of Scotland than with a small remnant who more respect their own gains and ambition than the common estate of Scotland, and that if the Queen's majesty will not take the pains to bring the matters of Scotland to a concord, that her majesty assist neither the one nor the other. If the Queen's pleasure be to enter in appointment, request her to cause safe conducts to be sent for such as the nobility of Scotland shall agree to send into England, leaving place for the names. I came to this town on the 16th of April, and am stayed here, although I brought with me a request from the nobility of Scotland to my Lord President, and another to Lord Hunsdon to give me passage. Neither can I get my letters sent, although it was promised at my staying that they should be sent. Therefore I write beseeching you, that when these presents shall come, your honour will deliver these other letters to the Queen's majesty. I have fallen into a grievous sickness since my coming hither, uncertain of my recovery, so that I write these with great pain. Berwick. *Signed*: J. Gordon.

1¼ *pp. Holograph. Addressed:* "To the rythe honorable S[r] Wilzam Cicill principal secretary to the queennis Majestie" *etc. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "18 Aprile 1570. M[r] Jo. Gordon to my M[r]. R[eceived] the 28 of Apll."

April 21. **186.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

"Sir as I was overthrowyng of the Laird of Bucklewghes howse the Coppye of that letter was brought to me which the L[ords] of Scotland sent to the quenes majestie from the late conventyon at Lythkoo by John Gordon, and was with the messenger stayed here by me untill I knew her highnes plesuer in answer of my lettres to her majestie of the xvij[th]." And for that I thought her majesty might upon

Elizabeth. 1570. sight thereof the better advise what she would do for the "eryshnall and the caryer," I thought fit to send the same presently to you to be showed to her majesty. The Duke of Chatelherault was certainly put at liberty yesterday, and Grange is vehemently suspected of his fellows. The army is already "dyslodged," therefore I pray you "bere with my short wrytyng." "In haste at Jedworth in Scotland," 21st April 1570, at 4 in the morning. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

After the writing hereof, it was told me, but I cannot warrant it, that Lord Hunsdon has taken John Swynborne, and some others of the rebels.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "21 Aprile 1570, Therle of Sussex to my m^r^ from Jedworth," *and by Cecil:* "w^th^ the Copy of y^e^ lettre w^c^ Jhon Gorrdon shuld bryng to the Q. Ma^tye^."

April 21. **187.** ELIZABETH TO SUSSEX.

Has received his letter of the 17th of this month. Perceives by the same what messages and letters he has lately received from the Lords of Scotland who lately assembled at Linlithgow, by the Laird of Trebrone, and his answers, of which she approves. He did well to stay Gordon, who has come thither from the said Lords, as his letters are signed by such as have both maintained her rebels and broken the peace by invading her subjects. If he has but letters, and no credit, he [Gordon] may send his letters to her. If he has credit, and desires to come up to her, he is to give him a passport to come directly hither without "swavvyng" out of the common post-ways.

Postscript. Likes so well his answer to the Scots, that she cannot but with these few words express to him that herein he has showed himself very wise, valiant, and faithful to her and her crown.

1 *p. Draft in Cecil's hand. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "21 Aprill 1570. M[inute] of the Q. Ma^ties^ lettre to therle of Sussex."

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 189. Original of the same.

At the head: "Elizabeth R." *Countersigned:* "Cecil." *Addressed. Wafer signet.*

April 21. **188.** LORD SCROPE TO SUSSEX.

"According to your Lordships direction I entered Scotland on Tuisday at night last the xviij^th^ of this April, and on Wednesday at night incamped at Hacklefegham within Hoddon distant from Carlile xviij myles, and within Scotland xij myles; and on Thursday in the morning I sent forth Symon Musgrave appointed by me as generall of the horsemen, accompanied with the gentlemen named in a scedule here inclosed, to burne and spoile the countrey, and to mete me at a place called Cumber trees, and the said Symon with the gentlemen aforesaid brent the townes of Hoddom and the Maynes, Trailtrowe, Revell, and Cockpole, the towne of Blackshawe, Sherington, the Bankend thre myles of Drumfrise, Lougher, and Lougherwodd, and Hecklefeghan, which townes were of the landes of the Lords Herris and Maxwell, the Laird of Cockpole and the Laird of Holme ende. And as the said Symon and his company camme to olde Cockpole,

Elizabeth.
1570. there was the Lord Maxwell with his forces and the inhabitantes of Dromfreise assembled and skirmissed with the skuriers and compelled them to retorne unto the said Symon, and then Symon marched unto the town of Blackshawe with his company where the Lord Maxwell was in order and his forces. And then Symon and Fergus Grame with the nomber of cth [100] horsemen did give the chardge apon the said Lord Maxwell and made him flee and his company also. In which flight ther were taken the nombers of C ^{h} presoners," of which the principal were the Alderman of Dumfries and 16 of the burgesses thereof. The rest were footmen. The chase was followed within a mile of Dumfries.

After which conflict the said Simon retired to Blackshawe and burned it, and seized a great number of cattle, and delivered the same to William Musgrave, Richard Sackeld, John Dalston, and Thomas Carleton and others to convey to me.

The said Simon with 100 horsemen rode to burn Bankend, Lougher, and Lougher Wood. "As the said gentlemen with ther company camme to a strait place nere unto old Cockpole, the said Lord Maxwell, the Lord Carlisle, the Lord Johnson, the Laird of Cockpole, the Lairds of Holmend, Closburne, Lagge, Hempsfeld, Cowhill, and Tenoll with the nomber of iiij^{c} horsemen and vj^{c} footmen charged them very sore and forced them to light and drawe ther company unto a strong place to abide the charge of ther enemyes, and so they remayned untill the said Symon camme unto them and lighted and put his company in order and sett his horses betwene his company and the sea, and so stode in order to receive the enemy and contynewed in this sort chardging and receiving ther chardges the space of thre howres, I being at Cumber trees aforesaid, a place before appointed betwene me and the said Simon for his relefe, being distant from him three myles. And having understanding of somme distresse, I sent my band of horsemen with my brother Edward Scrope and CL^{tie} shott with M^{r} Audelly and M^{r} Harbert to ther relefe, and the said Symon upon the comming of the said horsemen and shott gave the ennemyes the chardge with all his forces. Wherapon they fledd, in whcih flight ther was takin Cth prisoners, whereof somme was of the pety Lerdes of the countrey." Lords Maxwell, Carlisle, and Johnston, and the rest beforenamed escaped by the strength of the Laird of Cockpole's house, and a great wood, and a "marris" there adjoining. And so the said Simon repaired to me with his company, and so we returned home. Carlisle. *Signed:* H. Scrope.

Postscript. Drumlanrig's servants and tenants, whom I had given charge that they should not be dealt with, for that he favoured the King's faction, and the Queen's majesty, were as cruel against us as any others. I have not advertised hereof to the Court as yet, and therefore beseech you to send this letter to Mr. Secretary.

The names of the gentlemen who accompanied Simon Musgrave in the "Forrey":—Richard Salkeld, esquire, William Musgrave, esquire, and his son and heir, John Dalston, esquire, Humphry Musgrave, Henry Denton, esquire, Thomas Denton, esquire, William Skelton, esquire, "Cuttye" Musgrave, esquire, John Musgrave, gent., Thomas Carleton, esquire, Richard Sandfurthe, gent., Thomas Aglionby, gent., George Salkeld, gent., Robert Dalston, gent.,

Elizabeth.
1570. Christopher Dalston, gent., Edward Birckbeck, gent., Rowland Vaux, gent., Andrew Hilton, gent., George Denton, gent., Gawen Eglesfeild, gent., James Harrington, gent., Richard Tolson, gent., John Appleby, gent., John Rigg, gent., Leonard Musgrave, gent., William Smetherley, gent., John Ellys, gent., Thomas Threlkeld, gent., Thomas Briscoe, gent., Thomas Chambers, gent., "Richie" Greame, esquire, and "Dick," his son, Fergus Greame, of "the Mote," Hutchons Andrew, "Robbie of the Falde," Fergus Greame, of "Noorie," and William Armstrong.

3 *pp.* Copy. *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

April 22. **189.** LENNOX TO CECIL.

Since his coming hither he has not received any intelligence forth of Scotland worthy of writing, but refers all things to Mr. Randolph's advertisement, who can best inform him of the proceedings of that realm for the time; but as matters of importance come to his knowledge, he will advertise him. Desires him to send this other letter to his wife. Berwick. *Signed:* Mathew Levenax.

¼ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

April 23. **190.** SUSSEX TO ELIZABETH.

To perform your majesty's commandment given to me for advertising truly to you of all matters here, as I find them, I thought it my duty to write some collections of matters past, and of matters present in Scotland.

Lord Lethington, immediately on the Regent's death, was delivered out of prison by the means and "travell" of the Laird of Grange. Since Lord Lethington's liberty, he has procured the liberty of Lord Herries upon the delivery of his son for hostage. These two have procured a Convention of the greatest part of the nobility of Scotland to treat at Linlithgow, where the French messenger had audience, and your rebels were present to give some show of a faction in England. In this Convention the Lords required aid of the French, and the French have assured it with all possible diligence; to which end the French messenger has, as I hear, already returned to France. From Linlithgow these Lords came to Edinburgh, where they were all received, saving the Hamiltons and Hume, who brought some of your rebels with him; who, when your rebels were lodged at Leith, were received into Edinburgh.

Since the Convention Lords Herries and Lethington have procured the delivery of the Duke of Chatelherault and all other prisoners. Chatelherault, as I am informed, travails to make Grange Abbot of St. Andrews, and Seton Captain of Edinburgh Castle and Provost of the town, which is like to take speedy effect, and Grange is now thought to be wholly revolted. The Lords who were at the Convention have returned to their countries with show of an intention to put themselves in arms, and to proclaim their Queen. It is thought they will call the Duke to the government for the time. The Lords on the other side fear your lack of maintenance to them, and the French maintenance to their adverse party. It is destruction to them if they do not provide in time, the rather because it is told them that your majesty

Elizabeth.
1570. intends to restore their mistress. The present state is,—the revenge, the deaths of Darnley and the Regent are forgotten, malice to the Hamiltons is pacified, the son's party daily decays, the mother's party daily increases, and if the matter be left to themselves the whole will be shortly on that side, and then no party but one,—the child's party. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

2¼ *pp. Addressed:* "To the Quenes moste [exce]llent Majestie." *Indorsed by Cecil:* "Of ye accidentes since ye Reg. deth."

April 23. **191.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Incloses copy of articles. Mr. Douglas will amplify them by mouth, if they require further explanation.

Inclosed with the same:—

(Instructions to Archibald Douglas.)

"Instruction geven to M Archiball Douglas to be communicated and declared by the right honorable therle of Sussex, Lieutenant of the Q. M^ties^ armie, and L. President of Yorke."

[*First part.*]

(1) Ye shall in the names of our sovereign, the King's majesty, and of the Earls of Morton, Glencairn, Mar, and others of the nobility present at Sterling &c. give most hearty thanks to the said Earl of Sussex for the goodwill proffered in his last letter, sent from Newcastle the 10th of April instant; whereunto, as her majesty has uttered her goodwill to the advancement of the King our sovereign, and his faithful subjects' good action, so shall her majesty be "rancountred" with the goodwill and service of all the King's obedient subjects for continuing the amity betwixt the two sovereigns, and shall not fail to do such service against her enemies as her majesty shall have good occasion to think all favours showed to the nobility well bestowed.

(2) *Item:*—To enquire how far he has commission to invade the inhabitants of Scotland who have maintained the rebels of England who have ridden and made invasion upon the subjects of England, and if he has commission, or will use his commission to invade the inhabitants of this realm who have not ridden with the rebels, but have only received, and openly kept the English rebels in their company, and if he will use these two kinds of people after one sort, or what difference he will make betwixt them, and upon whom specially he intends to use execution.

(3) What may satisfy him against the rebels in times coming.

(4) If he has commandment, and will join himself and forces with the nobility of this realm professing the King's obedience.

(5) To see what concurrence he desires by the nobility for furthering his mistress' service, and what advice he will give in this behalf.

(6) To know what he means by the word 'negociation' contained in his letter; if he means to enter into any conditions with any who have offended his sovereign *&c.*

(7) To speak for Lord Morton's friends in the "Mers" and other places, and to make security for their weal.

Elizabeth.
1570. [*Second part.*]

(1) To let it be understood upon what occasion this conference was devised, and what end it has taken.

(2) *Item:*—To show the direction of Mr. John Gordon, and the tenour of his letter, which contains chiefly the same articles which were presented to the nobility in St. Johnston in July last, and to obtain a safe conduct for an ambassador to be sent to them.

(3) To declare the despatch given to the Frenchman by whom they have written for support of men and money.

(4) To show, that (if they will be so wilful as upon sudden to proclaim [to] the Queen's majesty that the same is done only upon respect to break the amity) he will join the force of England with ours, and to know what day he will be ready, that we may meet him, or take the field by his advise.

(5) To know of Mr. Randolph if the conduct has come yet.

(6) *Item:*—To declare, that in the writing that Mr. John Gordon took away with him there were the subscriptions of seven or eight Earls and Lords counterfeited, who never came to them nor subscribed with them, namely, the earls of Erroll, Marischal, Caithness, Eglinton, Lords Forbes, Borthwick, Graye, Innermeath.

(7) To show that the Queen's rebels were carried about to their conventions in all places where they passed, except Edinburgh, where they were altogether refused. The cause why they so conveyed them, as we can learn, was "to let the Frenchman see that they had seed enoughe in Scotland to sowe discorde in Englande."

(8) To show who were in the "shipps that weare driven to Tynemouthe." *Each part signed:*—Morton; Patrick Lord Lindsay; Ruthven; R. Dunfermlin. "A. Douglas witnessethe this to be a trewe coppie."

1½ *pp. Copy. Addressed:* "To S^r^ W^m^ Cecill, knight," *etc. Indorsed by Cecil* (and his clerk).

April 25. **192.** MORTON TO RANDOLPH.

Sir; since the directing of my letter with William Douglas to you there have been "tway" letters of yours come to my hands, the one by David Wans, in Leith, the other by Robert Home, son to the Laird of "Blaccater." I have sent to Stirling to know the minds of the Lords there touching the meeting my Lord Lieutenant "disirit," and thereafter I shall advertise you. Next Saturday we purpose to be in Edinburgh, where some of the other Lords for the present remain. I would he "travelit at my Lord Lieutenentes* hand" to cause him to write to Lord Scrope with all diligence, and cause him to stay the Lord Herries and Maxwell, and the Laird of Johnston "uncum" forth to Edinburgh. [*See State Papers, Foreign, under date.*] I perceive by your letter that "there wentis na brutis passing abrode," and that to the "disavange" of our proceedings, "that is not a littill of there craft," and yet I think no honest man will take thought of such things. We want silver to pay our men of war, and would be "supportit" to do the same, as I trust you know by the Laird

* Sussex.

Elizabeth.
1570. of "Drumquhassill." The Secretary will suffer no man to appoint with you that "he may stoppe." Dalkeith. *Signed:* Mortoun.
"Hast Drumquhassill to wr[ite]."

1 *p.* *Addressed:* "To the Ry^t worschipfull and My verie gude frend M^r Thomas Randolph esquyer, Maister of the Quenes Ma^ttes Postis of England." *Indorsed* (by Randolph): "Erle of Morton."

April 26. **193.** WILLIAM KIRKCALDY OF GRANGE TO RANDOLPH.

"Brother Thomas," I received your writing this Wednesday at 9 of the clock, and "persavis yerby of dyvers and syndre brutes ze have hard of me," and desire you to be assured either by word or "writ" what you may trust unto. Therefore this is to assure you that I remain and shall continue the King's faithful subject, and shall maintain his authority. As to the "persutte" of my Lord Regent's murder, I shall also be ready to the revenge thereof as any in Scotland, but I will not take the deadly "fead" upon me of all the Hamiltons, as some would I should do; for there are many who would that I should take the revenge only upon me, "the quhilk I will never do, knawin quhen I have bene heirtofor left as is not unknawin to you," for now "my gray heares hes latin me understand quhat truth and constantye" is in our nobility. Albeit I will not "enterprys" as I have done, yet I pray you and others not to have the "wers" opinion of me, for since he [the Regent] is dead I mind never to subject myself over far to any of them that are left behind, for I know the conditions "to weill." I am sure it has come to your ears that I should "gyf ower" this house for the Priory of St. Andrews to Lord Seton, which truly was never meant, nor yet laid to my charge, but is only the "sawin abrode be yem y^t haitis me and wald mak me odious to y^e warld." Your "seiging" of Hume cannot be well, seeing Lord Hume offers "mare nor resoun," and would be "accepted," were it not that you think by the division amongst us you will be both "juge and partye." Amongst other things, I am sure many evil reports come of me to you for the putting to liberty of my warders, but, when you have understood, I trust you will be satisfied. If your mistress please, she may take up this "haill devision" that is in Scotland, and make the "haill to be hirs and at hir devosion." I pray you to do as you would be done to, or else all the "clokes ze can cuver your cause with wilbe disclosit" in the end. I am preparing this house to resist all that shall pursue, and to hold you at the gate whensoever you put on your "jake." Edinburgh Castle. *Signed:* "Your brother in perpituum" W. Kyrkcaldy.

2 *pp.* *Holograph.* *Addressed:* "To his lovyng brother M Randolphe." *Indorsed:* "L. of Graynge."

April 26. **194.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V This day my servant, Mr Alexander Hervy, is "commandit" to prison in the Fleet by my Lord Keeper on the occasion of the "litle treatie" for defence of the Queen my mistress' honour, which was "stayed at the prentar"; in which I am assured there is nothing to offend her majesty. I have sent the principal copy to the Queen's majesty to be "considerit." I beseech your honour to "interpone"

Elizabeth. 1570. for his relief, and furtherance of our affairs. Be so good as to further Maister Henry Ker to a passport. Bishop of London's house. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

½ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk). *No flyleaf.*

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 200. Copy of the same.

April 27. **195.** LENNOX TO CECIL.

I have been so extremely handled with sickness that I am not able to make long discourse, but must refer the discourse of my friend the Laird of Drumwhashell in such matters as he came to me for, to my lord lieutenant, who has heard him at length, and in my said Lord's absence—who yesternight set forward into the field again—I refer the same unto the report of Mr. Randolphe, who has had conference with the said Drumwhassell at length. I send a letter herewith to my wife to let her understand of my sickness, but not the extremity thereof. A small portion of money I had here of my own, at the earnest rêquest of the Earl of Morton and the rest of the Lords, I have delivered to the Laird of Drumwhassell for paying and keeping together the 200 soldiers, who have done so good service at Glasgow. Berwick. *Signed:* Mathew Levenax.

⅔ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

April 29. **196.** LENNOX TO CECIL.

I received your letters by my servant John Moone, on the 28th instant. I looked every day to have met with the Abbot of Dunfermline, or to have found him here at my coming, but the gentleman called "the Lard of Dromwhassell," who was with me lately, as you know, says that Lethington has put such a fear in many men, and so persuades with them, that the same is the cause of the Abbot's not coming. I trust ere long either he or another will satisfy her majesty in all things, otherwise I will never more meddle with them nor in their causes. Send this letter to my wife. Berwick. *Signed:* Mathew Levnex.

Postscript. I beseech you to impart the effect of this letter to her majesty. Lord Lindsay by his letter *etc.*, speaketh much as touching truth of the Laird of Grange towards the King's authority there. I pray God it prove so.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

April 29. **197.** SUSSEX AND HUNSDON TO ELIZABETH.

"It maye please yo^{r} moste excellente Majestie." Being at our return out of Tividale disappointed of our intention to besiege the castle of Hume (as we wrote in our former letters), we put all things in readiness for that purpose against the 26th of this month, and set forwards that night, so we came to Hume the 27th, and planted the battery that night, battered all the forenoon the 28th, and about one o'clock the captain sent forth a "Trompett" to desire to parley.

Elizabeth.
1570. Whereupon we sent Mr. Drury, the Marshal, to meet him without the castle. His request was:—"that we wolde be contented to license him to sende a messinger to the Lord Hume to knowe his pleasure what he sholde further doo, and that we also wolde sende one with him whereby we mighte see he used no delaye, and staye our battry and small shott untill his retorne." Understanding by the Master of the Ordnance, that for lack of carriage, a great part of the powder had not come *etc.* we were contented to license the captain to send a messenger to Lord Hume. The messenger at his return brought commission from Lord Hume to deliver the castle without condition. Whereupon we took their armour and weapons, and licensed them to depart without bag or baggage.

"The scite is stronge, the castell newe fortified in a greate parte, moche stronger then it was, well furnished with small ordenance, and manned with nere cc persons, wherof abowte lx harquebuziers," so that, although we made certain "accompte" to have it by force within few days, yet it appears that we could not win it in that sort without loss of men, which was the only cause that moved us to receive them to mercy. This day we have left 200 men in the castle, and retired the army to the Borders.

The bearer, Mr. Ranulph Bowes, servant to Lord Leicester, coming into Yorkshire about his own affairs, has had goodwill to serve your majesty this journey, and has, without any entertainment, continued in the field at his own charges, and been present at every service, so that he can make particular declaration of all that passed. We have in all our doings so favoured the good subjects of Scotland, that we trust your majesty will not hear of any hurt done to any person who has not received rebels openly, or invaded England. Berwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex. Hunsdon.

1⅔ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

April 29. **198.** AID FOR THE SCOTTISH NOBILITY.

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 63. "Hampton Court, in the presence of the Q. Majesty." The Queen imparted to the Council that she had received letters from the Earl of Sussex, which specially consisted upon these points.—What aid he should give to the nobility in Scotland professing the King's party, or what answer he should otherwise make to their demands? And, for that her majesty considered that the resolution hereupon must principally depend upon her proceeding with the Queen of Scots, she said it was meetest to be considered what should be done with her—whether she should be delivered upon such assurances as might be devised, and restored to her kingdom, or else to remain as she does. And, to the intent that every one of her Council might speak freely, she assured them that she herself was free from any determined resolution, so that she would first hear their advice, and thereupon make choice of what she should think meetest for her honour. Hereupon every one of the Council uttered their opinions, and most of them thought that the Queen's majesty could not have any assurance sufficient for her own safety if the Queen of Scots should be restored to her crown. [*Their reasons given.*]

In the end the Councillors who found it dangerous to put the

Elizabeth.
1570. Queen of Scots at liberty,—hearing that she had offered to the Queen of England to do anything with her honour to make assurance to the Queen's majesty not to make any claim to this crown during the life of her majesty and the continuance of the succession of her body,—wished that such kind of assurances might be conceived by such as should think that they might be made perfect, and thereupon they would yield to consent as far forth as it might appear to them to be sound. After this, her majesty said to those that were of opinion that they could not devise good assurance for her if the Queen of Scots was at liberty, that she would know of them, what then she should do at this time for intermeddling with the two parties in Scotland? Whereunto it was by all accorded, that, considering the party that was against the young King manifestly maintained her rebels, and for their advancement carried them about the realm, and gave them place to sit with them in their conventions, and that a great part of them had also invaded and spoiled all the three Borders of England, and that the party that obeyed the King offered no such wrong nor dishonour to her majesty, but rather to procure redress of the wrong if they might thereto be assisted by her Majesty, it was thought meet that the Queen's majesty should give aid to the party that favoured her, and kept peace with her. And for the aid to be given them, it was not misliked that they should have their own demands, which were so much money as would maintain 1000 waged soldiers for three months, and besides that the aid of the Queen of England's army now being levied.

6 *pp.* *Draft in Cecil's hand.*

April 30. **199.** ELIZABETH TO SUSSEX.

Has received sundry letters from him and Lord Hunsdon jointly, by which she learns of his journey with the army in Scotland, and his good service. Requires that he, Hunsdon, the Wardens of the West and Middle Borders, Simon Musgrave, and her faithful subjects may all understand how well she accepts their service, which she knows could not be without great difficulties, the season being such that in former times no army has so entered.

His other letters contain an answer from the Earl of Morton &c. sent to him by Archibald Douglas, with his [Sussex's] explanations of the obscure parts, and to the three or four articles of most importance, to which he requires answer, she will plainly impart to him her "concept," and commit them to him in special trust as to a most secret councillor. First:—He is not ignorant how dangerous a person the Scottish Queen has been, and may be to her. The dangers past are not to be treated, but to be kept in memory how to withstand the like. The rest that may come are to be considered with providence; wherein there appear manifestly but two ways only that are direct. Of the other indirect devices, she will not have regard. The one is to keep her as she is, and to maintain her son with his party. The other is to deliver her, with such assurance that she shall not molest her, as may be by possibility devised. In either of these are so many difficulties, that the most difficult is to choose the least, for neither of them are without evident

Elizabeth.
1570. perils. The French King solicits her to deliver the Queen of Scots, and now begins expressly to pronounce his determination to aid her faction in Scotland. If she offends them, and aids her "contraryes," and—though she is not ignorant of French threatenings—yet she sees preparation of forces in France, that she cannot neglect it. Also, has cause to doubt the like of the King of Spain from the Duke of Alva. Perceives by Sussex's advertisement, and otherwise, the increase of her party in Scotland, and the decay of the contrary. Yet, how dishonourable it shall be for her to deliver her, as it were, upon these dealings, he can judge. Requires him to consider well hereof, and how her party there may be comforted, and the contrary stayed from increase whilst the Scottish Queen's cause may be considered with more leisure, and that she may have further time to consider whether she will deliver her or not. Before she consents to her delivery, she will regard the manner of the assurances, which, if they be not probable, she will rather venture to keep her than to give her liberty. Would have him use all good policy and demonstrations to comfort her [Elizabeth's] party there, and let them plainly understand that their slow manner of dealing, and their uncertain proceedings cause her to suspend her resolutions, and he may assure them, that in persisting with her in amity, they shall not receive any more hurt at their adversaries' hands than any of her own loving subjects. The contrary party would be dealt with by his means, by warning them, that if they continue in maintenance of her rebels, as they have done, they shall not win that they look for, and—though they shall bring in strangers—he must not let them think but she will sufficiently defend her realm, and in so provoking her with ungratefulness, she will let them feel the reward of their own follies. Desires that Lethington may particularly understand that she cannot take his doings in such part as heretofore she has done, wishing that he would not be so hasty in his devices, but so to have regard for her, that the world may not note him as a vessel full of all inhumanity. Desires him to procure a suspense of this discord, to devise how her own party may be stayed from defection, the other induced to have more regard for her, and to seek by quiet means and messages the order of their cause by her. In his answer to them he is to follow the tenour of her declaration, by which, and by his actions they may see that she means not to offend any Scottishman that keeps peace with her, and that the wrongs done by them have only provoked her to enter into arms, which is both just and necessary. Knows he will still expect her determination for the open maintenance of the King. In which matter, as far as she presently thinks, she secretly lets him know that she cannot make a certain resolution, but if his party, being favourable to her, can recover their state, and suppress the contrary by such aid as she shall give, then she will gladly assent thereto. In this sort she would have him prove how they may be satisfied, and howsoever they shall answer, she requires him to advertise her what probability he finds for her to proceed with them. Prays him to remember, that, as it will much touch her in surety to have her party suddenly decay, so shall it in honour if she should by promises procure them to stand with her, and in the end not to see them maintained or well provided for. Thirdly;—it is also to be considered,

Elizabeth.
1570. that she be not "abused" by them to give them her money, and they not to serve her purpose therewith. Desires his advice, as the whole cause is full of doubts.

As to the articles, she does not bind him to her opinion.

The second article she finds as the rest—rather questions than answers,—and so they may be admonished concerning their uncertain dealing with him. But, for the substance, it may reasonably be said, that—as both the Scots who aided her rebels, and they who maintained them are injurious to her, and justly to be chastised—yet the greater avenge is due to those that have invaded her realm, towards whom she cannot use any moderation without amends made, or assurances for amends to her subjects damnified. The fourth and fifth also are questions where he may say he looked for an offer of a number of their party, and if they so make their offers certain, then will he also make to them plain offers in what sort he will join with them, so that the same may be with surety to her subjects who shall by his order enter Scotland.

The fourth of the second—being a question—is the hardest to be answered, and yet it may be answered, that if any of them who shall proclaim the Queen shall be of those who have aided, and do aid her rebels, or have invaded her country, he shall proceed against them as against her enemies, and if they reply by moving him to open himself plainly for defence of the King's title, and suppressing the Queen, he may say that he has "commission to deale with persons and not with titles," and he has charge to aid the persons who are her friends, and who also profess the King's authority, and to be an enemy to those who have aided her rebels. This matter, being of great weight, has moved her to make him plainly understand her mind, wherein he sees how meet it is that he should keep this letter secret.

6 *pp.* *Draft in Cecil's hand.* Indorsed: "Ult° Aprilis, 1570. The Q. Ma^ty^ to y^e^ Erle of Sussex."

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 201. Original of the same. "Gyven under our signet ye last day of Aprill 1570."

3 *pp.* *In Cecil's hand.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

April 30. **200.** DIALOGUE ON SCOTTISH MATTERS.

Commences:—"On the xxx day of Aprile at ye hour yat ye sone had passit ye guis cruve, as I lay resting in a chalmer yair come in twa wyfeis and sat doun to ye drink. I can not tell yair names, for yair wes not ane hour in ye dur" *&c.* [The Bishop of Ross, the Duke of Chatelherault, the Earls of Atholl and Huntly, the Commendator of Culros, Lords Boyd, Borthwick, Yester, the Regent, and others are criticised with regard to their powers of governing the country, and the parts they have taken in recent political matters in Scotland.]

9 *pp.* *In a Scottish hand.* *Indorsed by Cecil:* "30 Aprill 1570; a Scottish dyalog betwixt 2 Scott. women of ye state of Scotland."

April 30. **201.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. Reminds him of his last letter to the Queen concerning an

Elizabeth.
1570. audience, the relief of his servant, and a passport for Mr. Henry Ker to pass to the Queen, or else to return to France. The old Abbot of Dunfermline, who is in France, has written to him to procure a conduct to pass through this country to Scotland with six horses in "cumpanie," bag and baggages. Prays him to move the Queen on these points. Also, that he may have licence to send a servant of his to see the Queen of Scots, "for none hath bene with her frome me this two monthes past." Is assured she has need of comfort hearing such news as comes from Scotland. Bishop of London's house. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

½ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

[April.] **202.** BALLAD.

"The Cruikit liedis the blinde."

Commences:—

"This warld it waghis I wat not how,
And na man may ane uther trow:
And everie man dois pluke and pow,
And that the pure may finde,
Our Court it is decayit now
The cruikit leidis the blinde."

"Althocht the warldlie wise be cruikit,
This commoun weill he hes miscuikit,
Our Lords ar blinde and dois ouerluikit
He gydis thame as he list
Tak thay not tent he will not buikit
To gyde thame in the mist."

Ends:—

"My Lordis quhat in this that ze mene
I thinke the holkis ouergangis zour ene,
I wald sum man scheir zow clene
That ze micht se thir faultis,
And be not blinde as ze haif bene
Nor led with thame that haultis."

1 *p.* *Broadsheet.* *Blackletter.* "Imprentit at Edinburgh be Robert Lekpreuik, anno Do. 1570." *90 lines.* *Indorsed:* "A ballet made of the La. of Lid."

[April.] **203.** TWO BALLADS.

(1) "The Bird in the Cage" and the "Lenuoy."

Commences:—

"A bailfull bird that wantis wingis to fle,
Nureist in a nest richt craftie wylis to hatche:
For fault of feit borne in ane Ark of tre,
In craftines to Simon worthie matche
A gylefuil grume all gude men to dispatche.
And be a gyde to blinde men in a rank:
Zit for sic service servis bot lytill thank."

Elizabeth.
1570.

"Evin so sum man that menis not in his mynd
Bot monstrously for to mantene misordour
Achitophellis air, ane Ganzelon of strynd:
Falser than cheus chat leuis on the bordour.
Quha craftelie his awin affairis to furdour,
Will think I speik of him in this my ryme
Johne Gukstounis Eye to bleir quhen he thinkis tyme."

77 lines.

(2) *Commences*:—

"Jak in the bokis, for all thy mokis
A vengeance mot the sall:
Thy subteltie, and palzardrie
Our fredome bringis in thrall.
Thy fair fals toung does still Impung
Our Crown Imperiall.
Lyke wavering thane thy proces bane,
Will brew the bitter gall."

Ends:—

"Amen, say ane and all,
Of faithfull in this land
And for trew concord call:
As God dois us command
Strang is the Lordis hand,
To keip all his from thrall:
And with his threuning wand,
Will mak his fais to fall."

1 *p. Broadsheet. Blackletter. 40 lines.* "Imprentit at Edinburgh be Robert Lekpreuik" 1570.

[April. **204.** BALLAD.

"The hailsome admonitioun &c."

Commences:—

"O Lamp of licht, and peirles Peirll of pryse,
O Kenely knicht in martiall deidis most ding
O worthy wicht most vailzeant war and wyse,
O Capitane ay constant to the King.
O lustie Lord, that will na wayis maling,
O Barroun bauld, of Chevalry the floure,
O perfyte Provest, but maik into this Ring
O gudely Grange, but spot unto this houre."

Exhorts Grange to three things—

"First in God's cause be constant to the end.
Syne nict our king with all thy micht defend
Himself, his lawis, his libertie and Croun.
Thirdly unto the world thow mak it kend
He was thy Maister Bothwell hauch put doun."

Elizabeth.
1570. *Ends:—*

"Thow hes bene ane, sen first this caus began,
And als hes sene, how God gart it proceid
Heirfoir I pray zit do the thing thow can
Into God's caus, and to Revenge his deid,
And gif thow swerve, richt sait in hart I dreid,
That sindrie sall thy doingis discommend
Avise heiron sen now is tyme of neid
Mark weill I pray this Schedull that I send."

1 *p.* *Broadsheet.* *Blackletter.* "Imprentit" *as before.* *144 lines.*

April. **205.** LETTERS OF ELIZABETH.

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 185. "An abstracte of the queen's majeste's lettres." April to June 11th.

[*Abstracts of eight letters on Scottish affairs from Elizabeth to some person whose name is not given. They refer chiefly to the question of the delivery or detention of the Queen of Scots.*]

3 *pp.* *Probably written by Sussex.*

May 1. **206.** MORTON AND OTHERS TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 116. The perfect assurance we have of the goodwill and zeal your lordship bears to the advancement of God's glory, the welfare of your sovereign, and the tranquillity of both the realms has moved us to direct the bearer hereof, John Cunyngham, Laird of Drumquhassill, "instructit with our myndis in certane heidis of greitt weicht, that may fall out to be of greit consequence to baith the realmes," and as they are important so they require that speedy answer may come from you. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mortoun; Grahame; Glencarn; Mar; Bwchane'; Ruthen; Methuen; Patrick l. Lyndsay.

½ *p.* *Addressed.* *Wafer signet.*

May 1. **207.** LENNOX TO CECIL.

Having since my last letter unto you "scapit my fyttes" of this most hot and dangerous fever, I have thought good to advertise my wife thereof by this other letter, which I pray you send to her. It shall not want in me, God willing, to perform that which I have taken in hand as soon as I am able to travel, knowing the "determynat" minds of the noblemen whom I have sent unto. I made my Lord Lieutenant, and, in his absence, Mr. Randolph privy to all intelligence I have had forth of Scotland during my continuance here. I received this day intelligence from Edinburgh, that on Saturday last the Earls of Glencairn and Mar came with 1500 men to Linlithgow Bridge, where the Duke of Hamilton and the Earl of Huntly with 1000 men or thereabouts resisted, and remained in "skarmoche," till night. At which time the Earl of Morton joined the said Earls "thynkyng to have focht with the party," but night being come, and their people sore wearied, they were forced to pass to Edinburgh, where, "after they have refreche them a litill," are fully minded to return to Linlithgow

Elizabeth.
1570. to give the charge upon their enemies. "Wiche I praye God they maye, and send them good speid." Berwick. *Signed:* Mathew Levenax.

¾ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May 1. **208.** INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMENDATOR OF DUNFERMLINE.

"Instructions at this present convention begun at Edinburgh the first of May 1570 to the Ry^t^ trustie counselor Robert, Commendator of Dunfermling presently directed to the Queen's majesty of England from the nobilite and estates of ye realm of Scotland in name of the King yer soverane."

First:—You shall declare to her majesty that Mr. Nicholas Elphinstoun was instructed by the late Lord Regent to declare to her highness, that the occasion given to her grace meant to make plain declaration, and pronounce upon the proofs against the Queen, our sovereign Lord's mother, in the matter of the murder of her husband, which came by the practice of the marriage sought by the Duke of Norfolk, as also by other indirect means, urging to have received our sovereign Lord's mother "in haill or half regiment," gave occasion of the late insurrection in England, and also to such, as her majesty knows well enough, within the realm of Scotland, to agree to the said insurrection for setting forward of the same, gave most just occasion to the said late Regent to desire that the Queen of England should make open demonstration to the world how she regards the estate of this country, and that she will plainly profess, and take upon her the maintenance and protection of the true religion established in both the realms, and of the King our sovereign, his realm, and people during his minority, not only against his "inobedient" subjects, but against whatsoever foreign nation coming to this isle. The deferring of the Queen's majesty's declaration of the maintenance of our said sovereign has been, and is the greatest occasion of the troubles.

Item:—To declare further:—Seeing what disorders have come by the Regent's murder, there was a Convention of the nobility, at Edinburgh, the 15th of Feb. last for establishing the "regiment" of the country. The which day one part of them desired, in respect of the absence of one party, that nothing should then be done anent the government of this realm till a new conventiou of the whole might be had. To the which, the 4th of March next thereafter was appointed to the effect aforesaid. At the same day, albeit the most part "convenit," yet one part departed without any conclusion taken by them. Nevertheless, the favourers of our sovereign Lord's estate, and of the amity betwixt the two realms agreed that the commission of "Regentrie" upon our sovereign Lord's mother's demission, ratified in Parliament, is sufficient and "valeable in ye self," and that either the whole number contained therein, and appointed Regents to her son during his minority in case of the decease or "refuis" of the said late Regent, or any five, four, three, two or one of them professing the King's authority might accept and use the office of Regentrie to our sovereign Lord. And because the matter was of so great importance, neither the whole number nor any of them would accept or refuse the said office without the Queen of England's good favour.

Elizabeth.
1570. After her highness has given her advice in what person or persons the government shall be established, then you shall crave of her support by money and otherwise, both for the present and in time coming, for repressing not only the Queen's rebels, and resisting any foreign nation, and also maintainers and favourers in this realm, for it is notoriously known, by the directing away of the late messenger of France, with whom they have also directed a Mr. Thomas Fleming, who (as is supposed) shall not only travel in France, but also with the "Papis dearis" and the Duke of Alva in Flanders for overthrowing both the realms.

Item:—For repressing the present troubles, you shall desire of her highness to have money for the "wageing" of 500 horsemen and 1000 footmen "harqabuseris" to "indure" as necessity shall require, for no diligence shall be left undone till the rebels be suppressed. And because the men of war who have served [ ] months past, and presently serve without any payment, cannot be held together without instant satisfaction for their wages, extending to 2000*li.*, the greater diligence should be made for the said sum, together with the other support. In default of payment, the said men may pass to the other party, and such others cannot be had. If the Queen thinks this over great, it is to be answered by you, that the Lords of this realm, adversaries to the King's authority, are in sure belief to obtain of the King of France to their support 30 "ansenzas" * of footmen and 300 horsemen by and above the support of the Pope, which they esteem to be 100,000 crowns, and that to come by Flanders. Which support being granted, they, or he who shall be appointed to the "regiment" shall not only take upon them or him to retain this realm at the devotion of her highness, and repress all such as go about to break the peace, but also, whenever her highness shall have occasion to employ them, that they will, with the power of this realm, come for the advancement of her highness' quarrel, and service within England, and serve upon their own charges as long as they have been accustomed to serve their own Princes in warfare, and further will serve her forth of this realm upon her charges against invaders of her realm.

Item:—To put her in remembrance that she has in her hands and power the two fountains from whom flows all tumults in England and Scotland, to wit [†]. Beseech her majesty not to think of this last commotion with her own realm as a matter ended, but as one that has directly "interprisit" to bereave the Queen of England of her crown and kingdom,—first without her realm, and now at last within the same,—persuading her subjects to such unnatural insurrection against their native sovereign; and, seeing God has put in her majesty's power the means to make her sure, and to establish quietness, if she neglect the occasion, then she may justly be burdened with the fault, for God has performed his part of the work, as all the world may well perceive. Therefore to desire her majesty what resolution she will take.

Item:—As touching the Queen's majesty's rebels within this realm, you shall declare to her, that so many as are presently in hands shall be so surely kept, that neither by themselves nor by other intelligence shall they annoy her majesty. If her highness cannot be content

* Ensigns. † Blank in the MS.

Elizabeth.
1570. herewith, the said nobility and estates doubt not but the Queen will so respect their honours, that in case of delivery of her said rebels she will not only be favourable to them in granting of their lives, but also extend her mercy so far towards them, that the nobility may know how far they may procure their request at her hands. As to the "remanent" of her rebels being or to be within this realm, upon her declaration of the maintenance, there shall be no lack of diligence for their apprehension. *Signed:* Glencairn; Mar; Morton; Graham; Buchan; Glammis; Ruthven; Patrick Lord Lindsay; Cathcart; Methven; Ochiltree; Adam Orkney; Saltoun.

3¼ *pp. In a Scottish hand, closely written. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "Instructions given by the Ll. of Scotl. to the Commend[r] of Dunfermling."

May 1. **209.** SUSSEX TO ELIZABETH.

"It may please your moste excellent Majestie." Being on my first return from Hume Castle occupied with necessary matters to be presently done here, and therewith troubled with an "ill heade" by reason of a cold taken in the two voyages, I wrote briefly to your majesty of the taking of the Castle, and was bold to defer other advertisements.

The castle of Hume is at this present one of the strongest places in Scotland. It lies most offensively for England. It keeps in subjection the greatest part of the "Marsh," and, if any foreign power should enter Scotland, it lies aptly to annoy England by them, and being in their possession will hardly be recovered from them. These matters move me to deliver my opinion therein.

If your highness means to maintain the King's authority, it is very like, that with the redelivery of the Castle to Lord Hume, you may win him, and therewith be assured of the whole March being on that side. If he will not yield, you may, by delivering the Castle into other men's hands, or keeping it in yonr own, banish him the March, and be assured of the rest. So that if your highness intends to hold that course, there is nothing so necessary to be at your disposition for assuring of the March and "brideling" of Tividale, as the Castle of Hume to be either in your own hands by consent of that state, or in the hands of others assured to you and to that government.

If your majesty intends to compound with the Scottish Queen, and to restore her to her state &c., this Castle is so near and so noisome a neighbour, that I wish it might by direction from me, without your majesty's order, be utterly overthrown in such sort as it should hardly be refortified. If ever England and Scotland disagree hereafter (which is no unlikely accident) England will feel the good, and Scotland the ill by the lack of that castle.

If your majesty doubt of the French entering Scotland in aid of the Scottish Queen, when you presently possess Hume, and with Eyemouth at your devotion, it will be hard for the French to settle near to England on these Borders.

In all which matters Lord Bedford, Mr. Comtroller, and Sir Ralph Sadlier, who have greater experience in these parts than I have, may in your presence better satisfy you. Lord Hume, since my coming hither, was never able in furtherance of his mistress' authority or

Elizabeth.
1570. defence of himself, Farnhyrst, Buccleuch, and others to assemble 100 horsemen, and the rest of the March has been with me to require security; to whom I have given good words, and no evil deeds.

The Laird of Cesford, Warden of the Middle Marches, has required security for East Tiviedale. Martin Ellwodd with the principals of Liddesdale who have leaned to him have done the like. I have given him special reward. The Laird of Mangerton, chief of the Armstrongs in Liddesdale, the inhabitants of Esshedale, Ewesdale, Warcupdale, and divers others opposite your West Borders have made like offers, and received good answer by Lord Scrope. All these that seek to depend upon your majesty allege that they have been, and will be the King's true subjects, never offended in the invasion of England nor in the maintenance of your rebels, and offer their lives and goods in the maintenance of their King's authority and the amity between the two realms, and the resisting of any foreign power that should disturb either. To that end the most part have gone to Edinburgh to meet the King's Council, and to resist the Queen's side. The Duke of Chatelherault and the Earl of Huntly, hearing of the determination made by the King's Council to assemble at Edinburgh on the 29th of last month, left Edinburgh and went to Linlithgow to stop the Earl of Mar's coming to Edinburgh. Whereupon the Earl of Morton departed from Edinburgh yesterday with 1000 men to meet the rest at a ford within two miles of Linlithgow way, and so to enter Edinburgh that night, or to fight for it. Which intelligence I received from a Scot of good estimation who is worthy of credit.

Lords Home and Lethington have entered Edinburgh Castle, and remain there with the Laird of Grange, and the town of Edinburgh seems to be divided in this quarrel. What may be warranted of these Scots' dealings, I know not, neither will I advise your highness to trust either side, for I am naturally born to distrust them, and (as I have heretofore declared to your majesty) my grandfather, who was a "longe councellor" and of great experience and service, charged me upon his blessing "never to trust Scott or Frenchman further then I had the suertye in my owne handes." But, if I shall in doubtful matters incline to what I find here most probable, I surely find that the most part of the gentlemen and commons between the east seas and the west (which is the strongest part of Scotland) either for their own affection or for fear of your present force, affect the King's government, and that all in Scotland who affect that government offer wholly their dependence on your majesty, and reject your rebels. Such as affect the other show here open tokens of malicious enmity in all actions, and have showed apparent dependence on the French, and openly maintained your rebels, howsoever they cover their plain actions by feigned circumstances or plausible speeches, wherein duty binds me to deal plainly with your majesty. Your highness has made honourable revenge against such in Scotland as have invaded your realm or maintained your rebels, which is like to remain for a perpetual terror to the Scottish to attempt the like. That realm is now on the point of trying the authority by the sword, and therefore it is time for your majesty to discover on which side you will be. If you will be on the Queen's side, take up the matter between her and her subjects quickly, and disburden your own charge. If you be on the other side, bend your force to that end presently. Otherwise, if you suspend longer, I

Elizabeth.
1570. see not how you can be assured of either. God put into your heart to choose the most honourable and sure course, for all Scotland looks to what end your force shall bend. Berwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

3½ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May 1. **210.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO THE LAIRD OF GRANGE.

"Brother William," I have received your letter for full answer to that which you and I have many times "communed" of, and was very desirous to see the same in writing. As touching the first part, for your constant abiding at the King's authority, I find myself reasonably answered, and every word "conform" to what you promised, but what you mean by this clause—'Aye, and while the same be tane awaie by ordre and lawe,'—is to me somewhat doubtful, for in my judgment it was against all order and law, against equity, duty and conscience that it should be thought that a Prince lawfully born, allowed by his people, crowned, and established by Parliament could be deprived. Explain your meaning of these words, or let me clean wipe them out of your letter. Where you think our dealings hard against Lord Maxwell, and otherwise than our proclamation promised, either you know not all he has done, or wish to write more in his favour than he deserves, for I know that he has both received and maintained our rebels, and his men and tenants have spoiled my mistress' subjects. I am sorry that Lord Home has so good cause to complain of those who were his counsellors so wilfully to stand in so unjust a cause. Where you make mention of the "brute of letting forth your warders, I know you are wise enough, and would not hazard your credit amongst honest men as to do such a deed unadvisedly, but what encouragement is given to your enemies! you will I fear some day wish it had not been done. Give me leave, brother William, to continue my jealousy of you, that your doings may end to your honour, as ever you have been careful of mine. Touching the priory of St. Andrews, it was wonderful to me when I heard that you should become a Prior. That vocation agrees not with anything I ever knew in you, saving for "your religious life ledd under the cardenalls hatt" when we were both students in Paris.

It pleased my lord lieutenant to make me privy to a very eloquent fine-written letter of yours, which passed my wit to understand, and, I think, his lordship to answer, unless there was more plainness in it than I could find. Either you have lately altered your hand, your style, your manner and meaning, or "used the pen of some fyne secretorie," not expressing so plainly your intention as you shall find his lordship to join willingly with you in plain dealing, for which hitherto you have gotten the just commendation of honesty, which I doubt not you will be as careful to perform as I am fearful to have it abused by any man living. I desire no other answer but that which comes out of your own pen, nor more to be privy to my letter than yourself, as unto this there is no man but he that was ever most faithful unto you as to himself. Berwick. *Signed:* "Your lovinge brother in perpetuum" T. R.

1 *p.* *Copy.* *Indorsed:* "To the Larde of Graynge. Tho. Randolphe to the La. of Graynge his deare frende." *No flyleaf or address.*

Elizabeth.
1570.
May 2.

211. THOMAS RANDOLPH TO CECIL.

If, by anything he can write, he can understand the state of things here better, neither labour shall be spared nor time let pass. Has of late received some letters from Scotland, which he sends. Finds "a greate spotte of dyshonestie in Graynge whom I trusted and yet cane not utterlye condeme hym," but shortly he will be found to be either a true man or be shamed for ever. Took him "nexte unto the Regent the faythfulleste frende to our nation," but from whence this proceeds his honour sees what he is "that inchantethe all the whole wyttes in Scotlande." Sends a copy of Grange's last letter to him, which he asks Cecil to keep to lay before him if he swerves from what he has well written in some parts. The rest is no otherwise than as Lethington devises, who now is received into the castle again, which breeds most suspicion of Grange next to the setting at liberty of the Duke and Herries, whose minds are solely set with France. His desire long since to Cecil was to understand the Queen's pleasure for his abode here. Came hither posting, and brought little with him. Sends the bearer expressly either to bring word of his return, or to bring such things as must serve him at this time according as Cecil shall direct him. Had 100*li.* delivered to him before his departure. Has borrowed 100*li.* of Mr. Treasurer which he must see discharged by warrant, or pay it himself by Whit Sunday next. Berwick. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

2 *pp.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May 2.

212. MORTON AND OTHERS TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 109.

"Pleis youre gude lordship;—the berare heirof namit Williame Edzeardis quha not onlie is he, that nawyis medled with ony the lait discorddes on thai fronters nor zit ressett or suppleit ony the mene zour soveranes rebellis bot is a tennent to my Lord Ruthven quha is one of the maist ardent professoures of ye King our soveranes obedience, hes lamentit unto ws how that on Friday the xxviij of Aprile last (he being than with ye armye travelling for ye saiftie of his houss and gudis frome birning and spoyle) certane dependentis on the said armye duelling within the baronie of Work come to ye said Lord Ruthvenis proper heretage callit Westruyer occupiit be the berare and thair apprehendit and tuke away with thame towardes England ellevin scoir scheip appertening to ye berare and his pure cotters, quhilkis being ride be ye men of Fogo to have bene redeliverit be reasoun the nycht fell behovit to stay and keip the saidis gudis at Polwart Wode." Notwithstanding, on the morrow William Selbye of Grindenrig accompanied with six or seven accomplices came where the said goods were, and "causit dreave and tak ye same with thame to England," a thing we trust you shall mislike. Wherefore we pray that the goods may be "randerit" again to the bearer. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mortoun; Mar; Glencarn; Grahame; Patrick l. Lyndsay; Mepthuen.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

Elizabeth.
1570.
May 4.

213. SUSSEX TO ELIZABETH.

Having appointed sufficient force of horsemen, footmen and ordnance convenient for the taking of Fast Castle where your rebels have been most maintained, the same was this day rendered before any piece was planted; wherein I have placed certain shot until your highness' pleasure be further known, finding that the Castle does not belong to Lord Hume, but is rightful inheritance of the young Laird of Lestarrike [Restalrig], now a ward, and son to the Lady Hume by her former husband.

My other dealings in Scotland since my last letters have been most in receiving and delivering of writings, copies whereof I send inclosed. The Earls of Morton, Mar and other lords convened at Edinburgh have gathered all the force they can make to defend themselves from your rebels and their open partakers who have joined in arms to suppress these noblemen who have always pursued your rebels. They have required me to give them aid, as shall appear by their instructions sent by the Laird of Dromwassell. Being loath to see them suppressed, I have sent Nicholas Errington to confer with them upon certain articles, the copy whereof is inclosed.

Understanding the Laird of Grange might be alienated from his former good affection towards your majesty, I wrote a very plain letter to him, whereunto he made not so plain an answer as his own penning is wont to frame. I replied, and he has rejoined; the copies of all which your majesty shall receive herewith. Upon some speech delivered from me to John Gordon, Lord Lethington has written to me. Whereunto I have made answer, and he has replied; the copies whereof your highness shall also receive inclosed.

Lastly:—Understanding that the forces assembled on both sides in Scotland are such as it is likely it will come to a fight (if the matter be not taken up) I have thought it my part to do what in me lies to avoid bloodshed, and to that effect have written to Grange and Lethington to deal with one side, and Lord Morton and others of the nobility of the other side to procure that both sides may disarm bonâ fide, and remit all their causes to your determination—which they have offered in words.

If it may please your majesty to send hither 9 or 10,000*li.* in gold by post, I will undertake the adverse party shall not by violence snppress the other party until your highness resolve what you think fittest to be done, and in the meantime such as seem to mock you in offering violent actions while they treat with you in fair words, shall feel the smart of their follies "in such sorte as shall be a terror for Scotland to offer the like to England hereafter." I require not this ready money because I would put your highness to a new charge, but because I would have wherewith to pay those whom I have already in charge. If your highness deliver me money to yield them their due, I will make them yield to you as much due in England and Scotland as so many may do. If your highness withhold that from me, I may well defend your Borders, and make some sudden incursions in places near hand, but I shall not be able to defend your party from their adversaries. I do not give advice; I only deliver my opinion. Berwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Elizabeth.
1570. First inclosure with the same :—

"Instructions committed to the Laird of Dromwassell to be communicated to thearle of Sussex" *etc.*

First :—After presenting our letter, you shall amply declare upon what occasion we were moved to assemble ourselves in Edinburgh upon no other private nor particular respect but that justice should be set forward in the King our sovereign's name, and that the rebels of England who have been the occasion of great unquietness in that realm, and the very instruments of the peace-breaking betwixt both realms, might be restrained.

Item :—As soon as the enemies of quietness and concord perceived our upright intention, they assembled themselves, accompanied with the rebels of England, and have gathered forces—upon what quarrel we know not—except that they take upon them the defence of the Earl of Westmorland and his associates, intending to move the war within the bowels of this realm, which they began within their own country.

Item :—You shall declare that the long delay that has been used in putting remedy to those matters (partly through the Queen of England's comfort and maintenance, and partly that we were, by the craft of the enemies, put in hope of common quietness to both realms) has given the enemy such courage, that now we are put in no small danger, and will be constrained to put the matter to hazard of battle.

Item :—Seeing the present peril to be so dangerous for both realms, it is required that common remedy may be provided, namely that he, with his force or a part thereof may give aid to us ; for if our enemies shall know that the Queen of England or her lieutenant will join with us, then we are sure that our enemies will leave the field.

Item :—In case he shall make you sure what day he shall be ready to come to Scotland, you shall assure him both of victuals and conveying to his contentment, and, besides that, we shall be ready to accompany him with our forces to whatsoever place or "rowme" within this realm where any rebel of England shall be received, to the end they may be apprehended.

Item :—That the Laird of Cessford is now in company with us with one part of the countrymen of Tividale, not minded to depart till some end of this matter appear. Therefore, desire that the assurance given to those of Tividale may be "prorogate" for some few days. In the meantime some great man of this realm "will mete with him self CCC."

Finally :—Excuse the Abbot of Dunfermline's long tarry for the occasions above rehearsed, and others known to his lordship. You may assure that he will be on his journey within two days. By him he (Sussex) will understand the proceedings of this our country at more length. *Signed :* Morton ; Glencairn ; Mar ; Grahame ; Buchan ; Patrick Lindsay ; Ruthven ; Methven.

2½ *pp. Copy.*

Second inclosure :—

"Instructions geven to Nicholas Errington in answer of certen instructions sent from the earles of Morton, Marr, Glancarn, Bouchan

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1570. and Grayme, and the Lords of Ruthen, Mephene, Lyndsey, and others assembled at Edenbergh, dated iij° Maii 1570."

First:—Where they require aid for the pursuing of the rebels—you shall require of them that such rebels as be already taken may be delivered to the l. Lieutenant for the Queen's majesty's use at such time as her majesty's force shall enter Scotland; and such others as shall be taken hereafter may be delivered when demanded.

Item:—Require sufficient hostages of every of their lordships for the surety of the force sent into Scotland, and for their safe return.

Item:—You shall know what force they will prepare to join with the forces of England, and how long they shall remain with them, what assurance shall be had thereof, and how long they will require the forces of England.

Finally:—You shall say that the army is so dispersed that the same cannot be assembled before Monday next, and that before that time the l. Lieutenant looks for full answer, and in the meantime he will assemble the army, and upon answer of these articles will deliver final answer. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1 *p.* *Copy.*

Third inclosure:—

(Sussex to the Laird of Grange.)

"My Lord of Grange." I have as well by the report of Mr. Randolph as by other mouths of greater persons had knowledge of the goodwill you have borne to my sovereign, and that in respect of the great favour and benefits you and the whole of Scotland have received by her majesty's delivering of you from the yoke of the French servitude, you would not enter into any action pertaining to the government of that state without her majesty's consent; who has ever sought your benefits, and no particular commodity of her own. And hearing of late that your lordship has declined from your old friends in that realm, and that you have now given countenance to others who have capitulated with the French, I am moved to utter friendly to you such "occurrauntes" as have by "brute" come to me, to the end, that if they be untrue, you, by your affirmation of your constancy in writing to me, might reprove them. If they be true, I would be heartily sorry as well in respect of your own particular as in respect of the state of nobility, which, without true observation of faith, degenerates. Your lordship might allege some cause to satisfy me, whereby I might satisfy my sovereign. It behoves us who are of ancient noble bloods to deal plainly together. Berwick. 26th April 1570.

½ *p.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Fourth inclosure:—

(The Laird of Grange to Sussex.)

I have received your letter dated at Berwick the 26th of this instant, the sum whereof is to utter unto me such "occurrauntes" as by "brute" have gone to your lordship, to the end that you may understand what credit may be given to the said "brutes." The whole matter rests on two "heddes"; the one, that I have declined from my old friends in this realm who heretofore have desired the

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1570. amity of England; the other, that I have given countenance to others who have capitulated with the French. Both the points are general, and therefore the more difficult to answer particularly. Yet, for your satisfaction, I will not leave you altogether unanswered. As to the former point, I trust none of them will blame me of inconstancy in friendship. On the contrary, I am sure all who have of old used friendly dealing with me, and were worthy of themselves, with whom an honest man might maintain friendship, are still with me in the same degree of amity they were wont to be. No occasion has proceeded from me by my behaviour for the breaking thereof. All my friends, so far as I know, are yet desirous of the amity of England. If any man in this realm will charge me herein particularly, I shall answer him accordingly. As to the other point, I have not altered my accustomed form of dealing with the nobility of this realm, nor acted otherwise towards them than becomes a man of my mean estate. I have not given countenance to any who to my knowledge mean unhonestly either to Scotland or England, nor have I gone farther or nearer with any who have showed an undutiful course. Who have capitulated with the French, or after what sort, I know not. A Frenchman, indeed, was lately sent here, as he affirmed, from the King of France, I spoke with him upon his desire, and therein I think I have done nothing against my duty: for this realm being at peace with all nations, I see no cause why the subjects of all nations may not fully resort amongst us. In all his conference with me, I assure you he used no language prejudicial to the amity betwixt these two realms. How others have dealt with him, I know not; but, for my own part, I wish no occasion be offered on either part to disturb the quietness of this Isle. I have ever naturally been affected towards the amity of England, and particularly towards the Queen's majesty, as well for benefits received of her father and brother by me and my friends, as for religion's sake, and her honourable dealings with this realm in the beginning of her reign. I wish her highness would procure the union of this nobility, and I doubt not she can bring it to pass if it please her. If you take that course in hand, I trust it will be easy for you to begin, and for her majesty to end, whereby the whole nobility of Scotland may remain at her devotion. Edinburgh Castle, 29th April 1570. *Signed:* Wm. Kirkcaldye.

1¼ *pp.* *Copy.*

Fifth inclosure:—

(Sussex to the Laird of Grange.)

My Lord: I have received your letter of the 29th in answer of mine of the 26th. Perceiving you are not disposed to enter into such particular matter as my letter ministered sufficient ground for, I will forbear to press you further therein, leaving to you that the principal part of my letter remains utterly unanswered. I know it is lawful for you to use conference with the French or any other nation at your will, and yet I have known the time when you and many others of that realm who have now dealt with the French, would not have dealt with them without the consent of my sovereign: not because you might not, but because you would not in respect of the benefits received of her majesty in disburdening you of

Elizabeth.
1570. that yoke of bondage, and of other friendships in the beginning of her majesty's reign, and ever since continued. Your lordship writes that you wish her majesty would procure the union of the nobility *etc.* These words are very honourable, but they are general, and such as your wisdom will judge you to conceive cannot yield to me any ground to conceive your meaning in the particulars. I answer that there is no nobleman within this realm who shall more willingly use all good offices to reduce the nobility of that realm to an union than I. Open plainly to me what course you think fittest, and I will deliver such answer as you shall have just cause to rest satisfied with. I know not what course you will conceive I have held or will hold, but—to put you out of doubt—my course has consisted of two parts; the one, to be revenged upon such as have maintained the rebels of England against the treaties, or have made hostile incursions; the other, to use all the good means I could to continue the good affection borne towards her majesty by the nobility, of which number I have always accepted you to be a special person to be accounted of, as well in respect of the value and constancy I have heard to be in you, as of your good inclination and honourable affection towards her majesty: which respects have moved me to write divers times to you for those matters, although your person was to me unknown. If any have reported my doings otherwise, and will affirm it by writing, I will make such answer as shall be fit for myself and the place I hold. Berwick. First of May 1570.

1½ *pp.* *Copy.*

Sixth inclosure:—

(The Laird of Grange to Sussex.)

I received your letter the 2nd of May, whereby I perceive you are not fully satisfied with my last writing. My mind is to send a special friend to you who shall let you know my full intention in all things concerning the "heides" you are unsatisfied with. Edinburgh Castle, 3rd of May. *Signed:* Wm. Kirkcaldy.

¼ *p.* *Copy.*

Seventh inclosure:—

(Maitland to Sussex.)

Has understood by Mr. John Gordon's report, that since his return from England, Sussex had found it strange that he (Maitland) never dealt with his gentleness and courtesy showed to him when in England. If he had no excuse, he would simply confess his fault, and so crave pardon. No man in England or Scotland has a greater estimation of Sussex's sufficiency every way, as well for peace as war, as his tongue has always publicly professed. Such have been the accidents fallen out in England and Scotland within these twelve months, that he has been constrained to leave many things undone. Wishes the continuance of amity betwixt these two realms. Has gone about to inform the Queen of England of the state of matters here. Will not presume to write directly to her majesty, but has dealt liberally with some of her Council, and has always offered himself at her commandment, if they saw any ability in him, to do all

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1570. the good offices that a man of his calling may reach to. Offers the like to Sussex frankly, but, if he thinks it convenient, will send some near to him to deal between them. Edinburgh, 28th April 1570.

1½ *pp.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "The coppie of the L. of Liddington lettre, the xxviij of of (*sic*) Aprill."

Eighth inclosure:—

(Sussex to Maitland.)

"My Lord of Liddington," I have received your letters of the 28th of April, whereby I perceive you have "takin grounde" upon some speeches used to you by Mr. Gordon to write to me to excuse yourself for not writing sooner. I will deliver them to you as he knows I delivered them to him. I said to him that I marvelled greatly, considering the dealings between us, that you should put your hand to some matters contained in the letters and instructions sent to me from certain of the Lords of Scotland at Linlithgow by the Laird of Trebron. One was to advise me to forbear to enter within the "meeres" of Scotland till they received answer from the Queen my sovereign of their letters to her, and not to give me knowledge of the matters contained in the letters, whereby I might consider whether the matters were such as might induce her majesty to allow of the stay. Another was to promise me to cause redress of all offences, if her majesty allowed of the overtures made to her, and not to give me knowledge what the overtures were, whereby I might consider whether they were such as might satisfy her majesty in honour to take such redress and forbear revenge.

Lastly:—That you should think to "feare" me with a piece of paper from executing my sovereign's commandment, because you wrote therein that you would put yourselves in arms against me if I entered Scotland. I further said to Gordon, that "either the Lords made so small accompt of my self and of the place I hold here as they thought me not worthy in respect of ther misliking of that which (in respect of the place I hold) was convenient, or elles they thought me very simple that with a fewe woordes of theirs in cases unknowen to me would be driven from thexequuting of my sovereign Ladies commandment in cawses knowen." Wherein I did not impute so great fault to those who did not know me, as to you who knew me, and had dealt with me in matters of weight. I will hear any credit you shall at any time deliver by any person or messenger in any cause alleged to be beneficial for my sovereign. My dealings shall be plain, and such as will warrant the dealer. You know I am a servant to execute my mistress' commandment, so you may be assured I will not exceed my commission. If any others of that realm think ill of me, and will show the cause and matter in writing, I will make convenient answer. Berwick, the first day of May 1570. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1¾ *pp.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "To the L. of Liddington 7mo Maij 1570."

Ninth inclosure:—

(Maitland to Sussex.)

Has received his letter. Finding he will not refuse to deal with

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1570. him either by "wryt" or letter, will send within two days such a special friend of his as he well trusts to deal with Sussex on his behalf, by whom he will understand that he means so far as his credit may reach to procure the quietness of the whole Isle. From the Castle, 2nd May 1570. *Signed:* Wm. Mattland.

½ *p.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Tenth inclosure:—

(Sussex to Grange and Maitland.)

Understanding by your former letters that you and such others of the nobility of Scotland who first convened at Linlithgow, and afterwards at Edinburgh, moved my sovereign by your letters sent by Mr. Gordon, that it would please her highness to take upon her the "componing" of the causes in difference among the nobility of that realm, and to make such a full union, that thereby a perpetual amity might ensue, and perceiving since your letters to her majesty, that the same noblemen have since convened at Linlithgow, and put themselves in arms with my sovereign's rebels against such of the nobility of that realm as have from the beginning professed the pursuit of the rebels and the maintenance of the amity; by reason whereof those noblemen are forced to assemble their friends and to take arms for the defence of their persons. So that in all likelihood this "covered union" which you have seemed to seek with fair words, will now, by your devices, without their knowledge, grow to common dissension, deadly war, and bloody battle among yourselves, which is contrary to the good meaning that her majesty has always had. I am very sorry that you and others of that side who have pretended so great good will to my sovereign by your words, have in your open actions showed your contempt of her to be so great that you have openly joined in arms with her rebels. So I have thought good to let you plainly understand, that if you pursue this quarrel in this sort, I will with all the force I have here presently draw myself into the field to defend those noblemen from the oppressing of our rebels and all others in Scotland who take part with them in open arms, and raise all such other force that I can in England to repair into Scotland as their lordships shall require. Protesting to you, that as I have no intention, nor ever had to intermeddle in the deciding of causes of title in that realm, but only to deal with such persons as contemn my sovereign's authority and join in open action with her rebels, so will I dispose my life, and the lives of all those whom I can call by my authority, to defend those noblemen who are forced to enter into arms for the goodwill they bear to my sovereign. "I do moch marvell what great alteration shold so sodenly come apon you two," whom the world notes to be wise, and knows to be obliged to my sovereign, that you should in so short time forget all good offices, and after your courteous writing, and committing your cause to the Queen, capitulate with the French, raise open violence with our rebels, and irritate her highness' authority, inasmuch as, while you treat with her, you seem to make a show to end the course by violence before you receive her answer, who I know is fully bent upon making such an union in that realm as may justly be to the contentation of all honest men. If you will be contented to enter communication with the lords of your

Elizabeth.
1570. side at Linlithgow to disarm *bonâ fide*, I will also *bonâ fide* treat with the other side to disarm in like sort. So that all bloodshed may be stayed, all dissension avoided, and my sovereign may have time to deliver an honourable answer. If this my reasonable motion may not take effect with you, and honourable and just dealings can take no place, then you cannot excuse yourselves for lack of warning, nor will I forget to take that revenge which shall be honourable for my sovereign. I pray you to return your speedy answer, which I trust shall be conformable to your wisdom, and to give further credit to the bearer hereof, Richard Wrothe. If you will deal plainly and honourably with me, you shall be assured that I will deal in like manner with you, and I shall be as ready as any nobleman in this realm to use all good offices to procure a godly union, if, by your violence, you do not force me for my mistress' honour to use violence in defence, "the ende wherof no manne knoweth." Berwick, 4th May 1570. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

3 *pp.* *Copy.*

Eleventh inclosure:—

(Sussex to the Earls of Morton, Mar, and Glencairn, and the rest of the nobility assembled at Edinburgh.)

Understanding that the Queen's majesty's rebels, with divers others of the nobles of that realm in their aid, have put themselves in arms in such sort that your lordships and others of the nobility who have always sought to continue the good amity, are forced to put yourselves in arms, whereupon it is likely that battle will ensue, if some good means be not speedily provided, I have thought good to write a plain letter to the Lairds of Grange and Lethington, a copy whereof this bearer, Richard Wrothe, my secretary, shall show you, to the end that you may be privy to all my dealings with them, which tend only to the avoiding of bloodshed until my mistress may have time in resolve in all causes, which she will the sooner do when she may be fully instructed of all your intentions by some messenger of trust sent from you. In the meantime, I do not doubt that your lordships (if the adverse party so accord) will be contented with a quiet abstinence from all forcible attempts, which I wish might be done *bonâ fide* on the other side. Berwick, 4th May 1570. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

$\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* *Copy.*

[May 5.*] **214.** ANSWER TO INSTRUCTIONS.

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 148. "Ansuer to certane instructionis, committit to the credit of Nicolas Eringtoun, be therle of Sussex . . . deliverit to Robert Colvile of Cleische to be impartit to the said Leuetenent."

(1) When he requires the delivery to him of the rebels of England "ellis takin," as also such as shall happen to be taken at such time as the Queen's majesty's forces shall enter within Scotland:—you shall answer, that we have already instructed our ambassador in the King's name to the Queen's highness of England, who has special instruction to deal with her in this article, doubting nothing but her highness

* The instructions given by Sussex are dated May 3rd.

Elizabeth.
1570. and Council will be satisfied with our good minds in this behalf. We pray that this matter may rest till answer may return from her highness.

(2) Although the like has never been craved before, yet, for "fortiffeing" his lordship in this point, he shall have hostages honourable for his lordship to receive, whose names you shall present.

To the first part of the third article, you shall answer, that we shall make our forces as many as the enemy's forces, namely 2000 men, to join with the forces of England. To the second part, the forces above mentioned shall remain with them as long as any enemies shall be found "in yair contrar upoun the feildis." After the enemies shall be "disparsit" the noblemen, gentlemen, and their households shall remain with them during their abode in Scotland, and till their safe return into England, ready to assemble their forces as occasion shall require, and to see that they shall be well used.

As to the number we would crave, we think—to put the matter in surety both for them and us—"ane thowsand schott, fywe hundreth corslettis, thre hundreth licht horsse, and twa hundret lancis ar requyritt."

As to their remaining in Scotland, you shall declare, that now the King is destitute of a tutor, and by reason thereof this realm is "disprowydit" of good government—which is the occasion that the enemies take the boldness to rise against the King and receive the rebels of England—yet we are not of mind to provide any form of government until we know the Queen of England's mind, and have her special advice; therefore we crave that this force might remain in this realm until such time as our sovereign's ambassador or her majesty's mind might return to us (which we look for shortly), or otherwise at his lordship's pleasure.

Item:—As to what surety shall be had upon the contents of the third article,—you shall answer, that we understand that no further surety can be offered but hostages, which we are content shall remain during the time contained in the second article.

Finally,—you shall declare that the sooner this force may be had, it will be the more profitable to us and more sure for them. *Signed:* Mortoun; Glencarn; Mar; Grahame; Glammis; Bwchane; Ruthven; Patrick l. Lyndsay; Wchiltre.

1⅓ *pp.* *Indorsed:* "Instructions from thearles of Morton &c. by the Lard of Glisse."

May 5. **215**. MORTON AND OTHERS TO ELIZABETH.

Being of late assembled for consulting upon the weighty affairs of this realm, now destitute of a governor by the minority of the King, we have thought most convenient, that before any accept that charge, your majesty be certified of the state of the matter. For that purpose we have "with ane consent" directed our right trusty and right well-beloved, Robert, Commendator of Dunfermline, towards your majesty "well and amply instructit," by whom we crave to understand your majesty's advice anent the said government, and that your highness will credit him. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Morton; Glencarn; Mar; Grahame; Glammiss; Bwchane; Adam Orchadensis; Sympyll; Uchiltre; l. Lyndsay; Ruthven; Provost of Perth; David,

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1570. Commendator off Drybruch; Mepthven; Robert, Byshope of Cathnes; Robertus Thesaurarius; Adam, Commendator off Cambuskyneth; Alexander Forester of Garden; Provost of Streveling; John Erskyn, Provost of Montros; W. Kyrkcaldy, Provost of Edinburgh; James Halyburton, Provost of Dundee.

¼ *p. Addressed:* "To the queins Maiestie of England." *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk). *Wafer signet,* Lion of Scotland and tressure.

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 20. Duplicate of the same.

May 6. **216.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO LEICESTER.

C.P., Vol. V. I must needs press your lordship to move the Queen's majesty for my relief and answer according to your honourable promises. To the effect that your lordship may the better conceive my answers given yesternight by speeches, I have made some short remembrance thereof in "wreit," which I send herewith. Bishop of London's house. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

¼ *p. Addressed:* "To my verrey good Lord My Lord erle of Leicester." *Indorsed.* "B. of Ross." *No flyleaf.*

Inclosure with the same:—

(Conference with the Bishop of Ross.)

"The conference had by therle of Lecestre, Lord Chalmerlane, Lord Kepar, and Maistir Cecill, secretarie, with the Bishop of Ros, ambassadour for the Quenis Majestie of Scotland in the Lord Keparis House, at Lundoun the fyft May 1570."

My Lord Keeper "proponed," that forasmuch as the Queen of Scotland had written divers times to the Queen's highness desiring that he should be admitted to exercise his office of ambassador, and declare sundry things to the Queen's majesty in his sovereign's name, tending to her surety and contentation; because her majesty had "onderstand sum credible informations by which, after she was mynded" to have relieved him of his restraint, she had occasion to defer the same, and therefore has appointed these lords of her Council to "impert" the same to him, as also to confer with him upon the articles and offers which he presented.*

First:—He repeated the cause of his restraint to have been upon information given to the Queen that he should have dealt with the rebels in the late rebellion like as the Queen, his mistress did also deal with them, as was declared to him in the conference with Leicester, Mr. Secretary, and Sir Ralph Sadleir in March last.

Secondly:—When the Queen was disposed lately to have relieved she said Bishop of his restraint, there was new information made by rebels taken, which moved her majesty to continue him in restraint.

Thirdly:—A book which was given to print contained things touching the Queen's estate and the nobility. Viz. that those who had the hearing of her cause between her and her subjects have found her guiltless, and accept her as the right heir of this realm. Which last clause the Lord Keeper affirmed had much matter in it.

Fourthly:—He "proponed" that the articles and offers were well

* April 12th.

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1570. conceived in general terms, but there appeared more to be offered in particular, both for the surety of their sovereign and safety of their country; and therefore willed him to offer more particularly that thing which might be to her majesty's satisfaction. For, since the Queen of Scotland has used herself in such sort towards the Queen's majesty of England, both in France by acclaiming her own crown, and since by returning into her own realm, and now, last of all, within this realm. Whereby she has made great cause of offence.

To this the Bishop of Ross answered as follows.

First:—That he did acknowledge at all times the great humanity and gentleness which it pleased their sovereign to use towards him, and gives most hearty thanks. Although he would have wished rather to have been admitted to her majesty's own presence, yet he gives them hearty thanks, praying them to report his answers as he shall give them, and "conform" to his meaning. To the first proposition the said Bishop declared that he had answered sufficiently to the suspicion of meddling with the rebels in the conference with the Earl of Leicester, Mr. Secretary, and Sir Ralph Sadleir the 16th of March last; viz. that he never sent letter, message, or token to any of these that are now holden rebels to the Queen's majesty, and had "nevir to do" with any of them, saving that he did give ear to one of the Earl of Northumberland's servants, called Tailyeour, who came to him in October, long before the rebellion; and told him in the Earl his master's name that he was willing to do the Queen, his mistress, service, and if he would find the "moyen" to escape "furth of therle of Shreusberyis cumpanie" he would "convene his freindis and ressave her and kept her till she might pas sauflie in Scotland" so long as he was supported with money to "intertean his cumpanie" after they were "on the feildis." To which he answered, first inquiring if he had any letter from the Earl to him. Who answered, he had none. Then said the Bishop, he was never acquainted with the said Earl, and never sent any message to him or received any from him, and marvelled that he should send any such to him. Nevertheless he gave him thanks for the goodwill he bore to the Queen, his mistress. As for her escaping, he was assured she would not press to depart without the Queen's majesty's goodwill and assistance. When he enquired if money might be had, he answered assuredly that neither the Queen nor he had any "moyen" to furnish money, not even for their own charges. He prayed him that the Earl should not attempt anything, but to continue in quietness, for he understood there was great danger to the Queen of Scotland in case any stir were made for her cause. With this answer Tailyeour departed. Within three days there came one Wilson, tailor of York, who said he was bidden by the Earl, that in case he could get to speak with Ross, he would show him the like message in effect to the other. To whom Ross gave answer as to the other. They had no money, and in case any bankers showed the Queen or him any favour, they were apprehended and kept in prison. This was the whole message that ever he received from any of them, and never sent any letter or message to any of these rebels. For the Queen his mistress' part, he believes assuredly that she never had to do with any of them. For Ross wrote to her enquiring if she sent any letters to the said Earls, and received her answer affirming on her honour and credit that she sent

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1570. no letters to them, and it would never be verified that ever she sent any, and that their attempts were most grievous to her, and sore against her will in respect of the danger her person was in, being guarded with so great a company of men of war, and such boasting words as were daily spoken in her own company, that in case any stir were made for her, they should have delivered her dead, but not living. As for the book; he was very sorry from his heart that the Queen's majesty should "tak ony evill opinione thairof," considering that nothing was intended but a defence of her honour against so many blasphemous "treateis" and "pamflettis" as have been set abroad both in England and Scotland, which are printed at London, and a great number of them carried into Scotland by some Scottish merchants of books. And after arriving at Edinburgh certain Lords of the Queen's friends caused another like merchant come hither to cause a book to be printed for defence of her honour. Whereof they assured him that he would get the copy thereof from the said Bishop of Ross, which was made, for the most part, at the Queen's first coming into England, when Lords Herries and Fleming were at London, and augmented when all the commissioners were at Westminster and Hampton Court. And since that time certain presumptions for her innocency (wherewith they found some fault) were inserted therein "as probable argumentis thereof," not affirming the same to be, as they take it, that the nobility had declared her to be innocent or to be heir apparent; but only saying in this wise. (These things and many others may be alleged for defence of her innocency). If the same might have given any occasion to offend the Queen's majesty in any sort, it should not have been printed, and although it had been printed, the same did not comprehend so manifest untruth as is reported. The Queen, his mistress, did offer to come before the Queen's majesty, the nobility of this realm, and the ambassadors here resident, and there to prove herself to be innocent, and her accusers guilty; and was content that the Queen's majesty should have been judge. But that in no way could be obtained. As to the other point;—there is "no Scottis man that putteth doubt but the Quene his m^{res} hath just right and title to the succession of the croun of England" failing the Queen's majesty and her issue, whom he prayed God to preserve, and to send her children of her own, and that would remove all jealousy. He doubted not but many in England were of the same opinion towards the succession. Then my Lord Keeper asked for two other books in writing upon the matter of the title, and for defence of the "regiment" of women. Ross answered that he had seen more than six books, some of them in print, some in "wreit," and some against the Queen, his mistress' title, and some for her title. Lately, he had seen that book whereof my Lord Keeper did mean; which was taken at Coventry by the Earl of Huntingdon, and sent to Court. But it was not sent thither as a book to be set abroad, for it is not "perfyt," but is the "duble" of another old book made five years ago, answering to another made against the Queen's title, which was printed at London. It was not their intention to set forth that book. And, if it be well considered, there is nothing therein which may offend the Queen's majesty.

Thirdly:—Ross answered in the matter of the offers, that he had amply and sufficiently, as he thought, "proponed" to the Queen's

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1570. majesty those things which might "make for" her surety of the title of the crown of England to her majesty's self and her issue, and would wish that the same were done in such sort that no other prince might "tak any cullor" afterwards to say that the Queen, his mistress, was forced to make that appointment, she and her ambassador being detained as prisoners. And because he means to deal truly and plainly, he desired that before they should proceed any further in conference, the Queen, his mistress, might be "put to" her former liberty, or have licence to send her servants into Scotland, and to Ross also, and receive answer again as she was wont, and that the said bishop of Ross should be "put to" his accustomed liberty. Then all occasion of forced appointment would be taken away. He offered that the Queen of Scotland should do the same in most sure and ample form that could be devised by the Queen's majesty's own Council and ratified in a Parliament in Scotland, and before the nobility and Council of this realm. If need be the King of France should be bound for her.

To this it was answered by Mr. Secretary and others, that the same had been long deferred after it was promised at Leith, and sundry times required. But now sundry things occur that cause the Queen's majesty to believe that she will not keep her promise, especially seeing so many injuries done by her friends in Scotland in maintaining her rebels. Therefore, before all other things, he wished the Queen of Scotland to procure that her rebels who were maintained in public convention and company by the Earls of Argyll, Huntly, and others, especially Westmorland and Dacre, might be rendered to the Queen's majesty, and then that would serve for a benefit to cover all delays made by her in time past.

To this Ross answered, that he was assured that there was nothing which stood in the Queen his mistress' power with her honour to do, but he could give no answer presently, for he knew not the state of Scotland, or who had "reset" the rebels, or in whose hands they were, "nor who was freind nor foo." Therefore he desired liberty to confer with his mistress, and that she may have free passage for her servants to pass to Scotland, and he would procure all reasonable answer. Without their advice in Scotland she could give no answer in that cause. Meantime he prayed them to move the Queen's majesty to "retire the army furth of Scotland for they have done skaith aneugh alreddy," as was reported. Also desired that he might have his liberty, and his man in the Fleet relieved. The Lords promised to move the Queen's majesty, and get him an answer within two or three days.

7¼ *pp. Closely written. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "5 May 1570. The B. of Rosses declaration of the conference had w^t him by the L. Keper, Erle of Leic., L. Chamberlein, M^r Secr."

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 204. Copy of the same. 7 *pp.*

May 7. **217.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. Sends the bearer to await the Queen's answer he hopes to receive concerning his release, and that of his servant who is in the Fleet, with such answer to the other conference as it shall please her majesty to give. Likewise a servant of the Queen, his mistress, a

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1570. gentleman "evill at ease by sum malady fallin in his eyes," prays a passport to France for cure. Bishop of London's house. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

¼ *p. Addressed:* "To the right honorable Sir W^m^ Cecill Knyght" *&c. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May 7. **218.** MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

C.P., Vol. V. Renouncing the title. Providing for the security of the Prince of Scotland. That no strangers enter Scotland. A league betwixt England and Scotland. The rebels to be restored. Hostages of Scotland nominated by the Queen:—Earl of Argyll. Lord Fleming. Lord Herreis and son.* Castles to be delivered. Dumbarton. Hume. For the Queen.

By Parliaments of England and Scotland ordered, that if she broke these to forfeit her title of Scotland to her son, and to be secluded from all titles to England.

Religion to be maintained in Scotland.

The party for the King of Scots to be continued in their states and offices.

The party in Scotland to be aided with money. Not to pass 1000*l.* a month for 5 or 6 months.

Religion in England better established. Enemies of religion reduced to obedience by execution of laws.

Money to be amassed.

The navy put in readiness.

Garrisons to be laid on the frontiers.

If the French or Spaniards aid those in Scotland that maintain the Queen's rebels, "to gye them comefort as Justice may require."

1½ *pp. In Cecil's hand. Indorsed by Cecil:* "At Hampton Court."

May 7. **219.** DELIVERY OF THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 23. "Articles to be performed by y^e^ Q. of Scottes & devised by y^e^ Q. Majestes Commandment, although y^e^ performance therof is uncerteyn."

(1) That she shall in good form of law confirm and ratify the clause in the treaty made at Leith concerning her pretence to the title and "armoryes" of the Crown of England, so that she shall never make any challenge directly or indirectly thereto during the life of the Queen's majesty, or as long as any children of the Queen's body shall continue, or any issue proceeding of any of them.

(2) *Item;* that she shall not marry nor treat of marriage with any person born out of Scotland without the Queen's majesty's consent first thereto had.

(3) *Item;* that she shall not treat nor receive any intelligence from any subject of England, but that she shall immediately make the Queen of England privy thereof.

(4) *Item;* she shall observe and keep perpetual peace with the Queen of England according to the straitest bond and form that ever has been betwixt England and Scotland.

* Each note down to this is marked with a cross.

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(5) *Item;* she shall procure the restitution of the rebels and fugitives of England who have been kept in Scotland, or, if they cannot be apprehended, she shall deliver such persons as have kept and maintained them, and if they cannot be had, she shall deliver to the Queen's majesty assurance of such hostages of their blood and name as shall continue in England as prisoners until either the rebels or their maintainers shall be delivered.

(6) *Item;* she shall cause recompense to be made of all manner of spoils and harm done since the entry of the rebels into Scotland by the said rebels or their favourers on any Englishman, according to the laws of the Borders.

(7) *Item;* she shall never suffer any of the late rebels to remain or return into Scotland, nor give them any comfort.

(8) *Item;* she shall never give aid directly or indirectly to France or any other country to invade England or Ireland.

(9) *Item;* she shall suffer no Scotsman or any of the outlaws of Scotland to enter into any part of Ireland without licence of the Deputy there, and neither shall receive any rebel or fugitive of Ireland or suffer any such to be maintained in Scotland, or in any part of the Isles.

For the assurance of all these articles aforesaid.

In primis; she shall, by order of treaty, as is used among Princes, conclude the same in writing, and under her seal in the best manner that she can, and shall by oath, and by receiving of the sacrament confirm the same.

Item; the same shall be also confirmed in the surest manner that can be by the Duke of Chastillherault, the Earls of Argile, Huntley &c., and by such others of Scotland as the Queen's majesty shall name, with their hands, seals, and oaths. The like confirmation shall be by the towns of Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Dundee, Aberdeen, St. Jhons towne, Lethe, Dumfrees, Kyrck . . , and Northberwyk, with a clause that for breach of any the said articles, the inhabitants of any of the said towns shall be taken as lawful prisoners until recompense be made to the satisfaction of the Queen of England.

Item; the same treaty and articles shall be also ratified by parliament in Scotland, with consent of the three estates there, with a clause that if any of the subjects of Scotland, being Lords of Parliament, shall by any open deed or any counsel labour to break the articles of the said treaty, or any of them, the same being thereof charged, and sufficient proof made by any the Wardens of the Queen of England after twenty days' warning first given on the Borders for the party to appear, shall be published, and in all places reputed and defamed as a perjured person and a breaker of common peace, and shall be taken as a traitor to the Crown of Scotland, and his lands &c., shall escheat to the Prince of Scotland, the Queen's son, towards his maintenance, and to remain to the crown of Scotland for ever. With this condition, that whosoever shall prosecute the same offender shall have the lands in fee farm.

Item; for further assurance of the aforesaid articles, the Queen of Scots shall be bound both by her private bond in writing, and by oath, and also by consent of parliament in Scotland, that if she shall break any of the said articles, she shall *ipso facto* be adjudged and reputed to be for ever unable to make any title or challenge to any

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1570. right to the crown of England and Ireland *etc.*, and if she shall make any title thereto, she shall be always accounted, used, and adjudged as an enemy to the crown of England.

Item; for further assurance for the observation of these articles, the Queen of Scots shall deliver the Prince, her son, to be brought up in England, and to remain as a pledge for seven years, if the Queen of Scotland so long shall live, and with him shall be delivered such hostages of Scotland as shall be required by the Queen of England, not exceeding twelve in number.

Item; the Queen of Scots shall deliver to the possession of the Queen of England the castles of Donbrytton and Hume, with all the ordnance and munition therein, and with so much victuals as may suffice the men for a twelvemonth, being reasonably "prised," the Queen of England being bound that if the Queen of Scotland shall not manifestly violate these articles, to re-deliver the same castles, and to make a payment for the said victuals.

For Scotland.

Item; that all laws now in use for maintenance of religion in Scotland shall continue, and not be changed.

Item; that the Queen's son, being crowned as King, shall continue the name of King of Scotland, and shall in all titles be named jointly with the Queen, his mother, as King Philip was with Queen Mary, and that if God shall call the Queen to his mercy, he shall be *ipso facto* reputed King without any other ceremony.

Item; all things which may be found meet and reasonable by such as be now accounted of the King's Council in Scotland to be confirmed, shall be granted.

4 *pp. Draft in Cecil's hand. Indorsed by him:* "7 May 1570, Engl. Scotland." *At the head in another hand:* "1570, 7 May, at Hampton Court."

May 8. **220.** LENNOX TO CECIL.

As my Lord of Donfermelyng is privy to all such intelligence as I have lately had from the nobility and my friends in Scotland, I will refer the discourse thereof unto my said Lord of Donfermelynge. I perceive the nobility and my said friends are very desirous to have me with them, and I would as gladly be there. Although this sore "agew" I have had has left me in great weakness, yet I mind to take my journey on Thursday next, and to be at Edinburgh on Friday. I trust at my being there "to pull the fethers of the other parties wynges," for I am advertised that some who owe their kindness to me, who were with them last at Edinburgh, have now left them. I desire you to have me in remembrance to her majesty to help me with some portion of money, whereby I may be the more able to do her service. Berwick. *Signed:* Mathew Levenax.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C. II., fol. 207 b. Copy of the same.

½ *p.*

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221. PROCLAMATION BY THE SECRET COUNCIL.

"The Kingis Majesties Proclamatioun maid at Edinburgh the viii day of May 1570 zeiris, confuting and declaring the vaine, untrew, and colorat pretensis of his hienes Rebellis Conspiratouris aganis his Majestie, and usurparis of his authoritie."

Forasmuch as it is well known to all the godly and good subjects of this realm in what happy case this commonwealth stood under the government of our sovereign Lord's late Regent, and what great evil and calamity this realm has felt through his murder, seeing that divers Lords and others, conspiring together, have attempted to erect and proclaim a pretended authority under the name of the Queen, his highness' mother; it is now to be considered what kind of people are "massit" together in this last treasonable conspiracy, the "races" that have been the authors and maintainers of the murders, a great number of whom are declared rebels and traitors by Parliament, *etc.*

Shall the known persecutors of God's truth, and namely that godless and bloody man sometime Archbishop of St. Andrews, now bearing greatest sway in all their traitorous attempts, and the very fountain from which all their murders and mischiefs have flowed, be the instruments of the promotion of God's glory and the true religion? Shall not the Pope's silver sustain the charge? and shall not the soldiers be Papists in religion? Is it likely that the King's innocent person shall be preserved one month "uncuttit away" when such as under the Queen's colour have "usurpit" the name of her "Lieutenentis" shall have the government of this realm? The Queen was dishonoured by the same races and "clannis" who usurp her name for a cloak to their wickedness. Was not his highness' uncle, after he had reduced the realm to a happy quietness, shot cowardly by one of that race, who, by frequent murders aspire to the royal Crown, set out and "destinat" to the execution of that treasonable fact by the rest of that surname?* The Queen his majesty's mother escaped their cruelty the time they ruled in her minority, partly because they hoped to join some of theirs in marriage with her, but principally for that God would she should be forth of the realm, and out of their power. The long inward malice of their murderers against the house of Lennox cannot now be content to live as subjects to the King "procedit of that blude." Whether the quietness of the realm be sought by the said conspirators or not, let all true Scottishmen, of whatsoever party they profess themselves, be judges. It cannot be denied that the most sure means to establish justice in this realm, and to retain quietness, is to entertain peace with all foreign Princes, and especially with the Queen of England, the state of the true religion being in danger of subversion, and the liberty of the country in hazard of conquest by strangers. They meant nothing but to bereave his highness both of his life and crown, that they may bring in strangers, Papists "furnissit" by the Pope's silver to persecute the true religion and put that terrible and cruel decree of the Council of Trent, called the "Haly League" in execution against the professors of God's truth in this country, if their dangerous practices be not now "resistit." Therefore the Lords of Secret Council ordain letters to be "direct," commanding all Sheriffs, Stewards, Bailies, as well within

* The Hamiltons.

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1570. "Regalitie" as "Rialtie" *etc.*, that none of them presume nor take upon hand to proclaim or suffer to be proclaimed within their bounds, any manner of letters, Proclamations *etc.*, not "direct" in the King's name, or that may make derogation, or tend to the contravention of these presents, "under the paine of deid": and also to command all lieges that none of them take upon hand to fortify, assist, or give company, "ryde or gang" comfort or supply to the said conspirators and murderers: and that they permit not "Drum to be strikkin or Trumpet sounded" within the bounds of their offices for raising men of war to assist the said conspirators, under pain of treason; also to command all who have "assistit" the said conspirators "of simplicitie," as ignorant of their treasonable intentions, that they leave their arms, and depart to their own houses within the space of 24 hours, and be in readiness to set forward the King's authority; in doing which they may assure themselves of his highness' pardon. All such as are suspected or culpable of the said murders, or "forfaultit" by open "resset" of the Queen of England's rebels shall not have immunity or pardon.

"The last band maid and sworne for obedience of the Kingis Maiesteis authoritie, let the Reders judge upon the constant observaris and contravenaris."

Band acknowledging Prince James the sixth, King of Scots, as their only sovereign Lord, subscribed at Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Aberdeen, and Inverness 21st, 26th Ap., 7th, 9th May, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th June, and 9th July 1569, by—Huntlye, Erle of Craufurd, G. Erle of Cassillis, Sanquhar, Salton, Jame Lord Ogiluy, Laurence Lord Oliph[ant], Deir, Johne Maister Forbes, Adame Gordoun, Johne Grant of Frewthy, Lauchlane Makyntosche of Dunnachtane, Coline Makkenze of Kintaill, Alexander Ros of Balnagowin, Robert Lesly, David Grahame of Fintrie, John Ogiluy of Innerkelour, Archibald Ogiluy of Lawtoun, David Gardyn of Leyis, David Gardyn "his sone and apperand air," James Gardyn, William Rait of Halgrein, James Ogiluy of Balfour, Johne Carnegy, Johne Maitland zounger of Auchingassill, Hew Kennedie of Girvanmanys knicht, Hew Kennedy of Barquhone, James Creichtoun of Carto, Patrik Congiltoun of that Ilk, Williame Cambell Tutour of Cesnok, Johne Ros of Haning, George Maxwell of Neuwark, Uchtreid Makdowell of Gartland, Walter Urquhart Schiref of Cromartie, Robert Monro of Foules, P. Macky, Hucheoun Ros of Kilrawak, James Innes of Drany, Walter Kynnard of Cowbyn, Alexander Sutherland of Duffous, Williame Oudny of that Ilk, Alexander Seytoun "appeirand of Meldrum," Thomas Coupland of Udach, Williame Lesly of Tillefour, Johne Chene "appeirand of Straloch, Patrik Chene of Essilmont, Williame Gordoun of Craig of Auchindoir, Patrik Leyth of Harthill, James Gordoun of Creithy, Maister Duncane Forbes, Walter Barclay of Towy, Michaell Fraser of Stanywod, Johne Lesly of that Ilk, William Urry of Petfethy, George Gordoun of Lesmoir, Robert Turing of Fouerne, James Gordoun of Methlik, Williame Chene of Arnaige, Williame Seytoun of Meldrum, Alexander Lesly of Warderis, Johne Gordoun of Carnburrow, Alexander Lesly of Dyse, Andro Meldrum of Darley, Alexander Burnet of Craigour, Maister George Gordoun, Walter Bard of Ordinghuif.

"The Erle of Argyle subscrivit ane particulair band and Obligatioun

Elizabeth.
1570. by him self only to this effect, and in thir same wordis." Edinburgh. "Imprintit be Robert Lekpreuik, Prenter to the Kingis Majestie."

1 *large p. Broadsheet measuring 34 inches by 9½. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May 9. **222.** SUSSEX TO ELIZABETH.

Since my letters of the 4th I understand from the Laird of Grange (by James Melvine) that he will rest upon the King's authority until the same be by law taken away, and utterly detests the coming of the French into Scotland, and will be at your direction in all things that I shall require. Lethington is desirous to do any thing he may for your service, and to avoid the coming of the French. I have received the Laird of Grange's secret promise upon his honour, and have entered into dealings with Lethington whereby I may sound what the matters are that would withdraw him from your highness to the French, or revoke him from them to you, wherewith I will trouble you no further till I have surer hold, for Scots commonly deliver fair speeches, and seldom answer with good deeds. Grange and Lethington sent my letters to the lords at Linlithgow, who, upon first sight, showed themselves very conformable, in the time of their consultation proclaimed their Queen, and returned answer that they would disarm when the other party should disarm; which Grange and Lethington have undertaken to do any time I shall appoint. They find themselves much grieved with the proclaiming of the Queen's authority in that time. The lords on the other side perceiving that the lords at Linlithgow use all the deceitful means they may, call earnestly for aid against your rebels, and have offered hostages for the performance of all other things contained in my articles sent to them, saving for the delivery of your rebels, which they require may rest upon your pleasure, to be signified to the Commendator of Dunfermline, now onward on his way to your majesty. Considering that the lords at Linlithgow, after they offered the cause into your hands, entered into arms with your rebels against those noblemen who have always depended upon your highness, and in that they proclaimed their mistress' authority in the time of the treaty, I am forced to yield to the request of such lords as have put themselves in arms for your cause, and to send them a force of horsemen and footmen. I have written to Grange and Lethington declaring my intention to pursue your rebels, and finding fault with the evil dealings of the lords at Linlithgow.

Although it behoves you for your honour that such as put on arms with your rebels should not be permitted to overthrow those noblemen in Scotland who take arms for their own defence in your causes, and that I am driven to put your force in readiness to set forward on Thursday next; yet, conceiving that you might be contented that your force was stayed from entering so far into Scotland, I have sent certain persons to understand the dispositions of both sides, and if I find that such conditions may be offered for the present taking up of the cause till your pleasure be known, as may be honourable for your majesty, and no ways hurtful for your party there, then I intend to stay your force.

I find that at this present the King's side is as strong as the other,

Elizabeth.
1570. and that, since the coming of your army hither, many of the well disposed adhere to that side, because they see that side seeks continuance of amity, the confirmation of religion, and the defending of the French invasion. The other side is conceived to contemn religion, shows malicious affects towards your majesty, seeks to bring the French amongst them, and maintains your rebels openly. The Earls of Atholl, Eglintoun, and other noblemen seem to decline from them.

Upon the first gathering of force at Linlithgow, I caused Sir John Forster to enter Tivedale, and wrote to Lord Scrope either to enter, or to make show to enter upon his Borders opposite. By reason whereof Lords Herris, Maxwell, Loughenvar, and Johnston, and the lairds of Bucklughe and Fernihurst were so detained about their own causes, that they could neither go themselves nor send any power to "Lithquo." On the other side, all east Tivedale and the March, having received comfort from me for their late good dealings towards England, are wholly gone with their forces to Edinburgh. Wheresoever you determine to give your countenance, there you may with small assistance make the strongest party, if your force here be furnished with money and other necessaries. Berwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

3 *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May 9. **223.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

"Good M^r^ Secretary." Our party in Scotland was far in declination at my coming hither, and rested in great perplexity. They have now taken heart. Many fall to them, their strength is great, and they think with small help to overmatch their adverse party. I will do my part to keep our Queen's party from suppression, but it is your resolution there that is expected to finish this work; wherein, I can see in Scotland, the Queen may direct at her pleasure, and it will be soon so executed that the other side shall not be able to raise head against her party. Grange excuses his former doings, has assured Morton to stand on the King's side, and has renounced dealing with the other party, because they have proclaimed their Queen's authority. Lethington seeks our Queen's favour, and seems unwilling that the French should enter. If he be won from that side, as they were nothing before he was their instrument, so will they be nothing again when he is taken from them. Atholl, Eglantine, and many others of the nobility lie aloof, and the greatest part of Scotland at this hour stands in great fear, and hangs upon the Queen's resolution. Berwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1¼ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May 9. **224.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO CECIL.

Has received his letters of the 1st instant. There is nothing that can bring the Scots to any reason except when extremity forces them thereto. Through whose delay in not sending to her majesty, such opportunity to do themselves good, and to serve England's turn is omitted, that it will be hard to recover the like. Cecil shall understand by the Commendator of Dunfermline what their mind is. Can give him better assurance of Grange than he could before, and doubts

Elizabeth.
1570. not but Sussex will confirm the same. Of Lethington he still thinks as he did, and he has heard enough from him [Randolph] thereof. Wishes he would yet "tayke up" in time, but thinks him as unhonest in mind towards England as he is weak in body in sight of the world. Minds how Cecil willed him not to deal with Lord Lindsay for those he has in hands, whose names he [Randolph] sent to Cecil not long since. Is assured that the contempt which that "unkinde nation" had grown to shall now be turned into a perpetual terror to them either to invade England or maintain her rebels. God bless her majesty, who has that stout courage not to sit with those dishonours that have been offered. Sussex's care is passing, his travail marvellous, and his skill such as he little thought to have found in so weak a body, which puts him [Randolph] in hope of just revenge upon her enemies. The captains, gentlemen, and soldiers who serve show goodwill. Berwick. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

2¼ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May 10. **225.** MARY TO THE PROVOST AND COMMISSARIES OF RUTHERGLEN.

Writ commanding them to attend her Parliament to be holden at Linlithgow on the 7th August next. Given under the testimony of her great seal. Linlithgow 10th May *anno regni nostri* 28.

Small strip of parchment pasted to a sheet of paper.

May 10. **226.** ELIZABETH TO SUSSEX.

The weight of this cause of Scotland is such that she does not hastily resolve thereupon. He is to use the best means he can to keep the party there favourable to her. He has done wisely and practically, and she truly could not have prescribed any plainer way for him to have proceeded in to her contentation. Because devices may be used by her contrary party to move the party favouring her to doubt of his good meaning towards them, he is to let those who favour her understand in some secret manner, that, although she has long been solicited by the French King and the King of Spain, not only with continual requests and entreaties, but also with sundry forms of menaces, to take some order for the Queen of Scots, and to cease from comforting her contraries in Scotland, offering to her all manner of assurances that could be devised by her and her Council; yet, not having yielded to enter into communication thereupon, she has thought it necessary to assure them that she does not mean to do anything without having knowledge of their opinions, nor without full assurance for their sureties. She wishes them to impart to her their full intentions plainly and frankly whatsoever they shall think fit to require of her. In the meantime he is to assure them of such support as he has already granted, and to impart to them by secret message, that if he shall perceive that the present bestowing of 1000*l.* upon them may do them good, and further her service, he shall cause the same to be delivered according to his discretion.

2¼ *pp.* *Draft corrected by Cecil.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Elizabeth.
1570.
May 10.

227. MORTON AND OTHERS TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 16

Promise on their honour that they will perform such order anent the delivery of the Queen of England's rebels already taken or hereafter to be taken as shall be accorded upon betwixt her majesty or her Council and Robert, Commendator of Dunfermling, and them, and that in the meantime they will see the said rebels, already taken, kept in good security. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mortoun; Grahame; Mar; Glencarn; Glammis; Ruthven; Patrick l. Lyndsay.

$\frac{1}{3}$ *p. Broadsheet. Indorsed.*

May 11. **228.** LENNOX TO ELIZABETH.

I am presently entering into this troublesome country where my fortune heretofore has been very hard. I leave behind me within your majesty's realm your poor kinswoman my wife, and only son, whom I recommend to your goodness and protection. Although she and I have given but small cause to any to bear us evil will, yet, I know we are not without some "bake" friends, and what cause they have to be so, I know not, unless it be in doing your majesty service, which we do not repent us of, nor ever will so long as your majesty stands our good lady. At Windsor, in the beginning of these late troubles, I told your highness that my wife and I had gotten some enemies in serving you, and if they be such as may hinder us at your hand, I beseech you graciously to consider of it. I am "forcyt" at this present to be so bold as to beseech your majesty that these reports may not take place in your sight, but as the just proof of my doings may bear witness for me, so I trust my proceedings shall be such, that if I mislike the country where I now go, I shall not fear to return to your majesties presence again. Berwick. *Signed:* Mathew Levenax.

Postscript. I have but few to speak in my cause unto your majestie, but only this petition, which "forcyte" me to write.

1 *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May 11. **229.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V.

I give "thankis" for your good answer toward the relief of my servant in the Fleet, and the grant of a passport to Charles Crauford, which both I look for together with the relief of my own restraint, for the same is more heavy to me now than in any time past. My Lord of London, preparing for a "farder" voyage, doth in a manner abandon this house, leaving me with certain keepers, secluded from all company, "yea and frome my owne servandes that ar resident in the towne." I must press your honour that some good order may be taken for my relief. Bishop of London's house. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

$\frac{1}{3}$ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May 11. **230.** LENNOX TO CECIL.

As I wrote unto you in my last letter that I minded, God willing, to take my journey into Scotland this present Thursday, not

Elizabeth. 1570. knowing then but to have been conducted by the power of the nobility who are now at Edinburgh, I am glad that I now go in company with such power as, at the request of the nobility of Scotland of the King's party, my Lord Lieutenant sends unto them, as you know. I pray you to deliver this letter which I send herewith to her majesty, and this other to my wife. Berwick. *Signed:* Mathew Levenax.

½ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May 11. **231.** MORTON AND OTHERS TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 129. According to their promise in their letter sent yesternight, they have directed this gentleman, Archibald Douglas, amply instructed on all points contained in his lordship's letter. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mortoun; Mar; Glencarn; Grahame; Glammiss; Ruthven; Patrick l. Lyndsay.

⅓ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

May 11. **232.** SHREWSBURY TO CECIL.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 26. "Good M^r^ sekretere." I have thought good to scribble these lines to you to let you understand of my charge here, which I shall look safely unto. It has come to this lady's knowledge of the rendering up of some castles, and that sundry other places in Scotland would be seized by the Earl of Sussex, whereat she finds herself much grieved, and I think, because it may appear that she makes small account thereof, she began on Monday last "to exarsyes hur longe bow with a trobold mynde, as I thynke." She utters to me now that she is sorry the Queen's majesty should use her country and subjects so "to spoyle them cumyinge undar truste," as she terms it, and therefore she fears she will receive small comfort at the Queen's majesty's hands, but hopes that other princes will have care for her and her country.

I must now require you to move the Queen's majesty for money for this Queen's "dyatt," and that I may have some "preste." There will be near 500*l.* due to me by Whitsunday. Tutbury. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *No flyleaf or address.*

May 12. **233.** SUSSEX TO ELIZABETH.

Understanding that my "Larde" of Lethington and the Lords at Linlithgow give but "faire wordes" to win time to serve their purpose, whereby such as favour your majesty and pursue your rebels might be entrapped, and finding no cause that should move the staying of your force to be sent into Scotland, at the request of the lords at Edinburgh, I sent Sir William Drury, knight, Marshal of your army here, with 1200 footmen, 400 horsemen, and certain field pieces to Coldingham yesterday, where the hostages were ready to be delivered according to the promises made by the lords of Scotland, and this morning the lieutenant governor of Berwick received the hostages, and the Marshal marched forwards towards Edinburgh, there to join with the lords of Scotland in pursuit of your rebels. The

Elizabeth.
1570. names of which "ostages" you shall receive in a schedule inclosed; who are to return into Scotlaud upon the return of your forces into England.

The forces at Linlithgow began to grow great, and so did the forces at Edinburgh, and therewith those of Linlithgow expected a further force, and sought to "drive of tyme." By reason whereof your majesty must send force to put them to flight, or to seek honourable conditions; or else, if there was no force sent, all those on your side would be in danger of destruction. I thought it necessary to send a part of your force to keep others from suppressing of your party. Herein I have so thoroughly dealt, that the whole course of my doings tend only to pursue your rebels and their "fautors," without any show of favouring or misliking of any person in Scotland. I shall omit no opportunity to take up the cause from bloodshed if the same may be done with honourable conditions to your majesty. Perhaps better offers will be made upon the sight of your force there than before it went forth, and howsoever they shall deal herein, your majesty shall be assured your party shall not be "put to the grownde," and the other party shall not have their wills for anything Scotland can do until you have resolved your pleasure. I will do nothing but pursue your rebels, and perform the true intention of your proclamation. Berwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1⅔ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

The schedule.

"Ostages":—Andrew Stewart, Lord Ogletree: for the Earl of Angwish. Patrick Dowlas, apparent of Killspinney: for the Earl Morton. Robert Erskin, apparent of Belgony: for the Earl of Mar. Allen Cuningham, apparent of Waterston: for the Earl of Glancarne. James Ruven, brother to my Lord Ruthen: for him. John Lindsey, brother to the Lord Lindsay: for him.

¼ *p.*

May 12. **234.** Sussex to Cecil.

Having entered to consider of the causes that have moved the lords of Scotland who have depended upon the Queen's majesty "to shrink so fast," and the other side to go forwards so readily in their doings before my coming hither, I have thought good to advertise you privately what I find therein, and what remedy I have prepared. Lethington (who is a malicious instrument against our mistress) has persuaded great numbers in Scotland that the Queen and her Council are resolved to deliver their Queen to them, and therefore it is necessary for all who look to have favour at her hand to seek her by all the means they can devise; which has drawn many to him, and makes the rest afraid of their own states. He reports that the Queen's majesty allows of all who take their Queen's part, and calls all the rest traitors. He has "travelled" to procure promise of French aid to "rage" his side and "feare" the rest. He puts out that the State of England do not like their Queen's detention, and countenance our rebels as a part of that faction, with whom he says many in England concur in opinion, which they will show when time serves, although these have borne the first brunt. He utters that the

Elizabeth.
1570. Queen's majesty is "inconstant, unresolute and fearefull," and therefore some show must be made to bring her to these matters, or else it will be long before they have an end. He delivers into England, that the State of Scotland will have their Queen, and be not otherwise satisfied. So "jombling" these matters together, he has brought Scotland to the terms they were in at my coming.

To meet these practices, I have showed myself very earnest to pursue the rebels and all their partakers, to favour and aid all such as will pursue them, to mislike all men in Scotland who would bring foreign power into that realm, to advise all men who have any intention to compass any matter that may not well be done without the Queen's consent, to seek the same at her hand. I aid our party without intermeddling with any of the differences in that State; by reason whereof our party is of late greatly increased, and many that were on the other side before now hang off to see the end. Whatever Lethington practises, I will still keep up the Queen's party, and keep the other party from having their wills in Scotland. Berwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

2 *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May [12.] **235.** ARTICLES FOR DRURY.

"Articles for Sir William Drewrie knight Mershall of her Ma^{ties} armie in the Northe, and generall of the forces sent in to Scotlande, to treate on wth the Duke of Chastelherault, thearles of Huntley and Argyle, the l. Fleming and others of the nobiletie of Scotland joyned wth them."

First:—That they disarm, and depart to their own dwelling places.

Second:—That they put the Queen's rebels from them.

Third:—That they will promise to send certain persons to the Queen of England to open their demands to her highness.

Fourth:—That peace be kept in Scotland till their messengers shall return with answer.

Fifth:—That they will promise to resist all foreign powers that shall offer to enter Scotland till their messengers shall return.

Sixth:—Deliver sufficient hostages for performance of the premises.

If they consent, he shall deal with the Earl of Morton and the nobility on that side to disarm, *etc.*

If he shall see these matters take place, he is to receive the hostages on both sides, and see that either side disarm without fraud, cause all writings to be signed and sealed, and promises of oaths received.

1 *p.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May 12. **236.** ENGLISH ARMY ENTERING SCOTLAND.

"A note of the capteins and their bandes sent into Scotland under the leading of S^{r} W^{m} Drury xij^{mo} Maii 1570."

Sir Wm. Drury, Marshall, - - - -	180 light horsemen.
Sir George Cary, - - - - -	100 lances.
Sir Thomas Manners, - - - - -	200 footmen.
Sir Robert Constable, Serjeant Major, - -	300 footmen.

Elizabeth.
1570. Jerom Bowes himself, "but his band went not."
William Knolles, himself *etc.*

Thomas Brickwell, - - - - - -	100 footmen.
Robert Grame, - - - - - - -	100 footmen.
John Carvell, - - - - - - -	100 footmen.
Oswald Lambert, - - - - - -	50 footmen.
Nicholas Erington, - - - - -	50 footmen.
George Barret, Lieutenant to Captain Reid, -	100 footmen.
John Constable, - - - - - - -	100 footmen.
Humphrey Barwik, - - - - - -	100 footmen.
Henry Anstell, - - - - - - -	80 lances.
William Gurlewe, - - - - - -	50 light horse.

¾ *p.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May 13. **237.** MARY TO THE PRINCE OF PARMA.

C.P., Vol. V. Cousin, though I have never been acquainted with you so as to presume any interest on your part, I assure myself of this, nevertheless, that you will find the respect that I wish to bear to the Queen of England, my good sister, sufficient for me to ask a favour for Colonel Stewart, captain of my son's guard. I pray you to favour the said Stewart in the suit he has to make to you for being restored to the goods and lands of his wife, a Flemming; the said lands being under the obedience of my good brother; from which I understand he has been deposed for having heretofore ordered some forces to the "Camp des Estats." For my part, you will always find me very prompt to oblige you in return when you wish to use me. Failing permission to send this letter to the said Stewart, I address it to Mr. Walsingham who will take it to you. Praying God to have you in his holy care. From my new prison, at Tutbury, 13th May.

Postscript. So bad has my writing been, being far from strong from a diet which I have taken, I pray you to excuse me if I have not written with my own hand. Your affectionate cousin and friend Marie R.

"Superscripte á mon Cousin Monsieur Le Prince de Parme."

1 *p.* *French.* *Indorsed:* "Copie of the S. Q. lettre to the P. of Parma for corronel Stewart."

May 14. **238.** LENNOX TO CECIL.

On the 13th day of this month the company which my Lord Lieutenant sent hither, whereof the Marshal of Berwick is Captain general, and I in his company, came hither, much to the comfort of the nobility and all others here. I have declared unto the Lords and others of the Council here that which her majesty willed me to; which they take in such thankful part for sending the supply and aid, that they think themselves bound to honour and serve her during their lives. Our adversaries are at Glasgow, where they are busy with the castle. We mind to set forwards this night towards them, but I fear they will not tarry our coming. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mathew Leavenax.

½ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Elizabeth 1570. May 14.

239. SUSSEX TO CECIL.

After I had set forward the Marshal with the forces into Scotland, I despatched Wrothe to Grange and Lethington with letters and instructions, the copies whereof you shall receive herewith, which I pray you to show to the Queen's majesty.

If there is any good faith in the dealers on that side, it is likely some good effect shall come of them. If there is nothing but deceit, then I trust the forces shall do their parts. Berwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

¼ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

First inclosure:—

(Sussex to Grange and Maitland.)

Although by their letters and those from the Lords at Linlithgow he received no such answer as he expected, yet for the goodwill he has to procure union amongst the nobility in Scotland, he sends this bearer, Richard Wrothe, to them sufficiently instructed, to whom they may give firm credit. Berwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

¼ *p.* *Copy.*

Second inclosure:—

(Instructions for Richard Wrothe.)

Instructions for Richard Wrothe sent from the Lieutenant to the Lairds of Grange and Lethington 14th May 1570.

Repair to them with all expedition.

(1) Say that, although the first answer you brought was not as I expected, yet I have thought good to send you again with new instructions.

(2) *Item:*—That as I have no ways intended to intermeddle with any matters touching the crown of that realm, so have I thought it very convenient to intermeddle with the pursuing of her majesty's rebels, and have sent forces to join with all who will join with them in the pursuing of her majesty's rebels and their "fautors."

Item:—I shall be content to withdraw the Queen's majesty's forces from the pursuit beyond Edinburgh on the conditions following:—

(1) That the Lords at Linlithgow disarm, and put the rebels from them.

(2) That they and you will promise under their and your hands and seals upon your oaths that you will not permit any foreign aid to enter Scotland.

(3) That they will send sufficient and principal persons to my sovereign to open their intentions, causes, and demands to her, and to seek the bringing to pass thereof at her majesty's hands only.

(4) During the time the Queen shall be occupied about the hearing of their causes, you shall require hostages.

Lastly:—If some of the Lords are absent from Linlithgow, or that there are some other causes why these matters cannot all be presently performed, say, that if they take upon them on their honours that the premises shall be performed with all convenient expedition, and that Lord Lethington will be content to remain at Berwick as hostage until the premises be performed, I shall accept that offer, and shall

Elizabeth.
1570. not only deal with the other side to see them presently disarm, but also shall revoke her majesty's force as soon as Lord Lethington shall enter Berwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

Postscript. If Grange and Lethington cannot induce the lords at Linlithgow to deliver hostages, say that I shall be content to receive their bonds upon their oaths to perform the articles, so that Lethington remains at Berwick until those bonds be delivered to me, and the messengers whom they will send to her majesty come thither. And as they and their side will deal, so will I treat with the other side to deal in like manner. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

May 14.* **240.** SCOTTISH AFFAIRS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 25.

"Three degrees."

First;—that the Queen of Scots may affirm the estate of her son, and therein is to be considered what shall be devised for her estate, surety, and liberty.

Second;—that she will adjoin her son in title of the crown, both to reign jointly, and the government to remain during her son's nonage, to be committed to a Regent and a Council of the land; and herein what order is to be taken with the Queen.

Thirdly;—if none of these can be compassed, then, if the Queen should be recognised Queen, and her son to remain only Prince, it is to be considered how these things following may be provided for.

First;—that the state of religion may be surely established, and the Queen herself shall either receive and profess the same religion,—at least the religion that Scotland refuse the superiori[ty which] Rome challengeth.

Secondly;—that the government may remain in the Earl [of] Murray and a Council of the nobility of Scotland, that a[ll] the principal offices of the realm may be established in chosen persons, not to be removed by the Queen but with the assent of the Reg[ent] and greater part of the Council, or by parliament.

Thirdly;—that a full accord be made betwixt the Queen and all the subjects, and betwixt the subjects themselves, and that restitution of lands and all things heritable to be in state as they were at the committing of the Queen to Loughlevyn. That all causes of actions for the same be abolished.

Fourthly;—that no strangers be entertained in Scotland.

Fifthly;—that a strait league be made betwixt England and Scotland, and so much of the treaties with France revoked as maintains offence betwixt both the realms. The amity to remain betwixt France and Scotland as betwixt France [and] England.

Lastly;—that for assurance of all these things, these things may be thought of.

First;—that all these conclusions may be capitulated and accorded "triparty," that is, the Queen of England, the Queen of Scots and her so[n], with the subjects to be the third.

Secondly;—that they may be "stablished" by parliament in Scotland, with penalties of high treason against any the subjects of Scotland, who shall break the same, and the profit to come to the Queen or her son who shall be offended.

* So dated.

Elizabeth.
1570. That if the Queen break any of them, and so shall be judged by the Queen of England, with the assent of the Regent and more part of the Council, then she shall forfeit her state to her son, who shall be reputed King without any new coronation.

That hostages may be given on both the parts of the nobility of Scotland to remain in England, and to be changed at the order of the Queen of England, so to continue until the Prince shall be eighteen years of age.

1⅔ *pp.* *Draft in Cecil's hand.*

[May 15.] **241.** BALLAD.

"The tressoun of Dunbartane."

Commences:—

"In mayis moneth mening na dispyte,
Quhen luiffaris dois thair daylie observance
To Venus Quene the Goddes of delyte,
The fyftene day befell the samin chance.
The Generall raid with mony Demylance,
Downe to Dumbartaine doand na man ill,
Quhair furious Fleming schot his ordinance
Willing to wraik him, wantit na gude will."

Denounces the "degenerat Stewartes," "that Bastard Bischop", *and praises the King's cause.*

Ends:—

"Now fair weill Fleming, bot foule ar thy deids
The Generaill this Schedull at schort to the sends,
Thow sall heir ma nouells as farder proceids,
Bot not to thy sythment as sum men intends,
The actioun is not honest thow defends,
Gif thow be angrie with ocht that I reheirs
The narrest gait thow can gang seik amends
Is mend thy manner, and I sall mend the veirs."

1 *p.* *Broadsheet.* *Blackletter.* 124 *lines.*

"Imprentit at Edinburgh be Robert Lekpreuik 1570."

Another copy of the same.

May 16. **242.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO CECIL.

Sends him a book he has just received out of Scotland, which "in good faythe" he has not yet read through, and has no other knowledge of it. Hears that the printer is "lyke to smerte" for the printing. Berwick. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

¼ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May 16. **243.** THE COMMENDATOR OF DUNFERMLINE TO CECIL.

"I come hether this xv of yis present wyth sum Instructiones frome ye noble men of ye King my soveranes consall to ye quenis Majeste quhilk I wald be glaid to conferre apon wyth zour L. at sik tyme as ze sall think expedient to appoynt, for I will daill franklie

Elizabeth.
1570. and planlie with zour L. in all sik thinges as is committit to my charge. I haif send this barar to se quhair I may be lodgeed in Kingstoun." London. *Signed:* R. Dunfermling.

¼ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk). *No flyleaf.*

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 207 b. Copy of the same.

¼ *p.*

May 17. **244.** LENNOX TO CECIL.

As I wrote to you in my last letter, that I feared the King's rebels, our adversaries, would not tarry our coming at Glasgow, so they are now departed to the great shame and loss of a good number of their soldiers, and captains slain and hurt out of the castle of Glasgow. The said rebels, with some of the Queen's majesty's rebels, are also fled and gone, some to the castle of Dunbarton, some to Hamilton, some to Argyll, and the rest into the "Norland." This night we mind, God willing, to be at Glasgow. As we proceed in all things, you shall be advertised. I trust her majesty shall have a proof at this time whether I am able to serve her here, or not. I fear the want of that which I lack shall make me not able to tarry long. I mean,—to continue any time in this country without some money; for of the little I brought with me of my own, I am driven to bear the charges of sundry things which I am not able to furnish any longer. I pray you to be a "meane" unto her majesty that I may have her help. As I have no "lessor" to write unto my wife, I desire you to impart the effect of this letter unto her, and let her understand that I have seen the King her "oye,"* greatly to my comfort. Stirling. *Signed:* Mathew Levenax.

¾ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May 17. **245.** SUSSEX TO ELIZABETH.

Having sought divers means to procure a surcease of arms in Scotland, I have thought fit, upon the return of Wrothe this day from Grange and Lethington, to make a collection of the effect of all that has passed on either side. My intention has been to procure a union and the continuance of amity; whereunto I was the rather moved by letters and messengers from Grange and Lethington. I have "travelled" the best I could to procure both sides to disarm, to bring their matters to your hearing, to avoid entering of foreign power, and to have peace till they hear your answer.

Lethington agreed to disarm when the other side disarmed. While they were in treaty, they proclaimed their Queen, and have besieged Glasgow Castle.

I required that they should put from them your rebels. To this it was answered that they had put away the rebels. But, indeed, divers of them were with them at Glasgow, and the rest are where they have appointed them.

I required that they would send persons to your majesty to open their cause, *etc.* To this it was answered that they were contented,

* Grandson.

Elizabeth.
1570. but if there was any matter that touched their Queen, they could not deal therein.

I required peace till your answer was delivered. To this Lethington said he would have your majesty bound by the Great Seal to give honourable answer quickly.

I required them to resist any foreign power that should enter Scotland. They answered, that they could not promise that, nor could they tell how to stay the coming of foreign power unless their Queen would write to the French King, and to them also, to send into France to procure the stay. Lethington said it was not in those lords to stay the coming of the French; for Lord Fleming would receive them at Dumbarton whether they would or no, and rather than they should be stayed he would go himself as ambassador to France to fetch them.

I required hostages for performance of the premises *etc.* They would not consent. Lethington asked what surety there should be that you would give an honourable answer. During the time of this treaty Morton and Mar, and the rest with them found fault, that while I was treating with those who joined your rebels, they sought all the advantages they could, and did but "drive of time" to serve their turn, and therefore they required that the forces might be sent forwards. Whereupon, the Marshal is gone to Linlithgow, and so goes to Glasgow to raise the siege, and has authority to treat according to the effect of certain articles inclosed. Lethington surely uses ill offices to your majesty, and shows himself "ingrate in worde and dede," and draws many from depending upon you, who of themselves have good inclination. At this present he abuses many with two persuasions; the one, that the French aid "doth assuredly and presently" come; the other, that whatsoever countenance is showed here, he knows all your secret intentions and dealings in your Court, and in good presence affirmed the same to those who treated with him from me. I am sorry to write this much of any person, but I and all others here see he is "roted in rancour," and will be a perilous instrument against you in all he may. This day the whole power that the Earl of Morton and all his side can make, meet at Stirling, and go to-morrow with the Marshall to raise the siege at Glasgow. I send a letter which I received this morning from the lords of your party, which it may please you to consider, and command your pieasure to be signified to me therein. The Earl of Mar was privy to the letter, but at the signing thereof was gone before with divers noblemen to Stirling. Berwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

3¼ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(Lords of the King's party to Sussex.)

We have "communicat" with your servant, Richard Wrothe, and "hes hard of his instructionis," and trust you will not find the answer given him sufficient whereupon to stay anything tending to the commodity of the weighty cause now in hand, the rather because we believe your lordship is not "persuadit" of the true meaning of him with whom you deal in this matter. The Marshal has likewise been in the castle, and we doubt not has written to you how he has found

Elizabeth.
1570. the "folkis thair disposit." We march "togidder" this day, as we "wrait" yesternight, hoping in God the matter shall be used to your honour and our commodity, notwithstanding untrue reports which we are assured are, and daily will be made to you, that we should not be able to perform the things "promissit" on our part. Consider how hurtful the "halding" of the castle of Dumbarton has been to the quietness of this "hale Ile." Your sovereign's rebels, the lords and their "avowit" maintainers (as the "brute passis"), intend to withdraw themselves there, like as the same house has heretofore been the receptacle of divers rebels of both realms. If the "strangeairs" that they look for were "anys frustrat" of that "rowme" to land at, we believe they shall "think thame selffis verie incertane quhair to tak land" in Scotland. We pray you therefore that you will let the Queen's majesty and her Council understand this, with your "jugement" of the danger and "inconvenient" that the said house of Dumbarton may "breade" in case it be "permittit" to remain in the present "keparis" hands. Edinburgh, May 16th, 1570. *Signed:* Mathew Levenax; Mortoun; Glencarn: Glammiss; Patrick Lyndsay; Ruthven; Mepthuen.

Postscript. If the Queen's majesty shall be moved to command the "assege" of Dumbarton, you may be "assurit" we shall accompany you or them who shall be "direct" in that charge, and shall be able to withstand all "persute" that any of this realm can make to your "hinder."

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May 17. **246.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Has written to the Queen's majesty of all matters that have passed between him and Lethington, and his party. Has also written what he finds in Lethington, whom "suerly for conseyence sake I deteste as a trayter at home to all he dealethe with" at all times, and a perilous instrument against the Queen of England at this time.

It is assured to him by noblemen, that he has said he will make the Queen's majesty "sytt on her tayle and whyne," a vile speech for "suche a varlett," and yet therewith he gives out that she has written within ten days more gentle and loving letters to him than ever she did, and that "he knowethe the bottom of her secretes." Does not know whether he is so privy with the Queen's doings, but, if he is, he sees their mistress is in a hard state. If he lies but for his vainglory it will bring shame in the end, although in the meantime it troubles. Berwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May 17. **247.** MAITLAND TO CECIL.

Take not in evil part having received no letters from me this long time, though I have received divers from you. The cause was that I could not convey any to you. The bearer can declare to you the whole state of this country, what the nobility have done in the Queen's causes, and of the "incuming" of a part of the English forces to this town, who gave out to us that they will not meddle with the divisions of titles. In the mean season they join their forces with

Elizabeth.
1570. five or six lords to suppress the rest. Wherein I marvel how the Queen of England is advised to cast off the amity of all Scotland for the pleasure of so few, who cannot at length serve her turn in anything, and whose forces her subjects here can testify to be of so small moment that this day when they passed Edinburgh towards Linlithgow, all the Scottish men in their company have not made them 200 horse. It is a mystery to me that so many noblemen who would be glad to do the Queen of England service should be neglected for the pleasure of a few inferior to them in degree, forces, and all other things, whereby they are constrained to "suit" foreign aid for their defence. The principals of this nobility have written long since to the Queen of England, but as yet have received no answer. This faction that "asperis" to rule without reason, and can be content neither with fellowship nor union, lay the whole "burdang" on me, and make me the author of all things, thinking that they might have carried away the "ball thance allane and halit the duill"* without impediment, if I had uot "cassin a triumphe" in their way. By this means they go about to make me odious to England; yet I have dealt so plainly with England by my letters to Lord Leicester that I think they have cause to judge well of me. I fear Mr. Randolphe has been an evil instrument, and cannot believe the Queen's majesty would have taken the course she "rynnis" if she had been truly informed of the state here, as I went about to do to Lord Leicester, whereof I could never get answer. Edinburgh Castle.

1 *p.* *Copy, closely written.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 210. Copy of the same.

May. **248.** SHREWSBURY TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. If you will have any letters conveyed with speed unto me, charge the post of Doncaster with direction to see them conveyed to Sheffield, where I mind to keep a post at my own charges to bring them to me for the more speed. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

¼ *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May 18. **249.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. I have "understand," by your procurement, the Queen's majesty's good pleasure and will towards the relief of my restraint, for which I think myself greatly "addetted" to her majesty, and give your honour most heartily thanks for your pains. Desiring also to know if it be her highness' pleasure that I repair to her presence, or to my Lords of the Council, or otherwise, that I may advertise the Queen, my mistress, of such things as have proceeded last Monday, and obtain her answer. Meantime, I must not forget to "remember" for the relief of my servant, Mr. Alexander Hervey, who is in the Fleet. "Frome my Lugeing in Kingstoun Thursday eftir none the 18 of May 1570." *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

½ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "18 May 1570. B. of Rosse to my m^r."

* Goal.

Elizabeth.
1570. May 18. **250.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

This night, after supper, I received advertisement from the Marshal, that the Duke, the Earls of Huntly and Argyll, and the rest of that company left the siege of Glasgow. The Duke, as I am informed, is gone to Arran, Argyll into his own country, and Huntly into his own country through Argyll, and so every man to his own dwelling. They have gathered a few "shott," which, with much ado, they have caused to go to Draffin, a strong house of the Duke's, but situate in a hole, so that it is commanded on every part, and has no ordnance. They have promised that the Duke's two sons shall enter the house with them, but I think they will be wiser. I have not written to the Queen, because I thought not to trouble her before I heard from Glasgow. I pray you report the premises to her, whereby she may see that her party in Scotland is not wholly "under fote." I send you certain proclamations set forth by the lords at Edinburgh. Lethington says I take my advantage, and leave no time. He finds great fault with the taking of Hume Castle, and thinks that Lord Hume has been ill dealt with. Berwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May 20. **251.** COMMENDATOR OF DUNFERMLINE TO CECIL.

You will perceive by this letter how desirous the lords are of some certain resolutions of such things as were "committit" to my charge, not doubting but you will hold the Queen's majesty in remembrance, and "in speciall" of the payment "restand awand" to the "twa hundreth men of weir harkebusieris" who served the late Regent, and now serve the King, which extends to 2000*l.*, as you might perceive by my instructions. If they get not payment hastily they are able to go and serve the adverse party, and we are not able to find so good again in their place. In times coming they shall be "countit" of the "nowmer" of the thousand footmen "desyrit" in my memorial. Kingston. *Signed:* R. Dunfermling.

$\frac{1}{3}$ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 211. Copy of the same. *Signed:* R. Dunfernlinge.

$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*

May 22. **252.** ANSWER OF ELIZABETH TO THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 212. The ambassador of France has told the Queen of England that the King, his master, has prayed and exhorted her in the name of their common friendship, and for the good peace which is between them and their crowns, that she would retire her forces out of Scotland, and not send any more there. The King recommends her to resolve promptly in what course he ought to continue, and that therein he may know what is the present intention of the Queen of England with regard to the liberty and restitution of the Queen of Scotland, because, seeing the affairs of the said lady ever going from bad to worse, he commences henceforth to take the delays which they have used towards her for manifest refusals. And that no one ought to find it strange if he thus takes this matter to heart; for he sees that on the one hand there is the preservation of the amity of the Queen of

Elizabeth.
1570. England, which is a thing that he esteems to be of great consequence for him, and of great importance for his realm ; and on the other hand the protection and defence of the Queen of Scotland, concerning whom there is not anyone who does not see how much it touches the reputation and the honour of his crown, and how much he is constrained by great obligations in nowise to abandon her.

Wherefore, her majesty having made some replies to the said ambassador concerning the time, has caused the Lords of her Council to tell him, and since then her majesty has confirmed it to him on her word, that to satisfy the desire of the King, her good brother, she finds good that a gentleman of quality be sent to the Duke of Chastellreault and the other lords of Scotland who hold the Queen of Scots' part, to tell them that if they will render the fugitives of England, or abandon them, or retain them to render such account as shall be declared by the treaty which shall be made between her and the Queen of Scots, that she is content to retire all her forces out of Scotland, on condition that the said Duke and the lords, and likewise the Earl of Morton and those of his party disarm on the one side and the other, and that all hostility shall cease in the said country, and between the two realms of England and Scotland, and that the bishop of Ross shall name to Monsieur Cecille the gentleman whom his mistresss hall wish to send for that effect into Scotland, to the end that a safeconduct may be given to him, and that advice may be given to the Earl of Sussex with regard to whom he shall pass, and to whom her said majesty shall write to accomplish this her intention *etc.*

And as regards the liberty and restitution of the said Queen of Scotland, her said majesty promises, that as soon as she shall have received the answer that the Queen of Scotland shall wish to make concerning the things which have been lately treated by the bishop of Ross with the Lords of her Council, she will proceed therein with as much diligence as she wishes, although the King her good brother should judge that it could not be more diligently proceeded with. And thus has her said majesty confirmed to the said ambassador on the word of a Queen and Christian Princess, full of faith and all truth. When the things abovesaid follow, the said ambassador shall promptly write to the King, his lord, that he will not send his forces into Scotland, or if any shall be then sent, that he will forthwith recall them.

2½ *pp. French. In the margin :* "1570. 22 May. Answere of the Q. of Engl. for the beginninge of the treaty of abstinence, to the French Amb^r."

May 22. **253.** ELIZABETH TO SUSSEX.

By his late letters, it appears that the Marshal of Berwick is gone from Edinburgh to Glasgow to help the Earl of Morton to remove the siege. Although she cannot mislike to have the party depending upon her aided and maintained from ruin, yet she could have wished that her forces should not in such sort have entered so far into the country ; for thereby she perceives by the French ambassador, who was with her yesterday, having gotten knowledge thereof, that he thinks surely the King, his master, will accelerate his succours into Scotland, and that by this her taking part with such as he calls the

Elizabeth. 1570. Queen of Scots' enemies, it must needs ensue that a kind of war will fall out betwixt the French King and her. Although she answered him that her forces did but pursue her own rebels and such as openly maintained them, wherewith the French King ought not to be offended, yet, considering she has inclined to consider the Queen of Scots' cause, she would gladly have a surcease of all arms. Though she cannot precisely direct him to revoke her forces from Glasgow—not knowing how harmful it might be to her—yet she gives him plainly to understand that she means not that they should go to Dumbarton, or any farther into that realm, as the lords of her party have required him. She has an intention this day again to treat with the French ambassador to devise how he can, by sending some thither, move a disarming, and that her rebels may be either delivered or abandoned; which, if he will take upon him, as she thinks likely, then he shall have a direct occasion, without touch of her honour, to retire her forces from Scotland.

1⅓ *pp.* *Draft in Cecil's hand.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 214. Original of the same. *At the head:* "Elizabeth R."

1½ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.* *Wafer signet.*

May 22. **254.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Since his letters of the 18th, has received letters from the Earl of Morton and his company which he incloses, together with a copy of his answer to them. Has not heard from the Marshal, nor does he know what he has discovered concerning Dumbarton and other matters. The ordinary charges here are about 6000*l.* by the month. Berwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

First inclosure with the same: —

(Lennox and others to Sussex.)

The large "pruiffes" we have had of your good mind towards this our common cause give us the boldness to make this "ovirtour" unto you. All the enemies of quietness within this realme are presently "dissipatt" and "syndrit." We will procure by all means that neither they shall have commodity to assemble their "serffis," nor that Frenchmen or strangers have access to them, or take land in any place within this realm. The means how to bring this matter to pass stands in your hands, which we think may be executed by the "trawell" of Sir William Drurie. The conductor is very sufficient, the season is convenient, the forces here are as many as we can desire for the "asseging" of the castle of Dunbartane, which is the only place in this realm that has remained disobedient to the King, and has received, and yet does receive the rebels to your sovereign, and Frenchmen to "traffique" with them, and the place that may continue "inquyetnes," and where strangers may take land for annoying both the realms. We have in company with us such as are able to declare the "secretis" of the place. The cannon may be "caritt" by sea to "Streveling." We are put in "esperance" that long time shall not be required for finishing so good a work. The beginning has been

Elizabeth.
1570. taken by you, and great expedition used by Sir William Drurie. We ourselves with our forces shall accompany him. Stirling, 18th May 1570. *Signed:* Mathew Levenax, Angus, Morton, Mar, Ruthven, Glencarn, Mepthven, Patrick L. Lyndsay.

1 *p.* *In a Scottish hand.* *Addressed:* "To the Richt Honorabill therle of Sussex" *etc.*

Second inclosure:—

(Sussex to Morton, etc.)

Has even now received their letters touching the sending of certain great ordnance by water to Stirling, and so by land to Dumbarton for the battering of the castle there. Would be very glad to satisfy their requests in all matters that he conveniently may. Considering that he has advertised her highness of their request, he cannot well take upon him to direct this cause before he knows her pleasure. Finds it a hard matter upon such a sudden to send forth all matters appertaining to such an enterprise, which requires many other instruments, engines, and other necessary warlike furniture to serve for all respects, besides ordnance and powder necessary for the battery, which also will hardly be drawn from Stirling to Dumbarton without horses, traces, and other necessaries to be sent from hence. Although 4 or 5 cannons will serve the turn, yet as he is not sufficiently instructed as to the strength of the place, he would be loath to attempt a matter without such a sufficient number of great pieces, and all other necessaries as might speedily and surely end the matter, which can hardly he done upon such a sudden. Prays them to bear with him, although he cannot satisfy their request, which he thinks very honourable and convenient if he had had foreknowledge in time. Will advertise her highness of their request. Berwick, 19th May 1570. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

⅔ *p.* *Copy.*

May 23. **255.** MARY TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. "Mester Cessilles, iff I mindet ani uther thing nor to deal plenli to the contentemant off the quin my good sister, I would nott adres me (let be privatli) publikli to sik yowr good furderance in my affayres, knouing yowr upricht service to her," but since I wish nothing but to have the means to satisfy her, and obtain her good favour, as I trust "Mester Betman" has shown you in my name, I am bold thus "priveli to pray yow to let me havve yowr advis in the sam mener. Wiche I will at my pouer falou using your sed advice with the discretion required to yowr satisfaction." By this you will oblige me. Please God, "qhuo willes everi minister to labour for the pasifiing off his cuntri" and I trust afterwards to be beloved for it by the Queen. Thus to be short, I will "remeit" all my mind to the bishop of Ross, to whom, if you show it, "it schal serve"; or else in "wreit" or word to myself to be "kipit" as you shall bid me. I must also thank you for his "delivering," and pray you to further his audience at the Queen's hands, "quhuarby with the rest I may perceave that al ivel opinions off me be out off yowr heid as yow promised me and I yow. Yowr frindle comoning with me Lord off Ross and takin my mesage as I meint it in good pert be Betman holdenth me thus with

Elizabeth.
1570. my uprichet and semple meaning to trouble yow for my relif. Preing God to mouve the quins hert to consider off me or wors com and yow all her trusti conselours spesiali yow qhuom to I pray him to guive long and hapi lyff." Tutbury.

Postscript. I pray you let my hearty commendations be taken "in als good pert to yowr bedfalou" as I wish her "wilingli to doe weil" and be my friend. *Signed:* Marie R.

⅔ *p. Holograph, also address:* "To Mester Cessil the quin our good sisters prinsipal secreter and conselour."

May 23. **256.** MARY TO ELIZABETH.

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 162. Madam, my good sister; since it has pleased you to permit me this commodity to represent to your good grace, and to understand by my ambassador, the bishop of Ross, your amiable acceptance of my letters, and the offers proposed by him, I will not fail to render you humble thanks therefor, as also for the liberty allowed to my said ambassador to be able to represent me and my affairs. But as this comes from your good nature, I cannot without his aid offer you anything in recompense. Wherefore I will beg you to be so . . . *able* to me that by your means I can do the thing which may be agreeable to you, which I will promise to do without any doubt, if it pleased you to permit me your presence, as by my last [letter] I proposed to you; and, although, without that, I could not so well acquit myself towards you as I desire, if it were but to give you proof of the *len* . . . . and sincere desire that I have to satisfy you, I prefer you to any other. I will make free with you to make three requests;—to permit the bishop of Ross to come to learn my intention in certain points which appear to me necessary to come to your knowledge, and for many respects; the other, to permit me to send into Scotland freely to know the estate of my affairs, and the intention of my good subjects, to dispose them with myself unanimously to follow your will; which I beg you that you will cause me to understand secretly, as it will please you, either by your letters or by the bishop of Ross. The last is, that it please you, in recompense that at your [request] I have two or three times discharged my subjects from pursuing my rebels, you will countermand your subjects from invading mine, or from maintaining my rebels. For in vain would one treat here . . . . I fear much that to these my just requests, the coming of him who calls himself abbot of Donfermelin may be very contrary, but I beg you to weigh their sufficiency, and what a traitor merits coming from the side of a small number of perjured villains. Consider the last requests so unjust on the face of them—dishonourable for you,—and do not give him favour or credit against your relation who offers herself to all reasonable conditions, sure for you and without my dishonour. Alas! content yourself madam, with the destruction of my frontiers, and the fortresses of my subjects taken, and me voluntarily come into your hands, unless you wish to arm for the support of my rebels against your own blood, of whom, if it pleases you, you are able to dispose to your contentment without offending God or impeaching any person but you. Therefore, referring myself to Monsieur de Rosse to inform you further, I will beg you to give him audience yourself, and credit, and I will

Elizabeth. 1570. pray God that he will make you know truly the interior of my heart towards you, and then I will not fear the enemies as I do. Therefore I pray him to preserve me and you, and to give us in health long and happy life. Tutberi. *Signed:* Marie R.

2 *pp. French. Holograph. Addressed:* "A la Royne d'Angleterre madame ma bonne sœour et cousine." *Edge injured.*

May. **257.** MARY TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

C.P., Vol. V. "My Lordes of the Quene oure good Sisters counsale. We greit yow weill." Knowing that by your aid and good advice it has pleased our good sister to restore the Bishop of Ross to liberty, we give you most heartily thanks. Praying you likewise to help our said ambassador to be "admittit" to the Queen our good sister's own presence and audience, that he may declare our mind in all things to her contentation as may stand with our honour and estate. In the meantime give our good sister your good counsel to cause her army to cease from entering Scotland, and if it be already entered to "revoque" the same. Tutbury. *Signed:* Marie R.

½ *p. Addressed:* "To my Lordes of the Quene oure good Sisters Counsale this be delyverit." *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May 23. **258.** ELIZABETH TO SIR HENRY NORRIS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 216. The French ambassador has lately declared to us certain things whereof we think it meet to impart the same to you, together with our answers and resolutions taken with him in the same behalf, and consequently to instruct you what you shall do in the same.

First:—He has showed us that the King, his master, is very well inclined to make some good end with his subjects *etc.*

Secondly:—He had renewed the King his master's request for the putting of the Queen of Scots to liberty, and has required to know our final resolution therein, and also that we would revoke our army which the King understood we had only sent to defend our frontiers towards Scotland, and to chastise those who had invaded our realm with our rebels, adding, that if we would invade Scotland and aid the King of Scots' subjects, the King must, according as he is bound by ancient treaty with Scotland, give aid to the Queen of Scots by sending succours into Scotland, whereof he required us to consider how thereby not only an unkindness—whereof he would be most sorry—but consequently a kind of war [would] ensue betwixt his master and us.

Finally:—He said that he had lately understood by some Scottishmen coming out of Scotland, that the Earl of Sussex had newly sent into Scotland an aid of about 200 "harquebuzes" to the Earl of Moreton and his company, which he said would seem very offensive to the King, his master, and therefore most earnestly required us to revoke them *etc.* To all these matters we gave him reasonable and plain answers *etc.*

To the matters of the Scottish Queen and Scotland, though we at some length showed sundry causes to the said ambassador for his satisfaction and the justification of our acts, yet the sum thereof was this. First; for the putting of the Queen of Scots to liberty. It is

Elizabeth.
1570. well known in what sort the delays thereof have in many ways grown only by herself and her ministers interrupting us always by sundry innovations of her part, as heretofore we have given you ample instruction to declare the same to that King, which therefore we do not now reiterate, and yet we have, you may say, resolved to set apart all these interruptions for the satisfaction of the King's requests, and within these few days past have caused the bishop of Rosse, her ambassador here (though he himself particularly has misused us), to be treated with by certain of our Council, who have propounded to him certain matters meet to be answered to us by the Queen his mistress for satisfaction of us in honour and surety. Which being sufficiently answered to us, the French King shall see how good an end we mean to make with the said Queen, and that without any delay on our part; and the said bishop seeming to like very well of the matters propounded to him, allowing them for honourable and reasonable, has by our licence sent to his mistress to have her answer to the same, affirming that he has no special authority to make us any answer until he shall hear from the said Queen. And of this dealing with the said bishop, the French ambassador himself has declared to us that he understands the same by the bishop's own report; so, as for that part, the King shall manifestly see, and declare, that the delay hereof shall not grow anywise by us; and as for the entry of our forces into Scotland, we let the ambassador a good time past understand in what sort, without any special meaning to offend the Queen of Scots or her country or friends, or to give aid to her contraries, we were compelled to levy an army to lie on our frontiers, being sore spoiled by excursions of Scots with our rebels, and if we could not, according to the order of the treaties betwixt both the realms, stay the invasions and have the injuries reformed, that we must by force seek revenge thereof, as being one principal part of our duty towards almighty God, to defend the multitude of our good subjects, and to procure reparation of the injuries; according to which determination, being both necessary and honourable, after sundry means by messages used in quiet manner, and, according to the treaties, to have our rebels delivered, and damages repaired, which were so notorious by the hostile invasions of the Scots with our said rebels, that we were forced according to the ordinary rule of justice to direct some part of our army to enter into the frontiers of Scotland where our rebels were openly maintained in certain castles, from which, on the approach of our forces, the more part of them fled, leaving some few in them. Whereby one of the said castles, and one of the houses where the rebels had been long time maintained were by our officers taken, and as yet are kept only to the intent that the rebels should have no further succour in the same; and this done, our forces returned. And now, concerning the second entry of some of our forces farther into Scotland, whereof the ambassador has last made mention; this was the cause. The Earl of Sussex perceiving that our rebels, having entered further into Scotland, had gotten a further maintenance of a greater party within the realm, whom they had induced to assemble greater powers, threatening that they would be avenged of our country, and would also overrun all such others being good subjects of Scotland as had either refused to aid the said rebels or were willing, according to the treaties, that amends should be made to our subjects

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1570. for the former injuries, hereupon thought it very agreeable with our honour and with justice to have regard to this new stir of our rebels, and to prevent the malice of themselves and of their open maintainers, and therewith ordered, without any special direction from us otherwise than he thought meet by his discretion—being our lieutenant-general—that 1000 harquebusiers should be sent into Scotland to the withstanding of this new force of our rebels and their maintainers, and therewith also, as necessity required, to defend such violence as the said rebels and their maintainers meant to use against others of the Scots, who for love of common peace had consented that reparation and amend should be made to us and our subjects, *etc.* Yet, to prove the intention of our said lieutenant to be no otherwise but to prepare peace, he sent to that part which maintains our rebels, and [where they] were in force, knowing aforehand that if they would in such sort maintain our rebels, he would thus do. But, if they would either deliver the rebels or abandon them, he would either send no forces at all into Scotland, or retire those whom he should send; without that he would intermeddle anywise with the titles and quarrels that were amongst themselves otherwise than by advice and exhortation to move all parties to cease from arms *etc.* And hereupon we have thus accorded with the French ambassador to his good liking, that upon conference by him with the bishop of Rose, some one gentleman of the Queen of Scots shall be sent into Scotland to move those who profess the service of the Queen to deliver our rebels being in their power to us, or else to abandon them out of that realm, or, thirdly, to be answerable for their forthcoming, to be used hereafter as shall be agreed betwixt us and the said Queen, and also to move them to disarm; which, if they will agree to, we will also revoke all our forces out of Scotland, and procure that the other party shall in like manner disarm, and that being done, we will proceed without delay to a friendly determination of all the Queen of Scots' causes, as well betwixt us and the said Queen as betwixt her and her subjects, and this we have accorded and mean to do *bonâ fide*, and without "protract" of time. We have also added this in conference with the French ambassador, that if the French King shall in the meantime send any forces into Scotland, unless he will revoke them from thence, we mean not to be bound to any part of this our accord with the same ambassador, wherewith he seemed to be reasonably answered, and so we think he will both advertise the King, his master, of this that has passed betwixt us, and will also proceed to the sending of some special person into Scotland. Of all which matters we have thought meet to give knowledge, and would have you impart so much hereof to the French King as you shall find meet to further our service at this time: the principal scope whereof is, that you should proceed by all good means possible, that whilst these great matters are here in consultation, the King "might be induced to have sent any before you shall deal with him hereupon," the same may be revoked. As soon as you can impart these things with the King, and receive his answer, we require you to advertise us thereof.

$6\frac{2}{3}$ *pp. Copy. At the head:* "M. of the Q. Ma^{ties} lettre to S^{r} Henry Norris sent by M^{r} H. Crispe."

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1570.
May 24.

259. SHREWSBURY TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V.

There arrived here the 22nd of May, George Robeson, in post with letters to this Queen from the bishop of Ross. It seems to me she is very willing to "sute" the Queen's majesty's favour, and "harpes of onne strenge stylle," that if she might come to the presence of her majesty, she would utter such things to her both for the weal of the realm and for her contentment as she doubted not but such a knot of friendship shall be tied thereby as should not become undone again. She thinks it a hard matter to yield her son in pledge, and her strongholds, and says that if the Queen's majesty has any doubt of her good meaning and plain dealing towards her, she may be pledge herself till all things are performed that shall be concluded of. Tutbury. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

Postscript. I mind to remove this Queen to Chatsworth this day.

⅔ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May 24. **260.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Has even now received letters from the Earls of Morton *etc.* to be sent with expedition to the Commendator of Dunfermline, the "depeche" whereof is the cause of his writing to him. There is no force levied in any part of the realm against such as pursue the Queen's rebels, and therefore they go quietly where they list and do their wills. They hear only in words that the French are presently looked for, upon whose coming, the whole will, they say, turn on that side. Berwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

½ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May 25. **261.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V.

Sent a letter yesterday to Court, which he sends with the bearer. In his absence Lord Leicester told the Queen the contents thereof; who caused "my Lord Marqueis" and Leicester to declare to him her highness' pleasure; which he is willing to satisfy. On Thursday, at morn, his servant returned from the Queen of Scots with answer concerning the heads communicated to him by the Lords of the Council. Has letters to present to the Queen's majesty with credit. Prays for audience to her majesty to that effect. London. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

Postscript. Sends a letter from the Queen of Scots, and a packet from Lord Shrewsbury.

½ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May 28. **262.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Perceiving the French ambassador's dealing with the Queen's majesty by her letters of the 22nd, he has taken some ground to write at length to her. Has also, upon Lord Leicester's letters, written plainly to him in answer, but whether those will come to Cecil's sight or no, he knows not. They are much to the effect of what he has written to the Queen.

Knows not what may move her majesty to wish that her forces had not entered so far into Scotland, when it is manifest that if they had

Elizabeth.
1570. not so done, her party had been suppressed, the adverse party had had their will, all Scotland had been presently French, and her majesty had had her foot thereby put out of Scotland, besides the dishonour of not defending her party, and providing for their surety, whereunto by promises she is bound. Marvels not that the French are grieved with the suddenness of the Queen's force thither, for thereby their present practice is defeated. Knows not whether the French do but brag of sending a force. If they do but brag, they have missed their mark. If they intend it in deed, it is grounded upon a longer practice and a surer foundation than can be gathered since his sending her forces thither, which could not be known to the King when his ambassador used that speech to her majesty. They will seek with fair words to make them lose time until time serves them. The Earls of Lennox and Glencairn and Lord Semple brought to Glasgow, that were viewed by the Marshal, 4000 horsemen and footmen well armed and appointed after the manner of Scotland. The other noblemen were a company of chosen men, and of a great number, so that they thought themselves of sufficient force to give battle to any power their adverse party could make. Thinks the Marshal is near Edinburgh by this time. Trusts the French ambassador's servant will not overlabour himself in seeking to cause the Duke *etc.*, to disarm, for the Queen's majesty has already provided armourers to serve that turn. Berwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

2¾ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May 30. **263.** LENNOX TO CECIL.

As touching the manner of our late proceedings at Hamilton, the "russing" of the castle pales and town, I need not trouble you, not doubting but my lord lieutenant, by the report of Sir William Drury, has advertised you. Sir William Drury, with the captains and soldiers under his charge have so behaved themselves as is to the Queen's honour and greatly to their own commendation. Concerning my proceedings since my coming from Hamilton in "chessenyng" some along the water of Clyde, together with this late accident that has "chansit" by the taking of Lord Synple, whose "incirconspection" being the cause thereof, I refer to this bearer, my servant, John Mowne. I am advertised that Lord Synple is to be removed from Drofen, where he is now captive, to Dumbarton, which I trust shall be very hard for them to do. They shall be "visityt" by the way. When my force is come, I trust you shall hear further. Glasgow. *Signed:* "Yo^{r} assured frend to my power," Mathew Levenax.

¾ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May 30. **264.** MORTON TO THE COMMENDATOR OF DUNFERMLINE.

"I ressavit yo^{r} lordships letter at Lynlytqw the xxix of this instant directit frome Kingistoun ye xxiij of the same." Perceiving thereby the "dayis of zour presens getting of ye quenis Ma^{tie}" and Council there, and that you had gotten no resolution concerning the matters "proponit," nor "luikis not for noe full ansueir" till they have word of our proceedings here—"qlk I houip" in God shall be both to the Queen's majesty's contentment and of all the nobility

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1570. there who favour the King, our sovereign—I let you understand some part of our proceedings. Upon the 11th of this month the English army came into Scotland. Upon the 12th the "Duik" with the rest of that faction "departit" from Lynlytqw, and passed that night to "Glasqw," where they laid "ane assege" to the castle; but hearing of our coming they departed from the siege, "quhurat" they lost 30 that were slain, and more that were hurt, "quhairof" there are "synrie deid sen syne." Lord Fleming and the Bishop of St. Andrews passed to Dumbarton. The "Duik," the Earls of Huntlie, Argyill, with Lord John and the Abbot of Kylwynnyng, passed to Argyill. Thereafter the Duke and the Abbot passed to Arran, the Earl of Huntlie with Lord John, the Duke's son, passed through Argyill to Dunkeld. The Earl of Cassillis and Lord Boyid passed to Cunnynghame, and from thence the one departed to Carrik and the other to Argyill. Lord Claude, the "Duikis" son, promised to have "taryet" in the country, and with Sir James Hamiltoun promised to have visited us when we came into Clydesdale, and to have made us sport by "priking," but, before their coming, they "alterit purpos." During our remaining in Clydesdale we saw never a man that did not offer himself as friend to us. We have appointed with the whole gentlemen of that country, who have "promisit" to serve the King, and to enter themselves or pledges to that effect, and have "subscrivit" the band and articles whereof we send you copies.

We "remanit" in the town of Hamiltoun four days, where we "wan" the castle, and "yereftir brunt a part and rasit aneuyer part of ye same." We have "brunte" the "Duikis" palace and town of Hamiltoun, with a great part of the Hamilton houses, "sic as we thought maist worthe to be brunte," and we saw never man in all this time to offer "ane straik" in our contrary. Howbeit, our forays came "sumtymes" ten miles abroad. It was spoken in Edinburgh Castle, before our riding west, by the secretary to the Marshal general of this army, that all we on this side were not able to make 200 men to accompany him besides his own forces; whereof the Marshal saw the contrary, for upon the "mwir" betwixt the "brig" of Glasgow and the "Langsyid hill," the Earls of Levennax and Glencardyn, and Lord Sempill made their numbers to the number of four thousand men on foot and horse, and by the Englishmen's calculation they were as many. This was besides the rest of our number in the town of Glasgow, who, I think, were no fewer,—all gentlemen and "houshaldis." If the general might have "taryitt" any longer with us, so that we had set our faces towards Irvine and Air, that whole country had "cummit" with us, or if this army might remain, or the like sent unto us, I hope that the greatest part of all Scotland should be recovered to the King's obedience, bind themselves to keep the peace betwixt these two realms, and offer to pursue and apprehend the Queen's rebels in times coming.

The town of Edinburgh made their musters when we were at Glasgow, to the number of 1500 men well "accuterit" in armour. This was besides servants and "prentisses" in the town. They made all these men swear the King's obedience, and they have all promised that none of them will procure the loosing of the arrestment and stay made upon their ships and goods in France and Flanders, whether at the Queen our sovereign's mother's hands, her ambassador's, or any

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1570. her favourers', but are ready, if their ships and goods be "haldin" for that matter in such sort that they shall have as "mikle" from the enemies as they want. Our matters have had such good success that we were "anserit furth of ye castell of Edenburgh of quhelis, zokis, Sowmes and powder to ye gross culwering, and v battarders quhlkis we tuik furth of Striveling with us to Hamiltoun," where we besieged the same. Our enemies are at present so scattered that we cannot get knowledge where they are. At the writing hereof the "Duikis" houses of Kynneill and Lynlytqw are demolished by powder. At our special request the town of Lynlytqw is saved, for the which they have given in pledges for being in the Queen of England's will for the receipt of her rebels, and have promised that none of them shall be received in their town in times coming, nor that any enemies to the King shall come into that town. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mortoun.

2½ *pp.* *Addressed:* "To my veray assurit guid freind my lord commendator of Dunfermeling Imbasador for the Kingis Ma^tie^ of Scotland presentlie in Ingland."

May 31. **265.** ELIZABETH TO SUSSEX.

Whereas great suits have been made to her on the Queen of Scots' behalf for her liberty and restitution *etc.*, she (the Queen of Scots) has required licence to send into Scotland some of her own servants to confer with the nobility, to procure that some of them shall repair hither to treat upon these her causes, she assents thereto, provided that the arms on her part shall cease in the mean season. Her purpose is to consider well her offers, and to procure such assurances as may stand with reason and honour, knowing that in these worldly transactions nothing can be free from some uncertainty. Next to her own surety, she means to provide for the surety of the young Prince, and the nobility professing obedience to him. Though she may think of some conditions meet for this latter part, yet the case belonging to her friends in Scotland, she is desirous to have their opinions, and has secretly opened her mind to the Commendator of Dunfermline *etc.* (*See State Papers, Foreign, under date.*)

3½ *pp.* *Draft in Cecil's hand.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 220. Original of the same. *At the head:* "Elizabeth R."

2 *pp.* *No flyleaf or address.*

May 31. **266.** ELIZABETH TO RANDOLPH.

Has now "of good tyme" forborne to direct anything to be done by him with those in Scotland, as she saw little good to be done by advice where such obstinacy reigned as manifestly has appeared in the party there that has favoured her rebels. Nevertheless, seeing that they are reasonably chastised, she has yielded to hear what offers the Queen of Scots can make to her, and herein she has at more length declared her intention to Sussex, by whom she has required to impart certain things to be communicated to the party that favours her. Requires him upon Sussex's direction in her name to repair into

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1570. Scotland, and to deal therein as he shall understand her pleasure by Sussex, except it shall appear to Sussex that his abode there* shall more avail her.

⅔ *p. Draft in Cecil's hand. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May 31. **267.** ELIZABETH TO THE LORDS OF SCOTLAND.

Has received their letters by the Commendator of Dunfermline, and heard him repeat such things as he says were committed to his charge by them. She well perceives what disposition they have to be advised and directed by her. Notwithstanding any other sinister report devised by their adversaries, she will have such due regard to their estates and sureties that she will make it appear that the good-will and labour they bestow upon the maintenance of the common peace shall be fruitfully employed, as more at length shall be declared to them by order of the Earl of Sussex, and as also she has imparted her mind to the Commendator of Dunfermline, who has here diligently solicited the expedition of his charge.

1 *p. Draft in Cecil's hand. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "M. of the Q. Ma^ties lettre to the ll. of Scotland."

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 221. Original of the same. *Ends:* "Geven under our Signet at our Honor of Hampton cort," *etc. Signed:* "Your very freinde Elysabeth."

½ *p. Addressed:* "To our right trustie and right welbeloved cousins, therls of Glencarn, Morton, Marre, Mounteth, and Bowghan, and others of the nobillitie of Scotlande joyned with them in the preservation of amitie betwyx England and Scotlande."

May 31. **268.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Having given orders to the Marshal, who came to Edinburgh on Monday at night, to repair hither, I thought fit to make like offer at the coming of the forces out of Scotland as I did at their entering, whereby it should appear that I, as the Queen's minister here, continued the former desire to bring that realm to an unity, and to that end wrote letters to the Laird of Lethington, the copy whereof I send you inclosed.

I received this day letters from the lords who have returned to Edinburgh, which I send inclosed, and pray you to impart both to the Queen's majesty, whom I forbear to trouble with letters till the return of the Marshal, which I think will be on Friday or Saturday. I send also a letter from the Earl of Morton to the Commendator of Dunfermline. Berwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

First inclosure with the same:—

(Sussex to Maitland.)

Has received sundry letters from him touching the delivery of his brother, and the restoring of his goods taken by Rowland Forster, whereunto he had forborne to make answer till he had fully dealt

* Berwick.

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1570. with both. Thinks his brother is delivered. His servant and Rowland Forster have agreed to take the oath from the Laird of Edmonston for all goods that "foiled" the ground of England. If he lacks any other, he will give his best help in England or Scotland to recover them, because he thinks it is just. If he would cavil, he might use some dilatory device. It seems that he has been a principal procurer to draw French force into Scotland. If he deals with the Queen's ministers plainly, he will have plain dealing again. If he means otherwise, it will be best not to deal at all. Had goodwill before entering Scotland so far as Edinburgh to have procured a "dimission" of the rebels from the lords who were at Linlithgow, and a surcease of arms on both sides, which for lack of plain dealing took no effect. Has received from him a note of the articles brought to him by Wrothe, and his answer. The articles neither agree with those he sent, nor with the answer Wrothe delivered. Intends to revoke her majesty's forces. If Lethington will take upon him to deal with the Duke and others of that side to continue peace, he will deal with the noblemen of the other side upon these conditions (1):—That both parties disarm *bonâ fide*. (2) Put the rebels from them or detain them under arrest. (3) That side to send certain sufficient persons to his sovereign to open their demands. Lastly:—Both sides to bind themselves to keep the peace till the return of their messengers from the Queen's majesty. If both sides accord he will not use the army against any person in Scotland, except against such on the Borders as have been invaders of England, or open maintainers of her majesty's rebels, until the return of the messengers. It is in Lethington to do good. If he holds a contrary course, he will procure a contrary effect, which he will first repent. Hears he is gone to the Earl of Atholl otherwise he would have sent a messenger of credit with these. Berwick, 30th May 1570. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

3 *pp.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Second inclosure:—

(Morton and others to Sussex.)

Having the commodity of the bearer, we thought convenient to "vesit" you with these few lines to "excuise" ourselves that we are not able at this time to write the manner of all our proceedings since our last letter sent to you, nor to put such articles in form as are "fytt for our selffis to crawe," and that, because of our short departing from the west parts, where we left the Earls of Levennax, Glencardyn, and Mar, the Master of Graham, and Lord Sempill, with sundry others of our company. We are to convene shortly for writing to your sovereign and you. Meanwhile we must render most special thanks to you for putting the estate of our common cause "(quhilk micht have bene indangerit without your lordship's helping hand)" now in full assurance. This our first journey has been so prosperous that we never attempted anything, but the same was achieved by the wisdom and great celerity of Sir William Drurye to his great honour, and our full contentation. If further time might be "sparit" to him to remain with us, "ordinances and mwnitionis being furnischitt," we doubt not but he might put happy end to the only "esperance"

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1570. which our "adversar" party has of the castle of Dunbartane. In our opinion the same may be more "esylie" done at this time than afterwards, if foreign aid shall come to our adversaries. The fear is so great in our enemies' hearts that presently we can "skreslie" get knowledge to what place they and your sovereign's rebels are "reterit" to. "Lynlytqw," 29th May 1570. *Signed:* Mortoun. Ruthven. Patrick Lyndesay. Mepthuen.

1 *p.* *In a Scottish hand.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

May 31. **269.** BISHOP OF ROSS' MEMORIAL.

C.P., Vol. V. To obtain a passport for the bishop of Ross with six servants and a guide to repair towards the Queen of Scots, and communicate freely with her, and to be served with post horses or "journey haquenays" both to pass thither and return.

Item:—A passport for Lord Livingston and John Beton with four or five servants, their bags, baggages, letters, *etc.*, to pass into Scotland and return to the Queen, their mistress, freely, and to furnish them with able post horses going and returning.

Item:—That letters be sent to Lord Sussex that they be not hindered either by the English or Scots: with command likewise to retire all forces out of Scotland.

Item:—Because there are no gentlemen servants with the Queen of Scots, except John Beton, that licence be granted to four or five of her gentlemen servants to remain and serve her. Such as James Borthwick, Mr. Thomas Livingston, and three others.

Item:—I moved her majesty anent the deliverance of my servant from the Fleet, whereunto I received a very good answer, and therefore desire that command be sent for his release.

Item:—That a letter be "direct" to Lord Shrewsbury to cause the Queen of Scots to have her wonted liberty, and such servants as shall hereafter repair to her may speak freely with her according to the old custom.

⅔ *p.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "Ult° May 1570. B. of Rosses memoriall."

June 1. **270.** EXPEDITIONS INTO SCOTLAND.

S.P. Borders, Vol. XVII. "A note of the most worthey and valyant Rodes made by the Lord Lewtenante of the North partes, and the Lord governor of Barwyke sins the 17th daie of Aprill and endinge the fyrst of June 1570."

The 17th of April the governor of Barwyke with the garrison and "poor" of these Marches came to a town called Warke, and entered into Tyvydall in Scotland on the 18th of April, at break of day, and "brent" all the castles and towns as they went, until they came to the castle Nusse standing in a strong marsh, belonging to the Laird of Ferneharst, which they burnt, "and raysed upp the castell with powder and so brent all the countrie untill they cam to Carleyle."

The same day Sir John Foster, Lord Warden of the Middle Marches, entered into Scotland at a place called "Expesgatheade" sixteen miles from Warke, and so burnt all the country till they came to a castle in the possession of the mother of the Laird of Furney-

Elizabeth.
1570. hurst, which they burnt, and raised with powder, and so burnt all castles and towns till he came to Carlisle, where both the companies met, and so went up higher till they came to Jedworth, where they lodged the same day. The Laird of Sesforde, Warden of the Middle Marches of Scotland, with the principal men of his kindred "who had never receaved anie person of rebbells, nor yet invaded Englande, yet was ther evell men that had donne both, then cam my Lord of Sesford in, and submitted him selfe unto my lord leutenant, and offred him selfe and his companie to abyde ther order at our Lordes pleasure, for ther offences, and then no man had eny harme at that tyme but continewe our frendes as yet."

On the 19th of May [*sic*] our army was divided into two parts, whereof the one passed the river Twyde, and burnt the castle of Furnehurst, Hunthyd, and Bedryll, and so passed into a place called Mynted, and the other part of the army likewise on the other side of the river, and so burnt on both sides of the river till they came to Hauwyke where the lords with their host came, intending to have rested there all night, "for bycause the Balyfes of the Towne of Hawike the sam morninge dyd offer to receave the armye and had therfore that towne offryd, and harmelyse of our parts, burnt it like unjust men. At the cominge in of the armye they had unthached their houses and brent the thetche in the streetes, and every man fled awaie, so that no person of anie of the Inglishe men could enter in to the towne, for very force of smoke, which caused wante of vyctualls for that daie and night, both for man and horse"; so the loss they had at that time came by themselves. And the whole town was burnt by "fyeringe" of straw, saving a castle called Davlamoryke which was saved for the honour's sake, and all the goods that were brought into the same castle. Moreover, on the 20th day of the same month, the army went to Braunsawe, to the Laird of Buckloughes house, which we blew up with gunpowder, and then, being divided, we burnt by the north parts of the Twyde—more towards England—all the castles and towns in the country, which belong wholly to the Laird of Buckleugh and his kinsmen, and that night we returned to Jedworth.

On the 21st of April, the army being divided went again to the river of Twide, burnt on both sides of that river, and met near a place called Kelsey, where the lord lieutenant camped that night, "pretendinge of purpose to have beseged a castell called Hewme, a howse of goodly ryches and of great force." The same night Lord Hunsdon went with another part of the army to Warke, pretending to have brought the ordnance to Hume to have besieged the same castle. But then, through the negligence of those men who were put in trust to bring the ordnance to Warke, they, after the ordnance was brought thither, sent the horses back again, and so for want of horses the lords with the whole army were "inforced" to return back again to Barwyke. And yet even at the time of our return the Scots made no show to resist us. At the same time Lord Scroppe entered into Scotland with his army from the West Marches, burnt all those parts to Dunfrese, had divers conflicts, gave sundry overthrows, took many prisoners, and returned safely. During that time the Marches were so "garnished" that the Scots in no place durst show themselves once to proffer fight or battle in the fields, or to enter England; so that, in the absence of the army, there was not one house burnt, or one cow or horse taken away out of

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1570. England. And it is thought by such as knew the country that we "raised upp" and burnt strong castles, houses, and dwelling-places, and of villages and towns 300. So that we have left them in those parts neither castles for themselves nor houses for their servants, besides the great loss of their goods.

The 27th day of April my lord lieutenant and my lord governor of Berwick with the host and garrison of Berwick took their journey and went towards the castle of Hume, and the same night came thither, and placed their great ordnance and camp on the north side of the castle. The old garrison of Berwick are very good soldiers, and in their service expert—most valiant and stoutly did they give enterprise together under the walls of the castle with "the smale shote of harqubushe and calverins," and gave such careful attendance that as soon as any man looked out of the castle they straightway beat them away, so that one durst not look out of it.

The next day our great ordnance was planted as aforesaid, "begone and shote at vij of the clocke in the morninge and contineued untill it was xij of the clocke at nowne of the same daie, with such vehement shote as could be had"; and those who were in the castle seeing the shot so terrible, and being in great fear for it, began to yield to my lord, and then they were discharged of the castle, and very barely departed. We had the spoil of the castle—which was very right—of goods and victuals, and then two of our captains with 200 "shoote" were placed in the castle.

The next day we went to Fast Castle, and they within the castle yielded. Then we returned to Berwick. The last "rode," being the 12th of May, we went from Berwick to Dunbar, from thence to Edinburgh, from thence to "Lythco," from thence to Stirling, from thence to Glasgow, and from Glasgow our general went on the 21st of May to the castle of Dunbarton. [*Describes attempt to kill Drury etc.*]

On the 13th of the same month the host went to besiege a castle of Duke Hamelton, at Hambleton. We lay four days for two great pieces of ordnance that the lords of Scotland promised to send. The pieces being come bestowed three or four shot at the castle. They within the castle desired to "perlye," and after the parley they delivered the castle to our general, and went their way, and the spoil thereof—such as it was—we took, and burned the castle, the place, and the town with half a score of villages, and certain other gentlemen's houses of the Hamiltons' friends. From thence we departed to Lythco. "Were burnt the Duke's place, and another of the Duke's places a myle from thence." The next day we went to Edenbroughe, where we were at this coming more worthily entertained than at our first, for then they robbed and beat certain of our company, and took their horses from them. But the lords of Scotland understanding how our men were handled, most honourably showed justice, "for of the Skottes which this our men had handled, were eight condempned to dye, and they behind bound, ready to suffer presentlie, but certaine of our capitaines desired pardon for them." And this being ended, we came from thence the first day of June to Hadingeton, and camped there that night, and the next night we came to Barwyke, which was thirty-two miles.

Elizabeth. 1570. [*Lists of the strongholds in Scotland, and the lords of Scotland for and against the King.*]

6 *pp.* *Indorsed:* "A note of the moste wourthiest rodes made by the Lord Deputy of the northe partes in to Scotland." *Marked:* "Conway Papers." [*Now State Papers "Borders," vol. XVII.*]

June 1. **271.** MORTON TO ELIZABETH.

Although your gracious answer is not returned concerning the matters imparted to your highness by the Commendator of Dunfermling, yet, in consideration how things have fallen out in this realm since his departure, I cannot in duty delay any longer, but have taken the "bauldnes" in this few "lynis" to present unto your majesty for myself and the other noblemen returned to their houses most humble and hearty thanks; firmly "louking" that as you have heretofore bestowed your aid in the defence of this realm from foreign servitude, so you will at this time prevent the practices of the rebels of both realms, who intend to bring foreign force into this country to the subversion of the true religion, and the "wrake" and undoing of the King our sovereign. May it be your pleasure with all convenient speed to resolve upon the matters committed to the said ambassador. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mortoun.

⅔ *p.* *In a Scottish hand.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Copy of the same.

⅔ *p.* *In the same hand.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

June 2. **272.** JOHN MOONE TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 273. "Sir, I am so bouuld to make ye partakar of the newes here in this countrie. The Clyddesdall men does not kepe ther howses nether daye nor nyght bot lyes in the woods and kepes the hylls. I assure ye my lords folkes slepe not moche, but ar allwayes doyeng. The fyrst daye of this monethe my Lord sent his peopell to Dumbarton to make a proclemasyon. Because yt was market daye and havyng advartesment that the Lerd of Gartles was in Dumbarton with other more of his confederatours thar was none in the towne that could be foound but one blake smethe who was ther bullet maker of the castell. The counstabell of Dunde was loged in the towne of Dumbarton who was taken and brought to Glasco. Whether he will prowfe honest or no yet I knowe not. In returning bake agayne from Dumbarton the castell usshewed out, and thare begane a skermyshe betwene my Lords men and the casell which contynewed one ower. Thare was of ther men ij hurt for they fell to the daithe, and one slayne which they caryed on ther harqebouse stokes in to the castell. Oure men drawe them in to there strengthe yet ware they iiij^{xx} [four score] which came out of the castell, haveng bot one mane hurt a very lytell of ouer syd." Glasgow. *Signed:* John Mooney.

⅔ *p.* *Addressed:* "To the Ryght worshippfull M^{r} Thomas Randall agent for the Quenes Majeste of Ingland in Scotland at Edenborow or else whare yeve this." *Indorsed.* *Wafer signet; device.*

Elizabeth.
1570.
June 2.

273. BISHOP OF ROSS TO LEICESTER.

C.P., Vol. V.

Receive the "double" of a letter I received this morning by a Scotsman, whereby your lordship may understand some part of the estate of our country and the goodwill that Lethington has to entertain the amity betwixt the two countries, which some evil instruments go about to break. If your lordship thinks good, I could wish the Queen, your sovereign, to be made participant hereof, for I intend to deal plainly and honestly betwixt her and my own sovereign and country. If her highness will let me know anything to be written to the nobility of Scotland in answer to their letter, or if it be her pleasure that Lethington come hither to further all matters, advertise me by the bearer, my servant, whom I leave behind to that effect, and I shall do what lies in me to satisfy her. Present most humble thanks to her majesty for relief of my servant this day. These demonstrations of her majesty's goodness administer great hope that these matters will grow to some good, happy, and quiet end. London. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed by Cecil:* "2 Junii 1570. The B. of Ross to my L. of Leicestr wt a Copy of a lettre to Lyddyngton."

June 3.

274. SUSSEX TO ELIZABETH.

This day the Marshal returned hither with her forces. At his coming to Edinburgh he dealt with Grange and Lethington to procure a surcease of arms; which taking no effect, he, with the noblemen of Scotland who joined with him, marched to Glasgow. From thence he sent to the bishop of St. Andrews and Lord Fleming, who were in Dumbarton Castle, offering to parley with them, and required that they would conduct his messenger with letters to the Duke and the Earls of Argyll and Huntly. Whereunto they answered that they would meet him the next day at a village half way between Glasgow and Dumbarton. Finding no person there, he went to Dumbarton (being but five miles from that village) and sent word of his coming. The messenger returned with answer that they would come out to speak with him, and willed him to come on with one or two with him. When he was within shot they sent word that they could not come. As he turned his horse divers "harquebuziers" shot at him, and they discharged a falcon at him out of the castle, but he escaped without hurt. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

2½ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

June 3.

275. SUSSEX TO CECIL.

By my letters to the Queen, you shall perceive the Marshal's whole doings *etc.* I am about to write fully to you of these matters, but because my head is somewhat ill, and I must use your cipher which must pass my own hands, I am driven to take a longer respite than I intended. I send you letters for the Commendator of Dunfermline. Berwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

Pray deliver my letter sent herewith to my brother to be delivered to Mr. Sadleir. Lord Borthwick and the sheriff of Ayr are come to

Elizabeth.
1570. the lords of our party. The Earl of Eglinton has promised to Lord Morton, and the Earls of Cassillis and Sutherland to Lennox. Lethington is gone to stay Atholl if he can. Many of meaner condition have come in.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

June 3. **276.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO CECIL.

I know how certainly you shall be informed by others what success there is of the "travaile" of such as were lately sent from hence into Scotland, whose doings there have not only augmented the good conceived opinion of her majesty's intention for the preservation of the noblemen who are her friends, but also bred such fear in their adversaries, that they have no longer hope to bring their desires to pass than by that which may proceed through their practices to "staye" that her majesty proceed no further to their support, thinking that time may work some such alteration either with her majesty or among themselves, that it will be much easier to bring their matters to pass hereafter than that they will yet willingly yield to reason. In my simple judgment, if there is any attempt of making up matters, I fear these will be forced to run such a course that will be neither safe for themselves nor profitable to us. I trust that of this good beginning we shall see some end worthy of fame to her majesty's posterity. Berwick. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

June 4. **277.** PASSPORT FOR PATRICK HUME.

Passport for Patrick Hume who is retiring to Scotland for his necessary business. He is to pass to her majesty's Court, and there to take his further passport for finishing his journey. Paris. *Signed:* Henry Norreys.

½ *p.* *Written across the sheet.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

June 6. **278.** ELIZABETH TO SUSSEX.

Doubts that her answer to the Commendator of Dunfermline may cause the party favouring her to enter into some further doubt of her maintenance of them, and so seek by indirect means to procure some end with the contrary party. Having, since the departure of the said Dunfermline, found some new indirect course practised on the Scottish Queen's behalf to abuse her, she has thought good not to proceed either in such sort, or with such speed to her advantage as before she was inclined. Requires him speedily and secretly to admonish her party there not to conceive any misliking by any part of her answer to Dunfermline, nor of any "avant"* that either the Queen of Scots or her party shall make of her dealings with them; for indeed she has lately found cause that if the bishop of Ross had not already gone to the Queen his mistress, he should not have gone

* Vaunt.

Elizabeth.
1570. nor have had any dealing in these matters. In the meantime requires him to comfort her party there.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. In Cecil's hand. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Ends: Given under our signet at Hampton Court.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 238. Original of the same. *At the head:* "Elizabeth R. By the Quene."

1 *p. Addressed:* "To our Right trusty and right welbeloved Coosin the Erle of Sussex" *etc.* *(Printed, Wright's Elizabeth, Vol. I., p. 365.)*

June 6. **279.** LEICESTER, THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN, AND CECIL TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

C.P., Vol. V.

The Queen's majesty understanding of your meeting and long secret conference lately had in the night with the Earl of Southampton, has commanded to require your lordship to signify further by your letters to be sent by this bearer, the occasions of your meeting with the said Earl at that time and place, and what matters were treated on betwixt you two; and therein her majesty earnestly desires you to deal plainly, and so we for our parts exhort you to do without declining from the truth, though the same may perchance seem somewhat offensive either to you or to the said Earl, or to any other.

1 *p. Draft in Cecil's hand. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "vj° Juni. 1570. Copy of therle of Leic. L. Chamberlen and M^r^ Secr. lettre to the B. of Rosse."

June. **280.** MARY TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. "Mester Cessilles": the favour which it has pleased the Queen, my good sister, to do me in permitting M. de Ross, my ambassador, to have conference with me gives me hope of more real understanding and perfect amity between us two; whereto I for my part feel so inclined that I could not possibly be more so. Praying that—seeing these matters advanced to a good conclusion—you will adapt thereto your good and wise counsel for the surety of the Queen, the quiet of the country, and the union of our two hearts for the good of this isle and my consolation; who living an obedient and faithful subject to the Queen, will be indebted and bounden for the good offices which you shall do therein, as M. de Ross more fully will show you. I pray you to credit him as myself. I end with my respects to you and your wife, and I pray God to give you, M. Cecil, a good and happy life. Chatsworth. *Signed:* Mary R.

$\frac{1}{2}$ *p. French. Holograph. Addressed:* "A maistre Seciles secretaire à la Royne nôtre bonne sœur et cousine." *Indorsed by Cecil:* "Junii 1570. The Q. of Scotts to me." *No flyleaf. Written on a small sheet of very thin paper.*

June 9. **281.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.*

The Commendator of Dunfermline and he arrived at Dalkeith the same day they departed from Berwick, where they found the Earl

* Inclosure in a letter of June 11th from Sussex to Cecil, S.P. "Foreign," Eliz., vol. 112.

Elizabeth.
1570. of Morton, with whom they had little communication that night, for it was late. The next morning the Commendator made report of his negotiation with the Queen's majesty, and the answer he received touching the matters he propounded; which being confirmed by Sussex, gave him good occasion to speak his mind freely. Found him more willing to give place to her will than that he could approve that manner of proceeding. They resolved that the rest of the lords of that party should be written unto to appoint a day of meeting, which they have done to the Earls of Lennox and Mar; all matters to be kept secret in the meantime. The captain of the castle has been greatly abused. If her majesty will proceed in the course she has begun, he dares well say more of his better contentation and liking than will be found in him if any other way be taken.

Cannot alter his opinion of the Secretary if it be that he is now at the end of his wits, as he hears. Has spoken to none other, nor done anything else saving that he has written to Lennox and Mar to the same effect as Lord Morton has, viz.:—to appoint a meeting, and sent "Tom" Hope with his letters. Hears that Lethington is at the "Blease," in Atholl, the Earl of Huntly at "Straghboggie." Argyll makes many among his friends (as some say) to pass into France. The same is said of Lord Seton. It is reported to him that the greatest of them all are weary of their parts. The Laird of Grange thinks that Lethington's last letter to your lordship should be answered. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

1¼ *pp.* *Copy.*

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 240. Original of the same.

June 9. **282.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO LEICESTER, ETC.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 27. Has received his letter by this bearer, requiring him to signify forthwith by his letter the occasions of his meeting with the Earl of Southampton, and what matters were communed upon between them in their secret conference. About nine o'clock he passed to St. . . . fields partly to take the air, and partly to see a gelding of his kept there at grass, and on his return homewards by chance he met with the said Earl, who said he was glad to have speech with him, because they never talked together before, although they had seen each other several times at Court. And so, by accident, he being bound to the fields, and the bishop to the town, out of humanity he returned with him. First the Earl enquired of him in what state his mistress' causes stood, for he had heard that he had been long in England "suittand" in the same. He answered they were now in better appearance than at any time past, because the Queen's majesty and her Council were now well disposed to treat upon some good conditions for both their majesties and their people, and for that effect he had given in certain articles and offers in "wryte." He had conferred with her majesty and Council thereupon, and received very good answers, and had obtained licence to pass towards his mistress, and get her resolute mind for satisfying the Queen's majesty. Then he enquired what state her affairs were in in Scotland. He told him her authority there was proclaimed and authorised by the most part of the nobility, but there was a faction that maintained a contrary

Elizabeth. 1570. authority, which was the Earl of Morton *etc.*, and lately certain forces of England entered Scotland and joined with them. But now the Queen's majesty was content to retire the forces again, so being that all arms should be laid down by both parties in Scotland, and commissioners be sent hither to treat upon the whole causes between their majesties and realms, and in the meantime the rebels of England should be rendered or abandoned, or retained to be answerable at the end of the said treaty. "Then he answered,"—I pray God grant the treaty may tak ane good success . . . This was the sum of all that was communed between them. The conference was very short. In the meanwhile going forward to take boat, they . . . Chatsworth. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

1¼ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed. Faded. Almost illegible.*

June 10. **283.** CHARLES IX. TO M. DE LA MOTHE FENELON.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 14. M. de La Mothe; since the departure of the Sieur de Sabran towards you, I have received your letter of the 27th of last month, whereby you particularly inform me of all you have done and negociated with the Queen of England, my good sister, and the lords of her Council for the matter of the Queen of Scotland and her realm, and also that which has lately been commenced to be treated with the bishop of Ross, but chiefly that which for this hour has been stopped between the said lady, my good sister, and you, following the memorandum which you have sent me.

Wherefore I wish to inform you that I have held most agreeable all that which you have told her, and caused her to understand on my part, which could not be more conformable to what I wrote to you before, nor more according to my intention and will, as I will cause her to understand by her ambassador, who has caused an audience to be asked of me, and which I hope to give him in the two days I shall be able to be at Alençon.

And, with regard to that which you have accorded with the said lady, my good sister, and those of her Council, as it is stated by writing in your "memoire," you shall tell her that in order to make her understand—as I wish on my part to satisfy her in all which you have said, promised, and agreed with her, and likewise to give her the greatest testimony of the wish which I cherish for the good amity which there is between us—that all the contents of that "memoire" being agreeable, and considering that which I received from her, I have without hesitation countermanded the captains with the forces which I had already despatched to Scotland. Assuring myself also that on her part she will do the like with regard to the 2000 harquebusiers whom she has sent since she has caused her army to return to Berwick; and, as regards the other forces which she might have in the said country, and the other vessels which she might have caused to be sent to sea for that enterprise, that with good faith, and with such suavity as is becoming, and I ought to expect from a Queen and Princess such as she is, that she will satisfy what she has promised you and agreed. And when, afterwards, she shall finish concluding and according all that which remains, to send back the Queen of Scotland, my sister-in-law, to liberty, and to the authority for ruling which she ought to have in her realm; and to

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1570. avoid by good accord and friendly means all the differences which could be between them and their realms, with the diligence which you have informed me that she has promised me therein, to the end that by this, afterwards, there cannot further intervene any alteration or difference. And, seeing how you have well conducted this affair from ending badly, as it might have done by a slight alteration, and war, to the observance of peace; and that you have known to give her to understand my intention, as above, to the said Lady, my sister-in-law, and to express myself also in the same way as you assure me that she has on her side, which has encouraged us to proceed further. I will not tell you anything in particular if it is not in your power that you carefully watch that the things may be effectual which he has sent word of. Remitting and reposing upon you further to conclude and negociate the treaty according to what you shall understand to be right and fitting for my "gravatur" and reputation, and for the good and commodity of my realm, and for the preservation of this alliance which has lasted so long with my crown. Praying therefore the Creator to have M. de La Motthe in his holy and divine keeping. Argentan.

1⅓ *pp. French. Copy. Indorsed:* "Copie de la lettre du Roy de France à Monsieur de la Mothe du x^e^ de Juing 1570."

June 11. **284.** ELIZABETH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C. II., fol. 251. "Right trusty and right welbeloved cosin we greete you well." By your letters of the 4th of this present we perceive amongst other things how, upon our pleasure declared to you in our former letters, you have taken order (for the diminution of some part of our charges) to license the horsemen and footmen who were levied in Yorkshire and the bishopric, being about 1500, to retire to their dwelling places, with charge to continue in readiness, and so further as by your letter is expressed; in which matter we like very well your device. And for money to be sent you for that purpose, we have, according to your advice sent commandment to Sir William Engolby to send to our Treasurer there with speed 2000*l.* which we know he has in readiness. We also allow well that the rest of our army—which you take to be 2500—may be distributed to the Wardens of our Borders to be in readiness to serve there as occasion shall require. Which also we would you should put in execution as soon as you may, and thereby diminish the extraordinary charges growing by the officers serving only for the army. Whereof, when these numbers remaining shall be distributed into sundry places to lie in garrisons, there shall be no such use as shall require the continuance of such a charge. And now, cousin, although we have not in any express writing to you declared our well liking of your service at this time, yet we would not have you think but we have well considered that therein you have deserved both praise and thanks. For, indeed, we have not known in our own time, nor heard of any former, that such entries into Scotland, with such acts of avenge have been so attempted and achieved with so small numbers, and so much to our honour, and the small loss or hurt of any our subjects; therefore we have good cause hereby to continue and confirm the opinion we have of your wisdom in governing . . . . actions of your painfulness in executing the same, and of

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1570. your faithfulness towards us in your direct proceeding to make all your said actions to end with our honour and contentation. And, as we know that in such causes the foresight and order is to be attributed to a general, so we are not ignorant that the concurrency of the wisdom, fidelity, and activity of others having principal charge with you, has been the furtherance of our honour, and therefore, knowing very well the good desert of our cousin of Hunsdon, we have written at this time a special letter to him of thanks. And, for the Marshal to whom you committed the charge of the last entry into Scotland, we now see him by his actions both in fidelity, wisdom, and knowledge to be the same that we always conceived him to be, and think him worthy of estimation and countenance; and so we pray you to let him understand of our allowance of him, and to give the others who now served with him in our name such thanks as we perceive they have deserved, and especially (besides other their deserts) as they have so behaved themselves in Scotland—as by living in order without spoil of such as are our friends—they have given great cause to have our nation commended, and our friends to rest satisfied.

We would that some certain declaration were made of our charges from the beginning until you shall diminish the numbers and distribute the bands into garrisons; and also what charges shall continue, and what sums have been received and paid, so that we may consider how to maintain the said charges as shall be meet for our service. And whereas you require to know our pleasure for the continuance of the keeping of the castle of Hume, and that called Fast Castle, we think it good (except you shall see cause to the contrary) that they be still kept and guarded to be at our commandment; praying you therefore to have regard herein for the surety of them. Using, nevertheless, to our friends there such persuasion on our part that they may not conceive but that the keeping of them is purposely for their weal, as the same shall so prove in the end. And, indeed, (as lately we wrote to you) we have discovered and see such indirect practice and dealing here to our danger by the Queen of Scots' ministers, that we are justly moved to take some other course for our surety in the cause of the said Queen than lately we were disposed; wherein you shall shortly understand more. In the meantime we cannot in anywise (in respect of our service) assert that you should come from thence—though indeed we are loath to move you to stay there, being contrary to your health—yet, if removing from Berwick into any part hitherwards within your lieutenancy might relieve your health, we gladly assent thereto; hoping, nevertheless, that you shall shortly see what way we will take with the said Queen. Wherein we well perceive that which shall be meet for us will not nor cannot be well executed without the help and direction of you. And, so finding you in this your request to come thence, and in all others to refer yourself to the use of our service, we require you to content yourself herewith for some reasonable time. "Given under our Signet at our Honor of Hampton Courte the xjth of June 1570."

2¼ *pp. Original. Addressed:* "To our right trusty and welbeloved Cosin, the Earle of Sussex our Lieutenant [Ge]nerall in the North partes." *Indorsed:* "Q. ma^{te} xj^{mo} Junii 1570."

Elizabeth.
1570.
June 12.

285. LORD LIVINGSTON TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 243.

I received your writing making mention that you "might" not have the noblemen to confer with for my passing through the realm with such directions as I have of my . . . . appointed by the Queen's majesty of England for pacifying of the troubles and travail for the common quietness of both the realms; therefore, as before, I desire you let me understand the said lords' minds seeing that they [are] presently "convenit," and also if they will be content for an abstinence from all hostility in the meantime, which, if they refuse, I will advertise my lord lieutenant with diligence. Kirkpatrick. *Signed:* William L. Levingstone.

¼ *p. Copy. Indorsed:* "The L. of Liveston to M^r. Rand. and answer to the same." *At the head, in Randolph's hand:* "To M^r Randolphe from the L. of Liveston."

June 12. **286.** SUSSEX TO ELIZABETH.

This morning the Laird of Livingstone came hither, and showed me your majesty's passport for him and certain others to pass into Scotland and return, bearing date the last of May, with a proviso that they should go and return by the way where I for the time was. Considering well the effect of your letters of the 6th of this month, I thought it my duty to stay the Laird of Livingstone here until I know further your pleasure, and have satisfied him as far as I can for his stay in the meantime. What will fall out upon the examination of the bishop of Ross' practices, I know not; but if such matter fall out as may move you to break off these dealings, then I find, that if Livingstone pass, it will be very late for you to leave off when both parties in Scotland shall be in all likelihood agreed. If you find no such matter in them, his stay for 7 or 8 days will not hinder the cause. From Sir John Forster's house near to Alnwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1½ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

June 12. **287.** THE LAIRD OF CRAIGMILLER TO CECIL.

"It will pleis zowr lordship to be ramembrit," that in October last I obtained a passport to come to these parts for the "racovere of my heill," which has been very chargeable to me, and now I cannot be "furnist" by reason that the "Imbassur" for the Queen of Scotland has caused proclamation to be made that no ship of Scotland wanting the Queen's safe conduct and cocket "bot sche salbe confiste schepe and gudes." This moved me to send this bearer by land and to return the same way with my "furnesioun," if it please the Queen's majesty to give him passage. Your lordship "knawis" what it is to a gentleman to be in a strange country without money. Your lordship shall "wite" the old Abbot of Dunfarmeling is coming home, written for by his friends to take the "lewm" from the young man who was lately "Imbastur" in England for the King, and there is one with him named Mr. George Creichtoun who is the "greitest scedusueus knaif contrary ye relegeoun and ye King yat is of our nasioun," and very sick, and the young Laird of Gartuder Leth if they were "stayit" and taken out of their ship, I think you would do

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1570. well. In "Witsunday wyk" Mr. Thomas Flemyng came to "Sentmalloyis" in "Bartanye." That same night the King came to the same town, who gave him "awdeans" on the morn. He "hais gifen to ye King all ye lordis hand wretes in Schotland yat asscistis with ye quein, and has offarit to defend ye quenes atorite and stand at ye devoosion of France, swa he will send thare support of men and mony"; which is granted. The men shall land at Dumbarton. You will understand what danger the King's authority and we who depend on him stand in, except the Queen's majesty of England shows favour *etc.* Paris. *Signed:* Craigmiller.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

June 13. **288.** PROCLAMATION BY THE QUEEN OF SCOTS' COUNCIL.

"Marie by the grace of God Quene of Scottis" *etc.* "Forsamekle as ane rebellious factioun enemeis to God and to thare native cuntray and public quietnes thairof, manifest conspirators of oure murther and subvertioun of our croune and auctorite hes laitlie unnaturalie practisit with strangeris traturusly drawyn in ane feryne pouar for wracking, burninge, spoilyng and distroing of ane greit part of oure Realme" *etc.*, as never was practised by any subjects against their natural Prince and country, and daily continue in their traitorous and detestable attempts and barbarous cruelty against the liberty of our most ancient and free crown *etc.*, our will is, and we charge you, that "incontinent yir our lettres seie" you command all manner of men betwixt sixty and sixteen and "wthir fensable personis" within the "shrefdome" of Inverness, *etc.*, "weill boiden in feir of weir," to be in readiness upon 24 hours' warning, with 20 days' provision, to "awat and pass fordwartid" with George, Earl of Huntly, for resisting of the furnishing, repressing the treasonable "conspirations," and "abviating" the barbarous attempts of the aforesaid rebellious faction under pain of "tinsell" * of life, lands, and goods. "Gewin undir our signet." Aberdeen. "Per actum dominorum secreti consilii."

1 *p.* *Broadside.* *Copy in a Scottish official hand.*

June 13. **289.** LENNOX TO CECIL.

I have received your gentle letter, for the which I heartily thank you. As to the accounts here since my last letter sent unto you by my servant, John Mowne, I am here in this town accompanied by my friends and such force of horsemen and footmen as I maintain upon my own charges, looking every day for some support of the Queen's majesty. I mean some money, which as yet I have not received, but in the meantime I am visiting our neighbours and keeping them the best I can within their barriers. I desire you to send this other letter to my wife. Glasgow. *Signed:* Mathew Levenax.

½ *p.* *Addressed:* "To the Ryght honorable sir Wilem Cecyll" *etc.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

June 13. **290.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 244. Has received his letter of the 10th instant, and the copy of the

* Loss.

Elizabeth.
1570. Queen's majesty's containing some more comfort towards this King's party. Has communicated the whole to Lord Morton. He [Morton] minds to send Mr. Archibald Douglas to Sussex, who will be with him by Thursday, and at Stirling again at the meeting of the lords on Sunday next, where he [Randolph] minds to be on Saturday next, as also Lord Morton. Because he understands that Lords Lennox and Mar had received some intelligence to their discontentment of the answer given to the Commendator of Dunfermline, has this day written to them both to retain them in good hope till he speaks with themselves. Finds that they are not determined to alter their course of obedience to their king. Believes that they will resolve shortly upon some authority to govern this State.

Unhappy bruits are spread abroad here of some new commotions about midsummer next. Divers have demanded of him of the Queen's health, and whether the Duke's grace be alive. Spoke yesterday with one who lately came from Aberdeen to the Earl of Morton to receive some advice from certain who remain at the King's obedience, what were fit for them to do in case the Earl of Huntly should compel men to obey the Queen's authority: to whom his answer was,—that in any case they should withstand it, and they should not lack that support that the other party were able to give them. Whatsoever is intended, there convene now at Aberdeen, the Earls of Huntly, Athol, and Crawford, Lords Arbroath, Ogilvy, and the Lord Secretary. Their hope of France is not so great as it was. The Countess of Northumberland lies at Aberdeen, and, as it is said, hears mass daily. It is reported that the Earl of Westmorland has embarked for Flanders. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

2 *pp. Addressed. Indorsed. (Printed in Wright's "Elizabeth," Vol. I., p. 366.)*

June 13. **291.** DUKE OF ALVA TO LORD MORLEY.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 246. "Monsieur le Baron"; your brother, the bearer hereof, has delivered to me your letter, and declared, in conformity therewith, that, having been forced for your safety to leave your country—not for an offence which you had committed against the Queen, your mistress, or against the commonwealth of England, but to escape from the hands of some private men, being presently in authority about the said lady—you had chosen to retire to the King my master's country, and, from this time, you ask only the protection of his majesty by my means, in his name, with the condition that this should be without offending the perpetual amity and goodwill which has now lasted so long between their majesties; and, since your desire is not otherwise, there has been good wish to gratify you, and to permit you on his majesty's part, as I do by this, for you and your said brother, and those who have come with the like intention in your suite, to live freely and securely there. No one shall cause any injury to be done to you, and, if they do any, on advertising me, I will cause it to be remedied. Brussels. *Unsigned.*

⅔ *p. French. Copy.*

Elizabeth.
1570.
June 14.

292. Mary to Elizabeth.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 248.

Madam, my good sister; having heard from the bishop of Ross of the conference which it pleased you to have with him, by which appeared the care that you have for my good and honour, which is to me the most manifest testimony of your goodwill towards me than any I have had since my coming into this country, whereby I have had no little contentment. I wish to assure you well that my determination is to follow directly the course which will be the most agreeable to you, and no other; and to this end, I have despatched Lord Levingston with letters and instructions to my nobility to admonish them to render themselves conformable thereto, as well in the cessation from arms, and the return of your forces, as for the other points of the sureties and pledges I required for the assurance of your country and estate. Requiring them thereon to send some commissioners to resolve therein, being resolved to submit to nothing on my part but what can satisfy you. I also thank you very humbly, madam, for the advice which it has pleased you to give me, through the said bishop, to address myself to you, and not to your Council, which is what most I desire, if it pleases you to give me this access, and to my minister for me, as for want of the same have I sought them as mediators in your place. Therefore, being now comforted by you to address myself to you before every other, I will not hereafter oppose any other but by your advice only, if it pleases you to favour me so much that I and my ministers might be able, according to the events, to be heard by you, and to understand your good pleasure privily, being sure of your good grace, I will resolve to depend on you alone, "sur f . . . . Princes Chrestiens," my allies, friends, or relations of which I will give you certain information, when it shall please you to permit me your presence, as secretly as you shall please, when I shall try my best to satisfy you, and that without feigning. Of which, God be witness to make you know the innermost of my heart, and then I shall be out of fear of your ill will, "du contrere de quoy me trouvant certeine tant sen fau . . . . eu . . mes . . . que de vottre bon plesir que je me soubmetray a voz commandemant . . mme entierement vottre de la enavvant." Besides, with all my heart I wish to give you all the sureties possible for me for you and your issue for the title of this crown. After which, I hope so much in your equitable and just conscience, and friendship towards your own blood—who puts herself in your obedience and protection,—that, after this, you would not wish to see me defrauded of anything, nor suffer that any wrong be done to me, or that I should do anything to my prejudice for the benefit of others, you being faithfully satisfied by me. As, of your goodness, you have formerly told my ambassador as to that which Monsieur de Ross has reported to me, and which you told Robert Melvin when such things were put in question, which I put in the first rank of my obligation towards you. As to the pledges, I will do my best endeavour to satisfy you, and I will not fail in the secret league during our lives to assist you before any other with all my power, and to prevent all strangers from entering into my country in warlike array, as you will understand more fully by the bearer. And, further, to the end that you shall know my artless affection to please

Elizabeth.
1570. you, I have given him all the specialities necessary for the present, by instructions, with some propositions on my part for the surer confirmation of our reciprocal friendship, upon which, as before, I pray you give me your advice, to the end that, on my part, nothing proceed that may not be agreeable to you. Since by these my sincere deportments you may be able to know the purity of my intention, I pray you receive my goodwill, as I offer it to you in good faith, and permit that, being united and joined in a tie so indissoluble, no colour remain for Princes or subjects in time to come to separate us. For my part, I am of the age, and will to do that which is in me with all my heart to please you. Praying you to let me understand in what part you accept this, because to so many of mine I have not had any reply; and these things being concluded between us, I do not doubt that you will rest entirely satisfied therein, I being restored to my estate and authority by your means, with God's help will govern myself in all my affairs henceforth by your advice and counsel, in such way that you will have reason in time to come to consider that you will have made a profitable conquest of me and mine, to be also faithful and obedient as your own. Wherefore, having more fully instructed the bishop of Ross in all other necessary points, I will finish. Chatsworth. *Signed:* Marie R.

1⅔ *pp. Holograph. No flyleaf or address.*

June 14. **293.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO LORD LIVINGSTON.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 243. According to your request, I have spoken to the lords, and told them as much as I know of my mistress' resolution touching the state of this country, and her opinion concerning the weal of the same, which appears to them not to be in all points as you have written in your letter, and, therefore, considering how dangerous it may be to the present state of the King and their country to let you have that free passage you desire, or to abstain from any act which they judge may be profitable to his service or . . . . purpose presently in hand to be done by them for the furtherance of the same, have thought good to let you know that they see no cause to yield to your request. Edinburgh.

⅓ *p. Copy. Indorsed:* "The L. of Liveston to M^r Ran. and answer to the same."

June 16. **294.** MORTON TO CECIL.

One John Trolopp, of the county of Durham, gentleman, who happened to be with the late rebels, and now being in danger of the Queen's majesty's laws, has fled for fear, to what place he is uncertain, neither does he know the man, but for the sake of one William Carre, of Newcastle, his friend, whom he knows to be honest, and that the said John is son of William Carre's wife's brother, he begs that he may be put to his fine, and so enjoy his "puir levinge." Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mortoun.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Elizabeth.
1570.
June 16.

295. SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Has received letters from the Earl of Morton by Archibald Douglas, who also brought certain instructions, a copy whereof he incloses. Upon his declaration of his instructions, it seemed that they were but a memorial to give him ground to deliver more matter than was contained in them. He noted three principal matters—(1) After a governor was appointed the Queen might be induced to deal with them, for she should then deal with one person settled in authority: (2) Because the Earl of Lennox was bound to depend upon the Queen's majesty in respect of himself, his wife, children, and living in England, and of the maintenance of the young King's cause in Scotland, and that by the law of the realm he ought to be his tutor, and that the necessity of the time required a governor to be established of themselves, the Queen's majesty having refused to nominate one, it was thought it would be best liked in Scotland, and best allowed by the Queen's majesty, if they should appoint the Earl of Lennox to be Regent at the next convention, at Stirling, on the 18th of this month. (3) That if the Queen's majesty and the Scottish Queen should proceed in a treaty, it was necessary for their surety that their King might be a third party. In all which speeches he (Douglas) "oftentymes remembred" that the rest of the King's Council had written to Lord Morton, that by some matter they had received from Dunfermline,* they conceived the Queen's majesty had wholly given up the cause.

To the first, he (Sussex) objected that the appointing of a person to the government without her majesty's knowledge—when without her assistance neither the person nor the government could be maintained—might induce her to leave them to themselves. The second seemed to depend on the first, and, therefore, he only objected, that the Queen's majesty might not like the appointing of any person without her consent, because there appeared no such necessity. A Regent must presently be appointed, or the cause must "quaile." To the third he objected, that perhaps foreign princes who sought to treat with her majesty in these causes would not allow that the Prince should be a third party in treaty; and, if he were, the surety for execution must depend on the Queen's majesty, and not on the Prince: thus, there would be no benefit to them to have a Regent in that respect.

After they had long conferred on both sides, he required him to let him (Sussex) understand what the other lords meant by these words—'they must seek other ways for their own surety.' He answered, that if they would receive their end either at the Scottish Queen's hands or at the hands of the French King, they might have what they would require. He (Sussex) told him that he saw no surety in deed, but by the Queen of England, who was always able to drive the Scottish Queen with their assistance to perform her promise, or to do worse. Whereunto he agreed for his own opinion, and for the Earl of Morton, but he doubted of the rest, unless the matters fallen out since Dunfermline's departing do some good to satisfy them at their meeting, for hitherto they rest desperate of the Queen's majesty's aid. In the

* The Commendator.

Elizabeth. 1570. end, he thought it best that at this next convention they should write again to the Queen's majesty, and seek further answer against another convention which they would appoint; and so has returned this day. Alnwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

After the writing hereof he has received her majesty's letters of the 12th, and finds no order therein for the money levied for armour in Yorkshire, whereof he wrote in his former letters to Cecil.

2¾ *pp. Part holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk.)

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 106. Draft of the same, in Sussex's hand.

3¼ *pp.*

Inclosure with the same :—

(Instructions by the Earl of Morton to Archibald Douglas.)

"Instructions for my cosin M^r^ Archibalde Dowglas to be communicate to the right honorable thearle of Sussex L. Lieutenant" *etc.*

Is to declare to him, that, upon the conference had with Dunfermline and Mr. Randolph, and knowledge of such things as Sussex has written since, he has thought good to direct him towards his lordship to communicate to him the present estate of this country, and to crave his good advice and aid, and to show him how the present necessity compels them either to have the form of government established, or in a manner to leave the cause that is so dear to them. Is to pray him that at least he will let them have his opinion what form of government he esteems best, and her highness shall best like, and what person or persons he thinks meetest for the room. The very thing that is requisite was committed to Dunfermline, which her majesty must yet accord unto, or the matter will fall down within short space. Is to earnestly pray Sussex that he will be a suitor at her majesty's hands for a speedy and resolute answer to the matters imparted to her by Dunfermline, for, by this delay, inconveniences proceed that make their friends doubtful, their enemies grow proud, and both the season of the year and commodity pass away, which may make things hard and "sumptuowse" that might now be done with far less pain and charge. They have certain proof of his lordship's goodwill towards the men of war already levied, but, seeing they cannot be sustained on Scottish silver, he is to "travell" earnestly with the lord lieutenant to have money for the payment of the soldiers, that they may not want their wages till the Queen has declared her pleasure. Is to declare the particular necessity, and to take Sussex's advice what number shall be levied, and in what manner they shall be employed. *Signed:* Morton.

2 *pp. Copy.*

June 16. **296.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 249. The Convention at Aberdeen "holdethe not," nor [was] the Lord Secretary there, as it was reported, but remains still with the Earl of Argyll. To-morrow, God willing, I pass towards Stirling, from whence you shall be advertised of the state of all things. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Elizabeth. 1570. [June.]

297. BISHOP OF ROSS' MISSION TO THE POPE.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 231.

"Ex capitibus rerum a Regina Scotiæ Episcopo Rossensi commissarum, qui ad Papam missus erat."

"Pontifici Maximo, gratias quantas mens tua potest capere, maximas agas, pro sua in me benevolentia plane paterna quam variis judiciis patefacit avunculo meo bonæ memoriæ Cardinali Lotharingo, cui sanctitas sua omnia cumulatissime pollicebatur, quibus vel ego in libertatem asseri, vel filius meus, Catholica religione moribusque sinceris ad pietatem informari possit."

"Addes contra quot sim undique mortis implicata periculis, vel quia loci arctissimis circumscripta terminis, liberum vix possim de cœlo ducere spiritum, omnique corporis mei exercendi ratione pene excludar: vel potius, quia veneno eo facilius possem extingui, quo habeo infestiores hostes in quorum imperio sum. Cuius rei multæ fuerunt sæpe initæ rationes, verum aliorum prudentissimo consilio fæliciter eversæ aut Comitis Salopiensis in cujus custodia sum, dilegentissima observatione fideliter præclusæ; unde hostes mei cum hanc necis mihi inferendæ viam Salopiensis diligentia obstrui, animadvertant, fingunt causas subdoli, quibus me ex Salopiensis potestate quasi ereptam, Bedfordii custodiæ tradant, aut Hartfordiæ, vel Huntingdonis tanquam ovem lupis committant &c. Ego tamen spero fore ut Angli plerique meis partibus studeant; nam omnes, inprimis Catholici, ac multi alii justissimo meo titulo inducti præ se ingenue fuerunt, si meis partibus, cum tempus postulet, aut necessitas urgeat, constantissime adhæsuros. Accedit quod non perspiciunt ulla alia ratione Angliam ad fidem Catholicam reduci posse, nisi per me. Osecrabis sanctiss. patrem, ut pro sua insita humanitate æqui bonique consulat, quod ego Elizabetham, literis amanter scriptis donis affabre factis, aliisque symbolis humanitatis datis, in amorem benevolentiamque mei illiciam. Nam eo præcipue nomine factum declarabis, ut Elizabethæ ira concitatiore mitigata vel libertas integra restituatur, aut saltem carceris arctior custodia mihi remittatur, præsertim cum nulli Catholici Principes mihi in his angustiis possint opitulari.

"Declarabis nihil esse in rebus, quod ardentioribus exoptem quam ut hæresi stirpitus evulsa ,Catholica religio toti denuo Britanniæ tanquam postliminio restituatur. Verum, huius negotii nectendi, ac promovendi, consilium totum ac rationes ad eos refero, quos virtutis studium impellit, vel Dei amor accendit ad tantam rem aggrediendam &c.

"Cura diligenter ut sanctus pater aperte declaret, illud prætensum matrimonium quod inter me et Bothuelem nullo jure, sed simulata ratione sanctiebatur, nullius. Nam etsi multis de causis, quas nosti, satis illud per se sit plane irritum; tamen res erit multo clarior si sanctitatis suæ sententia, tanquam ecclesiæ lex certissima, ad illud dirimendum accesserit. Ac ne quid in hac causâ desiderari videatur, paternitas tua in omnibus his rebus, quæ in foro et processu rectissime instruendo, meam vicem obibit. Ea tamen adhibita cautione, ut res tota quam occultissime geratur, ne si efferatur in vulgus, magnas mihi molestias et angores conficiat.

"Sanctiss. patrem certiorem facias Anglos, qui meis partibus in Anglia favent, mihi occulte significare fore rebus meis longe consultissimum, ut exterorum Principum literæ pro libertate

Elizabeth.
1570. impetranda, aut saltem arctiori custodia remittenda, at Elizabetham curentur. Id quod nisi authore s. patre non faciam. Quanquam tantæ injuriæ Catholicæ Principi irrogatæ, impunitæ videtur in omnium Catholicorum Principum dedecus cedere; ut qui lege conscientiæ tenentur omnes injurias vindicare; quanto magis illas quæ et Reginæ et Catholicæ et injuste, idque tanto tempore, quasi reliquorum omnium Principum contempta authoritate, sint inflictæ? Quare s. patrem obtestaberis, ut alios Principes ad meam causam suis literis adjuvandam eliciat. Literæ enim Principum suis legatis in Anglia ad Elizabetham quæ commodissime dari possunt. Si enim fuerint amice scriptæ, non dubitamus fore, ut maximum inde, si non libertatis, saltem favoris ac benevolentiæ fructum percipiamus."

[*In the margin*] Commenda Anglos, qui exulant, et præcipue Stucklæum, quo nullus aptior ad exequendum, cum tempus postulaverit, alios item ex Septentatione.

Ex instructionibus Papæ Gregorii XIII. pro episcopo Rossensi ab eo in Galliam et Scotiam misso.

[*In the margin, "fol. 61"*] Quod si in Scotia episcopum Rossensem appellere contigerit, sedulo sanctitatis suæ nomine tractet cum nobilibus Scotis de restituenda religione catholica, promittendo illis omnem operam, consilium, auxilium, et omne oportunum subsidium, si opus fuerit, cum interpositione sanctiss. Dominos Napudalios, principes Christianos, ut illos adjuvent, si forte aliqui religionis adversarii quidquam contra ipsos nobiles vel regnum tentaverint &c.

Et Regem etiam hortetur ut adjiciat animum ad omnia jura sua et domi et foris adipiscenda et conservanda, ac libertatem matris procurandam, et in hoc multa posset præstare sedes apostolica tum ex seipsa, tum etiam excitando Christianos Catholicos Principes ad oportuna subsidia ferenda, alioqui si desertor fuerit fidei Catholicæ, futurum est ut Deo et hominibus sit exosus.

Persuaderi quoque potest Regi, ut exemplo avi sui Regis Jacobi V., qui in Galliam profectus, ibi Magdalenam, filiam Francisci primi Gallorum Regis, conjugem accepit, et secum in Scotiam duxit.

Ipse similiter quantum illi licebit, rebus regni sui bene et secure constitutis et firmatis in partes ultra marinas sponte veniat, ut ibi posset summorum Principum mores intueri, et in Catholica religione edoceri, et omnibus aliis piis exercitiis, quæ Principem decent imbui, et accrescente ætate melius possit suo munere fungi, et ibidem conjugem filiam unius ex potentissimis Principibus accipere.

Ex Gallia episcopus Rossensis ad Reginam Scotiæ, si commode fieri possit, breve sanctitatis suæ per fidum nuntium mittat, vel saltem unius exemplar, et causam redditus sui in Galliam exponat, simul et consilium sanctitatis suæ de titulo regni Scotiæ inter illam et filium Principem, nihilque incommodi nasci posse consulens, si uterque simul regnaret; quemadmodum Carolum quintum cum matre sua Hispaniarum Regina &c.

Ex memoriali de brevibus expediendis pro episcopo Rossensi a Papa in Galliam misso &c.

[*In the margin, "fol. 65"*] Breve Cardinali Biraquæ, ut erga Regem Christianissimum negotium promoveat: qui multas persuasiones ad Regem seu Principem Scotiæ, ut in religione Catholica

Elizabeth. 1570. instituatur, proponere velit: horteturque eum ut illam promoveat, promittendo eidem omnem favorem, quem sedes apostolica præstare possit.

Breve credientale ad Ioannem Austriacum, ut ipse huic causæ faveat, et ope et consilio pios conatus episcopi promoveat, cui fidem habeat.

[*In the margin, "fol. 34: 9 Januarii 1570"*]—Papa Pius quintus ad Reginam Scotiæ.

Idcirco nec defatigari malis debes, neque de bonis desperare; potens est enim Deus, qui et Davidem e manu Saulis liberavit, te simul ex tot calamitatibus ereptam in pristinum regnum restituere. Quod ut fiat, nos pro parte nostra quibuscunque rebus poterimus, quemadmodum antea quoque fecimus, parati sumus adjuvare. Qua de re cum utrisque, quos scribis, Regibus agendum vestro nomine diligenter curabimus, eisque salutem regnique tui incolumitatem, ut debemus, commendabimus &c.

4 *pp. Copy.*

June 18 **298.** NORTHUMBERLAND TO THE LORDS ON THE KING'S SIDE.

I have continued a long time not only a banished man, but a prisoner, and would gladly seek the favour of the Queen my sovereign. I pray you to stand my good friend not only for obtaining this, but also your help with the lords at the convention to grant me some easement and liberty. Remember my long and tedious time here. Gladly would I have some comfortable time to refresh and recruit myself for a while until I might obtain my sovereign's favour. I pray you to think of me for the old goodwill I have borne unto you, for it is possible I may stand you or some of yours instead of service. Lochleven. *Signed:* T. Northumberlande.

$\frac{2}{3}$ *p. Copy. Indorsed.*

June 18. **299.** SUSSEX TO ELIZABETH.

Will proceed to the "cassing" of 1500, and dividing the rest to the Wardens. Since the return of the forces out of Scotland, and of the Commendator of Dunfermline from her highness, has bestowed his time in viewing her frontiers and "bounde ringes" upon the East and Middle Marches. Understands out of Scotland that the Earls of Huntly, Argyll, and Atholl, and Lords Seton, Ogilvy, and Lethington had appointed to have convened at Aberdeen, and that that town has refused to give them entry. The Earl of Westmorland was appointed to embark there to go to Flanders, but the town and the owner of the ship have refused to receive him, and have advertised the Earl of Morton thereof. Her rebels seek passage in every part of Scotland, and many of her contrary party seek friendship with her party. Knows not what foreign princes intend, but for anything that is or can be in Scotland, she may "holde the helme" in her hand and guide the ship where she lists. Alnwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1$\frac{1}{3}$ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Elizabeth.
1570.
June 19.

300. SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Finds that the lords of Scotland who take the King's part conceive that they can have no surety if the Queen returns. Can take Edinburgh and Dumbarton Castles in 20 days, and bring all Scotland to obedience in a like time after, or leave the disobedient no castles standing, if the whole 4000 be continued for that time, and no French enter. Has received an answer from Lethington to his letter of May 30th, a copy of which he sends inclosed, and also a copy of his answer. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

First inclosure with the same :—

(Maitland to Sussex.)

Has heard nothing yet touching his brother, or the restitution of his goods. Offered both to Lord Leicester and Mr. Secretary to employ his credit and labour with respect to his meaning towards the Queen's majesty. Has not dissembled that he altogether mislikes that the Queen, by any man's persuasion, shall go about to suppress the greater part of the nobility for the pleasure of another faction inferior to them in all respects. Has also wished that an accord might be made by her majesty's means between the Queen of Scots and her people, and that no foreign Prince should meddle. Trusts he remembers that Mr. Wrothe brought nothing by writing, but only a letter of credit directed to the Laird of Grange. Where he writes that he intends to revoke her majesty's forces, he is glad thereof. This is the third journey they have made into Scotland since Sussex came to the Borders. They have burnt and spoiled as much ground within Scotland as any army of England did in one year these hundred years. Allows of the most part of the conditions as to dealing with the Duke and others of that side to continue quiet, and thinks himself well assured that if they had been as reasonably "proponed" before the entering of the forces, they had been well accepted. Yet, he will not refuse to deal with them in that behalf to his uttermost, but fears that there will not be found such towardness in the Duke and his particular friends now as before his country was spoiled. A point in his letter which he mislikes is the exception annexed to his promise that he will not use the force against any in Scotland, but against such only on the Borders in Scotland as have been invaders of England or open maintainers of her majesty's rebels, as he fears he will refer the interpretation of the word 'maintainers' to himself. It may be that he will comprehend Lord Hume under that title, against whom, he thinks, there is enough done,—and more than enough. He is a Scotsman, and his fellow-countryman, and one of the dearest friends he has, whom he must favour for the nation. No Scotsman should be touched, not offering new offence to England. It has been reported to him that Sussex sent a commandment to the officers at Coldingham not to answer his brother of Coldingham of any part of his rents. Marvels at this, and doubts not it is at the procurement of some Scotsman. Desires him to annul that commandment. Dunkeld, 2nd June 1570. *Signed:* W. Maitland.

6 *pp. Copy. Indorsed.*

Elizabeth. 1570.

Second inclosure:—

(Sussex to Maitland.)

Has received his letter of 2nd June. Although he has given good words, yet in deeds he has seen no cause to be satisfied. Knows not which is the faction inferior that should suppress the superior. Was easily persuaded that he had no will to draw the French into Scotland until he heard he had said he would rather go into France to fetch them than that they should stay their coming. Had goodwill before the forces entered so far as Edinburgh to have procured a demission of her majesty's rebels from the lords at Linlithgow, and a surcease of arms, which took no effect for lack of plain dealing. Wrothe was sent to him and Grange, who returned with an answer by mouth—not warrantable. His credit was in writing, which the Marshal saw, *etc.* The Marshal, at his first coming to Glasgow, before anything was attempted, sent to the Bishop of St. Andrews and Lord Fleming offering speech with them, and requiring that his messenger might be conducted to the Duke of Chatelherault and other rebel men, whereupon he was drawn to a parley near Dumbarton, where divers harquebusses and great pieces were shot at him. Will reserve to himself the interpretation of the word 'maintainers,' for the just chastening of such insolent persons in Scotland as have invaded England or openly maintained rebels. Alnwick, 16th June 1570.

$2\frac{1}{3}$ *pp. Copy.*

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 113. Another copy of the same.

June 19. **301.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. I arrived here, at London, this Sunday, at night, after I had been with the Queen, my mistress, at Chatsworth, whence Lord Livingston was sent to Scotland on the 9th of this month for accomplishment of all things treated here on her part before my last departing. For satisfying the rest, she has sent with me letters to the Queen's majesty, with commission and credit to deal with her highness in all respects, and, for further assurance of her goodwill, has sent some tokens to her majesty. I pray your honour to move her majesty to grant me audience. Beseeching her highness not to suffer any accident to hinder the course begun betwixt her and my mistress, and that it may please her majesty not to conceive any evil opinion of me, for, in the presence of God, I do tender her majesty's honour and surety, next to my own mistress, before all Princes in the world. If I had been "otherwayes mynded," I would have made the use of a "more grave sort" to have dealt with than the Earl of Southampton. London. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

$\frac{3}{4}$ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

June 19. **302.** STATE OF SCOTLAND.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 21. "The estate of Scotland 19° Junii 1570."

The Duke of Chatelherault was in Dunnune with the Earl of Argyll. The bishop of St. Andrews in Dumbertane. The Hamiltons are come in again within the country. The Laird of Inverweik and "Jhone of Cunnok" (who were taken by the Lord Lindsay) released

Elizabeth.
1570. by means of the "Laird Balwery." Lord Simple is still retained in Draffen. The Earl of Lennox, "passand" to rescue Simple, was chased by Lord Claud Hamilton. Lord Heryis is on the Borders. The Earls of Eglintoun and Cassillis, Lord Boyd and others are in their own countries, and remain constantly at the Queen's obedience, and cause all courts and other things to be set forward in her name. Lord Hume remains in the castle of Edinburgh. The Lairds of Fernyhirst and Balcleuch have lately been in England, and brought away 2000 or 3000 sheep, as the bruit is. Lord Seton is at Aberdeen. The Countess of Northumberland well entertained there by him. Sir James Balfour there. Lethingtoun is at Dunkeld, and with him Captain Meldvine and 40 old soldiers. He was "boun" shortly towards Aberdeen, as the bruit was. The hope of aid from France stayed the noblemen, the Queen's favourers, from resisting the injuries done by England, although they were able enough to have defended themselves *etc.*, for Farnyhirst and Balcleuch offered to the Queen of Scotland's lieutenants support of 500 "hagbuttaris" only, Hume's and Herries' forces being "adjoined" with them, with such others "assistaris as thay vald mak besoutht soultrey they shold hazard battell with the erle of Sussex haill army, and all the Scottes rebellis that vald tak his part, for they estemed thame selfis alsmony in numbre, and ane thowsand ma of better men that vald hawe assembillit thame selfes gif thay hed haid soldiouris hagbuttaris to hawe gevin the brayss." Mortoun and his faction, since the destruction done by them and Englishmen, have lost a great number of favourers, and all the "peples hartis." The Queen's lieutenants have declared openly by express proclamation that they will not cast down any nobleman's house, nor "wrake" any poor man in revenge thereof *etc.* Lord Huntly has been very diligent in the north in causing the Queen's majesty to have universal obedience there, and is now at Aberdeen taking up all the soldiers he can get—especially those who were with Murray, for they were all discharged. "The haill erles, Lordes and barrones of the north partis" are there with him for setting forward the same. He is "bissie" to get some recompense of Murray's adherents to satisfy some of his friends who were "skattit" the last year "at ye haldin of Murrayis airis and for susteyning of ye souldioris." Earls Lennox, Mortoun, and Mar with the rest of their adherents were in "Sterveling" at the convention, as was "spokin," to make Lenox their Regent, but "sum wyris* of his speciallis" showed me secretly "nethir wald thay cheis him, nor durst he except it." Mortoun and Lenox have "tane upe" a band of young soldiers of little experience upon their own expense, "abbey it" they have caused the "bruit gang" that it is upon English gold. Lord Levinstoun was not "cumin" into Scotland; the bruit was, that he was "stayit" at Annyk." Lenox, Mortoun, Mar, Glammis, and the Master of Grahame passed to the "seigeing" of Doun of Monteith, but Ruthven and Meffen "enterit in ye hous in sanct Colines favoris, and Glencarne, Lyndsay and Ochiltrie ansherit to yam," and my Lords of Huntlie, Argyle, Atholl, and all the Queen's favourers were in readiness "cumand to ye releif yerof," and, therefore, it was agreed that Meffen should remain in the house "to sanct Colines behalfe." Ruthven has "tane a factory of Skone and put in chalmer-

* Others.

Elizabeth.
1570. lanis thair intill,"—Alexander Hume of Manderstoun of Coldinghame and Bargany of Kilvyning.

1½ *pp.* *Indorsed.*

June 21. **303.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 257. As "Hunthill" is an earnest suitor to Lord Mar to be a means to your lordship for him, promising that he will both satisfy you as far as lies in his power, and give sufficient assurance for good usage in time to come, as also to perform whatsoever he shall be charged by the Lords of Secret Council to the King, Lord Mar desires you that he may have assurance for twenty days. In the meantime he will be with your lordship to take such order as shall seem reasonable, and also be here with his lordship to acknowledge his duty to his sovereign, and give such pledges for himself, friends and servants as shall be thought necessary. Stirling. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

⅔ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

June 22. **304.** LENNOX TO CECIL.

I doubt not but you shall understand at large, not only by my lord lieutenant, but also by a letter directed from us all that are here to the queen's majesty, touching our proceedings at this late assembly in this town. I find the nobility and "staitte" here very well bent to the Queen's majesty's devotion, and I, for my part, shall do all that lies in me that may tend to her service. I heartily desire you that this other letter may be sent to my wife. Stirling. *Signed:* Mathew Levenax.

⅓ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

June 22. **305.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Has received a letter from Lethington, and returned answer. Incloses copies of both. After the disappointing of the convention at Aberdeen, it was meant to convene at "Strabokgie," the Earl of Huntly's house, which is also broken off. The other side have but small hope of the French coming. It is conceived by some wise men, that Lethington, by the convention at Linlithgow, the offers of the French made by the messenger, the show of the rebels there to persuade the having of a party in England, the threats of foreign ambassadors *etc.*, would induce the Queen to put the Scottish Queen at liberty, and that Scotland, for lack of support, would obey her; and that these not taking effect, he is forced either to seek to recover the Queen's favour, or to follow the bringing of the French into Scotland (an odious act to all his country) to make his surety by them, for, in all his actions, his own surety is 'causa sine quâ non.' Whilst he stands on these terms, it is likely he uses both his strings. Conceives he would be contented that his dealings with him [Sussex] in these matters were not for a time known to many, and therefore writes this to Cecil himself. Prays his advice in what sort he may proceed with him hereafter. Alnwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1¼ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil and his clerk).

Elizabeth.
1570. First inclosure with the same:—

(Maitland to Sussex.)

Has understood by report of this bearer, his servant, the ample diligence he has made for the recovery of the goods spoiled from him and his friends by Rowland Fostar; and, although his commandment for restitution has not yet taken effect, but finding no lack of goodwill in him, he is fully contented although he should never recover one groat's worth. On receipt of his letter which was brought to Dunkeld, he wrote immediately to the Duke and the Earls of Huntly and Argyll. They are far asunder, the one in the north, another in Argyll, and the third he knows not where, but is in good hope to send shortly a resolute answer to Sussex's full contentation. Would be sorry that the Queen should show any rigour to the Queen of Scots for the pleasure of a "fewe nomber her onfrendes" in Scotland, who are led thereunto only for private respects, and will not in the end prove worthy of that favour. The duty he owes to both Queens moves him to write thus, and it will not be profitable to follow that course, for, assuredly, these men are nothing able at length to serve her turn in Scotland. Cannot consent to have her extremely dealt with for their pleasure. Offers his service for anything touching the Queen of England, her estate or surety, because he thinks in so doing he will not offend the Queen of Scots. Does not agree in opinion with those who think that the two Queens are incompatible together. It is his "naturall" to speak and write liberally with such as he will deal familiarly with. If he did not esteem Sussex his friend he would "frame his naturall" a little more, and so better disguise his meaning. Touching the restraint of his brother, he knows not whether he be yet at liberty or not, but is assured he was still captive on the 10th instant, for that day he had a messenger from him to remove some scruple in the exchange of him and the Laird of Howston, and he had no hope to recover his liberty but by that exchange. Trusts ere now he is set at liberty. Is content to deal with Sussex rather than any other minister his mistress has in the north. The fewer mediators they shall use, the sooner shall they come to a good end. "From the Blaise in Athoile,"* 14th June, at night, 1570. *Signed:* W. Maitlande.

2¾ *pp.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Second inclosure:—

(Sussex to Maitland.)

Has received his letter of the 14th, and is willing to see justice done to him and all others in Scotland for any injury offered by wrongful taking of goods, and thinks that Lord Morton and the other lords to whom he has written for enlargement of his brother will satisfy his request, though there are some difficulties, for he was delivered to a brother of Lord Hunston's for exchange of his brother, from whom they cannot yet get him. Would be glad to understand his opinion in the following matters:—What his sovereign may do to the Queen of Scots that he will hold to be 'rigour'? What she may do to her

* Blair Atholl.

Elizabeth. 1570. to satisfy Maitland's intention? What she may do to breed a unity of the nobility of that realm? What offers he thinks may be made for the surety of the Queen's person and state, and the weal and quiet of both realms, if her majesty should allow of all those matters which he shall desire to bring to effect for his Queen? What assurance may be made for the performance of those offers? Alnwick, 21st June 1570.

2¼ *pp.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

June 23. **306.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 259. As Archibald Douglas will shortly be with your lordship again, I will not trouble you with any long letter. The convention ended this day, and to-morrow the lords depart to their own houses, and I towards Edinburgh, to attend there your pleasure for my return, wherein, I doubt not, but I shall receive a special point of favour, seeing it stands so well with the Queen's majesty's will, which I beseech you may be in such sort as either never to see this country again, or, if there be anything further to be done, that I may rather tarry the doing of it at Edinburgh or elsewhere than oft to pass between, unless it be to attend upon your lordship with your whole forces to take up the matter, or to be fully revenged upon such as are the Queen my mistress' enemies. There is no authority established to endure, but Lord Lennox [is] appointed lieutenant until the Queen's majesty's mind be known. They are now somewhat come to themselves through new hope, and that little comfort that I sprinkled amongst them; but it is your lordship who must make them whole by the 10th or 11th of next month, or you will find them as heartless as a herring.

I am glad that your lordship grows better in your health, which I should do also if I might be partaker of some part of your pleasures "owte of the fere of the gonshotte," which I court somewhat the less because none but great men die of that death, and your lordship [is] as well beloved here as myself.

I received your letter by "Tom" Hope and [have] done with the copy as your lordship willed me, whereat we have taken pleasure enough to see how far he is overmatched with the pen, and so rightly meets with that. We believe he will sooner grub over his quarrel than become an honest man. A cunning man is sent to Lord Athol from the lords to see if he may be won, "or that he be so wylfull that he will burste before he bowe." My lady your old mistress has lately discorded with her spouse, and gotten a blow for talking so large against the young King, her husband being of his lineage. Thomas "Matlande" is delivered, but for that my Lord H . . . . brother will not be in your lordship's "commen," for Howston is set at liberty. Lord Lennox earnestly desires you that Mr. Archibald [Douglas] may not see the letter he wrote against him, nor yet the two letters that he sent you written of him. He says that he was abused in the report, and [is] now out of all mistrust of him. Stirling. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

2⅓ *pp.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

Elizabeth.
1570.
June 24.

307. SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Sir, I received late yesternight letters from Mr. Randolph, the copy whereof I send herewith, whereby you shall perceive what has been done at the last convention at Stirling, and what is further intended to be done. If there be any part thereof that her majesty likes should be proceeded in or stayed, I shall do my best. Alnwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

¼ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(Thomas Randolph to Sussex.)

It may please your lordship to be advertised, I arrived here, at Stirling, on Saturday* last in company of the Earl of Morton, Lord Ogletrie, Lord Bortwick, Treasurer, Justice Clerk, and other gentlemen of the country to be at this convention. We found here only the Commendator of Domfermline, who came of purpose somewhat before to prepare the Lord of Mar's mind, not to find the matter to be declared by him over strange until further resolution were taken of the Queen our sovereign's mind.

The next day there came to this town the Earls of Lenox and Glencarne, and Lord "Cartathe" with many barons and gentlemen from the west. On Monday the Lords Rothen, Lyndsey, Glammes, and Meffin [came], so that now so many being assembled as at this time were looked for, I was desired to be present yesterday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock at the Earl of Lennox's lodging, where, the Lords being together, the Commendator of Domfermline delivered her majesty's letter, the copy of which I send to your lordship, as well for the matter as the superscription, which some noted to be as indifferently written to their enemies as to themselves, referring the rest of the answer to his report, and that which should be said by him whom your lordship should direct to them by her highness' commandment. The lord of Domfermline having declared his answer from her majesty in such sort as neither anything was omitted that he had to say, nor otherwise reported, but to all the hearers it might be indifferently taken, I was desired to speak that which I had to say.

I confirmed all that the lord of Domfermline had said touching that matter. I declared the causes that moved the Queen's majesty to give ear to the Scottish Queen's suit, and what means had been made by the other Princes, that she should yield so to do, and how reasonable it was to hear her request, not omitting to let themselves know what opportunity they had lost to their disadvantage, who had so long deferred to send to her majesty; always assuring them, as by her majesty's letters your lordship had sufficient warrant upon the word of a Prince, that her majesty would nowise accord with their Queen without good assurance for the young Prince her cousin, and all their subjects, with other matter that I had by instructions from your lordship to say of the letters from her majesty of the last of May. All this which they had heard of the abbot of Domfermline and of myself to that effect, and being nothing comforted in any point to their expectation at her

* June 17th.

Elizabeth.
1570. majesty's hands, their long silence manifested the heavy care of their hearts, until, at length, my Lord of Morton (with whom I had some private conference before of the last letters, and commandment received from your lordship) asked me if I had any other matter to propound. I showed then to their lordships, that since my being with your lordship, after my coming to Edinburgh, I had received from your lordship letters of the 10th of June, at Alnewick, and in the same a copy of a letter from the Queen's majesty to your lordship of the 6th of the same, the effect whereof I declared to their lordships, as I was willed by your honour, putting them besides in comfort that they, continuing in good mind towards the Queen my sovereign to all such effects as they themselves had professed, should find at her majesty's hands all reasonable and convenient favour, with such regard to be had to them, that I doubted not but all things should fall out to their reasonable satisfaction. Of this I found that there was better liking than of the former declared by Domfermline. Many good words were spoken by them all of her majesty's goodness in times past; much was said of the late favour showed to them, with hope of continuance of her love and care over that power, king and country, with many wishes for the preservation of her highness' prosperous estates.

Thus, I being dismissed for that time, after dinner, it pleased the most part of the noblemen to come to my lodging to confer with me privately of the matters that before had been declared. By the Justice Clerk it was showed what favour the nobility had found in times past of her majesty, how much they had been always bound to her, what trust they had that now, at this latter pinch, they should find the consummation of the whole, and that, as they were utterly discouraged by the answer of Domfermeling, so were they much relieved by that which they had heard by my report from your lordship as an assurance of her majesty's full resolution, not to be altered by any persuasion of such as neither intended well to her majesty nor to their own country. And, therefore, as at all times before, in all their troubles they sought to none other but to her highness, so mind they not but to run that course as should be most to her majesty's desire, joined with the safety of their young King and country; knowing how maliciously their enemies were bent against her for virtue's sake, in whose defence nothing shall be left undone of their duties, as becomes most obedient subjects to their King, and servants to her majesty. And, whereas, among other matters, they desired by the Commendator of Domfermline to have had her majesty's advice for the establishment of such a government as might be most agreeable to her majesty's liking, they, receiving no answer thereof, were driven now to that necessity, that they could use no longer delay therein, and, therefore, mind out of hand to proceed thereunto *etc.*, and therefore the lords there then present desired to know of me whether I knew any further of her majesty's pleasure therein; whereunto they would willingly accord, "if not that I wolde shewe myself what I thought wolde be moste agreable to her majesty's will." To all these things I gave such answer as I thought might best retain them in their devotion towards her majesty. I told them how loath I was to give my advice *etc.* Whereupon, debating many matters, weighing many circumstances, resolving many doubts, it was resolved that they should

Elizabeth.
1570. forbear the manifestation of any authority (whatever they might privately determine among themselves) *etc.* They have, therefore, resolved to write to her majesty out of hand to crave her advice again therein, with desire to know further of her highness' pleasure in such matters as may greatly tend to the common peace and weal of both countries, and herewith mind to send some special man of credit to your lordship, by whom your lordship shall be more amply informed, and so mind very shortly to dissolve this convention till answer returns of their letters from the Queen's majesty.

Thus your lordship understands the effect of their whole resolutions,—what their hope is, and what power her majesty has here at this time to command; wherein, if I be not deceived, and a traitor to my mistress and country, she may stand in better assurance by them of a quieter state than any that can any other way be purchased, what show soever they have of faith or good meaning, where so little hitherto has been found, that the more trust that has been given, the nearer has her majesty been towards peril and danger.

Thus much I have written in general to let your lordship understand, as soon as I can, how matters have passed here at this time. If further matter occur, your lordship shall hear of it as I may find convenient message. I mind to remain not long in this town, but to repair towards your lordship, if your commandment comes not shortly to the contrary. Answer or full resolution, I have yet received none, but have written of things as they have been talked of, and as I believe your lordship shall find no great alteration. I have dealt with divers noblemen in particular, whose minds I find much altered from divers conceits taken among themselves after they understood of the Abbot's answer. They are yet in good mind, full of hope, and great trust that, after these new matters found, which manifest the minds of those in whose favour so much was intended, as lately was seen, that now their good meaning, so well bent to her majesty's service, shall never hereafter be refused, but accepted as willingly [as] they offer the same. I find by some conference had with some, that most men are bent to lay the charge on the Earl of Lennox, if her majesty's consent agrees thereunto, with other conditions as your lordship shall be advertised of shortly, which they judge very necessary to be adjoined, and to have him bound to the performance. Mr. Archibald [Douglas] arrived here on Monday *etc.* They are glad that Lord Leviston is stayed; of whose coming more was known in the castle of Edinburgh. before I came from thence, than I would have believed. The Captain, I trust, will be wholly won to this party. I find that his strangeness proceeds more of unkindness of some showed towards him than of utter misliking of their doings.

Lyddington comes on, and minds, as I hear, "to putt all on vj and vij." There is now no great bruit of their doings, saving on Monday, at Glascowe, after the Earl of Lennox's coming to this town, Claude, with certain Hamletons, intended to have done some exploit against the inhabitants of Glascowe, but had a repulse, and returned to Draffin. Their expectation of France grows now cold. What will be their next shift, God knows. The Earl of Westmorland and Norton, who were reported to have embarked at Aberdeen for Flanders, as I am informed, are not yet departed, for there is no ship that dare receive them. What is become of the rest who are at

Elizabeth.
1570. liberty, I know not, saving that the Lady of Northumberland remains in old Aberdeen, placed by Lord Seton. Her husband makes great means for her liberty, as by this copy of a letter your lordship shall perceive. He had also once written a letter to me, as the Laird of Loughelevin tells me, but tore it into pieces. With Lord Lyndsaye I have had no long speech as yet touching those he has in his custody. What he will do for their delivery, I know not. Stirling. June 21st, 1570. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

3¼ *pp.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "1570, xxj Junii. Coppie. Mr Randolphe to the Earle of Sussex. Touching the procedinges in Scottlande."

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 253. Original of the same.

7 *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

June 24. **308.** LENNOX AND OTHERS TO ELIZABETH.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 29. "Pleas it zour hienes,"—We received your gracious letter from the Commendator of Dunfermling, late ambassador for the king, our sovereign, towards your majesty, by whom we have amply "understand" the answer which it pleased your highness to give to the matters committed to his legation. Howbeit, the same answer, seeming to bring with it so small comfort, had certainly put many in great doubt of the continuance of your highness' favour and maintenance towards the king and us, if, at the first, the matter had been "manifestit"; and, as it was, our adversaries made no small brag of their advantage, as though your highness had utterly rejected our reasonable and necessary petitions. In consideration whereof, we "deliberat" to assemble ourselves together at Striveling, that the Commendator of Dunfermling in the audience of the "haill" might discharge him of his late message, and that we might also "avyse" upon that which "Maister" Thomas Randolphe had in charge to declare on your behalf by order from the Earl of Sussex. And, being "convenit" to this end, and the report as well of the said Commendator as the declaration of Mr. Randolphe being heard, "the ane and the other wes to the heirares na plesand newes." For this realm continuing now six months without any certain government, subject in default thereof to many and great calamities—the establishing of the "lawchfull regiment" being purposely delayed upon the knowledge of your majesty's advice —"quhairas" our adversaries have usurped and set up their pretended authority, and still prosecutes and "settis furthwart" the same in your majesty's "dispite" and contempt, and then in the end to see so small appearance of your wonted favour towards this cause, and so little certainty of that which the instant necessity of this "troublit" country craves, we remit to your own consideration, "how the hartes of zour hienes maist enteir weilwillaris, wer woundit, how the indifferentis wer confermit in there neutralitie, and how our adversaires zour majesteis avowit and professit unfreindis had mater anewch to brag and be proude of"; which had bred such despair among us, that if we had not heard some "taist" of your disposition to alter that course, their doubt had almost been incurable; for, as your good countenance has heretofore "dasched" our adversaries, and disappointed their dangerous pretences, so, the mention of your late

Elizabeth.
1570. "cauldnes" has encouraged them, and greatly prejudged us and our cause, they still continuing their "practize" with foreign nations, Papists, both for the destruction of the true religion, and of the Princes of both the realms, and publicly maintaining your rebels; entertaining, nevertheless, some form of dealing with your majesty and your officers upon no other pretence but to spend time till they "be armit" with the foreign force that they "louke" for, and so plainly deluding your highness, and undoing us. Indeed, when, as your ambassador showed (upon more recent advertisement received) that "throw occasiones fallin and practizes disclosit" since the dispatch of the Commendator of Dunfermling, your highness was likely to take another course in this "wechtie" matter, it was a great comfort to us all, and has moved us to delay the conclusion of anything touching the government of this realm till the "knawlege" of your advice, which we most humbly crave, together with your answer upon the "remanent" of our petitions imparted to your highness by the Commendator of Dunfermling. We need not weary your majesty by declaring in "write" what great inconvenience "fallis" through default of an established government, and with great difficulty have we left matters at this time in good terms, to the satisfaction of the King's subjects, because they have so oft "convenit," many of them having justice and redress of wrongs to crave, and ever return without certainty. At last we have "promittit" that the constitution and establishing of the government shall be no "langar delayit" than the 10th or 11th of July next, against which we certainly look for, and humbly crave your advice in that behalf, with your answer and resolution to the "remanent heades" and petitions "proponit" in our name, "quhilkis" as they are well known to your highness and your Council, so we have communicated the same in every point to the Earl of Sussex, whose sufficiency is not only able to inform your highness abundantly upon our report, but his other experience upon the Borders may testify to your highness the very order of this country, and what great harm the delay of the establishing of the regiment therein is like to produce first to us, and next to the "inquietatioun" of the "haill Ile." We pray God long to preserve the same to the comfort of your highness' "faithfull subjectis and affectionat freindis and terror of zour inymeis." Stirling. *Signed:* Mathew Levenax; Archibald Erll off Anguis; Mortoun; Mar; Glencarn; Grahame; Patrick l. Lyndsay; Borthuik; Ruthven; Cathcart; Wcheltre; Robert Byschope of Cathnes; R. Dunfermling.

2 *pp. Closely written, in a Scottish hand. Addressed*—"To the Quenis Ma^tie of england." *Indorsed.*

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 164. Copy of the same without the signatures.

June 24. **309.** LENNOX AND OTHERS TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

"After our maist hertlie commendationes." By report of the Commendator of Dunfermline, we have understood her highness' answer unto the matters committed to his legation, which, being to our small comfort, had put great doubts in the hearts of many, and greatly encouraged our adversaries, "her hienes knawin unfreindis," if we had not received "sum taist" how upon some practice "espyit"

Elizabeth.
1570. of late, her majesty was disposed to enter on a more sure course both for the surety of herself, the King our sovereign, and us: "quhairanent we wishe to God her majestie omit na gude occasioun" How prejudicial the deferring of her resolution has been to us, and "peraventure" may be to her, we leave to her and your honour's consideration. Her majesty has, and daily will have experience of the "dissimulat" dealing of our adversaries, who forbear not to advance their usurped authority by all possible means. In default of a "certane Regiment" established for the King, which we have "proposlie" delayed till we have her highness' advice, "quhilk" we have "promittit" shall be no longer delayed than the 10th or 11th of July next, that her answer may be returned to us, persuading the King's subjects in the mean season to be satisfied. By reason they have so oft "convenit," hoping to have some personage accepting the charge, and ever depart without certainty, assaulted in the meantime not only by force, but by crafty persuasion to leave their obedience, they have thought that the Queen's majesty had left his cause, which appears not "unprobable" to many, "behalding hir hienes cauld countenance wounding the hartes of hir hienes weilwillares." "Quhairwithall" we have thought meet to crave your honours' assistance, that with all convenient speed it may please her majesty to return her advice to us anent the constitution and establishment of the "Regiment" of this realm, together with her answer to the "remanent heades" and articles imparted to her by the Commendator of Dunfermline. We remit the further explanation of this state to Lord Sussex. Stirling. *Signed:* Mathew Levenax; Mortoun; Glencarn; Angus; Grahame; Patrick Lord Lyndsay; Mar; Ruthven; Glammis; Borthuik; Cathcart; Wchiltre; R. Dunfermling; Robert, Byschope of Cathnes.

1½ *pp.* *In a Scottish hand.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

June 24. **310.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Has this day received letters from Lethington, with a letter from the Duke and the Earl of Argyll to him, copies whereof he sends. It seems that they will agree in effect to the articles contained in his letter to Lethington of May 30th. If they mean *bonâ fide*, they will, by their convention, deal more sufficiently in all respects than otherwise they can. But, if they mean fraud, and would only put over time till they saw the end of the French promises, and (under colour of their convention for this matter) convene for other matters, then they may serve their own turn by the convention, and break off in the end. Has written after this sort to Randolph, and required him to confer secretly with the Earl of Morton. By the copy of his letter to Lethington of the 16th, he will find a solution to the Duke's 'marvels' contained in his letters. Begs him to procure her majesty's resolution what answer he shall deliver. Lord Livingston longs for answer to "my letters of his staye." Alnwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1¼ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed by Cecil and his clerk.*

First inclosure with the same:—

(Chatelherault and Argyll to Maitland.)

We received your writing on the 9th of this month, dated at the Blair

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1570. of Athoile the 6th of the same, together with a copy of a letter sent by the Earl of Sussex to you. We marvel not a little what the Earl of Sussex means where he writes, that before he put the Queen's forces so far in Scotland, he thought to have procured a demission of his mistress' rebels from us that were in Lithquo. Considering we know nothing of his mind, except so far as you and the Captain made us participant, and would have been contented with any suspension of arms while we sent to the Queen of England for procuring our sovereign's liberty, we heard never a word from you of what is mentioned in the Earl of Sussex's letter. For the rest of his letter, where it seems that he wished some notable persons to be sent on both sides to the Queen his mistress, you know that not only all the nobility who professed the Queen our sovereign's obedience, but also sundry others wrote to the Queen of England, and sent Mr. Gordon with the same, who was stopped. We never got answer, but, in the meantime, she has sent her forces "joynt with rebelles and traytores" of this country, and burnt and "herryd" some of the "principalles" without any occasion. Nevertheless, those who have gotten most "skathe" bear all their burning and "harthepps" for the love they bear to the liberty of the Queen their sovereign, and would be glad that a way were found how they might consult concerning the things the Earl of Sussex writes of; and, in the meantime, that they might have licence to send to the Queen, their sovereign, to know her meaning. The "ballott" of some of the "princepalles," as you desire in your writing, can "serve of nothing." We have no other thing to advertise, but that our enemies with their waged forces—furnished, as it is said, by the Queen of England—are daily burning and "herreing" the poor ones that were left unburnt before. Concerning your brother, Mr. Thomas, we have written to Lord Fleming. "Dunnone," 12th June 1570.

We pray you have us heartily commended to Lord Atholl, his wife, and your own wife. We doubt not you have advertised Lord Huntly of the tenour of the Earl of Sussex's writing.

1⅔ *pp.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Second inclosure:—

(Maitland to Sussex.)

Immediately after the receipt of your letter at Dunkeld, I went to my Lord Duke and Lords Huntly and Argyll to know their opinion. As for Atholl, I think he will follow a moderate course. I have received letters from Lord Huntly, but nothing to the purpose, for he looked for my coming to this house, and has delayed his answer till the meeting. I have again required his resolution. Yesterday I received answer from the Duke and the Earl of Argyll, whose letter is herewith inclosed. In my opinion, the whole nobility will yield in effect to the articles contained in your letter. No letter such as you desire can be well framed unless they be together in one place; therefore, for bringing the matter shortly to a conclusion, in my opinion, you will do well to desire both parties to give writings whereby it may be provided that neither party shall molest or do injury to the other for a month, to the effect that during that time the noblemen may convene in such place as they shall think con-

Elizabeth.
1570. venient, without great assemblies of people or open arms, where the articles required by you may be fully resolved and concluded. I wish your lordship would direct a several letter to the two parties to this effect, whereunto, I doubt not, both will accord. You may judge that they must be once assembled together before they can direct any notable personages of their number to your sovereign. Declare by writing what you would have me do further in this behalf. From the Blayr in Athoill, 18th June 1570. *Signed:* W. Maitlande.

2¼ *pp.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

June 25. **311.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 261 I arrived in this town late yesternight late, received your packet for the Laird of Grange by Tom Corbet "rathe" in the morning, and sent it to him. I have communicated the contents of your letter to me to my Lord of Morton touching that matter; who thinks that you conceive as well what inconvenience may arise in yielding to their desire as they can do themselves, or all the wits in Scotland; yet, further to satisfy your lordship, and to yield some causes why that should not be granted to them, he has given Mr. Archibald Douglas commandment to declare to your lordship his opinion, and the particular causes of his misliking. He departs hence to-morrow, and will soon be with your lordship. I find daily so much double dealing in the contrary party, such continual practices, so much malice against the Queen, my mistress, that I cannot but utterly mislike of whatsoever they desire or promise to perform, and the more to be doubted now, for that they have of late received some comfort that some great matter is intended to their advantage upon the coming down of Lord Livingston, at whose stay they stir no less than if their whole cause was quite overthrown. What new discouragement the other party would take after this little comfort that I put them in—that my mistress would take a new course in her doings for matters of this country, if we should so suddenly deal with their adversaries—you know better than I can think. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

June 26. **312.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 263. I return to your lordship this bearer, who finds such pleasure in this country that I can have no more of his company. I trust that I shall shortly be licensed by your lordship to return also, and be relieved of this continual care, where little is to be hoped for of any quiet end, unless her majesty takes some resolute course, and no longer holds them in suspense. I desire that I may know your pleasure for my abode here, where, if any good can be done, or if any likelihood be that her majesty will give any comfort to these noblemen, I can with the better will put myself to any adventure to the furtherance of her majesty's service that may be done by me; but, always to deal with these uncertainties with continual hazard both of life and credit, I had rather that any other were the dealer therein than I. I beseech your lordship to consider hereof, and, if you find that there is no good to be done here, let me rather return in time than ever to be

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1570. made an instrument rather to her majesty's slander than that I can do her any service. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

June 26. **313.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. Reminds him of the answer sent to him last Thursday, that it was the Queen's pleasure that he should have patience for three or four days, and send again for audience. Sends the bearer, praying him to move the Queen to give him audience, as the French ambassador advertised him that she would hear him within two days. Prays Cecil to advertise him if Lord Livingston has been allowed to pass into Scotland, and what day he departed from Berwick. It is reported that he was stayed at Alnwick. He (Cecil) can consider well what "hinder" it is to the whole treaty the staying of him either in England or Scotland. Cannot "trust" he has been stayed, having the Queen's passport, and going "so freindlie message." London. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

½ *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk). *No flyleaf.*

June 26. **314.** [BISHOP OF ROSS TO LEICESTER AND CECIL.]

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 16. "Please your honour be remembered of the answer send to me this last Thursday, that it was the quenis majesteis pleasure I shuld have patience for thre or foure dayes and then I might send agane for audience," *etc.* [*as in No. 313*].

Postscript. The Queen is persuaded of your loving friendship and good mind for the furtherance of her affairs, and therefore has commanded me to require your loving counsel and advice, and to follow the same in treating of her causes, for she is "deliberat" by all means to satisfy your sovereign "at her hole powar," and assures you upon her credit of that which she required of her, "whairintill" her former behaviour in prosperity is a sufficient and evident appearance of the like proceedings in time coming, "and not to speak to annoy any speciellie of her awin subjectes," but to seek by all means to live in quietness. For my own part, I mean nothing else in all my proceedings but to seek to unite their majesties "in hart, mynd and boundes indissoluble," whereunto your honour may be the best instrument, and I will leave nothing undone on our part that may bring the same to take effect. Wherefore, I "beseik zour honour as ze tender the weill of the Queens majeste zour awin soverane and her hole contentmendt, and to shaw favour to the Quene my mistresse, as also the weill and quietnes of this hole Ile, that zow will employ zour wisdome to thes end," and bestow your earnest labours thereunto. "Wrettin the 26 of June as ane appendix to the uthir lettre be ye same hand of him that is youres assured."

⅔ *p.* *Copy.* *Indorsed:* ". . . therle of Lecester and M^r Cicill the xxvj^th of June 1570."

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1570. June 26. C.P., Vol. V.

315. [BISHOP OF ROSS] TO CECIL.

The Queen of Scots has advertised him of the return of Mr. Bateman, by whose good report she is fully persuaded of his friendship, and has commanded him to require his advice, and to follow the same in her causes. Means nothing else in all his proceedings but to seek to unite their majesties in "hart, mynd, and bandis indissoluble." Beseeches him that he will show favour to the Queen, his mistress.

Written as an appendix to the preceding letter.

1 *p.* *Unsigned.* *No address, indorsement, or flyleaf.*

June 26. **316.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO CECIL.

I have been of late at the convention of Stirling, who, for lack of authority to command, were not many, but, such as were there were full of expectation concerning the Abbot of Dunfermline's answer from her majesty. That being declared, they were wholly "frustrate" of their expectation, and void of all counsel what was to be done. Some were comforted after they heard from me that her majesty would have further consideration of the matter and use it to their weals, but unsatisfied in anything I could say, though not unwilling to follow any advice that might further the cause in hand. They were resolved to have appointed some certain authority to maintain the government, yet are content to stay their deliberation for a few days until further counsel may be had from her majesty. A good countenance at this time will do as much as the money they stand in need of. Their adversaries quail, and their hope grows cold to France and Spain. Since, in their last conference, the Lords desired me to write somewhat in their behalf, the least I can say is;—that if there be truth or honour in them, her majesty will find them all to be as much at her devotion as ever she did at the late Regent's hands. I find them in great perplexity for the uncertainty of their estate—in great doubt what her majesty will do—but resolved to end their lives good subjects to the King. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

2½ *pp.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

June 26. **317.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

The lords at the convention at Stirling minded to send some personage of credit to him, so they have chosen this bearer, Mr. Archibald, fully instructed, and with full commission to deal further with him in all things that concern their estate. Although it was earnestly pressed that there should have been an established authority at this time, yet—considering the hope they received of some comfort—they are content to alter their former deliberation, and refer their whole cause unto her highness again, trusting that, as she now sees the usage of their adversaries—ever under the colour of plain dealing—to work all kind of mischief to both countries, they shall receive from her help and assistance in their causes. They stand in such hard terms that they must either "out of hand" be helped by her majesty, or be forced to such an extremity as will be an utter undoing to themselves and their "wellwillers." Greater sorrow he has not seen amongst men for a long time than they, suddenly looking at the

Elizabeth.
1570. answer of the lord of Dunfermline, and he had much ado to bring them in belief that the Queen his mistress had any care for their estate. Their last hope is by such answer as comes from her by the 11th of next month. They recommend their whole cause, themselves, their country, and their King to his favour to assist them. Has written somewhat, at their request, to Mr. Secretary, and somewhat (but little) to Lord Leicester, to whom they would rather be beholden than heed those reports that his favour is not towards them in this. The perilous dealings of the bishop of Ross are such, and "such intelligence comming daily out of England tending to mischef, that if he remain at liberty, and no restraint of the other, nether shall your lordships wretinges nor my words have longe credit here." 26th of June 1570. *Signed:* Thomas Randolphe.

2 *pp. Copy. In the margin:* "M^r Randolphe to the l. Lieutenant xxvj^to Junii 1570."

June 27. **318.** THOMAS JENYNGES TO MAITLAND AND SETON.

No matter of importance more than his last letters contained. All things are here in quiet. Prays them to forward one letter to the Countess of Northumberland, and the other to his dear friend, Mr. Ratclyffe. Brussels. *Signed:* Thomas Genynges.

⅔ *p. Copy.*

June 27. **319.** THOMAS JENYNGES TO EGREMONT RATCLIFFE.

Has of late done him such honour as his poor credit could do. *Signed:* Tho. Jenynges.

1 *p. Copy on the back of the preceding letter.*

June 27. **320.** THOMAS JENYNGES TO GEORGE HALKET.

Having instantly occasion to send the inclosed packet into Scotland, begs him to use power to help herein as "my lorde secretary* your good frende" requires him in a letter sent to him by Peter Kyrke. The ship wherein the English gentlemen came—which returns to Aberdeen by his help—may convey the same very safely to Lord Huntly's, where he takes Lord Seaton and the Earl of Northumberland to be. Is to use his wisdom herein, and to advertise him of their passage.

⅔ *p. Copy. Indorsed† by Cecil.* "27 Junii 1570 Copyes of lettres from Jenny," *etc.*

June 27. **321.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 265. I received your letter this day at 8 o'clock, and immediately sent to Lord Morton to know what he would do for the convoy to Lord Livingston; whose answer came to me at 2 o'clock, after dinner. Which was, that, forasmuch as Lord Livingston was unfriendly to the proceedings of the noblemen who remained at the King's obedience, and forgetful of his duty towards his sovereign, it could not stand

* Maitland. † Jennings' three letters have been folded and indorsed together.

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1570. with his duty to require the King's faithful subjects to so ungrateful an office, especially, without the advice of the rest of the noblemen—who were all absent—notwithstanding he promises for himself, his friends, and servants, upon his honour, that there shall be no molestation or impediment made to him until his arrival here, nor hereafter, by his procurement, in consideration that he comes licensed from the Queen's majesty, and also "dimissed" from your lordship, who knows your sovereign's pleasure therein. With this answer, I thought good to return this bearer with all the speed I can. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

⅔ *p. Addressed. Indorsed.*

June 28. **322.** SUSSEX TO ELIZABETH.

Received yesternight letters by Mr. Archibald Dowglas from the Earls of Lennox, Morton, Mar, and others with them in their late convention at Stirling, together with their letters to her, copies of which he sends herewith. He also brought instructions in writing. They have earnestly required him to open to her the present state of the country, the peril that grows daily towards them for lack of a settled government, the commodity that might come by the establishing thereof, and to procure her answer to their letters, and to the matters "proponed" by the Commendator of Dunfermline, so that they might receive them before the 10th or 11th of next month. Perceives that they have appointed the Earl of Lennox to be lieutenant until their next convention. Alnwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1 *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

First inclosure with the same:—

(Lennox and others to Sussex.)

Being assembled here for hearing the Commendator of Dunfermline's report and such things as Mr. Thomas Randolphe had in charge to "propone" unto us, we have found both the one and the other far besides our expectation, and great doubt had remained in the hearts of many, if we had not felt some taste of her majesty's disposition to consist in other terms than at the despatch of the Commendator. We pray God that in time her majesty will provide the remedy, for we cannot declare the dangers more evidently than we have done. The good we have found with you assures us that you will not leave off employing your credit that we may have some certain knowledge of her majesty's mind, but principally that we may have her advice anent the establishing of the government against the 10th or 11th of July next. The great inconveniences which the delay breeds to us, we remit to the report of Mr. Archibald Douglas, one of the senators of the College of Justice, whom we have purposely sent to confer with you. Stirling. 24th June 1570. *Signed:* Mathew Lennox; Angus; Robert, Bishop of Cathnes; Glencairn; Grahame; Borthwick; Morton; Marr; Patrick l. Lyndsaye; Ochiltree; Cathcart; R. Dumfermeling; Glammis; Ruthven.

1 *p. Copy.*

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1570. Second inclosure:—

(Instructions for Archibald Douglas.)

"Instruccions to o[r] right trusty and welbeloved M[r] Arch. Dowglas one of the Senato[rs] of the college of Justice, to be declared to the right honourable thearle of Sussex" *etc.* At Stirling 24th June 1570.

(1) To declare, that they found the comfort very small upon the returning of the Commendator and Thomas Randolph.

(2) To crave her majesty's advice against the 10th or 11th of July.

(4) They will have a more comfortable answer by his means than if any of them passed with the message.

(5) Money for the men of war.

(6) To "travell" with him for the taking of Lord Semple by the man whose life was saved in the castle of Hamilton, named Arthur Hamilton of Munton [Monktoun], on condition that he should within six days make his obedience to the king; of which six days 24 hours were scarce past when Lord Semple was taken by him, at whose hands he looked for no such thing. *Signed: as before.*

3 *pp.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

June 28. **323.** [BISHOP OF ROSS'] AUDIENCE WITH ELIZABETH.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 125.

"At Otlandis ye xxviij of Junii 1570."

"At my first cuming I was convoyed to Maister secretaris chalmer whair I prepared my self for audience, and shortly Maister Bowis gentilman pensioner com for me and convoyed me to ye chalmer of presens, and thair presentlie com Maister secretarie, who without gryit ceremonie convoyed me throch sindry privie chalmeris to ane gallery quhair the quene was sittand, and at my first entre her majeste said I was wolcum, and excused her of her saicnes of her leg that sho myght gif me audience sonar. And first inquyred of ye stait and helth of ye quene hir sister. I answered sho was in helth, thankis to God, bot zit was sumpart wexed at my being thair with the saicnes of her syid throcht ane accident quhilk happined of ane new gown that was oure strai[t] bot sho recovered sone agane. Sho said sho was glaid of her welefare, and hed ressavit her lettre and wele appleased yerof, and wald be glad to here what furder creditt was committed to me. I answered, I trust the quene my maistresse hed satisfied her majeste be her awin speciall lettre in these particuler heades, quhilk was demandit of me aswele be her majesties self secreitlie as be her cownsell, principallie in ye mater of ye tytlie to her and her ishew, prowyding yat no prejudice be done to her during her majesteis tyme and her airis of her body. Lykwyse, for ye secreit league betuix yam two yat sho sall ressave no Frenchemen nor wyeris strangearis in weirlyk maner to ye annoyance of Ingland, haiffing ye lyk band of her majeste. And as for pledges sho hed send in Scotland to procure ye same. And as for her sone he is most tendre to her of anything in ye worlde. Zit not the les sho will prefer ye contentatione and satisfactione of her majeste till all wther in ye wardle, and thairfore willed her majeste to consider wele of ye mater gif it salbe expedient and for her awin securite to hawe him in Ingland, and thairwith the incon-

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1570. venientes yat may happin in case of ye deceisse of ye Queen, his awin moder, and als in case of ye deceisse of ye Queen of Ingland, that he sall nether be put in ye handis of these yat pretendis tytle to this crown nor zit in the handis of these yat ar now her rebellis and evill subjectis in Scotland, and in ye menetyme that he be nurised and brocht up with suche cumpany and keparis as salbe ordanit be boith thair majesteis for his preservatione in Ingland.

Lykwyse ye Queen my maistres was mervalous gladde of ye credit her majeste send with me to seik to her self, and not to her counsalores nor nobilitie before her self. Quhilk sho intendis vholy to do in tyme cuming, for sho doeth honour her majeste, reverence her and will obey her plesour before all princes and creatures in erth so being sho will admit her in her favour and in that place of credit as proximitie of blood and her good will requyris. And to ye effect, the quene my maistresse may cause her majeste ye bettre understand her mynd, sho beseikis her most hartly to caus her be convoyed to her presence quhair sho will declare suche secreit materis to her, quhilkes tendis to ye danger of boith thair estatis and the present remedy also thair of, and are not to be committed to any messinger in erth, or to wreitt. Thus and suchlyk purposes I did declaire at the first at lenth."

The Queen answered that she liked well of the Queen her sister's goodwill, and as for the title, she understands her mind therein by letter, and also of the "secreit league," but that words to the annoyance of England must be reformed; for, upon that colour, strangers may be brought in and annoy England. As for her son, she wished that he was in England, and will be glad to provide all security as I had "proponed," and therefore desired me to put the provisions in "wreitt" that I desired, and give them secretly to her. As to the secret things, she would wish her to send them by me in credit, or else to write them with her own hand, "and I suld sie ye same brynt efter sho hed red it, and sho suld nevir lat any of her counsell se it," and willed me to write to the Queen. As to dealing with her nobility and Council, she meant not that she should not deal with them at all, but that the Queen, her sister, should put her principal trust in her, for she favoured her better than any other, and although France now showed herself friendly to her, and would send forces for her support, yet she knew well enough what love the Queen of France bore to the Queen of Scots, being her stepdaughter, and she is willing of herself to put order to her causes, as her conscience and honour will suffer, and that of her own goodness, and not at the desire of any other Prince, although there was a gentleman coming from the King of France, who is "Rambolletis" brother, to see the proceeding, and, on the return of Lord Levinstoun, she would take order for the treaty. 'Bot allace, my Lord Ros' (said she) 'thair fallis furt daly more and more aganis ye Queen your maistres quhilkes gavis me occasioun not to be so freindly as I wald be, for I hawe tuenty sindry persones of guid creditt quha ar in my handis—sum Scottis and sum Inglis—quha deponis aganis her yat sho was ye principale author of yis rebellioun, and thay did bear tokynnis betuix her and my Lord Northumberland, and ye Lady specia . . . ane Hamelin." I affirmed these were but tales, for I had inquired of the Queen my mistress, who assured me she had never to do with them for such causes, although,

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1570. indeed, the Lady Northumberland, Sir George Bowes' wife, and many noblemens' and knights' wives in the country "wold send tokynnes and wyild meit to ye Queen in Bowtoun [Bolton], and sho lykwyse to yam as ye use is amonges Ladeis," but nothing to that end. "The Queen invehyhed marvalously aganis ye Lady Northumberland, and said sho behoved to be brunt and mereit it wele, and said to me yat I was not in ye counsall of all, for indeid sho culd heir no moir of my dealinges except only the two messages com to me fra North [umberland], bot speirit what was ye communing betwix Southampton and me." I answered, I had satisfied that by my letter from Chattisworth, for it came only upon an accident of meeting, and "it war mekle for the avancement of her majesteis service yat all these yat are called Papistes in Ingland wald requyre my consell and als follow ye same, for in yat case thay suld mak no sturre, for sence of conscience and dewity I am cumin heir to mak sutte aganis suche as ar rebellis to thair naturall and lauchfull princesse, I can not of my dewity assist or counsell any uyeris to mak any rebellioun." She said—'these yat hold of ye pope does not think her naturall princes nor lauchfull, be ressoun of ye bull of excommunicatioun laitlie sett up apon this purpois.'

We conferred a good space tending to that end, that all the princes of Christendom—pope or others—could say nothing against her majesty if she was "anis vele aggreed" with the Queen my mistress, for she is "inaugurat, crownit and in possessioun of ye croune of Ingland and yerfor no lauchfull impediment can be maid, specialie in respect sho hes never bene summonit to compeir before ye pape nor uyer princes." She said that the pope was "reputt" to be a good man, therefore she was sorry that he should "tak sic consaitt of her," for she did nothing but what her conscience persuaded her to do.

Then I presented the "tokynnis" as a testimony of the Queen's goodwill, and as a part of her own labours in this time of her restraint. She accepted them in very good part, and praised them very much, "principalie for yat ane gryit part yerof was wrocht with her awin handis, specialie ane standishe promesing yat it suld remayne continualy in her sicht in her study and suld wreit to none bot with ye paper and ink suld be taken furth of ye same, and said—"'Vald God my Lord of Ros yat all thingis war in ye same stait thay war into quhen this cyfre was maid betuix ws,'—qlk was ingraved apon ye lok of ye standishe, and yat sho vald send to her agane one of thir dayis sum of her tokynnis also. And becaus sho send her a gryit ring with Jhone Betown sho vald send it agane." But, I answered, we required not to have the ring, but that thing which was required at the time the ring was delivered, "quhilk was her ayd and support," and she said she would give it gladly as honour and conscience would permit, and would enter into the treaty shortly. She desired me to thank the Queen for her "wrettin and tokynnis," and excused "yat sho wreit not for her seiknes," and desired me to send her the principal heads of credit in "wreit," and she would keep them secret. And so with good aud familiar treating I was dismissed, and Mr. Secretary "did convoye me furth."

3 *pp. Closely written in a Scottish hand. Indorsed:* "The discourse of the audience at Otlandis ye xxvij day of Junii 1570."

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June 29.

324. BISHOP OF ROSS TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V.

Sends herewith an "extract" of his "credyte" declared to her majesty at his last audience. Has understood from some Scottish merchants coming here, who departed from Edinburgh on the 23rd of this month, that Lord Livingston was not coming to Scotland; but there is a "bruitt" that he was stayed at Alnwick. Prays that if he be still arrested, order be taken to let him have safe passage. London. *Signed*; Jo. Rossen.

½ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(Instructions to the Bishop of Ross.)

"Extract of the Instructions gevin be the Quenis ma^tie^ of Scotland, to the Bisshop of Ross."

We do well allow of the articles and offers which you have presented in our name to the Queen of England for satisfying her in conscience, honour, surety and safety. Trusting that our good sister will not "drive" or delay longer in aiding us to be restored to our crown *etc.*

We are content to give security to her of all title and right which we may pretend or claim to the crown of England, for herself and the issue of her own body. If any prejudice be done, the same to be declared null. As to delivering our son, though the same is the thing in this world most dear to us, we have written to Scotland by Lord Livingston desiring the advice of our nobility in consenting thereto, and also to those of "the other faction" to join with them in that point, and principally to the Earl of Mar, who has him in keeping. Having obtained their consent, we are content that he be "entred in Ingland to be keaped and nurysed." Provided that such keepers and company be thought expedient by our good sister, and that his person be out of danger and forthcoming in case of accidents,—such as the death of ourself. That he shall not be detained as prisoner, but freely restored without making any compact, promise, or treaty during the time of his remaining in England. That he shall not be delivered into the hands of any our rebels. During our lifetime he shall neither be helped nor maintained against our estate or titles.

In case of the Queen of England's decease, assurance to be given that he does not fall into the hands of those who pretend any title to the crown of England, to our prejudice, and his danger. As to the League, we are content to make it in secret manner; containing specially, that we shall take plain part against whomsoever shall pretend against her or invade her person *etc.* We shall receive no Frenchmen or other strangers in Scotland in warlike manner to the annoyance of England. Provided that the like "band" be given to us by our said good sister.

You shall declare that we have some matters of great weight tending as well to the "preservatione and danger of the owerthrow of her estate," as also ours, as we shall cause her to understand, which we cannot commit to the credit of any person, nor to writing. Beseech her to admit us to her own presence that we may declare the same.

1½ *pp.* *Closely written.* *Indorsed by Cecil:* "29 Junii 1570. Extract of y^e^ Instructions gyve[n] to y^e^ B. of Ross, and sent to y^e^ Q. Ma^ty^."

Elizabeth. 1570. June 29.

325. LENNOX TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 267.

After my right hearty commendations unto you, good Mr. Randolphe—Having occasion to send this bearer that way where you are, I thought he should not pass without these few lines to you, and to let you understand that I am "glaid to heir of your contynuans whear ye ar," hoping I shall see you at this next convention ere your departing thence. As for the present "acwrans" here, I refer to the declaration of this bearer. "I amme keping my neighbors heir awayke the best I canne lest they showld wax to slowgishe, but now they are becom Robyn Hudis men, takyn Hammylton wodes for ther refuge." Glasquo. *Signed:* Mathew Levenax.

Postscript. I have already some hawks for my lord lieutenant, but I stay the sending of them till I may get more.

⅔ *p. Addressed.*

June 30. **326.** ELIZABETH TO SUSSEX.

Has seen his letters of the 22nd and 24th and the copies of the letters from Lethington and Randolph, also those from the Duke of Chatelherault and the Earl of Argyll to Lethington, and finds good cause to allow of his circumspect dealing. Thinks it good, that the request for liberty to be given to the Duke and his party to reassemble be denied, unless the other party shall assent thereto, or that the Duke and his party give some good assurance that they will in no wise make or procure to be made any innovation in the government of that realm, from the state wherein it was at the death of the late Regent until the end of one or two months, and in the meantime their contrary party shall take no advantage of them to trouble them. She will also be content that he should devise some means for diminution of her charges there, without show to be a discontent to her friends; for, if it were not for the uncertainty of the repair of foreign forces into Scotland, she considers that half the number she now maintains, being well ordered, might serve to make her party still superior in Scotland.

3½ *pp. Draft in Cecil's hand. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 269.

Original. "Given under our signet at our manor of Otlandes." *Addressed. Indorsed.*

June. **327.** GOODS TAKEN FROM THE OLD LAIRD OF LETHINGTON.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 242.

"The guidis tane fra ye ald Laird of Lethingtoun of his awin proper geir furthe of Blythe and ye twllows."

Item:—Forth of Blythe ten score of milk "zowis" with their lambs at their feet, "ix zeild zowis of wedderis," three score of "hoggis," seven score of "kye, xij of ye quhilk aucht was cawit and four with caiwe, and thre zeild kye of fowr zeir ald, and twa zung kye of thre zeir aldis, sax stirkis of zeir aldis, and fourtene drawand oxin, twa stottes of thre zeir ald, twa stottis of twa zeir ald with ane dwn hors of thre zeir ald."

Item:—Furthe of ye Twllous iiij^{xx} of milk zowis with iiij^{xx} of lambis at yair feit with iiij score of wedderis with v^{xx} of hoggis with twa milk kye with twa stirkis."

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[1570.] "By ye spulze of ye insicht of my hous of Blythe. *Signed:* A. Maitland.

"This I will tak upoun my honestie yat I want sa mony gudis of my awin proper geir by my tenentis and serraddis."

½ *p.*

June. **328.** MARY TO THE COUNTESS OF MAR.

Royal MSS., 18 B.VI., fol. 285.

"Madame de Mar," although I could allege that my advertisement in time of my admonition of your duty, nor the obligation that you and your husband have to me for so many benefits, honours and credit that I have given you, do not seem to have had such force in your regard as reason requires, it being so, that I have shown you so much love as to have placed my dear and only child in your hands, I do not wish so much to dwell on your offences as not to leave you a way open to recover my good grace, to draw you aside in order to make you understand of what you are the cause, and would be more, but for the natural goodness of the Queen my good sister (who abhors, as it seems, more bloodshed in our country that those who are the cause of it by their obstinacy) this would be in vain, knowing that you are both wise enough to consider it. But I will only tell you, that, since it pleased the Queen my good sister to enter into treaty with me, I hope very soon to inform you both what seems to me best, whether I should go there or remit my son into the hands of the Queen, according as the nobility of my country shall consent to it; to whom I refer myself since you have conducted things so far. Wherefore, I would be very glad that you, Monsieur de Mar, should go there to give your advice; since you have him in custody without me, it is right that you should be present in such debate. And remember that I, returning, and my son here, my goodwill will profit you so much as the contrary. Remember that I am Queen, and as such I am held by all Christendom, and even with the consent of those who know how little import has a demission forced in prison. Not that I wish to admonish you to do anything for me, for I wish to bow to the Queen, and pardon for the love of her, whom she will; but only for the weal that I wish you, I counsel you at least to bear yourself as a true man as you have done hitherto, towards your country, if you do not wish to acknowledge me. At least, give your advice without obstinacy for the common good of my son, myself, and the country, for avoiding a greater number of foreigners and more murders. But is it possible that you are so blind that you wish to go without reproach, but on the contrary "tenu pour un vray père de patrie" to seek to bring in strangers to make war in your country? When I shall be dead, and my son shall see his country ruined to take it away from his mother, without his being able to enjoy it,—how will he describe that in the Parliament? 'Bringing in of strangers, rysing of fyre and sueird, and taking of strenths.' Take care in time. I tell it you for your good, and for the love of my son (although you may show yourself ungrateful towards me) whom you have as a pupil. Strive then to some good accord, rather than to procure the contrary. For, when all shall be done, you will always be my subject, either of good grace or bad. If good, I promise you to forget all the past, and, on my faith, I will give you credit and favour; if not by appointment, I will

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1570. pardon you, and will never do you evil; but do not expect good also for you or yours. I give you the choice. I pray God that you may take the best. And you, my godmother, remember our old friendship, and show me the fruits of it. The day will come when I may have your son in my hands, as you have mine. Do not then put this vain opinion so much into his head to drive away his mother, for fear that yours should do as much to you. For, perhaps, he may come here to serve for a hostage in my place, and I there in his place. At least, by what I hear, it will not hold to you nor to me also, if the rest of the nobility consent to it. But here I shall have all your hands in advance for my discharge, if I do it, and I require yours upon your advice or refusal. And referring myself according to what you will learn of the instructions to my nobility to participate in it, if you will, I will finish, with my commendation to my son, whom I pray God to preserve and keep, and to give joy to me and to you, if you do not. Chatsworth. *Signed:* "Votre bien bonne amye et maistresse, si voulez, à l'accoustumée."

1½ *pp. French. Copy. Addressed:* "A Madame de Mar, gouvernant de mon fils."

July 1. **329.** CECIL TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 13. My lord, I delivered to her majesty the writing sealed as you sent it, concerning, as her majesty saith, the substance of your credence from the Queen, your mistress. As for Lord Levingstoun, I know not, on my faith, that he is now retained, but I wrote to Lord Sussex to know the truth, and that, if he was not gone, there was no meaning or liking that he should be stayed, but should be suffered to depart. When I get answer—which I surely think will be that he was not long stayed—your lordship shall hear. I am sorry to see that mistrust commonly hinders the end of great matters. You mistrust us, it may be, and you give cause that we should mistrust you, and so, in the meantime, the persons whose causes are in hand have hurt by doubtful dealing. "Woo be theme and spetiellye to my self, yf I meane any thing in this your negotiation bot that my soverayne may be saiffe, my contrey quyet, whiche I am sure can not be, yf the state of religion be altered." I write plainly, and "suche a on am I." *Signed:* W. Cecill.

½ *p. Copy in a Scottish hand. Indorsed:* "The double of lettre frome the secretory to the B. of Ross primo Julii 1570."

July 2. **330.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO [SUSSEX].

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 271. Having received your letter of the 28th of June by Mr. Archibald Douglas, I thought that your lordship should not long "expecte" an answer of as much as, without conference with Lord Morton or any other of the noblemen (who are all absent), I am able to write. How great a discouragement the incoming of Lord Levingston will breed, your lordship rightly conceives, and I doubt much worse will ensue of it than yet I can think of. It is small pleasure to me to hear their heavy complaints—who favour their country—and to see it thus hold in suspense to their utter undoing, as they think, and nothing proceeds from thence where their chief comfort is looked for. Of this your

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1570. lordship is not ignorant by that which you have heard by Mr. Archibald [Douglas], but so oft renewed to me by so many, with such words and in such sort that my sorrow is equal to theirs, having neither wherewith to help them nor means to shift myself to be out of their hearing. I have dealt with those at Stirling [when] I was there, both severally and altogether, both how it behoves my mistress to give ear to all suits, and to like of offers founded upon honour, reason and surety for her majesty and them. I have told them what her care is over them, and how she minds to provide for their safety, what way soever she takes, but find that that which at that time I beat into them with as many persuasions as I could, could prevail nothing before I had some more comfortable matter to declare to them, will now much less take place in them when I have no more to say than that which of all others they most mislike. I will not, for all that, leave anything undone that lies in me to be done, but I assure your lordship my credit—whatsoever it has been in times past amongst them—is now as much as his who has made shipwreck or is bankrupt of all he has, and not become worth a groat. I have overlooked the copies your lordship willed me. Nothing shall be omitted that can be devised to serve the purpose intended, but, when both art and craft fail me, it is time to give over my occupation; or, where neither wisdom nor policy can take place, how much better were I from hence than to spend here an unfruitful time, that neither serve my country nor can save myself out of those dangers I lead my life in?

To procure how the nobility, joined with the King, may send to her majesty some persons instructed, agreeable to the quality of such as shall be sent from the other party, and, in the meantime, to cease from hostility, as much shall be done as I can by word or writing, though your lordship knows how unpleasant a matter this will be, expecting, as they do, their answer from her majesty against the 10th or 11th instant. In my opinion, it were much better to hold them in suspense till that day comes, and "harken" in the meantime what Lord Livingston works, lest at the first inkling hereof they provide for themselves, and seek at their Queen's hands for the performance of such promises as by her writings she has made to them for their assurance who will take her part, which some think will serve their turn better for their surety than any that can be made by her majesty. I leave this to your lordship to think upon, and to be advised as you think best, minding, as soon as I can to speak with Lord Morton (who will shortly be in this town) that he find all things good that I have to say therein. All things stand yet at a meetly good point with the King's party. What now will ensue, I know not. What Lennox is doing, you shall know by his own letter, but he is so poor that he has nothing left, and knowing that nothing is to be had from your lordship at this time, I believe he will utterly despair, and will be the first who will leave this country with many others, rather than "to truste to her courtoysie at her retorne."

The Earl of Huntly is levying men in greater numbers—both horse and foot—than the others have, to force all such as live under his lieutenancy to the Queen's obedience. There is some hope that the Earl of Atholl will be the King's. How the coming of Lord Livingston may hinder that matter may be easily conjectured. Of Lethington's doings there is now no great speech. Good usage with the Laird

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1570. of Grange, with some knowledge that the Queen's majesty will be his friend, may win more of him to any honest purpose than many lords of Scotland are able to do with him. I have him assuredly at a good point if this lord's [Livingston's] coming does not overthrow all, and give such advantage to all kinds of enemies. As in patience I cannot think of that which here I must endure to have spoken to my face, unless this favour be obtained at your hands, that seeing her majesty was content with my return after the last message was done, unless you saw greater cause for my abode here, and now all things standing in these terms, that I can do no good, I beseech you to license me to leave this place, if not presently, as soon as this next convention is ended. My Lord of Westmorland is at Strathbogie, where is also my Lady of Northumberland. More of my countrymen, I hear not of, saving of one in the west with the Earl of Cassillis. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

3½ *pp.* *No flyleaf or address.*

July 2. **331.** ELIZABETH TO SUSSEX.

This day we received your letters of the 28th of last month with all the other letters sent from Scotland, and mentioned in your letters, whereunto we perceive answer is desired before the 11th of this month, which is a very short time, the weightiness of the matters and the distance of the places considered. Nevertheless, we have resolved to give the answer following, which we will that you cause to be given to the Earl of Lennox and the rest of the noblemen convened with him.

Where it is in their letters alleged, that for lack of our resolute answer concerning the establishing of the government under their young King, great inconveniences have happened, and, therefore, they have deferred at their last convention to determine who shall have the place of governor, until the 11th of this month; before which time they require to have our advice in what person or persons the government shall be established. We accept the goodwill they have for us in yielding so frankly to require and follow our advice in a matter that touches the state of their King, themselves, and a realm so near. Wherein, as we perceive, that by our former forbearing to intermeddle, they have taken some discomfort, as though we would not have regard to their state and surety, so, on the other part, they ought to think that it might be by the whole world evil interpreted in us to appoint them a form of government, or a governor by name; for that, howsoever we should mean well, if we so should do, yet it could not be without some jealousy and scruple in the heads of the states, nobility and commonalty of that realm that the governor thereof should be by us specially named and ordained. Finding difficulty on both parts, and yet misliking most that they should take any discomfort by our forbearing to show our mind therein, we have thought in this sort to proceed.

Considering how that realm has been a good space of time ruled in the name of their young King, and, by reason of his "base" age, governed heretofore by a very careful and honourable person, the Earl of Murray, till he was murdered, whereby great disorder and confusion has followed, and will follow, if determination be not made of some

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1570. other special person or persons to take the charge as a governor or superior ruler, especially for administration of law and justice, we cannot but very well allow the desire that those Lords have to have some special governor to be chosen. And, therefore, being well assured that their own understanding, of all others, is best to consider of the state of that realm, and to discern of the abilities and qualities of every person meet and capable of such a charge, we shall better satisfy ourselves to allow of any whom they, by their common consent, shall first choose and appoint, than of any to be by us beforehand uncertainly named. And yet, because they shall perceive that we have care of the preservation of the person of the King, we shall not hide our opinion from them; but, if they shall all accord to cause his grandfather, the Earl of Lennox, to be the governor alone, or jointly with others (whom we hear to be in the meantime by their common consent appointed Lieutenant General) reason moves us to think that none can be chosen in that whole realm who shall more desire the preservation of the King, and be more meet to have the government for his safety, being next to him in blood of any nobleman of that realm or elsewhere. And yet, hereby, we do not mean to prescribe to them this choice, except they shall of themselves fully and freely allow thereof.

Furthermore, we would have them to be well assured, that whatsoever reports or devices are or shall be spread and invented, that we have already yielded, or "mind" to yield to alter the state of the King or government of that realm, the same are without just cause or ground by us given,—devised by their adversaries for their particular advantage. For—as we have already advertised them—that, though we have yielded to hear (which in honour we could not refuse) what the Queen of Scots on her part shall say and offer, not only for our own assurance, but for the weal of that realm; yet, not knowing what the same will be that shall so be offered, we mean not to break the order of law and justice by advancing her cause or prejudicing her before we shall deliberately and assuredly see upon the hearing of the whole, some plain, necessary, and just cause so to do. And, therefore, finding that realm ruled by a King, and the same affirmed by laws of that realm, and thereof invested by coronation and other solemnities requisite, and generally so received by the three estates, we mean not by yielding to hear the complaints or informations of the Queen against her son, to do any act "wherby to mak alteratioun of the said Kingis estate," or to make confusion of governments; but, as we have found it, so to suffer the same to continue. Yea, and not to suffer it to be altered by any means that we may impeach, as to our honour it doth belong, and as by our late actions has manifestly appeared, until by some just and clear cause we shall be directly induced otherwise to declare our opinion.

This we would have them to know to be our determination, and the course we mean to hold. We trust they may see how plainly and honourably we mean to proceed. On the other part, we pray them to think how "unhonnorable" it were for us, when the Queen of Scots requires us to hear her cause and offer to be ordered by us as well in matters betwixt ourself and her, as betwixt herself and her son, and his party and that realm,—against which offers no reason could move us to refuse to give ear,—that we should beforehand, openly and directly,

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1570. before her causes are heard and considered, as it were, give a judgment or sentence either for ourselves or for them whom she maketh to be her contraries.

Finally:—You shall admonish them that they do not, by misconceiving our good meaning towards them, or by indirect assertions of their adversaries, grounded upon untruths, hinder or weaken their own cause in such form that our good meaning towards her should not take such effect as we desire, and themselves have need of. All this our answer you shall cause to be given them, and let them know that for shortness of time we neither could make any longer declaration of our mind or write any several letters to them.

5⅔ *pp. Draft in Cecil's hand. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Add. MSS., 33,531, fol. 91. Another copy of the same.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 275. Original of the same. "Given under our Signet at Oatlands," *etc. Addressed. Indorsed.*

July 4. **332.** SUSSEX TO MAITLAND.

Add. MSS., 33,531, fol. 93. I have received your letters of the 18th of June . . . . herewith a letter to you from the Duke of Chatelherault and the Earl of Argyll . . . . the 12th, and have forborne some time to return answer, for that I wished to know what answer you received from the Earl of Huntly, and what you would answer to my letter of the 21st. Whereby—knowing fully your mind in certain matters—I might have the better ground to deal the more fully and frankly with you in the whole. Having received no answer, I have thought good to defer answering yours no longer. I conceive the effect of your letter; and this principally consists in the special points which you seem to demand,—to bring the realm to an union, and continue amity and quiet in both realms.

First:—That it might be accorded by a writing to be signed and sealed between the principal persons in Scotland that acknowledge the Scottish Queen's obedience, and the principal of their adverse party; either of them undertaking for the rest of that faction, that neither of them should molest the other for one month.

Second:—That all such as "conveyned at Lithquo," and wrote to the Queen my sovereign, might convene surely in a convenient place to consult, and resolve what were best to be done concerning my letters.

Third:—That, in the meantime, you might have licence to send one to your Queen to know her meaning therein.

Touching the two first,—I find, that under colour of writing to the Queen my sovereign, at the Convention at "Lithko"—where my sovereign's rebels were present—there were such matters "fell forthe in open action" as did plainly demonstrate an intention to determine the causes yourselves (before the matter was heard) if it so lay in your powers; and to that end you caused proclamation to be made in your name, and thereby "innovate" a new authority while you were treating with me, and before you received answer from the Queen my sovereign—which maketh the other party to mislike such Conventions, and unwilling to give ear to such in "fayned accords." To be plain with your lordship, I may not consent to "solycite ether of them with

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1570. the other partie," except the Duke of Chatelherault and the rest of the noblemen of that side will be contented to seal and subscribe to the Articles under written.

(1) That arms cease on both sides bonâ fide.

(2) The Queen my sovereign's rebels be abandoned or detained in surety.

(3) No foreign forces be received in Scotland.

Lastly:—No innovation be in the meantime made in the government of Scotland different from the state w[herein] it was at the death of the late Regent until . . . . * of the messengers offered by your Queen's party to be sent to the Queen my sovereign, or some other convenient time prefixed, and that true . . . † be kept in the meantime.

To these four Articles the Bishop of Ross, on behalf of his Queen, accorded. Therefore, the Queen, my sovereign, looks to have them performed both before she enter to hear the cause of the Scottish Queen, and until the same end. If they be not so performed, then is her majesty in honour discharged from the performing on her part of anything beneficial to the Scottish Queen.

Thus you see upon what resolute points I stand—which were first demanded by me of the Lords assembled at "Lithko," accorded on afterwards by the Queen's majesty my sovereign, and the Bishop of Ross, and be now to be performed bonâ fide by the Scottish Queen's party in Scotland;—wherein I think there are such plain words as even by the "subtellest sorte" there will hardly be found any one word "ether captious or ambiguouse." Therefore, if the Duke and the rest of the principal noblemen that acknowledge obedience to your Queen will set their hands and seals to Articles of the full effect of these, and give good assurance that they will in nowise procure or permit the contrary, I will not only "travel" with your adverse party to agree to your two demands, but also procure that your adverse party, during the time expressed in the Articles, shall not molest the other party by colour of the authority they avow for their King, as long as they be not provoked by force thereto. On your answer to these, I will answer your third demand, for sending some one to your Queen, and will also make true relation to my sovereign from time to time of any matter required in public causes.

Your lordship received the letters from the Duke and the Earl of Argyll. You sent them to me. You see hereby my sovereign's full intention whereunto you may assuredly trust. Alnwick.

2 *pp.* *Copy.* *Indorsed.* *Some corrections.* *Stained and torn.*

[July.] **333.** INSTRUCTIONS BY CHATELHERAULT TO THE KINGS OF FRANCE AND SPAIN.

First:—How it is notoriously known, that, by the universal consent of the "haull Realme," my lord Duke was found "narrest and most leafull" to be governor during the Queen's minority, and "conforme" thereto all the time thereof used the same, and after the demission of the said government, the whole three estates in "plaine" Parliament

* Four or five words lost. † Torn off.

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1570. declared him second person to the crown, and to succeed thereto "falland" the Queen's grace and lawful succession of her body.

Secondly:—The Earl of Morton and his "complices," upon an ungodly pretence, after the imprisonment of our sovereign, accused her of the same crime whereof they themselves "was inventors and executors," and crowned the Prince, her son, and the "umqhuell" Earl of Murray to be Regent. But, praised be God, since the "dissetled abuser was cutted away all syke impediment as he culd make ceassis."

Thirdly:—The said Duke, by the provision of the Act, has the Queen's special commission "of ald" to proceed in all things as if her majesty were present in proper person.

Fourthly:—It is manifestly known that the houses of the Duke, and of all those who remained faithful subjects are wrecked, principally because they will not break the ancient "leige" with Fran[ce], and "become thrall and allow the Quene of England deceiptfull and ungodly mainer of proceadinges."

Fifthly:—"In case all ware not dissolvyd that proceadyd by the sayd Earle of Murrey and his complices," and thereby that the Queen were not "fownd worthy to brocke the authorite," the Prince will not succeed, as it is "suppossyd," since the right of the crown comes only by her majesty to him, and therefore will appertain to the said Duke and his succession.

Therefore, most humbly solicit to procure support of France according to the tenour of the "old bond," and that especially seeing that the most part of the trouble we suffer is for not dissolving the same, and help of Spain. Assuring them that, if ever occasion serve to require the same, we shall not omit the execution thereof against whomsoever their enemies, but specially "contrary to the Q. of Inglande." We think, with the small support she has of her own subjects and other neighbours, we should move her and her counsellors to "forthink" their "deceiptful mainer of doinges."

"The negociator namyd Chambres, arryvid in Fraunce abowt the ende of July, and came through Flaunders, and was presentyd by the ambassabor Lyeger for the Q. of Scotland in Fraunce, to the Christian King lyeing at S^{t} Germayne in Laye."

1 *large p.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Copy of the same.

2½ *pp.* *Indorsed:* "1570, Copy of thinstructions geven to one Chambres a Scottishman sent by the D. of Chastelerault to the French King etc."

Another copy of the same.

3 *pp.* *Indorsed* (as before).

July 5. **334.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO LORD HUNSDON.

I have so little to write that I am loath to trouble you, saving that I would you should know that my life is so pleasant here, that if I were once quit of this country "I wyll see Moscovia before that I come agayne." God send us some good news against the next con-

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1570. vention, or farewell all friendship that here is to be had. "Totnan" is like to become French, for surely many here begin to forget their English tongue. We look very shortly for Lord Livingston, and then shall you hear of a "newe worlde," for then, as we think, "dothe the game begynne," and soon will it be tried who will stand longest at the mark. But, I believe the poor King will "starte up naked alone" for any great number that will be left him, yet must I say full sore against many mens' wills that can do no better. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

Postscript. Your horse takes no harm, though I know he might do much better at home. He keeps the stable, and I the chamber. I dare not set my nose out of the door, which makes me wish us both so heartily at home.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "5 July 1570, M[r] Tho. Randolph to the L. of Hunsdon."

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 277. Original of the same.

2 *pp. and a half sheet.* *Partly in cipher.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

July 6. **335.** LORD LIVINGSTON TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 294. Right honourable sir, I came into Scotland on the 4th of this month, directed from my sovereign, by commandment of your sovereign here, to declare and confer with the nobility of this realm upon an agreement made by their majesties. And, "because my understondinge without ane convention the myndes of the nobillitie nor their answers can not be well had, and presentlie convention can not be had without ane abstinence from all this trobles for ane tyme," if the same may stand with your pleasure thus far to further it, to write to the Earls of Lennox and Morton to see if they will agree to promise for them and their party, I would likewise write to the Duke of Chatelherault, *etc.*, for like abstinence. Seeing the forbearance hereof is charitable, "and also I dout not by my lord levetenant hath advertisit you it is the Queens Majaste your mestres mynde and haill doinge, I traist ye will farther the same." Terreglis. *Signed:* William Lord Levingstone.

1 *p.* *Copy.* *Indorsed.*

July 6. **336.** SUSSEX TO ELIZABETH.

Upon receipt of your highness' letters of the last of June, I wrote to Mr. Randolph to deal with the Earl of Morton and others in such sort as was prescribed in your letters, and sent him a copy of your whole letter, saving the clause touching discharge of soldiers, and also wrote to the Earl of Morton to comfort him, and to advise him and the rest to give firm credit to what Mr. Randolph should deliver them. I also wrote to Liddington, as by the copy thereof you shall perceive, and sent a copy thereof to Mr. Randolphe, with advice to deal in like sort with the Laird of Grainge, whom Liddington is thought to lead, and to impart my dealing with Liddington to the Earl of Morton. I perceive by letters from Mr. Randolphe that the King's side is greatly appalled and discouraged with Lord Levingston's passage into Scotland, yet they lack not sufficient persuasions to induce them to conceive

Elizabeth. 1570. how necessary it was to her what the Scottish Queen would say before you should seem to comtemn her cause by maintenance of her contrary party. In your letters, your pleasure is, that, besides a writing to be sealed and signed by the Duke and others, they should give good assurance for the performance thereof, and as it is likely that upon my letters to Liddington they will write to know what assurance I demand, I beseech you to let me know what assurance I shall demand. Alnwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1¼ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "6 July 1570. Therle of Sussex to the Q. Ma^te."

Inclosure with the same:—

(Sussex to Maitland.)

Has received his letter of the 18th June, and therewith a letter from Chatelherault and Argyll of the 12th, and has forborne to answer, as he expected to know what answer he received from the Earl of Huntly. His letter and theirs principally consist in three points. (1) That neither side should molest the other for one month. (2) That all who convened at Lithquo might convene and consult what were best to be done concerning the contents of his letters. (3) That they might send to their Queen to know her meaning therein. Touching the two first: he finds that at the convention at Lithquo, where the rebels were present, such matters fell forth in open action as plainly demonstrated an intention to determine the causes themselves *etc.* And, therefore, he cannot consent to solicit either of them with the other party, unless that side will be content to seal and subscribe the articles underwritten.

(1) That arms cease *bonâ fide.* (2) The rebels abandoned or detained in surety. (3) That no foreign forces be received. Lastly: —That no innovation be made in the government of Scotland different from the state it was in at the death of the late Regent till the return of the messengers offered to be sent by their Queen's party to his sovereign, or some other convenient time prefixed.

To these four articles, the bishop of Ross, in the behalf of his Queen, has accorded, and the Queen of England looks to have them performed both before she enters to hear the cause of the Scottish Queen, and until the same take end; and, if they be not so performed, then is her majesty discharged in honour from the performing on her part of anything beneficial to the Scottish Queen. Thinks these are such plain words as (even by the "subtillest sort") there will hardly be found any one word either captious or ambiguous. If the Duke and the noblemen that acknowledge his Queen will set their hands and seals to the full effect of these, he will "travell" with the adverse party to agree to their two demands. Alnwick, 4th July. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

3 *pp. Copy.*

July 6. **337.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II. fol. 280. I find all men here in such perplexity since they have heard what course the Queen's majesty now intends to take with that Queen, that I can put no comfort in any who hear it more than if they saw the present

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1570. overthrow of their estate before their eyes; being, as they suppose, in much worse terms by that countenance which they received from the Queen's majesty since my coming than they were before, being then in some likeliness of accord amongst themselves, whereas now the causes of enmity are greater, and so the uneasier to be compounded. Of this matter, and others to the like effect, I have had much talk with Lord Morton, who, as one not willing hastily to alter his former deliberation to stand with the King, so will he be loath to do or give counsel in anything that may not stand with her majesty's good liking; and, as hitherto he has been the chief man who has yielded himself at her devotion, so would he willingly be the last to swerve from the same if he knew what surety or safety there was for him to run any other course than that which in duty, faith and honour he is bound unto, which is, by all means that he can, to maintain the King in his authority, and to "agnyse" no other either by force or persuasion during his life, and of this mind he supposes the rest of his associates to be, having all professed the same in word, oath and writing amongst themselves ever to remain—to their reproach if they swerve any jot from the same.

I have not heard from Lord Lennox since I sent you his own letter, but have made by my letters to him some preparation to that which I know to be fully my mistress' mind. I have had no occasion to write to Lord Mar as yet, but know that he is not ignorant of the Queen's majesty's intent. He must be dealt with by "meanes," for I know how grievous this will be to him, and hard to digest—fitter to be delivered to him by any other than by me, who so many times have dealt with him "to and fro"—which words he used in his last speech with me—and, therefore, I mind to have it broken to him by Lord Morton or some other as soon as he can be spoken with.

I have, besides this, to move, that forasmuch as there were divers soldiers levied here by Lord Morton, by advice (as I have heard) from your lordship, and hope then given for the maintenance of them to the furtherance of those matters that were then intended, and not finding that support he looked for, they being now within six days of one whole month behind hand, his lordship desired me to write to you, that as they were levied with your knowledge, so he may have your advice what is best to be done. As his lordship has not wherewith to maintain them, nor yet presently to pay them if they be now discharged, he trusts that he shall have both your advice and by this bearer, John Reade, to be holpen with as much money as, at the least, shall pay so much as shall be due on Tuesday next, if force compels him then to discharge them, viz. 83*l.* I would rather that they should be continued for one month longer. I would heartily wish that for so small a sum he should not be "sticked with," for many ways hitherto he has not been burdensome to her majesty, and at all times willinger to serve than many of whom there was better hope, and much less found than was looked for. Somewhat, of necessity, must be done to retain their devotion, or I assure your lordship it will very shortly grow very cold. My Lord of Morton, hearing of my Lady's being with you presently, sends her a case of honey. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

3¼ *pp.* *Indorsed.* *No flyleaf or address.*

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338. DETERMINATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

"The Determination of the Generall Assemblie of the Church of Scotland, halden in Edinburgh the vij day of Julij 1570—Anent the obedience to be given to the Kinges Maiestie his authoritie, and for praying for his grace prosperous Reigne, &c." It is concluded by the whole Assembly, as well Superintendents, Commissioners to plant Churches, Commissioners of Towns, Universities, Provinces Churches, "Barrones," as gentlemen, and others of Christ's Congregation, that, as it has pleased God to erect the authority of the King's majesty over them, by public consent of the Estates in Parliament, even so the same should be obeyed throughout this realm. All ministers are commanded in their public sermons to pray for the preservation of his majesty's person and authority, assuring them that all such as shall be found negligent shall be punished as the Church shall think expedient. If any subject of this realm shall inhibit any minister to obey this ordinance, what "cloik" or colour soever they shall pretend, or "be minassing make impediment unto them," so that without fear ministers may not serve God in their vocation, such "troublares" shall be "excommunicat and shalbe halden as rotten members unworthie of the societie of Christes body &c." Subscribed by the Clerk: M. J. Gray.

1 *p.* *Printed.*

July 7. **339.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Has received letters from Mr. Randolph, a copy whereof he sends, with notes upon the margin of what he has done in these matters. Thinks her majesty's answer will somewhat revile those who will be with them to-morrow. Alnwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

⅓ *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "7 July 1570. Therle of Sussex to my Mr."

Inclosure with the same:—

(Thomas Randolph to Sussex.)

Has received his letter of the 2nd of this month, and what may answer some part thereof, he trusts Sussex has seen by his written the same day. The Queen's party in Scotland have little confidence in her, who so often changes her course. They were determined to have made a Regent, but stayed it sore against their wills, and shall be forced to join with murderers and traitors, and to obey her whom neither by law, duty, nor conscience they think themselves bound unto. This is a great part of their grief, and almost every man's speech, and preached in pulpit in plainer words than he lists to write. They know that there are no Frenchmen to come, but think it as well that the French King has no will to send. Has spoken with the Earl of Morton, who in very plain speech laments the state of this country, and is grieved that they are so long held in suspense, when they might long before this have united themselves (saving that they were loath to join the King's enemies) and have had their country in quiet. They intend now to "drive tyme" until the next convention,

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and, if anything fall out well between this and that, it shall be welcome, but if not, they will see what is the next best, and do thereafter. Hears that Lord Livingston was at Dumfries on Saturday. Believes he will go straight to Lethington. Sends such letters as he has received from Lennox. It appears that he did not know what answer Mr. Archibald received from him (Sussex) concerning the money, which he knows will marvellously discomfort him, as it does some others who have been earnestly in hand with him that the soldiers may be continued in pay until the convention be ended. Has spoken long with the Laird of Grange, and sees that his affection to the Secretary has brought him into great suspicion, but doubts not of his honesty, for he assures him both to remain constant at the King's authority, and only to depend upon the Queen's majesty intending amity towards his country. If Sussex writes to him, he trusts he will find him reasonable. Some unkindness there is between Lord Morton and him, which, if it were taken away, would do good in these matters. Has made some entry to make them friends. Knows that Grange looks not for the Scottish Queen's home coming.

Marginal note by Sussex. [*Has written to Grange. Has advised Morton to procure reconcilement with him and all others of the King's party, and to procure their coming to the next convention where it is "promyted" Atholl shall be.*]

The discharge of his soldiers was spoken of in this town six days ago, which makes some loather to come to reason. Lord Hume was lately minded to send to Sussex. Knows not what he will do now. To-morrow a servant of Lord Morton's will be with him with hawks. God send this convention shortly to be ended, that he may leave this country, or assuredly he will within four days end his life. Within a few days he will have no friend left him if this world continue. Edinburgh, July 5th, 1570. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

1½ *pp.* *Copy.*

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 277.

Original of the same; partly in cipher, deciphered.

[1570.] July 7.

340. Lennox to Randolph.

Harl. MSS. 7004, fol. 6.

After my right hearty commendations to you good Mr. Randolphe, with like thanks for your gentle letter, and the other ye sent from my wife—of no great importance, but I look to hear from her ere long—I send by this bearer to my lord lieutenant, my lord governor of Berwick and Mr. Marshal such small store of hawks as I could get, being sorry they are so few,—but you know this unquiet time is the cause—yet I trust next year to make better provision of hawks for my friends. I am glad to see by your letter of the Laird of Grange's goodwill towards the King's obedience—yet it is doubtful whether he means so or not, if all be true that is reported, which is, that he has "chifftit his handes of the better part of the ryches that was under his charge": which I would be glad to be proved not true. Glasgow. 7th July. *Signed:* "Your rycht assured frend Mathew Levenax."

½ *p.* *Addressed* (to Randolph as ambassador). *Indorsed:* "Lorde of Lenox of the vijth of July 1570." *Wafer signet: A quartered shield, Lennox on an escutcheon. "M. S." at sides. Coronet above.*

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341. SUSSEX TO ELIZABETH.

Upon the receipt of her letter of the 2nd of this month in answer to the letters from the lords convened at Stirling, he sent a copy to Mr. Randolphe of such parts as touched those matters, and required him to make full declaration thereof to their lordships, and wrote letters to them, and a private letter to the Earl of Morton to give credit to him. They were greatly appalled before, but hopes they will now take courage. They be greatly laboured by their adverse party that there might be a general reconcilement. If they receive not shortly some certain resolution of her determined pleasure, it is very likely they will seek some certainty for their surety, which they say is daily offered. Has received answer from Lethington to his letter of the 21st and has written answer to him, a copy whereof she shall receive herewith. In his answer he has used some plain writing, for her party give out what trust the Queen of Scots reposes in her, and what hard dealings she has used towards her. If he makes them privy to Sussex's letter, as he has done to others, he and many of them may use it "for a glasse to see your majesty's honourable dealinges" and their own inconsistencies. It seems, by his rehearsal of such offers as he thinks may be made, and should like to be made, that he has now an intention to employ himself to procure all that may be for her majesty's surety, so far as she can like of the liberty of his Queen, for he has collected the principal matters that are to be offered in that cause. Although he thinks she has too great a force here to lie still, as it now does, yet he is doubtful what advice to give till he knows from whom in Scotland her subjects shall like to receive justice. He made declaration to her by mouth and writing before his coming hither, and he rests still of the same mind; which is, if she wills to proceed to accord with the Scottish Queen, the greatest part of these charges are in vain. If she will maintain her son, it is to be taken in hand in time. Which side soever she takes, the time has been greatly lost, her charges greatly increased, the state of her Borders continued uncertain, and a great charge must be continued to defend them until they may know where and how to receive order by justice: which latter part is the rather to be answered, for, immediately upon the entering of Lord Livingston into Scotland, certain of Bucklough's and Fernihurst's men, with some principal gentlemen of East and West Tivedale, with the Carrs and others of her rebels in Scotland, took a great booty of cattle suddenly from Wark, carried it through East Tivedale, and divided it near to Jedworth, which shows a sudden courage in that side that durst not look upon England three months before, and a faintness in the Laird of Cesford and the principals of East Tivedale (that are joined with England) to suffer them to pass through their country, and to return with the spoil of England without rescue, when her soldiers followed the rescue, and took four miles within Scotland the Laird of Mintoe's eldest son, and the Laird of Linton, two principal men in that attempt, and might have rescued the goods if they had been aided by East Tivedale, as he thinks they should have been, if the matter had been attempted before Livingston had entered Scotland. Sees not the end of her charge. Alnwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

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2½ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed by Cecil:* "8 July 1570. Therle of Sussex to the Q. Ma^{ty} w^{t} the Copy of his long lettre to Lyddyngton for answer to hym."

Inclosure with the same :—

(Sussex to Maitland.)

Has received his letter of the 29th of June, dated at Blayer in Athoill, in answer of his of the 22nd (which he thinks was of the 21st), whereby he perceives that he would hold it to be rigour in his sovereign if she deliver the person of the Queen of Scots into the hands of her enemies, detain her as a captive, restrain her of liberty, give forces or money to maintain her son's title, or refuse to "interpone" her authority to "compone" upon reasonable conditions between the Queen of Scots and her subjects, and between the subjects of that realm for the title of that crown. To avoid what he holds for rigour, he perceives that he would that the two Queens should accord upon such conditions as might breed amity between both realms, which he [Lethington] thinks will be the better compassed if the Queen of England will unite the nobility by "componing" the difference of title between the mother and the son, and that the Queen of Scots promise to renounce all claim to the crown of England during his sovereign's life or the continuance of the lawful issue of her body, and never to procure any offence *etc.*

[*Sums up matters mentioned in other letters, such as the invasion of England, receiving the French messenger, etc.*]

The great matter depends upon the probability of the assurance to be made for the true performance of these offers. Delivers his opinion touching the course he thinks best for him to hold. It is best to seek the end of these matters at the Queen of England's hands only, and to give over dealing with the rebels, to leave off all bye practices in England, to avoid using of force in Scotland, to forbear to "innovat" any authority in the government of Scotland that may appear to be different from the goverment that was there at the "murthering" of the late Regent, till her majesty has discovered her opinion therein, to forbear dealing with foreign Princes, and to "propone" honourable conditions for her majesty's surety. Lord Livingston has already entered Scotland by the West Marches with directions from his Queen to her party, wherein his sovereign looks that all matters accorded between her and the bishop of Ross shall be *bonâ fide* observed, according to such effect as he wrote to him in his letter of the 4th of this month. What will be the sequel hereof, he knows not, but if there fall out any breach, it is like to proceed either for lack of good dealing, or for lack of good offers on his part, and howsoever the sequel may be, he trusts that Lethington shall receive no prejudice by anything contained in his letter. Alnwick, 5th July 1570. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

5½ *pp. Closely written. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

July 8. **342.** SUSSEX TO [CECIL].

By her majesty's often writing of her charges, he doubts she conceives that either he is the cause of it, or might remedy it, and there-

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1570. fore, he has written somewhat plainly therein. Has received letters from Mr. Randolph, copies whereof he sends herewith. Alnwick.

Postscript in cipher:—If the Queen's majesty accord with the Queen of Scots, he is sorry she has agreed to elect a governor, for the Earl* will smart for it in the end. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

⅔ *p. Holograph. No flyleaf. Address on the back of the inclosure*

First inclosure with the same:—

(Randolph to Sussex.)

Received yesternight his letters of the 6th by "Tom" Hope, with letters to the Earl of Morton and the Laird of Grange. Has considered the contents of those to him, and the copies of the Queen's letters to Sussex, and Sussex's to Lethington. Will do his best to satisfy all parts, and now put in proof how cunningly he can play on both hands. By his last to him, delivered this morning to John Reade, servant to Lord Morton, he wrote as much as he thought would well become of this way lately taken with that Queen: to be short, that neither shall her majesty be sure at any time of her nor of those with whom she now treats, nor have on the other side one friend left to serve her turn. Lord Morton went yesterday over the water to Aberdore, as he says, to "recreat" his mind, and to shake off sorrow for a day or two. Knows not what advice he will take there, but doubts the worst, and believes he will provide for himself the best he can in time. Has sent him Sussex's letters, and desired his short return to this town. Persuades with him not hastily to give over this cause or trust to other surety than is promised shall be taken for him by the Queen. Has sent his letter to the castle, and will to-morrow speak with the Captain. There is not yet one word what is become of Lord Leviston. "Tillebarne" the Comptroller, was yesterday in town, and spake great words of their Queen coming home, which now is "as comon as meale in the markett." Edinburgh, 6th July 1570.

1 *pp. Copy. Indorsed by Cecil:* "8 July 1570. The Erle of Sussex to me."

Cott. Calig., C. II., fol. 282. Original of the same.

1⅔ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Second inclosure:—

(Randolph to Sussex.)

Is even now advertised that Lord Livingston embarked at Domfries, landed beside Whitehorne, in Galloway, and went thence to Dumbarton, so to the Duke and Argyll in "Donune," and from thence to the "Blear in Athill." His news is, that the Queen will shortly come home, and has "pointed" the day within six weeks. As he wrote, the Earl of Huntly levies soldiers where he can get them, as in this town there were taken this day above a score that were "prest" by him and put into prison. Whether there was on Wednesday last a proclama-

* Morton.

Elizabeth. 1570. tion in "Gedworthe" for all men to be ready within 20 days to receive the Queen, Sussex knows better than he does. 6th of July, at night, 1570.

⅓ *p. Copy.*

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 292. Original of the same.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed.*

July 8. **343.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO LORD LIVINGSTON.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 294. I have received your letter, and, for the matter you write of, there is never a noblemen presently here with whom I can confer, nor am I likely to speak with any before the next convention—which will be shortly. At which time I will be content to do what I can, according to any such direction as I have received from my lord lieutenant for the quietness of this country; wherein, what I have done (though not to every man's "phantasie") or yet wish to be done shall be better seen in me—being a stranger—than I can yet find in some native-born and dutifully bound thereunto. Edinburgh. "Your l. verie freinde as of olde."

⅓ *p. Copy. Indorsed.*

July 8. **344.** LENNOX TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 295. Desires that a packet of letters may be forwarded to his wife. The stormy weather and great floods have disappointed his going to Stirling to-day, but means to be there to-morrow by dinner time. At the writing hereof, Sir Hugh "Kenede" says he is credibly informed by one who is lately come in a merchant ship from Brittany that Thomas Flemenge, brother to the "Bogha," is ready to embark with 400 harquebusiers to come to Dumbarton, and there to remain till the house is fully fortified. "Glasco." *Signed:* Mathew Levenax.

⅔ *p. Addressed.*

July 8. **345.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 297. I have received your letter of the 6th of July, with letters to my Lords of Lennox and Morton—better to their contentment than the last or any that they received for a long time from your lordship. I have sent yours to Lord Lennox, and have written, besides, somewhat to comfort him with until I can speak with him; also to my Lord of Mar, who I know was in great perplexity. Lord Morton will be in the town this night, who. I know, will not a little rejoice to hear that which I have now to say to him, wherein your lordship has so well deserved that they will be bound to you for ever, and I assure you they will acknowledge the benefits they have received. Now I think her majesty in the right "trode" both for her honour and safety. Touching that matter which you wrote in cipher, I will deal with them earnestly. I know their need to be great. I send you the notes from them both that you looked for, and will advise them the best I can. I send you the copy of a letter to me from Lord Livingston, dated at Terregles—it was written before, at Dombritain—and also my answer to him. If any more be needful to be written, I

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1570. trust your lordship will supply it before I hear from him again. The bruit is here common, by his report, that all matters are accorded upon between my mistress and that Queen. It is also confirmed by letters of her own, dated at Chattesworthe the 29th of June, and in this town on the 4th instant, which came by Domfries. Great solicitation, offers and means are made to the Captain of the Castle. For all that, he says well to me, and one letter from your lordship, I doubt not, would win him wholly,—for surely he cannot be spared as now this work frames—and my intent is wholly to bring him to assist at this convention, which will be in this town, and begins on Wednesday next. He will be earnestly required thereunto by the lords, which, if he refuses (except [for] good cause) I shall doubt of him more than yet I can.

I thank you for your news of France, which is confirmed this morning by a ship that came very lately out of Rochelle, which reports that "Monsieur" has lost his arm, and d'Anvil is slain; also Montgomerie of the other party. The defeat was at a little town not far from Rochelle, called "Lion." The bringer of this news reports that he saw fifteen ensigns presented to the Queen of Navarre, that were taken upon the fields by those that issued out of that town. How much of this is true, your lordship shall know in time.

At this assembly of ministers presently in this town, begun on Monday last, all the ministers have protested before God and their conscience that this King is lawful King *etc.* Next, it is concluded, and ministers are named who shall go from place to place and declare his authority, and what the people's obedience ought to be to the same. They shall warn Earls, Lords, Barons, and others in the name of God, and in the name of his Church here in Scotland, that they stand stoutly in the maintenance of him, and defend his person; failing which the Church will not fail to compromise them enemies to God, and rebels to their Prince. These men are specially directed to the Lords of the contrary faction.

Lord Home is gone over the water into Angus, sent for by his wife. It is thought by some that he will see the Lord Secretary before his return, and before he sends to your lordship, as I wrote that he would. This morning he went over the ferry. The parson of Flyske* was in Fife, amongst his friends, to persuade that they come not to the convention. He is now departed again towards Aberdeen. The Earl of Huntly levies men still, and has taken upon his lands, which we call mortgage, 5000*l.* Scots. The Laird of Wemyss' brother does the like in Fife; of whose men many are taken and "lye by the heeles." Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

3 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed.*

July [8]. **346.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO [SUSSEX].

Cott. Calig., C. II., fol. 299. After the writing of my letter, there came to me out of the Castle, Andrew Melvin, brother to Robert, sent by the Laird of Phernehurste to desire me that he might know whether the communication that is presently between the Queen, my mistress, and the Queen, his sovereign, shall also comprehend those of the Borders, or only the

* James Balfour.

Elizabeth.
1570. lords of either party, for the controversy between the King and his mother; for, if it does not generally comprise the whole, he would take advice of his friends what he shall do. I gave the bearer this answer;—that, forasmuch as his behaviour was towards my mistress such as, whatsoever he had been in times past to me, I could not but think of him now as an "unfriend," and, therefore, in that I would neither give him answer nor advice, but left him to his will in this, as in other unhonourable parts he had followed his own will and fancy. Notwithstanding, being in that place, and with him [those] whom I assure myself to be my mistress' friends, I would say, that whensoever the matters were ended, I believed that they should contain the whole, but, how soon, I could tell him nothing; but said that, perchance, either he or his might be weary lying in the fields before that were done that he looks for, if in the meantime he provides not for himself. He also sent me word that he heard say that I should charge him to have been at the last raid, which was made on Thursday last, which he assures me not to be so, nor any of his in that company. I sent him word again that it was the better, and wished it had been so from the first. *Signed:* Thos. Randolphe.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *No flyleaf or address.*

July 8. **347.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO CECIL.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 31. Your last letter gives me occasion to think that you have conceived some opinion of our dealings otherwise than we mean, or put you in hope of at my last "commoning," and, therefore, to remove any scruple that may occur, and to resolve you wholly, I would have been very glad to have conferred with your honour, but seeing the commodity of meeting cannot serve, and that it is perilous to suffer any such opinion "tak rwte," I have thought necessary to "mak" this letter to assure your honour that the Queen my mistress' intention is wholly bent to satisfy these two points, whereof I perceive you are most careful;—which are, the surety of the estate of your sovereign and this your native country; and, to that end, she will leave nothing undone that lies in her "possibilitie";—yea, and neither for pleasure of any other Prince, nor for alteration of religion will she give any occasion of offence to her majesty, but will altogether join herself for defence of the Queen your sovereign's estate, and of her country against whomsoever will attempt to invade the same, and will press by all means possible to procure all other Princes who are her friends to join with her for that effect, and especially the King of France, in respect he "doethe interpone" himself presently for her relief, and therefore I have considered with myself, that if the King might be brought to be "oblist" in the like conditions with your sovereign and the Queen, my mistress, they all three might be joined in one league defensive "contrar" any who would press to invade any of their realms or dominions. In that case, I think they would be strong enough, and "thairthrow" all jealousy of "mystrusty dealing" would be taken away. Which "propose" I have already opened to his ambassador, who likes well therof, and hopes that his master might be made agreeable to the same. I pray your honour consider of this, and break it to the Queen's majesty, if your wisdom finds it good; and, if you think this or any other course may serve for

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1570. her majesty's surety, let me know thereof, and the Queen, my mistress, and I, her simple minister, shall dispose ourselves wholly to further the same. London. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed:* "To the ryght hono[ble] Sir Wiliam Cecill" *etc. Indorsed. Notes on the back in Cecil's hand.*

July 9. **348.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C. II., fol. 300. I have now spoken with Lord Morton, and have declared to him the contents of both the letters I received from your lordship on the 5th and 6th instant. The first was not as unpleasant to him as the last was comfortable. He thinks that no service that he can do to her majesty can be answerable to her goodness, nor friendship towards your lordship equal with your deserts, in having dealt both carefully and so honourably for the preservation of their King and the nobility of this realm. His lordship, according to your advice, will send this day to Lords Lennox and Mar to comfort them with that news, lest they may be somewhat moved by such reports and writings as are now common in most parts of Scotland,—that the Queen, my mistress, is accorded with the Scottish Queen, and that she is shortly to be in Scotland. On Wednesday next the convention begins here. By Friday or Saturday your lordship shall understand somewhat of their determinations. Grange holds me in such general terms that I know not what to assure of him further than the continuance of amity with England, and to remain at the King's obedience. I doubt that he will not assist these noblemen at this time with his presence in the assembly, which is the chiefest part that I can desire, and I have advised Lord Lennox earnestly to write to him to that end, but I know how much more good your letter to that effect would do than any man's in Scotland, or at least he will be forced to discover himself to be known a friend or enemy indeed. Though Lethington is gone, he has left his "spryte" behind him in Robert Melvin, who is in all as Lethington's self.

I am requested from Grange to make this suit to your lordship;—that, forasmuch as the Dean of Doddes came into the trouble that he has through his occasion, and yet no mind in him to have offended the Queen's majesty, he desires that if no help can be had for recovery of that which is past, yet, that he and his may have your favour in time to come.

The Laird of Phernehurste came yesternight about six "howers" to this town [with] four score horses, and went straight to the Castle. Further of him, I know not. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed.*

July 10. **349.** MARY TO THE COUNTESS OF LENNOX.

C.P., Vol. V. "Madame;" if the false reports enemies well known "for traytors" to you, and, alas! too much trusted by me, by your advice, had not so far stirred you against my innocency, that you have not only, as it were, condemned me wrongfully, "but so hated," as your words and deeds have testified, I would not have "obmitted" thus long my duty in writing to you, "excusing me of those untrew reports," but hoping with God's grace, and time, to have my innocence

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known to you, as I trust it is to the most part of all indifferent persons; I thought best not to trouble you for a time, till now that such a matter is moved that touches us both, which is the transporting of your little son, and my only child, into this country; to the which, albeit I were never so willing, yet I would be glad to have your advice therein, as in all other things touching him. "I have borne him, and God knoweth with what danger to him and to me bothe." Of you he is "dissendid," so I mean not to forget my duty to you in showing therein any unkindness to you, how unkindly that ever you have dealt with me, but will love you as my aunt, and respect you as my mother-in-law. If it please you to know further of my mind, my ambassador, the bishop of Ross, shall be ready to confer with you. I commit you to the protection of God, whom I pray to preserve you and my brother Charles,* "and cause you to know my part better nor you doo." Chatsworth. "By your loving daughtar in lawe."

⅔ *p.* *Indorsed:* "The double of the lettre sent be the Q. Scot. to my Lady Lenox 10mo Julii 1570."

"Delivered to her in presence of the quene of England viij^{vo} No^{bris} 1570."

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 322. Copy of the same.

Royal MSS., 18 B.VI., fol. 291 b. Another copy of the same.

July 11. **350.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 302. Things here are now in very good tune. Her majesty, I trust, will find them honest men, and fully at her devotion. This day the Earls of Lennox and Argyll came together to Stirling. I have advised Lord Lennox to deal by all the means that he can to win him.† So have I also done for others whom I have named in your lordship's letter. "Domwhascle" came yesternight to this town to let me understand what comfort Lords Lennox, Mar and Glencairn had received of your letters. He has brought a letter to the Laird of Grange to request him to be present to assist the lords at this time, and advise both for the establishment of some government within this realm, and also for the ending of many controversies. I spoke yesterday with him in the Castle. He showed me your letter, and this day I have appointed to be with him again. I send you a letter I received from Lord Lennox, and this packet, which he desires to be sent to my lady. I was earnestly desired by Lord Morton that I would let him have the copy of the Queen's letter which last your lordship sent to me, but therein I would know your mind. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolph.

1¼ *pp.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

July 11. **351.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Perceives by letters he received yesternight from Mr. Randolph, that the Earl of Morton is come to Edinburgh, much comforted with the answer he received from the Queen's majesty, and that he has given foreknowledge thereof to all his friends, and to the rest of the nobility, that they may make their convention the greater, which shall

* Darnley's brother. † Grange.

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1570. begin at Edinburgh on the 12th of this month. Their adverse party have given out certain affirmations of a time appointed for the Queen's delivery into Scotland, which brought such a fear amongst them until Mr. Randoll had made declaration to Morton of the Queen's last letters, that every of them was at a determination to shift for himself as he might, and the preachers lamented the cause in the pulpit. This last week there was a convention of all the ministers, who have confirmed the King's authority to be good by the law of God, and all the resisters to be offenders against God, and rebels against the King and their country, and have sent certain preachers to the lords of the contrary party to persuade them therein. Sends such news as he received from Edinburgh, which was affirmed by a Frenchman who dwells in Scotland, and landed yesterday at Aymowthe, who was hurt in the conflict. Alnwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1¼ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "11 July 1570. Therle of Sussex to my Mr."

Inclosure with the same:—

([ ] to Sussex.)

A man who parted from Rochelle on the 20th of last month assured him that the King's army was defeated. The number of the dead he puts above 20,000. *Unsigned.*

⅔ *p.* *No address etc.*

July 12. **352.** DECLARATION BY CECIL.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 33. Has not directly or indirectly, to his knowledge, hindered or altered the Queen's disposition or inclination [for the] delivery of the Duke of Norfolk out of the Tower. For testimony of his dealing to the contrary—that is, that he has showed his opinion that he thinks it meet for the Queen and her estate that the Duke, upon his renunciation of further dealing in the matter of the marriage with the Queen of Scots, should be delivered, whereby her majesty might have the use of his service, with much more tending to this end—he refers himself to the judgment of her majesty, whom he found to allow very well of the Duke's submission and renunciation, and to the report of the Earl of Leicester, whom he has found to be of his opinion in this cause, and with whom he has at sundry times joined to be humble suitors to her majesty for the said Duke, and whosoever shall report of him to the contrary, he avows that they report untruly. *Signed:* W. Cecill.

1 *p.* *In Cecil's hand.*

July 12. **353.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO CECIL.

C.P. Vol. V. This Wednesday*, the bearer returned here from the Queen, his mistress, by whom he received letters to be presented to the Queen. Prays an audience to that effect. London. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

¼ *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

* This day.

Elizabeth.

1570. July 12. **354.** LORDS AT EDINBURGH.

"The Names of the Lordes assembled at Edenbourge the xij[th] of Julie 1570."

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 304.

Earls:—Lenox; Angueshe; Morton; Mar; Glencarne; Montethe; Boughewhan. Lords:—Ocletrie; Ruthen; Lyndesaye; Meffin; Glammes; Carcathe; Lord Robert. Spiritual Lords, 18.

1 *p.* *Indorsed.*

July 12. **355.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 305.

I am earnestly required again by Lord Mar to write to you to continue this bearer, the Laird of Hunthill, assurance for a time, that he may himself speak with you, and be here again in this town before the end of this convention, where he promises to stand to such order as then shall be taken with him for himself, friends and servants, by the lords of the King's Secret Council, trusting that he will find you the more favourable, for that he is minded ever hereafter to remain at the King's obedience. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolph.

⅔ *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

July 13. **356.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Received this morning his letters of the 9th, with the proclamations inclosed, which shall be published at York, at the assizes on the 17th of this month. Has not heard anything of those practices in these parts. Has received this morning letters from Mr. Randoll, whereby he perceives that the lords of Scotland be greatly comforted with such private declaration as he has made to them of her majesty's last letters, which, at this convention, he will impart to the assembly. There is hope that Atholl and Grange will join with them in this convention, and that, upon their coming, others will follow. The Earl of Lennox writes that a passenger presently come from the coast of Brittany affirms for certain, that Thomas Flemyng attends there in readiness to embark with 400 harquebusiers for the guard of Dumbarton. If this be true, Lord Lennox (if he be chosen) will have but a short government; for, if the French have that entry, they will have enough to trouble all Scotland presently, and perhaps England after. This Thomas Fleming is brother to the Laird of Bogha [Boghall]. Sends letters from the Earl of Lennox to his lady. Takes it for certain that old Norton and his sons, Christopher and Cuthbert Nevell, with other rebels to the number of nine are embarked at Aberdeen to pass into Flanders. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

July 14. **357.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO LORD LIVINGSTON.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 307.

I have, according to your request, spoken to the lords, and told them as much as I know of my mistress' resolution touching the state of this country, and her last mind and opinion concerning the weal of the same, which appears to them not to be in all points as in your letter you have written. And, therefore, considering how dangerous it may be to the present state of the King, their sovereign, and country to let you have that free passage you desire, or to abstain from any act which they judge may be profitable to his service, or any "propos"

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1570. presently in hand to be done by them for the furtherance of the same, they have thought good to let you know that they see no cause that may move them to yield to your request. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Thomas Randolphe.

⅓ *p. Copy. In a Scottish hand. Indorsed:* "Copy of M^r Randolphes letter to my Lord Levingston."

July 14. **358.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 308. I have received another letter from Lord Livingston, whereof I send your lordship a copy, with a copy of my answer to the same as I received it of the lords here assembled, to whom I see they are minded to show as little favour as they can; but, in no case to grant any surcease of arms, knowing that their enemies are arming themselves with all the force that they are able to make. This is the first day of their assembly. To-morrow I shall have audience for the report of the Queen's majesty's answer to their letters written from Stirling, to which I have made divers of them privy already, and find them well satisfied. With the Laird of Grange I can do little yet touching the request I made to him, that he would concur with the noblemen at this assembly, and hope of more good, if your letter comes to him, than of any man's persuasion. On Monday next (if not to-morrow) the Regent will be chosen, with what conditions your lordship will see here in writing—though not yet perfected,—but, as I guess, they are likeliest to take effect. To assure you that the Laird of Wemyss' brother is levying men for the Earl of Huntly, I send you a letter of the Laird, his brother, to Mr. Archibald Douglas.

It was declared this day to the Lords of this convention that there was a boy of the Earl of Huntly's taken with letters about him to warn Lord Herries and others of that quarter to be in readiness against the 3rd of August, at Lanricke, and so to come to the place appointed to keep the parliament as it was proclaimed at Linlithgow. I send you as many of the lords' names as are yet come to this town, and think few more looked for at this time, saving the Master of Greham [Grahame], between whom and Lord Methuen there is some unkindness arisen, who should have the keeping of a castle belonging to the King beside Stirling. The Earl of Atholl appointed with the Earl of Lennox to have met at Stirling, but came not. Yesterday another gentleman was sent to him earnestly requiring him to come to this town, to whom also I wrote to that effect. The Earl of Cassillis has promised to join with the lords, if Lord Lennox be Regent; so have also the Sheriff of Ayr, and divers others, as I heard. There is a great bruit brought here this morning by a ship of some conspiracy lately in England, and some named that were seen to be had to the Tower. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed.*

July 15. **359.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 310. I informed Lord Lennox, since his coming to this town, of your goodwill to help him at this time to some money to pay the soldiers levied for this necessity against the King's enemies. I know now his need. He also requires me to be an earnest suitor to your lordship

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1570. that he may have so much delivered to this bearer, Alexander Hume of Maunderston, as you may boldly send at this time, for he has both his horsemen presently to pay, and also his footmen very shortly, besides his great charges otherwise, which I can testify to be such, that if he be not relieved by her majesty for a space, he will not be able to do her majesty's service, as his desire is. He doubts not of your goodwill for the furtherance of so good a cause to the uttermost of your power. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

⅔ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed.*

July 15. **360.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

The convention began at Edinburgh on the 12th of this month, wherein assembled that day the noblemen whose names are contained in a schedule inclosed. The whole resolved to elect the Earl of Lennox to be Regent, and to give him his oath either this day or Monday next, upon such conditions as are contained in a writing inclosed. They will give no ear to anything that comes to them from Lord Livingston. Alnwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

⅔ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

First inclosure with the same:—

(Lords at Edinburgh.)

"Lords assembled at Edenborough 12 July 1570."

Earls: Lenouse, Angwyshe, Morten, Mar, Glankarne, Montethe, Boughewhan.

Barons: Ogletre, Ruthen, Lyndsey, Meffyn, Glammes, Carcathe, Lord Robert,—"y^s is not he y^t was abot of Holly Rood Howse."

Spiritual lords: 18.

The Earl of Atholl has promised to come, and is looked for.

The Earl of Cassells has promised to come, and is looked for.

The Master of Gerham, "apparant" to the Earl of Mont Rose, cometh certainly.

The sheriff of Ayr promised to come, and is looked for.

1 *p.*

Second inclosure:—

(Election of Regent.)

"Forsomickle as by the horrible murther of umwhile the noble and mighty Lord, James earle of Morray" *etc.*, Regent, great mischiefs have occurred in the state of this commonwealth, and his majesty's person has been "exponed" to many evident dangers; for remedy whereof it has been the goodwill and earnest desire of his highness' grandsire, Matthew, Earl of Lennox, Lord Darnley &c., to repair unto this realm to bestow his life and friends for the defence of his highness and the repose of this realm, and the noblemen and estates "convenit" have therefore burdened the said Earl of Lennox to accept the said "regiment" in his only person. The said Regent is nowise minded to conclude or do anything in the affairs of greatest moment without

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1570. the concurrent advice of such number of the said nobility and estates as shall be elected of the Privy Council. The Regent and the nobility promise to observe the conditions following, viz. :—The Regent shall promote the glory of God, and his true religion, as the same is publicly professed, and by law established in this realm.

Item :—Because the revenues of the crown are greatly diminished, the said Regent suspends himself from the disposition of any wards, "nonnenteresses," marriages, forfeitures, or escheats above the value of [*] and from the disposition of all benefices and prelacies above the value of [*] by the year, and from granting public offices without the advice of the King's Council.

Item :—That in no time during his office shall he contract with any foreign Princes towards peace, war, or the King's estate, his marriage, enter on any treaty with the Queen, his mother, speak with her, send writings to her, or have intelligence with her without the advice of the Secret Council.

Item :—The Regent shall in no time coming change the keeping of our sovereign lord, nor transport him within the realm without the assent of Parliament.

Item :—He shall nowise give prelacies, by which the possessors thereof "hes voit" in Parliament, but to qualified persons professing the true religion now established, and that by the advice of the Secret Council.

Item :—That the persons "forefalted," and all others against whom summons or process of "forfiture" is "dependant" shall nowise be restored or discharged, or their lands *etc.*, given to them by the said Regent without the consent aforesaid.

Item :—That the like ordinance be "lane" anent all persons culpable of the murders of the late King and Regent, "settaris up" of another authority than our sovereign lord's, and "traffiquiers" with the pope, his ministers, and other foreign Princes against the true religion and our sovereign lord. *Unsigned.*

2½ *pp.* *Copy.*

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 227. Copy of the second inclosure.

2¼ *pp.* *Indorsed:* "Conditions to be proponit to the Regent at his Election."

July 16. **361.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 312. Lords Lindesaye, Ruthen and Meffin with all the forces, and Lord Morton's soldiers, are gone over the water to apprehend, if they can, Mr. James Balforde, and impeach the soldiers levied by Captain Wymmes that they go not to the Earl of Huntly. They went on Friday night, and yet we hear no word of them this Sunday at 12 o'clock. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

½ *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

July 17. **362.** MAITLAND TO THE LAIRD OF COLDINGHAM.

I have "ressavit twa lettres off yours," one of the 14th, and the other of the 15th of this instant. To the first "I have persuadit my Lord Seaton quha will pas." He is gone secretly

* Blank.

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1570. to his house at Nudry for doing of some particulars, but will not remain. At his returning I shall "haist" him away. As to "Tymothyes besines," if it should be in readiness, let it be delivered to Robert Roy, Lord "Athoillis servand," who dwells in Balvany, and it shall be sufficient. "My l. off Huntly sall beare na auditor off it," and you shall give an acquittance in my name. "Tymothyes" acquittance I shall relieve. "Towardes the fishinges:" —if the men themselves will appoint with me, I am content to transact with them upon reasonable composition. If they will not, I will transfer my right to any will deal with me "for a pot off wyne"; reserving always Walter Cautin's part, because he is a good honest man. Where you write you have not received the ring I sent you, I sent you "inclosit" in a little piece of paper within the bill which Patrick Gordone brought you, a ring with a little pointed diamond, and wrote to you that my wife had "nane" better in these parts. Which, if you have received it, or "tint" it in the opening of the bill, it had "na amaling" on it. I send you herewith the copy of my letter to the Earl of Sussex "quha ye desire," wherein you will think I have gone very far, yet I did it not without consideration. I "open" nothing, but it I "knawis" already "in heade and mekle mayr," and I would they had that opinion of me that I dealt "squarely and roundly" with them *etc.* I have sent you a copy of another bill he has sent me. I understand "na traffique to be betuix my l. of Athoill and Mar," and sure I am that lord is not privy himself to it. Therefore write me plainly what you understand in it, or what you have heard, and I shall try the truth and advertise you.

To the second letter,—our news of the "deffaiction" of France begins to alter. The word is in Ke^{t} that the King's side "hes tint the feyld," but the Protestants, they say, have lost all their principal men, and the Admiral, the Count of Rochefaucault, Montgomery, Grammont's son, and all gallant men are slain. Monsieur himself was slain on the King's side, and many others. I have written to Lord Huntly my opinion touching the Parliament. My wife is delivered of a daughter this morning at Dunkeld. "From the Blayr off Athoill the xvijth off July 1570." *Signed:* W. Maitland.

1¼ *pp.* *Addressed:* "To my Brother, My lord of Coldinghame." *Indorsed.*

July 17. **363.** ELECTION OF REGENT.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 314. "The names of the nobilitie, prelatis, commissionaris of burrowis, baronis, landit gentlemen present at the electioun and constitutioun of the Lord Regent."

Matthew Earl of Levinax, Lord Dernlie, Regent; Archibald Earl of Angus, Lord Douglas and Abernethy; James Earl of Mortoun, Lord of Dalkeith, Chancellor of Scotland; John Earl of Mar, Lord Erskin; Alexander Earl of Glencarne, Lord of Kylmawres [Kilmauris]; William, Earl of Menteith.

Patrick Lord Lindesay of the Byris; William Lord Ruthven; John Lord Glammis; Andrew Lord Steward of Uchiltre; Alan Lord Cathcart; William Lord Borthuik; Henry Lord Methven, Henry Lord Sinclair; James Lord St. Johns.

Robert, bishop of Caithnes; Adam, bishop of Orkney, commendator of Holyrudhous; Robert, commendator of Dumferviling; John,

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1570. commendator of Balmerinoch; David, commendator of Dryburgh; George, commendator of Abirbrothok; Alexander, commendator of Culros; Robert, commendator of Quhitherne; John, prior of Portmooke, "yconomus" of the priory of St. Andrews; Robert, commendator of Sanctmarie Ile, threasurer to our sovereign lord; Master James Makgill of Rankelour neder, Clerk of Register; Sir John Bellendene of Auchnowle, knight, Justice Clerk.

David Forester and Adam Fowlartoun, commissioners of Edinburgh; Robert Alexander, commissioner of Streveling; William Flemyng and John Ogstoun, commissioners of Perth; David Ramsay and Andrew Flescheour, commissioners of Dundee; Master Alexander Sibbald, commissioner of Sentandros; David Luklaw, commissioner of Coupar; Richard Rutherfurde, provost and commissioner of Jedburgh; John Stewart, commissioner of Air; William Scot, commissioner of Irwing; Matthew Heriot, commissioner of Glasgow; Charles Drummond, commissioner of Linlytgow; Steven Robesoun, commissioner of Peblis; Thomas Borty, commissioner of Drumfreis.

James Douglas of Drumlanrig, knight; Walter Ker of Cesfurde, knight; William Conynghame of Capryntoun; John Lokert of Bar; William Cunynghame of Cunynghameheid; "Hew" Wallace of Carnaill; William Edmonstoun of Duntreyt [Duntreith]; "Hew" Kennedy of Girvenmanys, knight; George Hwme of Spott; William Douglace of Lochlevin; Andrew Murray of Balvaird, knight; Patrick Houstoun of that ilk, knight; Robert Lindesay of Dunrod; Robert Drummond of Carnok, knight; John Strachantoun of Thorntoun; Archibald Douglas of Glenverby [Glenbervy]; George Halden of Glenneges; John Conynghame of Drumquhassill; Andrew Macferlane of Aroquhair; John Edmonstoun of that ilk; Andrew Ker of Fawdounside; James Forester of Corstriphin; James Galbraith of Kilcrewch; James Cokburne of Langtoun; George Hwme of Aytoun; John Swyntoun of that ilk; Archibald Dundas baron of Fingask; Robert Buchannane of Lany; Matthew Douglas of Manys; William Ker of Cesfurde "zounger"; William Douglace of Drumlanrig "zounger"; George Hwme of Wedderburne "zounger"; John Streviling of Glorett [Glorat]; Mungo Lindsay of Bullule [Bonull].

"At Edinburgh the sevintene day of July the zeir of God j M. v^{c} thre score ten zeris. The lordes of secreit counsall and utheris of ye nobilitie estaittis and baronis abovewrittin, being convenit. It was opponit and declarit how be the horrible murther of umquhile the noble and mychtie Lord James erle of Murray, Lord Abirnethy, uncle to the Kingis Majestie our soverane Lord, and Regent to his hienes his realme and liegis, great disordores and inconveniencis hes occurrit in the estait of the commoun weill of this realme, and yerthrow his hienes, maist noble persoun hes bene exponit to dangeris. For remeid quhairof the noble and mychtie Lord Matho erle of Levinax, Lord Dernlie, gudsire on the fatherside to our said soverane lord, reparit within this realme of mynd and will to bestow his lyff and freindis with ye utheris noblemen and gude subjectis obedient to our said soverane Lord in ye defence and advancement of his auctoritie and querrell. And the noblemen, estates and baronis abovewrittin convenit, considering the necessetie quhilk this realme hes of ane established government in our said soverane lordes minoritie, hes burdynit the said noble lord Matho erle of Levinax to accept the offices of tutorie to our said soverane lord and regentrie and govern-

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1570. ment of his hienes, his realme and liegis during his less aige as nearest of blude to his Majestie, and to quhome not onely of the law the saidis offices of tutory and regiment of this realme apertenis, bot als as ane of the cheif personis specialie contenit in the commissioun of Regentrie maid be the Quene his hienes moder, that continewis faithfull and obedient to his auctoritie. And the said noble Lord preferring the preservacioun of the persoun of our said soverane Lord his dearest nepho to the hazard of his awin lyff, and having ane earnest cair to the commoun weill of this realme his native cuntre, hes willinglie aggreit to underly and accept the said charge quhill God sall mak our said soverane Lord of aige and habilitie to administrat his kinglie office in his awin persoun. Bot, notwithstanding the zeale and guidwill borne in this behalff thair sall na fruct nor perfectioun follow thairon without the affectuall concurrence and assistance of the counsell, nobilitie and estaittis of this realme obedient subjectis to our said soverane lord. Quhairfoir, and to the effect that ane uniforme concurrence may be betuix him and thame in the furthsetting ye glorie of God and governing of the effairis of the commoun weill, they with ane mynd and assent ar aggreit and condescendit mutualie to ye articles following."

First:—Since the eternal God of his great mercy, after the soundıng of the trumpet of his blessed Evangel throughout this whole realm for the glory of His own name, has so oft delivered us from divers and many dangers, therefore, the said Earl of Levinax shall expressly profess and avow the true religion of our God as it is publicly preached within this realm, "conform" to his holy word, and established by plain Acts of Parliament, and "sall gif his aith thairupoun," and to that effect he and the said nobility, Council, and estates shall concur in the maintenance and promoting thereof, and in all things belonging thereunto. For the same effect, and other things concerning the policy and governance of this realm, [he] shall cause precept to be "direct" for a parliament to be holden and kept "howsone the same gudlie may be."

Item :—The said nobility, Council, and estates shall concur with the said Regent in the "furthsetting" of justice indifferently to the "haill liegis and subditis of the realme."

Item :—"Seing it is maist notor that not onelie ar the puir liegis of yis realme oppressit and hereyit be thevis, oppressouris and utheris, bot als ye haill estates of the same ar out of frame and ordour that gudelie it can not long continew and be a realme without haistie remeid be put thairto," therefore, the said Council *etc.*, shall remain with the Regent in such places as shall be thought expedient till the King's authority shall be universally established. Which being brought to pass, a reasonable number of the said lords shall accompany him and "await" on the Council, "be quhais avise the haill effairis of the commoun weill may be ordourit."

Item :—"Forsamekle as the publict offices of this realme ar the principall nerves and synnowis, quhilkis joynis the haill body and retenys and kepis the same in ordowr, quhilkis being confoundit and out of frame the haill consequentlie mon dissolve and cum to nocht," it is found meet that such men be "placit" in the said offices "as ar upricht of gude jugement," and are "apt and meit to broik, the qualitie of the persoun without respect being onelie regardit"; and all

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1570. others presently placed in the same "quhilkis the law will permit to be removit yairfra, swa that all thingis may gang fordward uniformlie," quietness may be kept, and the "puir liegis easit yairby."

Item:—Since the King's house with the "estate" and the house for his tutor and the Council are to be kept, and the expenses to be sustained upon the revenues of the crown, the Council and nobility shall take order for performing of all things requisite in that behalf during the Regent's charge. "And becaus thir things mon be done upoun the offices of Thesourie and comptrollary, quhilkis now ar altogether in confusioun," therefore the said lords shall take such order with the officers, that the offices may be used orderly and quietly in time coming, without "gruge" or trouble.

Item:—They have consented that no remission or respite be granted for any murders, "vile slauchters," or other crimes committed since the King's coronation, or to be committed during the time that it shall please God to burden the said Regent with the charge aforesaid, nor shall they "ressett, mantene privatlie nor publictlie ony fugitives fra the law for the saidis crymes."

Item:—When my said Lord Regent shall endeavour himself to the promoting of the glory of God, executing of justice, and the keeping of the realm in quietness, "nane of thame sall gruge thairat ony maner of way," but assist him in the just executing of the laws against "quhatsumevir" persons "rebelland" against our sovereign Lord, or "contravenand" the laws as well within the realm as "owtwith."

Item:—Because the revenues of the crown are "diminischit" by disposition thereof in times past, and the charges are great and many, therefore my Lord Regent shall give no part thereof *gratis* without the advice of the said nobility and Council, nor suffer any part of the property of the crown unlawfully "disponit" to remain with the persons to whom it is "disponit" against the law.

Item:—My Lord Regent faithfully promises, that in no time during his office, will he contract with any foreign Princes "toward peace, weare, the state of our soverane Lord his hienes mariage, nor transporting of his person furth of the handes of him quha hes him presentlie in keping, nor furth of the place quhair he is to ony parte or place within this realme or owtwith the same, nather sute the liberty of the Quene his moder, nor zit sall speake hir, wrett to hir, or haif ony intelligence with hir" without consent *etc.*

Item:—All persons "ellis foirfaltit," and others against whom "summondis of tressoun or processes of foirfaltour is dependand sall nowayis be restorit, nor the summondis or process dependand dischargit, nather ony of thair landis, heritages, offices or possessionis quhatsumevir disponit" to the said Lord Regent, nor any remissions *etc.*, granted by him to the persons suspected of the murders of the King and his Regent without advice of the Lords of Secret Council professing the King.

Item:—That the said Regent shall endeavour to observe and keep peace with all Kings and Princes, friends and confederates of this realm, and especially the godly peace betwixt the Queen's majesty of England and this realm, and shall not pass from this realm during the time of his said office "without speciall avice and consent foirsaid." And in case he be "callit furth of this realme for ony necessair affairis quhairthrow our soverane lord, his realme and liegis may be destitute of sufficient government, he sall nawise departe quhill that be his

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1570. consent and advise of ye nobilitie and estates of this realme, thair be ane or ma of the nobilitie presentlie professing the Kingis obedience lauchfullie constitute, with full power to gyde, governe, adminstrat and rewle our said soverane lord his realme and liegis in all thingis and respectis during the said Lord Regentis absence as he mycht do or use in cais he had remanit within the realme himselff."

The form of the oath made by the said Lord Regent.

"I Matho erle of Levinax, Lord Dernlie, gudsire and lauchfull . . . . . to the Kingis Majestie promises faithfully in the presence of . . . . eternall my God, that I induring the haill course of my lyff sall . . . . the same eternall my God to the uttermost of my power according . . . . he requires in his maist holy word revelit and contenit in the new and auld Testamentis. and according to the same word sall mantene the trew religioun of Jesus Christ, the preaching of his haly Word, the dew and richt adminstratioun of his sacramentis now ressavit and practizet within this realme, and sall abolishe and ganestand all false religioun contrar to the same, and sall rewle the people committed to my charge, during the minoritie of the Kingis Majestie according to ye will and command of God revelit in his foirsaid Word, and according [to] ye lovable lawes and constitutionis ressavit in this realme nawayis re[pug]nant to ye said Word of the eternall my God, and sall procure to the uttermost to the kirk of God and haill Christiane people trew and perfite peace in all tymes cuming. The richtis and rentis with all just privilegis of the crown of Scotland I sall preserve and keip unbroken, nather sall I transfer or alienat the same, I sall forbid and repres in all states and degreis reif, oppressioun and all kind of wrong. In jugementis I sall command and procure, that justice and equitie be kepit to all personis without exception as He be mercyfull to me and zow, that is the God and father of all mercyes. And out of [all] this realme and impire I salbe cairfull to rwit owt all heretykis and inymeis to the trew worschip of God that salbe convict be the tr[ew] kirk of God of ye foirsaidis crymes. And thir thingis abovewritten faithfullie affirme be my solempne ayth."

And immediately thereafter the lords, prelates, commissioners of boroughs, barons, and gentlemen above specified "gaif thair solempnit athes and faithfull promisses be extensioun of thair handis for dew obedience to our soverane lord, his said Regent and auctoritie, and to observe the articles abovewrittin in all poyntis and conditionis."

8¼ *pp. Closely written in a Scottish hand. Indorsed:* "The Election of the Regent L. Lenox of Scotland and Articles that he is sworne unto."

July 17. **364.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 320.] Your servant, Richard Wrothe. arrived here yesternight very sick. This morning he is somewhat better. and, as the physician gives judgment, it is likely to end in the measles, or some like disease. I trust he will shortly be well, and he shall lack nothing that may do him good. I have received of him your letters and instructions touching the matters of the Borders, and will do the best I can for satisfying your desire. The Laird of Cesforde and his son are here, and Andrew Carre of Fawldensyde. They shall be warned not to depart before some end be taken for those matters, the lords being

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1570. now in hand about the choice of the Regent this day, which being done, I mind that this shall be the first matter I will move unto them. I still find that strangeness in Grange that I did before. I know not how to remove him from his obstinacy, unless your lordship put to your hand; for, if he becomes plain adversary to this authority, they will find themselves to have more to do than can easily be remedied. The lords who went over the water to stay the soldiers and to take Mr. James Balforde have returned, and have failed of their purpose. I have had some communication with Lord Lindsay concerning the Englishmen he has, and perceive that he grows weary both of them and the charges. What you think good to be said to him, I would gladly know. My Lord of Lennox and divers other lords have been in hand with me, in the name of this whole convention, that I would let them have a copy of the letter your lordship sent to me,—by which they may the fuller understand the Queen's majesty's mind,—to be kept only by Lord Lennox, that he may give the better assurance to others what her majesty's answer is to those letters that were written to her by them at Stirling. I have excused it hitherto, and pray your advice herein. For my own opinion, I believe there will be no inconvience thereof. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe,

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed.*

July 18. **365.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 324. I doubt not but your lordship looks by this time to hear what answer I have gotten of such letters as I received from you of the 6th instant, and in the same a copy of the Queen's majesty's letter to your lordship. On the 14th instant I had audience of the lords here assembled. There was openly read before them your letter to Lord Lennox and other lords for credit to be given to that which I had to say from the Queen's majesty touching the answer to their letters written at Stirling on the 28th of June. After I had declared the contents of her majesty's letter, and, at the instance of the whole assembly, had read to them the copy of the same, signed with your hand, Lord Lennox first, for his own part, gave her majesty most humble thanks, with great testimony of his duty and goodwill to serve her majesty. Next, the Lord Chancellor [Morton] declared what benefits this country has received of her majesty, how much they were bound at all times, but at no time more than even then, to have given so manifest declaration of her favour and goodwill to their young king, in special, and generally to all his good subjects, and in the name of the whole convention gave her majesty most humble thanks, and promised their "utter" endeavour to the maintenance of the peace, and all their lawful service that is in their power; which, by one assent, was presently allowed, and with one voice thay prayed for the preservation of her majesty's prosperous estate and long life. Having taken my leave for that time, there came within a while to me, to my lodging, two gentlemen of that company, sent from them to let me know what comfort they had taken of the words they heard me speak, and of the letter they heard read, which came from your lordship, and desired me, that they might have a copy thereof. This I put off as well as I could for the time, for lack of commandment, and said I would procure licence as soon as I could. The next

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1570. day, Saturday, and Sunday afternoon, they deliberated upon the choice of a Regent or governor. On Monday afternoon Lord Lennox was chosen, and his oath taken, and theirs of the assembly to him, the form whereof you shall receive by next. That day, after dinner, he was proclaimed, and of that proclamation you shall have a copy. The Captain of the Castle neither assisted, nor, being required to shoot off three or four pieces of artillery after the proclamation, would do it. I fear worse of him than I am willing to write.

This day I was before them to declare what your lordship has written touching the Borders. To-morrow they appoint to hear those matters, and Cessford is commanded not to depart before order is taken. Within two days some gentlemen of credit will be appointed to be sent to your lordship to signify their goodwills. Now that you understand the present state of the country, and her majesty has here one of her own to serve her, I trust that I shall be pardoned if I leave this place the sooner. I mind to repair to your lordship on Monday or Tuesday next, for assured disease grows so fast upon me that my life cannot be long to remain in that sort I do. Wrothe is out of danger, but not fit to return before he is thoroughly aired. This bearer, Tom Corbet, will do his duty. May it please your lordship that this letter to Lord Scrope may be sent away with speed. Answer to a letter his lordship wrote touching some hawks.

$2\frac{2}{3}$ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Cott. Calig. C.II., fol. 326. Copy of the same. [*In the hand of Sussex's Secretary*].

July 19. **366.** LORD FLEMING TO MAITLAND.

I perceive Lord Livingston is come to you ere now, and, I think, with such writings and commission as will not be to your contentment. Howbeit his writings and commission are of an old date. You may easily perceive the craft thereof, that the bishop of Ross' liberty for the time [was] to cause the support of France to be stayed, and all hostilities within this realm to cease on our side, which is easy to do. The Queen of England and her Council never minded to keep one word of the promises made again for our sovereign's liberty *etc.* This is the third time our sovereign has been "trompit with crafty falshed," as your lordship knows, and now I fear this message and writing which Lord Livingston has brought will be a great hindrance to our sovereign's cause *&c.* I pray God your lordship's wisdom may help to set all things forward that the day appointed may be kept, for I fear the slackness of money, and the time is very short. The Laird of Lochenvar has written to me to know if the day appointed will be kept, or not, and to haste him answer, which I cannot give till I know the lords' answer to him, as "my lord S^t Andros" and I have written to my Lord Duke and Argyll. Also I saw a writing which Randolph wrote to Lord Livingston. I opened it *&c.* Write earnestly to Lord Huntly to be diligent to set forward and keep this day appointed, and to the rest of the lords in like manner, and to advertise me *&c.*, if this Parliament hold forward or not: which is odious to him [Huntly] that it should be spoken it should be stayed. I will "think long" till I get your advertisement, for I am amongst a "perverse peple and rude contrey full of dissent and falshead." Dumbarton.

$1\frac{1}{3}$ *pp. Copy. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "19 July 1570. Copy of the L. Flemminges lettre to the L. of Ledington."

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367. SUSSEX TO THE LAIRD OF GRANGE.

Has received several letters from him, wherein he has written that he remains at the Queen of England's devotion, and will stand a faithful subject to his King. Hears by other means that he will not come to the lords presently convened at Edinburgh for the King's causes, nor be in the assembly where Randolph deals. Cannot make his writings and actions concur, and wishes he would discover himself. Wise men, who judge mens' meaning by their actions, will not think that he can be of the King's side when he refuses the company of all the noblemen who profess his obedience, nor carry any devotion to the Queen of England when he will be none of those that give audience to her messenger. Alnwick.

2 *pp. Copy. No indorsement.*

July 20. **368.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO ELIZABETH.

The nobility and estates of this realm have "burdynnet" him with the "wechtie and dangerous charge of the regiment." Has received the honour, as of her majesty's choice, to be specially named. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

1¼ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "20 July 1570. Therle of Leneux Regent of Scotl. to the Q. Ma^te."

July 20. **369.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO CECIL.

Has received his letters; also a very friendly letter from Lord Leicester. The Queen's advice anent the establishing of the "regiment" was "to ws richt confortable," and although the "burding" laid upon his shoulders is weighty and dangerous, yet "culd I not refuse it." Has just cause to render him thanks. Prays him to continue his goodwill in procuring the Queen of England's gracious and speedy answer from time to time in the causes of this State, which, as he writes, "ar proprely hir hienes awin." Edinburgh. *Signed:* Yo^r Ry^t assured frend to my powar. Mathew Regent."

⅔ *p. Addressed:* "To my verie loving and assured freind S^r William Cecill knycht" *etc. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

July 20. **370.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO [SUSSEX].

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 328.

Now that, by your lordship's good means, good government and policy, there is great hope that this country will be shortly either brought altogether to quietness, or the disturbers of the same thrust into that strait that they shall not be able long to molest the same, there is now nothing further to be required but the continuance of your favour, good support and assistance to perfect this work, so well begun, to the uniting of these realms in perpetual amity, whereof the likelihood was never greater than at present. The Regent sends the bearer hereof, Mr. Nicholas Elphinstone, one of my old acquaintances, servant to the late Regent, not unknown, as I think, to be honest and faithful. Your lordship shall understand by him the state of all things here, as much as any man is able to say, and fully instructed from the Regent what he and the rest of the noblemen

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1570. most earnestly desire at your hands: which things being at this time granted, I do not doubt but in a short time all things may be brought to that happy end that is desired. You, I am sure, have heard what is intended in the north by Lord Huntly, and in the west by the Hamiltons and Argylls, and are not ignorant of what mind Lord Herries and his adherents are of, nor yet how the Laird of Lethington deals, who, in my conscience, has been author of all this mischief. They now intend, if they can, to make themselves able to keep their parliament at the day appointed, viz. the 4th of next month, at Linlithgow. These are of mind to withstand them with all the force that they can make. Wherein lies such peril, that, unless your lordship be their help, they will be too much hazarded, considering what depends on the one side and the other. What the Regent's desire is for support at this time, this gentleman is sent on purpose to declare; wherein, if the determination of their adversaries holds, and you do not stand good lord to them, I see the danger will be too great for them. Herein I trust you will be as favourable as you can. If Lord Herries and his friends can at this time be kept at home, it would greatly disappoint the other party, which is the other piece of the Regent's request, as also for Ath . . . afterwards to have some support until this country is brought to perfect quietness. What the Laird of Grange's part is, this bearer can best report. Of the clans in the "Marshe" there are such sureties taken as you shall be made privy to by this bearer; who now desire—as they intend to become honest men—that they may live under your assurance, quietly to possess their own from all riders of England—in special to be kept from the fearful barony of Wark, which they most stand in doubt of. This I am desired to write from the Regent in their behalf, and to crave your favour, if they do well. He shall also bring with him answer to the letters you sent by Wrathe concerning the Borders. I send you a copy of the order that is taken with them of the "Marshe," as it is inacted in the Council books. The old Laird of Drumlanrig prays that you will be good to his house in Hawicke, if there be any more journeys intended that way. [It is] possessed by Buccleuch against his will; to whom he desires no favour to be shown, unless he becomes an honester man. I am also desired to write in favour of one Edward [ ]wyne of the "Bonne Shawe." I never heard great honesty, and yet would fain that he could be amended for Lord Morton's sake. The Lady of Northumberland would fain be with her husband, which has been offered to her twice before, so that she would remain with him; which she refused before, but now I know not what she will do. Nothing will be granted without your advice. She is now at Plustodie, Lord Seton's house in the north. The Earl of Westmorland [is] at Strathbogie with the Earl of Huntly. Tempeste [is] with Lord Atholl. Of the rest, I hear not. Lord Lindsay would fain be quit of his by some good means. The oath is in print in the last Acts of the Parliament. If your lordship delights in reading any follies, I send you a foolish ballad. I send you a letter from Lethington. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolph.

4 *pp.* *Holograph.* *No flyleaf or address.*

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371. THOMAS RANDOLPH TO CECIL.

You will be so well informed at this time of all matters in this country both by letters of others and report of this bearer, that I mind not to trouble you. My only desire is to have licence to leave this country, where my life cannot long stand with that disease of body and care of mind that ever since I came last into this country, I have been troubled with. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

July 22. **372.** MAITLAND TO SUSSEX.

Lord Livingston came hither on the 20th instant. Is sorry his journey had so many stays by the way, seeing his message tends to so good purpose. Perceives by so much of his charge as he communicated to him, how earnestly the Queen, his old mistress, is bent to satisfy his sovereign in all things. For furtherance of a good accord, he will refuse no reasonable burden. After he had conferred at length with Lord Livingston, he has of new taken in hand his letters sent to him, and perused them, that he might be answered to his contentation. Reminds him of the tenour of his letters of 30th of May, and finds the substance of those articles so well agreeing with the promises already past, and agreed upon between the Queen of England, the French ambassador, and the bishop of Ross, and also with the commandment Lord Livingston has from the Queen of Scots to the Duke and others of his party, that, although he has no more particular answer from them than he sent before, he dares take upon him to promise that the Duke and the Earls of Huntly and Argyll, on behalf of that party, shall set their hands and seals to articles of that substance, and, if he sends him a note of the letter, he will procure their hands and seals. Looks for answer to his letters of 22nd of June and 14th of this instant, and fuller answer to his of the 29th of June. Incloses a letter to Lord Leicester, the sum whereof is to pray his lordship to "interpone" himself as advocate for his defence to the Queen's majesty against calumnies of his enemies, who have reported falsely some irreverent speeches of his towards her majesty. "Bloys in Athoill."

2¼ *pp.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "22 July 1570. Copy of the L. of Ledington's lettre to therle of Sussex."

July 23. **373.** SUSSEX TO ELIZABETH.

Received yesternight letters from the Regent of Scotland requiring him to give credit to Mr. Nicholas Elphinston, who showed him his instructions, a copy whereof he sends herewith. Alnwick, *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

"Instruccions to our trusty and well-beloved M^r Nicholas Elphinston presently directed to the right honorable thearle of Sussex Lieutenant General *&c.*" At Edinburgh 20th July 1570.

Declare how joyfully the Queen's majesty's favourable advice was

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1570. accepted by the nobility. Fail not to put his lordship in mind how our adversaries, under colour of yielding to her majesty's order, have always indirectly sought to destroy the King's estate, and how, at last, notwithstanding her majesty's and his travails for cessation of arms and composing of differences, yet, it is, without any doubt, that they intend, with the whole force they can make, to be at Linlithgow in the beginning of next August, to hold the pretended Parliament proclaimed by them, before her highness' force came into this realm. Because it is dangerous that we only should hazard battle with them at this time, considering their multitude, their long preparation, and that we have not the Castle of Edinburgh so obsequent as were requisite, therefore, desire that we may have 1500 or 1000 footmen—two parts harquebusiers, and the third part pikemen—sent to join with us in the resisting of this intended enterprise, and that they may enter Scotland upon the 30th of this month, and desire that, when they shall return, so much money may be had as will entertain 500 men for half a year. Because a great part of the best forces that we expect shall come in our contrary, are inhabitants of the bounds lying near the frontiers under Lord Herreis, the Lairds of Lochinvar, Johnston, Buccleuch, Farniehurst, and others, desire him that he will find those people other thing to think of than the invasion of us. His lordship, we doubt not, will provide well enough for the "Marsh," Tivedale, and the bounds thereunto adjacent, not doubting but he will send some force to the West Borders. Declare how the Lady of Northumberland has desired licence to speak with her husband, and to pass and repass at her pleasure, whereunto we have refused to accord, in consideration of the wickedness of the time, that brings forth so many dangerous practices. Desire his advice what answer should be made to the said lady's suit. We have heard and considered upon the notes brought by his servant, Richard Wrath, to Mr. Randolph, a great part whereof is contained in the Laird of Cessford's answer delivered to Mr. Randolph. Two things, for the present, you must persuade his lordship. (1) He truly concludes that the Laird of Cessford is not able of himself to give redress in these matters. Travail that the Border matters may be deferred till the end of this intended enterprise. (2) Where he declares he will be content to receive all the subjects of Scotland to the good peace of England, who will accord to the articles; as we will admit none to favour who shall not first make surety for observation of the peace, and for redress to the subjects of England, so it is not meet that he shall receive any to favour those who shall not first make their obedience to our king. Remember to speak what inconvenience increases in Scotland by Dumbarton being kept against the King, to the advantage of his enemies and receiving rebels, being appointed by Lord Fleming, captain thereof, to be a landing place for all strangers.*

5 *pp. Copy.*

July 23. **374.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Sends to the Queen the copy of such instructions as Mr. Nicholas Elphinston delivered to him, and were committed to him by the

* Note in the margin by Sussex, that this last article was not in these instructions, but in an instruction written apart.

Elizabeth.
1570. Regent, and prays him to procure speedy answer. It is verily true that Lord Huntly levies what force he can of his own, and wages all men he can get to come strongly to the Parliament at Lithquo, to begin on the 4th of August, and gives out that he has received 20,000 crowns out of Flanders, of the Pope's money, to be employed to that use, and he has taken up upon his own lands 10,000 crowns besides, all which he says he will employ in this present service. This he has by general words from the lords at Edinburgh, but has it of more certainty by an Englishman daily conversant in the house with the Earls of Huntly and Atholl, whom he has hitherto found to be a very true reporter. Received yesterday letters from Lethington, wherein he writes a long discourse touching his own purgation of that part of Sussex's letter of the 5th that touches their own seeking of rigour against their Queen, &c., and he writes nothing in answer what course he will keep, but only that he has not heard from Lord Livingston, nor does he know what commission he has, which gives him a suspicion that either Lethington will not deal with the noblemen in that matter contained in his letters of the 4th, or that they will seek to proceed in their former course by this Parliament, if they find not a force to resist them. What will fall out between this and the day of the Parliament, he knows not, and, therefore, leaves to God to put into her majesty's heart, and to good counsel to advise her. If her majesty resolves to send force into Scotland, he beseeches him to foresee that there be no lack of money, and the same may also take the castles of Edinburgh and Dumbarton. Does not hear of any certainty that Livingston has been with the Duke, Argyll, or Huntly, or has hitherto dealt any further than in seeking by his letters to Mr. Randolph to move the lords for a surcease of arms, whereto he thinks they will not give ear until the Duke and the others have subscribed articles, according to the effect of his letters to Lethington of the 4th. Mr. Randolph thinks it very necessary that the Queen's majesty should give good ear at this present to the lords' requests, and that the good or ill success of the whole depends thereupon. Alnwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1¾ *pp. Partly in cipher. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

July 24. **375.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 332. I have declared your mind to Lord Lennox touching the money, who knows your goodwill, and very well accepts your answer, as shall appear by his own letter, not doubting but you will make all the means that may be to have it here shortly, for I assure your lordship his need is great—and not with him alone, but with most men at this time,—and his necessity is presently such, that I have laid my whole credit in gage for 300*l.* to be paid in this town within fourteen days, otherwise, his horsemen had not been able to have departed this town with his lordship. Therefore, now, I beseech you, that between this and the end of fourteen days I may have my credit discharged, otherwise, I take myself shamed for ever. I doubt not but that your lordship thinks that your 40*l.* was spent long since, and knowing the lack of money with your lordship, I had as lief borrow here as trouble you, where it is not to be had till time serves better. I have taken up 30*l.* that were due to Mr. Treasurer, and forty more upon my own credit,

Elizabeth.
1570. which will scarce bring me out of this town, if I depart to-morrow, which I would the willinger do if I had your warrant, and, therefore, pray you to be good to me herein, for here of my life I have neither joy nor pleasure.

Robert Melvin showed me his letter which came from Sir Nicholas Throckmorton. Nothing is written in it but good counsel, tending to accord and yielding of themselves to my mistress' order. Lady Lennox writes of other matter, and would that little credit should be given to either of them; but I see no cause by this letter. I have received many good words for very small service. I have delivered your letter to the Laird of Grange, which he showed to me immediately, and is much moved thereat. I have entered into new hope of him, and what we shall find, you shall know to-morrow night, or next day, for then the Regent departs to Stirling. If "Poyny" comes he will poison this whole country that of itself is infected sore enough. God keep that finger from signing any such passport until these matters be at a better pass, and I doubt not but your lordship will dissuade his coming the best you can. The Earls of Athol and Cassillis, with the Sheriff of Ayre, are daily dealt with, and Athol and the Sheriff meet the Regent shortly at Stirling. How careful Lord Flemming and the others are to keep their parliament at the 7th of next month, and what precepts they send forth, your lordship shall know by such writings as you shall receive from the Regent, and these two packets. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

2¼ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed.*

July 24. **376.** MAITLAND TO HUNTLY.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 330. "My Lord Levistoun come to this plaice the xx off this instant at eftir none. He come from the lord Harisses hous thro Galloway to my Lord of Cassellis hous off Dynuere, and thayr toke a boit and be sey come to Dunnone in Argyll, quhair he spak with my lord Duke, but schaw hym na part off his depesche but be towng, becaus all the wrytinges wer inclosit in a pacquet quhilk wes direct on ye bak to me be reason ye Duke thought he sould meit first with me, beleaving I haid bene still in the castell off Edinburgh. He taryit not four houris with my Lord Duke and fra hym come to Glenvourquhy quhayr my lord off Argyle wes for the time, and swa to this place. His voyaig hes haid greate hinder and stayes by the way quhilk is veary prejudiciall to the Scottish Queen's affaires, and a greate impediment to the treaty quhilk can not procede quhill the anser off his direction be send bak and some commissionars chosen to pas in England, as zour lordship will persave be the copy off his haill depesche quhilk I send zour lordship heyrwith inclosit. He hes brought na othir thing saife onely that quhilk he hes to declare to zour lordships be towng. I persave this mater hes cummit on in this maner.—Quhan the Queen saw the forces of England bent to comme in Scotland scho causit the Bishop off Ross geave in some articles and offers to the Queen off England, quhairoff ze have heyr the copy." The French ambassador pressed the Queen of England to retire her forces from Scotland, and to put the Queen to liberty. In May, the bishop of Ross was admitted to some conference with certain of the Queen of England's Council. What passed among them is particularly contained in the discourses which you have here also.

Elizabeth.
1570. The Queen of England promised that she would enter into treaty with the Queen of Scotland, and retire her forces from Scotland on certain conditions, as you will perceive by the discourses and Lord Leviston's instructions. The Queen, I see, is very earnest to have the treaty to go forward, and commissioners to be sent. For which "propos" it is most necessary your lordship "be anes convenit"; "yea, I think the same convenient quhilk ze haiff anes moved for the parliament." The 7th of August will serve for the same purpose, and, therefore, my opinion is "ze hald it fordward with all the provision ze can." Albeit, at meeting, I trust you will find better "proposses" to proceed on than any parliament matters. I have, for "cutting off tyme," written to the Earl of Sussex, whereof I send you a copy herewith. You remember, I sent you a copy of a letter of his to me, dated the 4th instant, wherein he requires your lordships' hands and seals to some articles, whereof I think the two last very prejudicial. I thought not good at this time to answer that letter directly, "and yerfor hes grownded ane apone an other off his lettres the articles whereoff I think les prejudiciall." As soon as I get his answer, I shall send the same to you. If he insists on the four articles mentioned in his last letter, my opinion is that you should rather yield thereto than that the treaty be broken off. For, although you oblige yourselves not to receive foreign forces, "zit the performance yeroff is not in zour hand, and ze may in that caiss, giff thay happin to comme before the outrynning off the tyme quhilk wilbe forefixed in the lettre excusing your self that ze wer not off sufficient powar to resist thame, as thay may see be experience ze could not resist the Inglishmen quhen thay was bot few, giff owther the Kyng off France or the Kyng off Spane sendis in the greater nombre ze wilbe mayr onable to stop thaym, and the worst is bot the breake off a promiss quhilk may be cullourit with somme new occasion geavin aswell as the Queen of England hes broken suerty to the Queen." As for the last article, touching the government of Scotland to be in the same case as it was at the Earl of Murray's death, I think it no great prejudice, for, in that case, their new "regentry" must cease also, and there is no session to sit or courts to holden this season of the year. The matter is not so prejudicial as it seems, for the Earl of Sussex, performing that part which he promises in his said letters, "I sall be doand" with the Earl of Sussex the best I can in the meantime to "cut tyme," wherein I trust your lordships will allow my doings, for, with God's grace, I shall "mell" with nothing that shall be prejudicial to the Queen. I perceive it is her mind that we do all things that may draw on the treaty, "and for my opinion it is her best." I have written to the same effect to my Lord Duke and my Lord Argyle. Your lordship understands how earnestly the Queen and the bishop of Ross have written to send my Lord Setoun into Flanders. "His depesche is maid in forme." Your lordship must subscribe and seal it, and cause my Lord Duke and Lord Argyle to do the same. Your lordship must also set forward his journey by all means possible, for you see what depends on it. It will be to him both costly and "combersome." There is, as I have heard, some silver in the Laird of Meldrum's hand, of the third of the bishopric of Aberdeen, which would serve to "outred" the ship, his victuals, and other charges to put him free on shipboard. In my judgment, it were no inconvenience to cause the Laird of Meldrum

Elizabeth.
1570. to pay the same to the collectors, and receive their acquittance, and immediately thereafter "gar take it per force fra the collectors to do the Queen's besines with it. That sowme may be tane to the same day off payment that the rest is tane to." Your lordship may perceive by the Queen's writing how earnest she is for the good treatment of my Lady Northumberland. Now, my Lord Seton being about to depart, I cannot judge what shall be well for her safety and the Queen's honour, unless your lordship takes her protection and the charge of her upon yourself. The matter is not very great, and I am sure it is as great a pleasure as can be done to the Queen, therefore, I will specially recommend your lordship that ease.

The Laird of Grange is pressed by the lords at Edinburgh, and by this new Regent and Mr. Randolph, both with fair words and boasting. They have, amongst other things, desired to borrow some "feylding peeces" from him. He is put in hope, that if he will yield in such small things, they will "caus randre" to him Lord Hume's houses presently, and make surety that no impediment shall be made to Lord Hume's servants in the "scharing and wynning off his cornes." He desires me to advertise you that you take no evil opinion of him, although, for such good reports and obtaining of this point for Lord Hume, which is so necessary, he "ga" with your "pepill" in some things, "alwayes it sall not be in ony thing may cast the ballance, and alwayes ze salbe sure he sall do thryss as mekle gude to zour cause as that sall do harme, he mon be borne with, albeit he declare not hym selff altogeather thayr ennemy quhill tyme serve, seeing he hes na suppart off naman." My brother, Mr Thomas, will show further of this "propos" to your lordship. Please receive a letter in cipher, which was in my packet Lord Leviston brought. "Blayr in Athoill." *Signed:* W. Maitland.

2⅔ *pp. Closely written. Addressed:* "To my verray good Lord of Huntlie." *Indorsed. Wafer signet injured.*

July 25. **377.** LORD LIVINGSTON TO SUSSEX.

Soon after my coming to my Lord Herrys' house, I wrote a letter to Mr. Randolphe desiring him to write to the Earls of Levennox and Mooreton to require them to promise for themselves and their party an abstinence from all invasion or troubles for a certain time, whereby the nobility on all sides might convene to give answers to your sovereign. He wrote to me that none of the noblemen were present, but they would shortly be at the convention, and then he should be content to do what he could, according to the direction he had from the Queen's majesty and you. I wrote to him again on the 12th of this instant, requiring his answer touching the abstinence. How slender an answer he sent, you may perceive by the copy thereof, which I have herewith inclosed. It appears to me by the same, that either he has no will to do good offices for furthering of this accord, or else he has some new commandment from his mistress, whereby her highness has changed her resolution taken before my direction to proceed in treaty with my sovereign, which has moved me to write to you to require your Queen that I may understand if any such change be. "Blaire in Atholl." *Unsigned.*

Postscript:—You remember I showed you, at my coming from

Elizabeth. 1570. Alnwick, that soon after my arriving in Scotland, I would direct back a servant to my wife and "soche like," and James Borthewick and Alexander Bogge to my sovereign. I intend to direct the said Alexander and my wife's servant within four or five days. I pray you certify me if they may safely pass.

1 *p. Copy. Closely written. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "25 July 1570. Copy of the L. of Levinston's lettre to therle of Sussex."

July 26. **378.** SHREWSBURY TO ELIZABETH.

C.P., Vol. V. I have received your highness' letters of the first of July, wherein it appears that information has been given unto your majesty that common resort is made unto the Queen of Scots and her servants without contradiction or your majesty's warrant. Right sorry I am that such should chance to the offence of your majesty. I will not deny but that two or three of my friends only have, since I came to this house, repaired unto me hither (unlooked for) upon their own private causes, but without any resort, conference or meaning towards her. I then gave order that no friend should thenceforth come within these gates, but to meet me at some other place distant from this house. No strangers have resorted unto her without your majesty's licence, and strait order is kept that none repair to any her servants in this house. But to prevent their receiving intelligence, I see not how it is possible, unless I keep them as close prisoners within the gates, and unless your majesty will restrain the bishop of Ross from sending hither. Chatsworth. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

1½ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "26 July 1570. Therle of Shrewsbery to the Q. Ma^tie."

July 26. **379.** SHREWSBURY TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. I heartily thank you for your friendly respect in staying so long her majesty's letters. Of your good opinion of me concerning this my great charge, you shall not perceive yourself, God willing, anything deceived. "Truly here hathe been no reasorte nor conferrence at all" with this Queen without her majesty's licence or her pleasure signified by you. I have even of late, for more surety, given order that my friends shall forbear resort hither unto me upon any cause. As for repair unto her servants outwardly, and receiving letters and intelligence by them, I think it impossible to avoid, unless they be kept as prisoners, as I have now advertised her majesty. This order that I keep is thought here a great deal too "streight." Notwithstanding, how hardly soever it is taken, I will not omit any part of my duty in true serving her majesty. This French gentleman bestowed all his time here in private conference with this Queen, who showed themselves desirous to have so continued" an hole senight," but, perceiving me nothing inclined thereto, they made no further motion. Chatsworth. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

1¼ *pp.*

Postscript *on the sheet opposite*:—She tells me that she stands still clear and free from any act or promise, but that she may sincerely proceed "in conditions to the suertie of the Quenes majestie and her

Elizabeth.
1570. procedings," and that she still means as truly towards her highness as in words she hath pretended at any time. Albeit, she alleges that she thinks herself not well used. Because she has not heard from Lord Livingston since he departed hence, she seems much grieved, and fears that some means are made to stay him or his letters, and so thereby to delay her. If you think any matter meet to be treated, or specially moved unto, necessary for the Queen's majesty, I am of opinion that you and I, upon conference together, may rather do good therein than any other, if it so be her majesty's pleasure to command us. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

⅔ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

July 26. **380.** ELIZABETH TO SUSSEX.

By your letters written on the 19th hereof to our Secretary, we understand in what sort you have written to Grange to "deciphre" his intention, which we like very well, and in like manner we very well allow of your device to take avenge of the West Borders of Scotland at this instant, where Leonard Dacres and other our rebels are openly maintained, contrary to that which has been accorded with us by the Queen of Scots' ministers, and, for the execution thereof, we cannot prescribe better than you have devised, not doubting but you will retain the intention to yourself in all secretness until you shall attempt it, and then we would have you so to order it, that at the very instant it may be, to notify openly as well to our friends in Scotland as to the other party that your intention is only to take avenge for the maintenance of our rebels in those Borders, and new invasions into our realm, which you take to be done in contempt of us, and cannot compass the same without your own dishonour, considering that at the request of the Queen of Scots we withdrew our army out of Scotland. If, at your entry, you require of Lord Herries the restitution to your hands of Leonard Dacres and the rest there, it will be well; for we surely think he will not deliver them, and thereby you shall not only have more justice to maintain your actions, but shall have, in the sight of the world, sufficient appearance to allow the same. We mean with all expedition to send you money, which, though it is not so much as presently you would have, yet we require you to order the same to most benefit, that this your intention may take place.

1 *p. Draft in Cecil's hand. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "26 July 1570. M. of the Q. Ma^tes^ lettre to therle of Sussex."

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 334. Original. *Addressed. Indorsed.*

July 27. **381.** SHREWSBURY TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. Is always ready to trouble him as his "verye frend." Requires the Queen's warrant for a "preste" of money towards the diet of the Queen of Scots. Would be glad of a warrant to some one for payment of this money monthly, as it shall fall due. All he has received is already due, and more, as the bearer can declare. Chatsworth. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Elizabeth.
1570.
July 29.

382. THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 336.

For the better assurance of such news as I have, I send you some letters and copies of letters which I have received since I wrote to you last, by which you will understand what malice lurks in many mens' hearts of this nation, as well beyond the sea as at home. With those letters that came out of France, there was one written in cipher to Lord Flemming. It is in hands to be deciphered. The copy of the Queen of Scots' letter to the Sheriff of Ayr came with Lord Livingston, of whom of late I have heard nothing. The letters of France were taken in a ship that came from thence [and] arrived at Leith. It is reported for certain by the merchants that Verac was embarked before them, but brings neither men nor money for their support. The secret letters have lain beside me these two days for lack of a convenient messenger. Honest as he would seem, it may be seen what opinion he is of, that men are bold to write to him in that sort they do of the Queen, our mistress.

If I may give credit to bruits, this parliament "holdeth not," but I would I could be better assured before your lordship believes it, which I trust I shall very shortly. It is told in this town that Lord Huntly is sick at Strathbogie. It is also reported that Lord Ruthven, Lord Glammis, and George Douglas are gone to meet George Gordon coming to Brechin, and send him homewards. Yesterday there came a ship to Leith that was lately in Denmark, "which says" that Bothwell is not at liberty. All that which is written of Clerke and his companions is true. I send you the copy of a letter written by the Regent to the Laird of Cesford. Hunthill was here, but did nothing. He is loath to agree but with Phernehurste, and, therefore, I would he might speak thereafter. I hear nothing of Lord Hume, but that Lord Ruthven, whose father was great with him, travails with him to show himself obedient to the King, and to seek means to come by his own. He is in Angus with his cousin. Your lordship has received Grange's answer, which I wish was to your contentment, though, for my own part, [I am] not fully satisfied, nor yet they whom it stands him most upon to content both in honour and duty. He is now beyond the water, except he be come home this night. Your lordship has heard of the edict that was made in France against the Scottish ships that came into that country without the Queen's letters or her lieutenant's? All ships that were there are come away, and Captain Cokborne sent from the merchants to sue to the King to have the same called in. He will pass by your lordship, but, I think, in no great haste. Some would that it were disannulled; others care not how long it stands in force, and think as great profit may be had in other places as there. For my own part, I wish that it might be tried for a year, that we might see who can spare each other best, who have been so long friends together. I must be bold to put you in mind how far I am entered in credit here, which I trust you will remedy as soon as you can. Though to me the days seem long, to others they are so short as though the whole month were but the half. Divers ships came lately out of Flanders, and report that there are ships preparing—but whither, they know not. One ship that transported the Englishmen from Aberdeen was commanded to tarry behind the rest; to what

Elizabeth.
1570. end the others know not, but "bylyke" to transport some men into those parts of Scotland. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

2⅔ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed. Faded.*

July 29. **383.** ELIZABETH TO SUSSEX.

Has received with his letters of the 23rd, the copy of instructions from the Earl of Lennox. Where it is supposed that their adverse party will assemble their powers at Lythquo, she thinks it strange that they will be so audacious, seeing that it was accorded that arms should cease on all parts, and, therefore, she cannot think that they will attempt any such thing; yet, to provide for the worst, she would have him let it appear, that if they will in such sort break the appointment, and levy forces against such of that realm as keep the peace with her *etc.*, he will not suffer her forces to behold such as have maintained the common peace to be oppressed, and if he thinks the attempt, which by her last letters she willed him to make on the West Borders of Scotland, shall not seem sufficient to withdraw the powers of the adverse party at Lythquoo, whereby the Regent and her friends with him may be in safety, and he shall see the necessity so apparent, that without some help they might be overthrown, then she warrants him to give them aid of her army in such manner as he shall think meet. For answer to the Regent's demand for pay of the soldiers for half a year, he is to require him to consider what great charges she has already sustained for the maintenance of that party, and, yet, he shall not make this answer as a peremptory refusal to aid them, whereby to drive them into any despair. She would have him regard by his advice, that the Earl of Northumberland be not suffered to escape, for, out of Flanders, she hears that it is there secretly said that he shall shortly go thither. After she has ended these letters, she has seen his later letters of the 25th, with a letter from Lord Fleming to Lethington, intercepted, and a writ of summons of a Parliament to be held at Lynlythquoo on the 7th of August, with general letters of commandment to levy force. From the letter to Lethington she may well gather that Fleming is an evil disposed instrument to nourish accord betwixt the two realms, and Lethington appears thereby to have gotten such credit amongst them "as he holdeth the brydle in his hand to staye or hasten" them forward. Unless the adverse party shall further irritate her, she would not have him enter in person, although she takes in thankful part the service she understands secretly by her secretary that he has offered her, if he himself should enter, which she will keep in store until she sees more rigid cause.

3 *pp. Draft in Cecil's hand.*

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 338. Original of the same.

July 30. **384.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. Has received letters from the Queen, his mistress, with other advertisements from Scotland. Prays an audience, and that, in the meantime, he will beseech the Queen not to credit reports sent from Scotland by his sovereign's enemies for the overthrow of the good

Elizabeth.
1570. treaty begun. The Queen, his mistress, and her friends are willing to accomplish all things promised for her part, as he shall cause the Queen and her Council to know on meeting. Limehouse. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

½ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "30 July 1570. B. of Rosse to my m^r."

July 31. **385.** M. De Poigny's Credit.

Royal MSS., 18 B. VI., fol. 283, b.

His principal charge was to speak particularly to all the lords of the Queen of Scots' party, and to assure them on behalf of the King his master of the great pleasure and contentment he has received, and how well contented he is with all in general, and in particular for the good duty and faithful affection which they have for the Queen, his sister-in-law, which he is to pray and exhort them, as much as he is able, to pursue. Is to request them to aid in bringing the treaty between the Queen of England and the Queen of Scotland to a good end. The King promises to give them help, succour and assistance to keep the castles of Edinburgh and Dumbarton, as also to maintain them and all the realm in the obedience of the Queen, his sister-in-law. The King begs them to maintain amongst themselves an entire and sincere union, amity and intelligence, and to seek by all means the restitution of the Queen their sovereign. London.

½ *p.* *French.* *Copy.* *At the head:* "Crédit de Monsieur de Poigny."

July 31. **386.** Thomas Randolph to Sussex.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 342.

I send you herewith a packet sent to me out of the Castle, written, as I suppose, by Lord Livingston after he had been with Lord Atholl and the Secretary, as I heard that he was at "the Blais" very lately. I also send you copies of certain letters sent to me from the Regent, intercepted as the messenger was passing with them to the Duke. Other news, I have none, nor yet any assurance what will come of this parliament. The King's house at Linlithgow is possessed by soldiers sent thither by the Regent, and he minds to be there himself on Wednesday next, and there to remain until the day is past that the adversaries appointed for their parliament. Great suit is made to divers men not to like of this government, and to withdraw men from the Regent—as one letter I saw written by the Earl of Atholl—and heard say that many more are sent abroad to that effect. It is told me for certain that the Earl of Huntly finds great disobedience in the north. Of the "trithe" of his sickness I know not. The Laird of Grange and Mr. James "Balforde" began to fortify "Burtie," but soon gave it over again. The Laird of Grange is thought to be a stay that the Earl of Rothes does not join himself with the Earl of Morton, who has earnestly laboured to have him, and to that end sent Mr. Archibald Douglas to him; since which time the Laird of Grange has spoken with him at his own house, but I know not how they have agreed. It is told me for certain that Lord Seton is going into Flanders to the Duke of Alva, who has requested to have some conference with some noblemen who stand at their Queen's obedience. There is one Thomas Cowie, who was servant to the Secretary, who is a common messenger between Flanders and England to the bishop of

Elizabeth.
1570. Ross, who makes his traffic that way for the better convoyance of his letters. He passed through Berwick once whilst your lordship was there—whom I then thought to have been an hon[ourable] man, for he had lately served the Earl of Morton. If he passes by your lordship again, he is easy to be known—a very young man and his head almost all white, a slender body, evil face, and little beard. Your lately being at Berwick has given some comfort to the Regent that your lordship is his very good friend. When he shall know of the Marshal being at Carlisle, I think he will then believe that it is to some good purpose. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed. Wafer signet.*

July 31. **387.** SUSSEX TO MAITLAND.

Has received his letters, whereby he perceives that Lord Livingston is come to him, and has communicated the charge he received from his Queen, by which he finds her to be earnestly disposed to satisfy the Queen of England.

[*Recapitulates the contents of Maitland's letter of July 22nd, with remarks.*]

If he will proceed according to the letter of the 4th, and that the noblemen of that side will subscribe the articles, he [Sussex] will not "slack" to do his part fully. He may now take this for a resolute answer, viz.:—if his party gather force, as he hears they do, to come to the annoyance of such as have showed themselves to be pursuers of his sovereign's rebels, he gives him this foreknowledge—that he will not permit them to receive injury, if by any means he can defend them from it. Still thinks, that if the success be not good, it will proceed from Lethington's own lacks. His letters of the 22nd of June and 14th of this month concern but his private matters, which he will answer in a private letter. Alnwick.

2¼ *pp. Copy. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "Ult° July 1570. Copy of therle of Sussex lettre to the L. of Ledington."

July 31. **388.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Good Mr. Randolphe, this Monday we "loukit" for my Lord Atholl, according as was appointed betwixt us. He came "alsfar" as to Tulibardin, but "returnit" homeward this day, in the morning, as a servant of his, a gentlemen, and of "gude truist" with him "declarit" unto us. The occasion is (as his servant "affirmit") that his people of Atholl, "movit" by the late slaughter of their friends done on "Furisday" last, in the morning, were of mind to invade "Glenurquhy and his boundis." This cause moved my lord of Atholl to pass "hame," so whether he would "haif cum," if no such accident had "occurrit," we will not affirm; but his servant spoke "mekle" of his disposition to come. We were certainly "informit" by the same gentleman, that the Earl of Huntly will not fail to "cum forwartes" with the "haill" forces he may make. We have the like advertisement from the Laird of Mynto and other friends in the west, that the Hamiltons are ridden westward. Even at the writing hereof, we are plainly advertised that the Earl of "Ergilis" foot "is convenit," and ready to enter in the Lowland. There was proclamation

Elizabeth.
1570. made also in Lanark on Sunday last, that all men of that party should convene there the on 3rd of August. The advertisements are frequent, and right certain, and, therefore, we pray you earnestly that you will with all haste certify my lord lieutenant of this present readiness of the adversaries, "quhair throw" the Queen's majesty's aid would be "haistit" here, for in this their army shall also be the Queen's majesty's rebels. "Abuif," we desire you earnestly to "haist the uther mater" be all good means you can. "Striveling." *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

1¼ *pp.* *Addressed:* "To my verie loving frend Mr Randolphe," *etc.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

July 31. **389.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO MORTON.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 340. My Lord,—after the departing of your boy this morning, George Drummond came here from Lord Atholl. His master came to Tulibardin, as he reported, of mind to come here, and we looked for him this night, but now be has returned to Dunkeld by reason that his men in Athole, who had their friends slain on Thursday, are purposed to invade "Glenurquhyis boundis," and for that cause Lord Atholl has returned with speed to stay the fury of his countrymen. Of truth, his men were slain lately, but, whether he has purposely passed for that cause, or whether he would have come here in case such occasion had not happened, we are uncertain, Further,—we are surely advertised by the said George Drummond that the Earl of Huntlie—altering his purpose of tarrying at home—is now "deliberat" to come forward with speed, with all the force he can make, and has written to the Duke and the Earl of Ergile for the same effect. We are also advertised by Mynto and other friends in the west that the whole horsemen of the "Hammeltownis" are ridden westward towards "the cloch," as is thought, to receive and convoy the Duke to Hamilton. The enemies begin, indeed, to gather themselves together "on the suddane," and have made their proclamation to be at Lanark on the 3rd of August. Wherefore, we think meet that all diligence possible be used, and all forces that we can make be "gaddert to gidder" with diligence, that we may prevent their coming together. We have written to Master Randolph to "expeid" in the force of England, and to move them to enter as soon as may be, for our adversaries are to be in the field [with] all the force they can make, and "intendis to sum herd interprise."

Our soldiers "in Glasgwis mouethis" are passed yesterday, and we are in hard case with them to get them "satisfyt," or to make them "tak in patience," and especially now, when service approaches, they are "maist importune." We pray you, therefore, that the money be "haistit" to us, and that you will deal with "Maister" Randolphe earnestly for the men to be hasted, and that no time be "slipped" in convening of forces, and in setting forth the ordnance and other things, according to our late letters sent to your lordship. Stirling. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

Postscript. Since the writing hereof, we [are] certainly advertised that the force of Ergile is on foot, ready to enter into the Lowland.

1½ *pp.* *Addressed*: "To my Lord therll of Mortoun chancellair of Scotland." *Wafer signet.*

Elizabeth.
1570. Aug. 1.

390. THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 344.

This day, at dinner, I received this letter inclosed, by which you shall know what is intended, if it takes effect. There is now great expectation what may be done for their assistance by your lordship. It stands now upon the making or marring—the more to be considered for so much interest as the Queen's majesty has in it. Your lordship knows best what is to be done, and how near the time is at hand. The Laird of Grange has denied this day (contrary to his promise) to deliver any artillery out of the castle. His excuse is, that his friends are not dealt well with, and that there are certain who have propounded a mediation for saving of bloodshed, and desired him to stand indifferent to either party until it may be seen what reason is offered, and the Queen's majesty to be judge of the cause.

I find no other but drive of time, and hope of some relief more than lately they looked for—be it either that which Verac brings, or any expectation they have of the ships that are preparing presently in Flanders, which is most assured, whereunto soever they are intended. There is lately one Ramsaye come by sea from the bishop of Rosse, and one Mr. David Chamber, a mischievous fellow, come out of Flanders to him, very lately arrived in a ship of one William Acekman, a Scot, well known to Mr. Secretary. The encouragements, letters and bruits that daily pass breed great inconveniences. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

Aug. 1.

391. THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 346.

Since writing my letter to you this day, after dinner, there came to this town the Earl of Morton, who showed me this letter inclosed, by which you will know what the Regent desires, both for men and money, with all the expedition possible. I am now fully persuaded that the other party will do what is in their power, and will bear themselves the bolder for the assurance they have that Grange will be their friend, as I wrote to your lordship. I doubt not but you have consideration hereof, and know better what is to be done than I can advise. Edinburgh: "at viij of the clocke, after supper." *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

½ *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

Aug. 1.

392. SUSSEX TO LORD LIVINGSTON.

Received yesterday his letter of the 25th of July. Is sorry he finds fault with such as his sovereign puts in trust to deal with her causes. He knows what answer the lords of the King's party made to his [Sussex's] letters requiring safe conduct for Livingston's passage to Edinburgh, and, therefore, if he received no better answer from Mr. Randolph in the same matter, he has no cause to blame him. Has written to Lethington what he knows to be his sovereign's resolution touching the accord intended; and, if he seeks to use violence to suppress those noblemen that have joined with her forces, he will do what he can to defend them from injury. It lies in Livingston to proceed or break off. He may hold which course shall best please him, and Sussex will "coresponde."

Elizabeth.
1570. If the Queen of Scots, after the Duke and the Earls of Huntly and Argyll have subscribed to the effect of his letters to Lethington of the 4th of last month, will send Mr. James Borthwick to the Queen of England, he is commanded to permit him to pass. For any other, he has received no commandment. Alnwick.

¾ *p.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Aug. 3. **393.** APPAREL, ETC., OF THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 3. Forasmuch as certain apparel, costly hangings, and jewels, pertaining to the Queen of Scotland, transported and carried forth of her realm by some of her disobedient subjects, to be "sauld and disponed" without her majesty's knowledge or consent, whereof one part is arrived at Hull, and other ports of this realm. Therefore, "most effectuislie desyris" that letters be "direct" from my lords of the Council to the officers in all parts where any such "be cum," to arrest the same in her majesty's behalf. To write to the Earl of Shrewisbury, that the Queen of Scotland may have liberty to ride abroad at her pleasure, with the company of the said Earl, in hunting as other pastime, and to permit the Frenchman, called the perfumer, to remain beside the Queen, his mistress, for a certain space.

Item;—A passport for Mr. Thomas Levingstoun or George Robesoun to pass from the Queen, their mistress, with her letters into Scotland, and to return again safely; to enter at the West Border, and "cum" by the same way, and to be "furneist" with post horses for their reasonable money.

Item;—A passport from the Queen's majesty or M^r^ Secretary to a Frenchman, named Jaques Bourdeaux, "servitour" to George Douglas, to repair towards the Queen of Scotland with his master's letters, and thereafter to return to France.

⅔ *p.* *Indorsed.* "The copye of the memo. delyvered to M^r^ secretarie 3° Augusti 1570."

Aug. 3. **394.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 348. I received late yesternight from the Regent this letter inclosed. The bearer's credit was to put your lordship in remembrance of such things as he had written to me before, desiring that expedition might be made—the time approaching so near, and the matter so much importing them as it does. Monday is the day that their parliament should begin; which day, as yet, I hear, they mind to keep with all the force that they are able to make, assuring themselves in all things to have their wills, if England takes not their part. I doubt not but your lordship thinks well enough hereupon, and now that you have brought them thus far forward, they assure themselves that you will continue your favour to the uttermost of that which lawfully you may do. Lord Morton goes out of this town presently towards Linlithgow, where Lord Lennox will be this night with my Lord of Glencarne and others, who are thought will be a great force when they are assembled. What they will take in hand, I know not, but I am sure no great matter without your assistance. Grange will deliver no artillery. He could not be spoken with these two days,—either that he has ridden over the water,—as answer is given to those who seek him,—or keeps the house for some other

Elizabeth.
1570. purpose. I now begin to lose all my conceit of him, and believe that I shall find of him, as I have done of some others of whom I had good cause in times past to think well of. He says now that there are certain noblemen who go about to take up all matters, but I see the manner of their handling is such, that it does but drive time until they be better able to bring their purposes to pass. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

1¼ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Aug. 4. **395.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 350. I received yesternight, and this morning, two packets from your lordship of the 1st and 2nd instant, and letters in them both to the Secretary, and one to Lord Livingston, both of which I have sent to the castle, to the Laird of Grange, to be sent away. For the matter of your own letter to me, I have considered of it, finding nothing there that the lords of the King's party cannot but well like of, and, accordingly, have written to the Regent of the contents, trusting that you shall find in him a very ready will, as far as lies in his power, to do all things that may be most to the Queen's majesty's contentment.

I can find no man here who can be satisfied with the Laird of Grange, both because he has gone from his promise, and also is now become a neutral to him, in doing for whom he got the chiefest praise for honesty and constancy.

I have spoken this day with Lord Lindsay, who has been earnestly in hand with me what he shall do with the Englishmen he has, whose usage towards him is such, that he can be content to be quit of them, and, as I believe, if he were anything frankly dealt with, they might be delivered into her majesty's will. He seems to be very loath to deliver them to have them executed, but would gladly that some other way were taken with them—and yet, consideration to be had both of his charges and goodwill of service towards her majesty for the apprehension of them. I pray you that I may know your mind what I may say or do herein. Your lordship remembers that Mr. Secretary once wrote to him to deal with his lordship as of myself, to see what he would be at, and in better terms I never found him than at present. I received this day remembrance from Lord Morton to be suitor to your lordship that these written on this ticket may be released upon the Laird of Cesford's bond until a day when they may be tried whether they were taken in their "trodes" or not. Where you write that I have the copy of your letter to Lethington of the 4th ult., I assure you that there came none such to my hands. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

1⅔ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Inclosed with the same:—

Memorandum, to let the Warden know that James Yonge and David Barrue were taken in their lawful "trod" *etc.*

¼ *p.*

Aug. 5. **396.** ELIZABETH TO SUSSEX.

There have been with her lately, the French ambassador, and

Elizabeth.
1570. Monsieur de Poygny, who came from the French King to solicit her for the Queen of Scots, and was licensed to repair to the said Queen. At the same time the bishop of Ross was with her. They complain that Lord Livingston was stayed by him, and then was by the Earl Morton and others denied to enter into Scotland by the East, whereupon he entered by the West Borders, and, as they say that they cannot hear that he is suffered to resort any farther into Scotland, the Queen of Scots thinks herself much prejudiced. They have requested her not only to give the Queen of Scots licence to send another by the West to Livingston to accelerate his message, but that she would also write to Sussex, that by his means the Earl of Lennox and the nobility with him would give Livingston liberty to come to them, and impart that he has to say from the Queen of Scots. She fully excused Sussex, and showed them in what sort he was rather to he thanked than misliked, and that Livingston was not stayed in the West Borders. Requires him to write to the Regent and Council requiring them not to forbear, for any respect concerning her, to speak with Livingston or to understand his commission; for it has been agreed by her heretofore, that if both parties, now in difference there, will send persons to open their griefs, she would readily hear them. As for the matter in the West Borders, if it be not done speedily, occasions may follow to move a countermand. Requires him to devise for the diminution of that army. Though the sum of money she lately sent is not great, he is to discharge some part, and she will shortly send him more,

2¼ *pp.* *Draft in Cecil's hand.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 353. Original of the same. "Yeven under our Signet at the Manor of Cheyneys the v^th^ day of August, 1570," *etc.*

1½ *pp.* *Addressed.*

Aug. 5. **397.** PROCLAMATION IN ANSWER TO ALLEGED MISREPORT BY HUNTLY.

"The answer to the sclanderous misreport of thame that be seditious, craftie, and fals Narratioun labouris to deface the Kingis Authoritie, and the establisching of the Regent." James by the grace of God King of Scots, to our "louittis Johne Calder, Bute Purseuant, Messingers" *etc.* Matthew Earl of Lennox, Regent to us, with the lords of our Secret Council, understanding that "amangis mony uther craftie, subtill, and indirect practisis usit be George Erll of Huntly" and his adherents to cover their late "tressonabill rebellioun," and shameful defection from our obedience, which by oath and subscription the said Earl promised to profess during his lite; he has "spoken, written, and manifestit to the warld, that ye present Regiment is establischit in ye persoun of sic a ane as hes swore and professit his obedience to a foreyne Prince." Therefore, our said dearest "Gudschir" has thought expedient to show to the world how vain are "sic forgit leis." It is certain that our Regent is a Scottishman of the royal blood and surname. He was never sworn subject to any Prince. He obtained a lawful restitution of the pretended and partial process of "forfaltour," to which the Earl of Huntly voted, whose just "forfaltour" cannot so honestly be "wypit"

Elizabeth.
1570. away, considering the detestable condition by which he obtained his restitution, "as to be pertenar" of the horrible murder of our dearest father, a "procurar" in the pretended divorce of the said Earl's own sister, and a "consentar to the unlauchfull mariage of the Quene our mother with Bothwell, the husband of ane other, and the chief executor of the murther of the King" *etc.* Pass to the "mercat Crocis" of all "burrowis" *etc.*, and make publication of the premises. Given under our signet, at "Linlighgow."

1 *p.* *Broadsheet.* *Blackletter.* "Imprentit at Edinburgh be Robert Lekpreuik Prentar to the Kingis Maiestie."

Copy of the same.

Aug. 5. **398.** QUEEN OF SCOTS' APPAREL, ETC.

C.P., Vol. V. Warrant upon information given on behalf of the Queen of Scots by the bishop of Ross that certain "costly apparrell, hangyngs, and jewelles appertayning to the said Queene" had been secretly conveyed out of Scotland without her consent, to be sold and "uttered" here; whereof, as he alleges, part have arrived at the port of Hull and other places,—ordering that the said apparel *etc.* be stayed and committed by inventory to safe custody, to be forthcoming to those who shall be found to have right thereto. Directed to all Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Customers, Controllers, and Searchers, and all other her majesty's officers, ministers, and subjects to whom it shall appertain. From the Court at Chenies. *Signed by* the Earl of Leicester, Sir Francis Knollys, Sir James Croft, and Sir William Cecil.

½ *p.* *No indorsement.*

Aug. 6. **399.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Received yesternight letters from Mr. Randolphe of the 3rd and 4th of this month, whereby it appears that he is informed from the Regent, and other ways, that the Duke and the Earls of Huntly and Argyll still continue their gathering of men, and intend to come to hold the Parliament at Lithquo; for the resisting whereof the Regent is already returned from Stirling to Lithko with the Earl of Mar and other noblemen that were there, and the Earl of Morton with his friends went thither yesterday. They have warned all that acknowledge the King's obedience to presently repair thither with twenty days' victuals, so as they intend to fight with the other side if they hold their purpose, and require aid from him. He writes that he thinks Grange to be wholly on the other side, for he has presently refused to let them have the ordnance and munition he promised to them. Grange excuses his not coming to the King's side, because divers of them impugn the doings of such noblemen and others who seek accord, yet will keep his faith to his King, and perform his promise to be at the Queen's majesty's devotion. The truth, he thinks, is that he has made promise to Lethington not to join with them in anything until he sees what end the matters that Livingston brought shall have. Does not yet hear by his "espiall" of Huntly's gathering.

Has not yet heard anything of the money, before the coming

Elizabeth.
1570. whereof there can be no journey any ways. He wrote about the beginning of July to know what assurance she would think to be sufficient from the Queen of Scots' party for performance of the articles, whereof he has received no answer. Beseeches him to know the Queen's pleasure whether their writings, seals and promises upon their honours should be taken for sufficient, or that he should demand hostages. Sends herewith copies of Lethington's answer of his letter of the 5th of July, and of his answer thereto. Eslington. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

2 *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

First inclosure with the same:—

(Maitland to Sussex.)

Has received his letter dated the 5th of this instant in answer to his of 29th of June, which were not so "directe" as he looked for, the principal heads being either unanswered or deferred. Defends changing his mind. It is a chief point of the master's art in ruling his ship to apply his course "as the stormie blastes of winde and weather shall dryve him," so in the "politique" actions of all states, time must bear a great "swinge," to teach men how far they may follow the trade they have begun, or where they shall change to direct their course another way. In his State, time has altered many things. To keep a man one month in prison, or to restrain his liberty for a few days may well stand with equity; whereas, if the same person were detained seven years captive, it may be accounted great rigour. For example;—to sequestrate the Queen's person for a season might perhaps be excused, but to have kept her all her days in close prison had become a rigour intolerable. It may be, that the Queen of England has seen him with that number who have earnestly persuaded worse to be done to the Queen of Scots by her, but he is sure he has not known him to be a persuader of such matters against her. Never meant ill to her person. The answer given by writing to a proposition of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton then ambassador at Edinburgh, will testify what was his intention at that time. First and last he ever wished the matter to be taken up by an accord. Lord Livingston is not as yet come into these parts. "Baire in Atholle," 16th July 1570.

3 *pp.* *Copy.* *Closely written.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Second inclosure:—

(Sussex to Maitland.)

Has received his letter of the 16th. Might in a few words write what should suffice, yet, because he uses arguments of scripture, civil law, and moral philosophy to persuade him to allow of the changing of his opinion, and therewith seems to excuse himself of that which in truth is his own fault, and to lay part of the burden upon the Queen of England, he enters into the particularities, and answers to every one of them as near as he can. The Queen of Scots was by him and his faction, and not by the Queen of England, deprived of her royal estate, condemned in Parliament, her son crowned as lawful King, the Earl of Murray appointed by Parliament to be Regent, and revoked from beyond the seas. Maitland himself held the place of Secretary to that

Elizabeth.
1570. King and State, and, after she escaped from captivity, he and his faction came into England to detect her of a number of heinous crimes *etc.* (*Here follow long arguments on each point in the preceding letter.*)
The Earl of Rutland's company that came hither caused him to go to Berwick on the 25th, which occasioned his stay of answer till his return. Alnwick. 29th July 1570.
4⅓ *pp. Copy. Closely written. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Aug. 6. **400.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 355. I received late yesternight this packet from the Regent, which he desires may be sent to your lordship with all possible diligence, and that he may receive your speedy answer. You shall also receive copies of some other letters which his lordship sent me, upon which he grounds that nothing is intended of the contrary party, but only to win time to their better advantage, either by foreign power, or, when this company shall be dissolved, and not easy to be had together again. For my own part I am fully resolved that there is no good meaning in them, and as little in Grange as in any of the rest. The Earl of Morton is gone to Stirling for such ordnance as there is there, seeing they can get none out of the Castle. If now your lordship can satisfy the Regent's request only for twenty days, I think these matters will soon be put out of controversy, that otherwise may hang so long that we and they may be weary of the bargain that is taken in hand. Edinburgh. *Signed*: Tho. Randolphe.
1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Aug. 6. **401.** [SUSSEX] TO MAITLAND.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 115. Has forborne to answer his letters of the 22nd of June and the 14th of July; as to the first, because it was in such general words, that if he had dealt therein as he required, he doubts how he should have been able hereafter to have yielded good account to her highness of that dealing, considering what he has otherwise reported of his doings in matters of great weight towards her majesty. Has not hidden from him some reports he has heard. The cause why he made no answer to his second letter was, that Maitland therein rehearsed such matter that, if he had at this time delivered it to the Queen's majesty, it would have been an occasion to have received her displeasure against the person whom he [Sussex] professes to love best of all persons in the world next to her majesty, and to have given ground to him to have thought that he had meant worse towards him than ever he did or will do. Trusts he sees that he [Sussex] is no fit instrument to revive displeasure to him by the proceeding in his latter letter. Maitland knows what matters he [Maitland] has in hand. Bring them to a good end, and these will be easily cured; bring them to an ill end, and he will hardly find a salve to cure those sores. Eslington.
1⅔ *pp. Copy. Indorsed.* "Scotland. To the L. of Liddington vj^to^ Augusti 1570."

Aug. 7. **402.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

I received this day letters from Mr. Randolph, and therewith a letter from the Regent, a copy of a letter from the Scottish Queen to

Elizabeth.
1570. the Lady of Marre, a copy of a letter from the Earl of Hunteley to the Laird of Haye, and a copy of a letter from the Earl of Northumberland to the Regent, all which, with the Regent's letter, I send unto you herewith. Upon the receipt hereof, I wrote to Lethington and Mr. Randolph, copies whereof you shall also herewith receive. Resting in daily hope to hear of the money, I commit you to the Almighty. Eslington. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

First inclosure with the same :—

(Huntly to Lord Hay.)

Forasmuch as, for advancement of our sovereign lady's authority, a Parliament is to be holden by the three estates of her highness' realm at Lithquo in August next, whereunto consists the whole weal of this cause which we have in hand; and also a rebellious faction has of late gone about to create a new pretended form of "Regiment," established in the person of such as hath sworn and professed his obedience to a foreign prince, by whose conduct they intend to trouble the true subjects of this realm. For resisting whereof, and keeping of the same Parliament, we desire that you, accompanied with your household, kin, friends, servants, and tenants, in warlike manner, with 20 days' provision, address you to meet us at Brithen [Brechin] the 8th day of August next, to accompany us. Aberdeen, the penult day of July 1570. *Signed:* "Yo^{r} gudd frend, Huntleye."

½ *p.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Second inclosure :—

(Northumberland to Lennox.)

I humbly pray your grace to be a means unto the Queen's majesty, my sovereign, for her favour to be showed towards me, and to grant me my poor living to spend here in this country, and I shall remain ready whensoever she will claim my service to serve her faithfully, and I shall likewise bind myself and my friends for the performance thereof. I have made great suit unto the lords to be a means to the Queen's majesty for me. I am forced to crave at your hands some more liberty. My time of this great imprisonment has not been short while, although well entreated as far forth as the laird can, yet hath it been no little to my smart and pain. I think he is not of any vocation or calling either of England or Scotland but knows my part of this late insurrection, "of full entreat not to have styrred, but forced for feare of my liefe to go with them." "Lowghleven," 2nd Aug. 1570. *Signed:* T. Northumberland.

1 *p.* *Copy.* *Closely written in a Scottish hand.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Third inclosure :—

(The Regent Lennox to Sussex.)

Since my last departing from Edinburgh, which I think was upon the 26th of July, I have given frequent intelligence to Mr. Randolphe of all things of importance. I trust you had Lord Fleming's intercepted letter sent to Lethington and others. "Sen-

Elizabeth.
1570. syne I advertist of the conspiracy maid for my awin slauchter" as I should ride from Edinburgh to Striveling, by the "Duikis" son, Claude, and other Hamiltons, with the garrison of harquebusiers from Draffen and Hameltoun, which Claude's intercepted letters and "ane apprehendit and executed to the deathe hes declared." I "desirit" Master Randolphe to be an earnest "sollicitar" at your hands, that we might have some of the Queen's majesty's force under your charge to be our aid, for the same "querell" rests that was "of before." Her majesty's rebels are not only "mantenit," but convoyed to all their assemblies and conventions as a spectacle, and I take that our adversaries not only avow their rebellion, but also, that, in the Queen's majesty's contempt, they will maintain her rebels. After I had long looked for you answer, I was at last certified thereof by "Maister" Randolphe yesterday, here at Linlytqw; containing in effect, that your lordship cannot be persuaded that there is any such thing meant as force to be levied at this time by our adversaries, when you consider what Ledingtoun and Levingstoun wrote unto you. What they wrote or promised, I am uncertain; but this far I may well affirm, that, notwithstanding anything past betwixt you and them, they never cease by force, violence, and other practice to confirm and establish that authority which they wrongfully "usurpit," being here, at Linlytqw, in April last. And like as then they appointed a Parliament, and practised to bring in strangers, so have they studied to hold their Parliament by force at this time, and whatsoever has been spoken or written on their behalf, their actions have declared that they meant nothing less than to abide by any such order. But to "owerpasse" the injuries that we and the King's people have received since the beginning of your negotiations with Lethington—as the taking of the merchants of Edinburgh and Dundee, and staying of their goods, the "assegeing" and taking of the houses of some honest barons and gentlemen, and many others—yet, now I must remit to your lordship's own consideration whether violence is offered to us or not? Is not the violence already begun when they have "massit" together 200 soldiers, above footmen and a band of horsemen, besides the other "wagit" men that they entertain in Cliddisdaill, which, with the Earl of Craufurd, Lord Ogilvy, Sir James Balfour, and others, lie at Brechin, spoiling and oppressing the King's subjects? In special they have taken one of my Lord of Mar's principal houses standing beside that town, where a part of his living lies, and have broken up the "durris" of the said house, and "away taken" his stuff and "graith" forth of the same in great quantity. The garrison at Draffen spoils the King's good subjects inhabiting the country adjacent, and of late the Earl of Huntlie has made his new proclamations over all the bounds where his power extends, warning all men to meet him in "weirlike" manner, at Brechin, on the 10th day of this month, to hold their Parliament, as he pretends; but the truth is he means to meet the Earl of Dunkeld at Dunkeld on the 15th day; where, joining together, they may prosecute their intention by violence. Officers of arms have been threatened with present death and "drawin swerdis haldin to thair bellyes" for refusing to make their proclamations, and for fear of cruelty were "constrenit" to obey them. The Earl of Huntlie not only resists the King's authority, but so proceeds in setting forth of that which he has "usurpit," that both

Elizabeth.
1570. by force and under pretext of justice he oppresses all professing the King in the "boundis" where his power is, and in the name of the Queen, the King's mother, "settis out lettres, haldis courtis, summondis, housses, dispositionis, confiscationis, benefices, and casualteis belonging to the Croun usis," and "intromittis" with the King's property, and "finallie leiffis na thing undone that may advance thame and prejuge the King and ws." This is "become" of the Lord "Levingstownis" dealings, and so you may judge "quhethir" we first offer violence, or if we are not "constrenit" for our defence to take arms. Still we occupy the place of defenders to withstand this their appointed Parliament. We looked assuredly at this time for some of the Queen's majesty's force to have been sent to our aid, which we doubt not to receive whensoever we shall have occasion to require the same. But, in case you think otherwise, and that you take their dealing to be more direct and true, then would we pray your lordship that we might understand "in quhat termis and howfar ye ar proceidit with thame." I also desire answer concerning the instruction given to Mr. Nicholas Elphingstoun as soon as you receive resolution from the Court. I pray you send this "pacquet" to my wife with the first post. "Linlytgw." Aug. 5th, 1570. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

3 *pp.* *Closely written.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Fourth inclosure:—

(Sussex to Maitland.)

"My Lord of Liddington," I have this morning received letters out of Scotland, whereby I am informed that the noblemen of the Scottish Queen's party there are levying force to come to Linlithgow to hold the Parliament. Upon receipt of your letter of the 12th, and of Lord Livingston's of the 25th of July, I wrote to Randolph to declare to the noblemen of the other party, that I could not be persuaded that there was any intention of your side to levy arms. They have sent me a copy of the Earl of Huntly's letter to Lord Hay, dated the 30th of July, which is eight days after your letter, and shows a contrary intention to that which you have written. I have also received a copy of a letter from Lord Ogleby to some of his friends, and other copies of letters to like effect, written since your letter and Lord Livingston's. I have also received advertisements of the ambush by Lord Claude to murder the Regent, which is manifested by the intercepting of certain letters, and by the confession of some executed for that conspiracy. I have thought good to impart the whole to your lordship to let you understand that I much mislike this manner of dealing. You have been advised to avoid the like hereafter, and if the sequel be not good, the cause will proceed from your own lacks. I can but warn you, that, if your side still proceed in delivering fair words and writings, and bend your course upon ill actions, God will not prosper those you take in hand. I will not suffer the noblemen that have pursued her majesty's rebels to be suppressed.

You desired to know of me, and so has Lord Livingston, whether my sovereign intends to proceed according to the accord taken with

Elizabeth.
1570. the bishop of Ross. I have given order to Mr. Randolph to deal with the lords of your contrary party, which I think will take effect when you have performed the contents of my letter to you of the 4th of July. It behoves me now to require what course is intended to be holden on that side. Eslington. Aug. 7th, 1570.

1¼ *pp.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Fifth inclosure :—

(Sussex to Randolph.)

I received this morning your letter of the 6th, with the Regent's letters *etc.*, and have written to the Regent that he shall receive answer at your hands. If the Queen of Scots' party assemble force to come to Lithquo, and set forwards to offer violence to those noblemen that have joined with me, I will not fail to aid his lordship. I have given order to Lord Scrope to warn all under his charge to be ready, so that, if Lord Herris raises force to go to Lithquo, he shall enter those Borders presently. Eslington. Aug. 7th, 1570.

1¼ *pp.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Aug. 8. **403.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C. II., fol. 361. The bearer hereof, Archibald Mackbraye, Provost of Dumfreis, as I understand, is recommended to your lordship from the Regent, to deal with you in some affairs of his own, and is willing to offer any lawful service to you in those parts. I trust you will stand his good lord. This other in his company is one well known to have well deserved of the late Regent *&c.* May it please you that they may have your passport any way that they desire to return.

It is most assured that the Regent follows the Earl of Huntly into the north, it is believed, as far as Strathbogie. This day he departs from Stirling. Proclamation [was] made yesterday at his departure out of Linlithgow that none should depart home who were warned to this journey, but remain till the last day. The Earl of Glencarne is sent home with his whole force to keep the country, with Lord Semple's friends and soldiers in Glasgow, against the Hamiltons. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

⅔ *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.* *Wafer signet.*

Aug. 9. **404.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Yesternight George Leviston, servant to Lord Leviston, came hither with letters of credit from his master, and brought such instructions as shall appear to you by the copy inclosed. After I had declared at length to him how little it seemed that the lords of the Scottish Queen's party esteemed their Queen, or reverenced the Queen's majesty, who would attempt to levy arms at this time, and proceed to the breaking of all the articles accorded between the Queen's majesty and the bishop of Ross, whereby her majesty stood in honour free from all promises that her highness had made to the benefit of the Scottish Queen ; he seemed to be much appalled, and confessed upon the sight of Lord Fleming's letter of the 19th, and the Earl of Huntly's letter of July 30th, that there was not so good dealing

Elizabeth.
1570. as he wished, and as he thought his Queen meant, and, therefore, he prayed God that all that seemed in Scotland to mean well did so indeed. He said he would speak plainly to them on his return, and so he departed with such answer as shall appear to you by the copy inclosed. While I was talking with him, I received two letters from Mr. Randolphe, copies whereof you shall herewith receive.

What is meant by the Earl of Morton's journey and the Regent's following, I know not, for truly I never heard word thereof before the receipt of these letters; but, as it seemeth, they hope to make some sudden surprise of persons or places, or both. After I had "depeched" Leviston, I was contented to give him, at his earnest request, a note for his better remembrance, a copy whereof is written at the end of the copy of my letters. Eslington. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

First inclosure with the same:—

(Instructions by Lord Livingston for George Levingston.)

You shall declare, that immediately after my coming into Scotland, being at the Lord Herries' house, I wrote to Mr. Randolph desiring him to travail that an abstinence might be taken from all hostilities on both parts *etc.* His answer was, that there were none of the lords in Edinburgh with whom he might confer, but that they would all be convened there shortly. I wrote to him of new the time they were convened in Edinburgh, upon the 12th of July, requiring his answer. Because much time has been already spent by my long stay, I tarried not at Lord Herries' house upon the "backecomminge" of his second answer, but passed immediately to Lord Cassells' house, and from thence to Argyll, where I spoke with the Duke of Chatelherault and the Earl of Argyll, and declared unto them my sovereign's commandment to them, to conform themselves in all things to the Queen of England's full contentation touching the heads specified in my instructions. And, because I heard that they had appointed the 7th of August for holding a Parliament, and prepared their forces, I commanded them in my sovereign's name to desist. I have made the like declaration to the Earl of Huntly and other noblemen of that party. By all the answers to me, I perceive no other thing but a resolute determination of the whole to accommodate themselves to the Queen's majesty's commandment, and to satisfy the Queen of England in all things that may stand with the liberty of their country and their own honours. They were contented to desist from holding the Parliament, and willing to convene for answering of my instructions, without arms, if an abstinence were taken. Although some of them had sustained great injuries and wrongs intolerable by the other side, yet were they content to suspend their private quarrels for the furtherance of public causes. In the meantime, the other side has not only proceeded to set up such form of "Regiment" as pleases them, but also intends to set forward their usurped authority by force of arms.

Also, declare that presently I see both parties making to the fields in arms. For the Duke, the Earls of Huntly and Argyll, I will undertake that they mean to do injury to no subject in Scotland, nor have any other purpose but to convene in some convenient place to

Elizabeth.
1570. send answers to the Queen's majesty upon my instructions to choose out of their number some convenient personages to be directed towards the Queen of England. For furtherance of the treaty, you shall desire his lordship to send some special man of trust, with letters and credit, as mediator for an abstinence between both the parties for a convenient time, during which commissioners may be directed to his mistress, whereunto I will undertake my sovereign's party shall agree, and be content to assemble in peaceable manner. In case the other party refuse, his messenger may bear record how moderately the noblemen of the Queen's party shall behave themselves without offering violence to any man, except they be thereunto provoked. Insist earnestly upon this head, and in case his lordship refuses to meddle in the matter, desire to know resolutely his answer whether it be meant that the treaty shall proceed or not.

Finally:—You shall require passage for my servant, Nicholas Fisher, to pass to my wife, and the like for Alexander Bogge to pass towards the Queen for declaration of my part towards her majesty, because I fear she will be offended with my long tarrying. "Blaire of Athole," 4th of Aug. 1570.

1⅔ *pp. Copy. Closely written. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Second inclosure:—

(Sussex to Livingston.)

Has received his letters of the 4th of this month. Considers he has no cause to blame Randolph if he did not compass at the hands of the lords of Scotland for his free passage, which they, in good terms, did not seem willing to grant to him [Sussex]. Much mislikes that those noblemen with whom he writes that he has dealt, have, since his dealing with them, sent their letters to raise force. Thinks it to be true that the Queen of Scots' party levy all the force they can to hold their Parliament at Linlithgow. The King's party have raised all the power they can, and intend to do their uttermost to withstand the keeping of the Parliament. By ill handling on Livingston's side, all Scotland is in arms. Now that they are in arms, Livingston requires him to interpone. Will do his best to amend that, if he will proceed directly according to the effect of his letter of the 4th of July, and, therefore, as soon as he receives from the Duke *etc.*, articles sealed and subscribed according to the effect of that letter, he will deal with the lords who profess the King's obedience to leave off arms, and will himself subscribe, and procure them to subscribe to writings for the performance of the articles.

As he has written to Lethington in former letters, so he now writes to Livingston;—"that I will no wayes deale in procuring a convention on your syde, nor permitt, if I maye stopp it, any such convention to be," before the Duke and the two Earls have subscribed to the articles in his letter of the 4th of July, sent then to him *etc.* If Livingston swerves from this course, he must and will do what he can to impeach his intentions that are contrary to that accord, and tend to the suppressing of such as have sought to continue amity with England. His sovereign directly means to proceed according to the articles accorded, which he will further by all the good offices he can, if the other side will proceed directly thereafter. Eslington, 8th Aug. 1570.

Elizabeth.
1570. If Livingston and Lethington cannot presently send the writing subscribed by the Duke *etc.*, and will write to Sussex, and take upon their honours that they will, within 8 days after the date of their letters, send those writings to him, and assurance *etc.*, then Sussex will write to Mr. Randolph to procure the King's party to leave off arms. [*Note by Sussex in the margin*]: "This note was delivered after y^e^ sealyng of y^e^ lettres."

1⅔ *pp. Copy. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Third inclosure :—

(Randolph to Sussex.)

Your lordship heard of Lord Morton's going to Stirling, where he took with him certain field pieces, and, accompanied by the chiefest of his friends, to the number of 500 horse or better, went the "nexte waie" to Dundee, where he meets Lords Lindesey, Glames, Ruthen, Meffyne, and their whole forces, and forces of Fyfe and Angus, so, it is thought, he will be (with the soldiers he has, and certain men of Dundee) very near 3000 able men. From thence they go with all the speed they can to a town called "Briggan," 16 miles off, where the Earl of Huntly has appointed to assemble his forces, and where he has—besides the assistance of the Earl of "Crafforde" and Lord Oglebye—400 harquebusiers, who have remained there a good while to keep that country at the Queen's obedience. Lord Morton minds to remove them thence. It will put some men in very great fear—as Lord Hume, Balfour, and, peradventure "Secret. selfe,"* if their luck be good. By this time they are very near the place.

This day the Regent likewise removes with his forces towards Cliddesdale, against the Hamiltons, to keep them occupied, or get them out of their "denne of Draffen." There are with him the Earls of Marre, Glancarne, and Ocheltrie, with the rest of the forces, who, I hear, are very many, and divers that were not looked for. They have some artillery from Stirling. [*Complains of want of money.*]

On Monday last, now eight days past, the Queen was proclaimed in "Brighan" and "Forfarde," Lords Oglebye, Hume, and Balforde, and George Gordon being present, and should have been proclaimed in Dundee, but the inhabitants would not suffer it. Grange has this day reformed himself this far, that he is content that whatsoever powder Lord Erskine delivers, "to sende him somoche againe when he will." He now confesses that his party are in the wrong, and were it not for his promise to them, he would have done otherwise than he has done, and, if they do not shortly reform themselves, he will "dischardge him selfe unto them."

On Saturday there was a gentleman with me who dealt earnestly for Lord Hume—as he said, at Lord Hume's request—that I would be a "meane" to you for him. I advised him to move Lord Hume to write unto your lordship. I know not what he will do, but I believe he is as wilful as ever. Edinburgh. 7th Aug. 1570.

1 *p. Copy. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 359. Original of the same.

* The Secretary himself.

Elizabeth. 1570.

Fourth inclosure:—

(Randolph to Sussex.)

He will find all true that he wrote to-day, unless it chance that the Regent change his purpose and follow the Earl of Morton. What moves him to write so suddenly again is this:—George Livingston is presently directed to Sussex from Lethington with special charge not "to have to do" with him (Randolph) by the way. Finds nothing but falsehood and deceit, if it lay in their powers. Sussex is too wise to be abused, therefore, he is willing to let him pass, though it is offered him to have him at his will. Knows the man well—his mistress' chief instrument, and worker of as much mischief as his wit will serve him. Edinburgh. 7th Aug. 1570. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

Postscript. Is again moved to make a stay of him. He is in the Castle.

1 *p.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 357. Original of the same.

Aug. 9. **405.** MAITLAND TO MARY.

C.P., Vol. V. My last letter to your majesty was dated the 6th of July, "qwhilk I direkit be a moyen of the Countess of Northumberland," and trust your majesty received it. "Sensyne," I have received four letters from your majesty, one of the 9th of June by Lord Livingston, one of the 13th of June, one of the 29th of June, and one of the 8th of July. My Lord Livingston being "stayet lang" at Alnwick, and finding no sure convoy to enter at the East Marches, came in by the West Borders on the 4th of July, where he "taryit aqwhile" to see if he might safely travel, to use his commission. Which, when it was refused, he was "constranit" to pass through Galloway to Lord Cassillis, and from his house, by sea, to Argyll, where he spake with the Earl of Argyll *&c.* Since his coming, I have written to all your majesty's favourers to assemble in some convenient place for "ansouring" his instructions, and naming Commissioners to the Queen of England to treat in your majesty's causes. Which meeting cannot as yet be "broucht to," by reason they "ly sa far sindry," and they "may not come to ony publick place without forces," for, if they come "quyet," they shall be a prey to their enemies; and, if they assemble forces, the Queen of England's ministers will interpret it to be for annoyance of the adverse party, and so will take plain part with them. The Earl of Sussex has "utterit" his mind to me, that, if they gather forces, he will join the contrary faction. We are in great pain how to behave ourselves, for, without meeting, your message cannot be answered. Meeting with arms may not be in respect of your commandment to us all to keep quietness, that the Queen of England be not "iritat," and pick a quarrel. To meet without arms is very dangerous. I have "travellit" with the Earl of Sussex by letters, and so has Lord Livingston, both with him and Randolph, to take an "abstinence" between the two parties, for a short time, or long, as pleases them, that the noblemen may meet peaceably, which they refuse to do. Within eight days the principals shall meet in peaceable manner, for, I trust they will all be content to come to Dunkeld, where the principals have already "con-

Elizabeth.
1570. descendit" to. The noblemen had appointed to meet in "Lythco" on 7th of Aug. instant, and had prepared forces; but, understanding by Lord Livingston's instructions, and your ciphers sent to the principals, your mind to have quietness kept, that no occasion should be given the Queen of England to stay her promise of your restitution, they have left off that "propos," and discharged their forces. Whereupon, the other side has taken courage, and, as far as I can "collek" by conjectures, encouraged by the Queen of England's ministers, have come suddenly within these two days to Angus with all the forces they can make, both horse and foot, to surprise Lord Ogilvy and Sir James Balfour in Brechin; "qwha being advertisit hes escapit thameselfes" and passed to Aberdeen. Before their departure they manned the castle of Brechin and "stepill" with men of "weir," and furnished them with twelve days' victuals. The "brute" is, the "hail powre" will passed forward to Aberdeen against my Lord Duke. "Qwhat this sal draw on, I know not"; but, sure I am, it is done to hinder the accord, which is the thing in the world your adversaries most dislike. I received from Lord Livingston six hundred "ryals," the most part whereof I have sent to the Laird of Grange, and must not only send the rest, but also make further provision for him, for he is the man of all Scotland in greatest strait presently, and "ay" has been since the English forces first came to the Borders; for he lies far from the support of your favourers, and near the forces of all your enemies, with whom he must ever stand upon his guard *&c.* He set not his foot forth of the Castle of Edinburgh, neither he nor Robert Melvill "almaist thir fowre monithis." Because, the time they named the Earl of Lennox Regent, he would not, at Mr. Randolph's desire, come to the "Tolbuyth" to hear his "proposition" from the Queen of England, the Earl of Sussex has written a "dispitefull" writing to him, which is half a letter of defiance, alleging that he "lycht ly it" the Queen of England, to whom he would not do that honour, and Lennox and that faction would "fane be revengit," because he "refusit to schote the gunnis" the time of their election, and said plainly, he neither "aprovit" it nor would acknowledge him for Regent. He has not "laide" any of your jewels in "wed," nor will "mel" with any of them till an inventory be made, and, therefore, has "borowit" from myself and all other friends "sik golden and silver wark" as they had "to lay in wed" for relief of his present necessity. Your majesty shall get a good "compt" at his hands of your jewels. Your "gowins and meubles" are all in the Castle of Edinburgh, except a few pieces of "tapissery" that have always been at Stirling, for, immediately before the Englishmen came to Edinburgh, the Captain and I caused service to transport "on the sodane" to the Castle the whole "tapissery and meubles" which were in the palace of Holyrood House. Lord Seton has direction to pass into Flanders, and is in readiness to depart from Aberdeen, if he be not departed already. I have sent my brother, Mr. Thomas Maitland, to assist him, "quha for his age hes ane sprete good aneugh," and has as good will to serve your majesty as any subject of this realm. I promised Lord Seton that I would put your majesty in remembrance of him. You know how "fordwart" he is in your service. He has had great troubles for the same, and, by the Countess of Northumberland and her company, been at great charges this while. Now this voyage will also be chargeable. He intends, after he "be

Elizabeth.
1570. at ane point" with the Duke d'Alva, to take the post, and make a start to the Court of France, in "diligence," which he thinks will be but a ten days' travel to pass, remain, and repass, there also to solicit support. It shall be well done that your majesty recommend him to my Lord Cardinal, as well to recover some debts as otherwise to show him favour. There is no word yet of the coming of De Verac or any ships to Dumbarton, whereof I am sorry, in respect of the "brute" I hear that the Queen of England's ships are "preparand" to the sea. I fear nothing so much as Dumbarton and Edinburgh Castle. I pray your majesty send word to France "to spur the schips" for relief of Dumbarton. "The wrack that Lord Home hes gotten is na small hinder" to your service in Scotland, for the Englishmen have "chasit" him quite out of his country, and "intromittis" with his "hail leaving," and now "makand to scheir his cornes of all his manis," and by peaceable dwelling in his houses, and keeping "garnisons" of men in them, hold his friends in such subjection, that it is hard for them to "tak ony thing in hand without they saw ane bak." If he were as he was wont to be, or yet, quit of Englishmen, "thir other Lordis sould not get liberty to rattil and reil up and downe the countrey" as they do. For all the "scaith" he has got (which is greater than some would think a Scotchman might receive), I assure your majesty he shrinks not a "quhit," and, if support come from any place, your majesty will hear that he does good service. Englishmen offer him restitution if he will join with the other lords, but he will not have it on that condition. Whatsoever words the Queen of England gives you, "lippin" not to them, "for on my life sche meanis not to enter in ony acord with yow," and so your "adversars" here speak plainly that they know her mind. Yet, always continue in treating with her as if you "lipnit in her all hail," and give her "wordis as sche dois yow." So I most humbly kiss your majesty's hand. Blair Athol. *Unsigned.*

$2\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* *In cipher.* *Indorsed:* "August 1571" [*Abstract*].

Decipher of the same.

5 *pp.* *Indorsed:* "The xtract of the chipre herunto annexed."

Aug. 9. **406.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 363. I have received your letter of the 7th instant, containing the answer to the Regent's letters to you of the 6th, willing me to report the same to him; who, being now on his journey *&c.*, I thought it best communicate your mind to such as he has appointed commissioners in this town for matters of state until his return,—who are, the Clerk of the Register, Justice Clerk, Mr. Archibald Douglas, and the Treasurer. I have declared the contents of your letter to the Clerk of the Register and Mr. Archibald, and the answer to those three articles contained in the Regent's letter, which seem to them very reasonable, and they have already written their minds to his lordship concerning the same, with full report of all things contained in your letter (as I trust) sufficiently to his lordship's contentation. I have also sent your letter to him, and have also written somewhat touching the Earl of Northumberland, as you advised me. Herewith I send

Elizabeth.
1570. you a letter from Mr. James Macgill and Mr. Archibald [Douglas] somewhat concerning those matters whereof you have written. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe,

Postscript. Even now I have heard that Lord Morton, on Monday, about noon, entered the town of Brighan [Brechin], and took divers soldiers placed there by the Earl of Huntly, out of a church which they rendered. The others keep a stone house in the town, of the Earl of Mar's, not that night given over. The Regent is there this night. The Earl of Crawford and Lord Ogilvy have both left their houses. What is become of them, I know not. I hear that the Regent is so many, that, at Dundee, he sent away a great number. The country repair to him greatly. The Lord Boyd's friends and servants came to this journey, but are thankfully dismissed. Of the Hamiltons, I hear nothing yet. There is a house of the King's, called "the Downe of Montethe," not long since in the custody of S. Cosine. Great controversy has been of late who should have the keeping of it, which has made a division between the Master of Greham and Lord Meffin. Upon the quarrel, the Laird of Domtrethe, a man who claims a right to the custody, shot a harquebus at the Master of Ochiltree, in Stirling, into his lodging, with mind, as is said, to have killed him. Both his son and he are committed to the castle of Stirling. It is but a late practice to shoot men with harquebuses, which begins prettily to increase. God make me quit of the country. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Aug. 10. **407.** LORD SETON'S COMMISSION.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 365. James, Duke of Chatelherault, "Gregorius," Earl of Huntly, and Archibald, Earl of Argyll, *etc.*, lieutenant of the most serene Princess, to all, *etc.* Whereas, we, provoked by the very great calamities and injuries of the public enemies, have taken arms to restore the Queen, now kept in England, to her realm, and therefore, we have sent George, Baron Setoun, to the most excellent Prince Ferdinard, Duke of Albany &c., viceroy of the people and provinces of lower Germany, which pertains to the rule of the catholic King. Know that we have given commands to the same Lord George, and have made full power to him to treat *etc.*, with the said Prince concerning all things which pertain to the aid to be sent to us *etc.* "In ædibus nostris." *Signed:* Jacobus Dux Castellherald; Georgius Comes Huntleus: Archibaldus Comes Argadie.

1 *p. Copy. Latin. Note in the margin:* "Ex charta originali sub sigillis istorum 3 comitum deliberata in Thesaurarium regis Westmonasterii per Robertum Cotton 1610." (*Printed, Rymer.*)

[Aug. 10.] **408.** DUKE OF CHATELHERAULT TO THE DUKE OF ALVA.

C.P., Vol. V. How unjustly the most serene Queen of Scots, our mistress, is being treated, and how perniciously she is detained in England, having been imprisoned now almost three years, in a manner unprecedented, and with what great impudence arrogant and criminal men attempt to deprive her of her rule, and transfer it to her son, who is an infant, and ignorant of all those things, and through his youth does not yet understand what is being done, in order that their unbridled

Elizabeth.
1570. insolence may boast itself with less restraint in the public administration! Of all this we have been assuredly persuaded,—that it is both manifest to all the Kings and Princes of the world, and that it is as well known as possible to your excellency. Us, at least, no greater calamity ever befel than that she has been robbed of her paternal kingdoms and her royal insignia. She is in a foreign land, in the height of misery! Not only does she hold our Queen as a captive, but has also made many raids into Scotland! They have laid waste with plundering and burning the most fertile and rich provinces of this realm, and, whilst pursuing our men, they have omitted no part of cruelty, no judgment of hostile hatred, nor example of atrocity! More possessions of private individuals have been laid waste, and more towns burnt, than were wont to be wasted or burnt in the former daily wars! Most of the castles of the nobles, too, have been burnt and destroyed, and even now they are maintained, contrary to the terms of treaty, by their munitions and garrisons! Yet they have not been able to move us from our opinion, or to dull us from the magnitude of our minds, or to alter our constancy. We guard the respect which we owe to our Queen. But the Queen long since took care to have pointed out to us, that the King of Spain is disposed to help her fortune, and that your excellency was inclined to the same cause, and she would obey him, and the clearly divine will of the most gracious King, if we should implore his aid. We delegated this illustrious man, George Baron Seton, as royal Councillor to your excellency, the Queen herself nominating him. We ask, that in all things wherein he may act in our name, your excellency will repose faith in him, not less than if we ourselves were openly dealing with you in the same matters, and that your excellency will be pleased to favour our claims as far as possible. Given from our palace, the [10th] of the month [August] 1570.

1⅓ *pp. Latin. Copy. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "Copie of a lettre to the D. of Alva by by y^e^ L. Seton."

Aug. 11. **409.** ELIZABETH TO SUSSEX.

Has seen his letters of the 4th and 6th of this month, and with them copies of letters from Livingston *etc.*, and is right well satisfied. Has taken great pleasure to read his answers to Lethington, and sees such a sufficiency of wisdom, that she is glad to think that Lethington, who is accounted the flower of the wits in Scotland, shall see himself overmatched and much confounded. Has never seen at any time a more absolute proof of his wit. Thinks it sufficient to have the writings of the Duke *etc.*, with their hands and seals; but, if any agreement shall follow for the Queen of Scots, she must have hostages of good persons, and some castles. Is sorry he could not attempt the enterprise upon the West Border without money, whereof some portion is already on the way. Wishes he could devise how to borrow further.

1¾ *p. Draft in Cecil's hand. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C. II., fol. 368. Original of the same. At the head: "Elizabeth R. By the Quene." *Ends*:—"Yeven under our Signet at the Manor of Cheneys the xij^th^ day of August 1570."

1¼ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Elizabeth. 1570. Aug. 12.

410. THOMAS RANDOLPH TO [SUSSEX].

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 367.

Received this day this letter out of the Castle to be sent to his lordship. Hears for certain that the soldiers of Brighan [Brechin] have put themselves into the Regent's will. It is thought that he intends either to the Earl of Huntly, before his return, or to drive him out of the country. Livingston came to this town this day, and so to the castle. It is supposed that the Duke of Alva will land in Scotland. Has spoken with Moone, who, he thinks, knows more of the truth than the other. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

½ *p. Holograph. Indorsed. No flyleaf or address.* (*Printed, Wright's "Elizabeth," vol. 1, p. 368.*)

Aug. 13.

411. SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Sends copies of a letter from Lethington to him, together with the answer. It seems that Lord Livingston has no direction touching refusing foreign aid and the continuing of the government in the state it was at the Regent's death, which are the principal matters accorded that are commodious for her majesty, the rest are all beneficial for the Queen of Scots only. How this has fallen out, he knows not; but, if the directions delivered from the Queen's majesty to him, and those which the Scottish Queen delivers into Scotland, be contrary, it will be long before they accord. Has sufficient ground to think, that if the Scottish Queen has of purpose omitted those articles out of Livingston's instructions, there is some other matter meant than is openly pretended; and, if they in Scotland abuse his instructions, they think their surety must come by France, and will trust neither of the Queens, and their end is to bring French force into Scotland. Beseeches him to move her majesty to give a certain direction what number he shall discharge, and what horsemen *etc.*, he shall continue. It will be about 14 days before he can return from the West Borders. There has been great rain here of late, which, he fears, will much hinder the carrying of the ordnance to the West Borders. Warkworth. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

Postscript. The new sickness of the "hotte fever" runs sore in all these parts. Cannot call it the plague; but they die of it in two days, and most have the marks when they be dead.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

First inclosure with the same:—

(Maitland to Sussex.)

I have received your letter of the 29th of July, whereunto, although I presently make no answer at all, it cannot prejudge the other matters we have in hand. I have received your other letter of the 31st of July, for answer to mine of the 22nd of the same month. In your letters you require the Duke and the lords of his party to send you, under their hands and seals, four articles mentioned in your letter, which they can never do, unless they be first assembled in one place to agree upon the substance thereof. As to the article concerning foreign forces, I find that the French ambassador has satisfied your sovereign therein, and has, indeed, stayed the King's majesty's forces

Elizabeth.
1570. which were in readiness to have come into Scotland. And, for the article touching the government and state of Scotland, I never find that head touched in all the conferences which the bishop of Ross has had at divers times as well with your sovereign as with the Council. I marvel, if the bishop of Ross has accorded that head, that he should have passed it over with silence, being a matter of such consequence. Having no further warranty, I can do no more than motion the matters to the noblemen in the form I receive them from you. If they were assembled, I would be bold to advise them to satisfy you in some points, which I do not venture my credit to persuade by writing to every of them severally. They must be assembled as well to answer those articles as Lord Livingston's instructions. In the meantime, I desire the very form of the writing you require. If you will "interpone" to take an abstinence between the parties for a time that they may meet more quietly, and send some man to deal with them, he shall see how willing I shall be to bring matters to a good resolution.

Where it has been reported that the noblemen would gather force to come to the annoyance of the other party, God is my judge that I know no such intention in them, and know that they have the Queen's commandment to the contrary. Before Lord Livingston's coming, they were about to keep a Parliament at Lithquo, which purpose Lord Livingston has moved them to leave, and, for my own part, I never liked it. I have also concurred with Lord Livingston to dissuade them from taking arms at this present, whereunto they have yielded, although they see it shall be much against their reputation. Because I hope the noblemen shall convene within five days in some convenient place where I may deal with them, I pray you send me your answer with speed. "Blaire in Athole," 9 Aug. 1570.

2 *pp.* *Copy.* *Closely written.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Second inclosure :—

(Sussex to Lethington.)

Has received his letter of the 9th of this month. Recapitulates the matters mentioned therein. Touching the writing he requires him to send, that the Duke and Earls should subscribe, he has not been brought up to penning of treaties, neither will he take upon him to do them. He need not doubt of the Queen's majesty's directions to him, for they appear plainly enough in many of his letters to be—that, if he performs that belong to his side, he [Sussex] will stay her majesty's forces out of Scotland, and procure the other side to lay down arms. Warkworth, 13th Aug. 1570.

2⅓ *pp.* *Copy.* *Closely written.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Aug. 13. **412.** Bishop of Ross to Cecil.

C.P., Vol. V. Has some necessary business to be communicated to the Queen through the occasion of advertisements he has lately received. Prays him to move her majesty to grant him an audience, and meantime declare to her that the Queen, his mistress, will leave nothing undone for the advancement of the treaty.

½ *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Elizabeth.
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Aug. 13.

413. THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 370.

I doubt not but your lordship thinks it long since you heard from hence. I find not yet such certainty of the Regent's doings in the north, that I mind to write anything until I stand better assured than yet I do *&c.* I received your letter of the 10th instant, with a copy of the Queen's majesty's letter to your lordship. Because I can by no means convenient repair to the Regent, I have written to him, as you advise me. I find nothing that any man can mislike therein, and by the opinion of Mr. James Macgill and Mr. Archibald [Douglas], Lord Livingston shall have audience, for it can do no hurt to hear whatsoever their intent is. They of the Castle have of late taken some great encouragement. I cannot find the cause, nor yet any good liking in their doings. Levingston, for all the admonition you gave him, passed hard by my lodging, in my sight, and would not have spoken with me if I had not sent to him when he was past. His words were such to me, that he gave me occasion to write five or six lines to his master, for few in Scotland have been more beholden to me than he. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Aug. 15.

414. SUSSEX TO LORD HERRIES.

Is sorry that his lordship—whom he has always taken to have been a good instrument to continue the amity—has given him just cause to alter that opinion, not only because he has kept and maintained Leonard Dacres, Edward Dacres, Richard Dacres, Egremont Radclif, and others within his rule, being, as he knows, notorious rebels and manifest conspirators, but also has had conferences with them, and has not forborne the same since the coming of Lord Livingston into Scotland. Has, therefore, thought good to require him to deliver presently to Lord Scrope, Warden of the West Marches, the said rebels. If he refuses to make present delivery of them, he must take him as an enemy to the good quiet of both realms, whereof he would be very sorry. He has now in his hands to choose whether he better likes to be a friend or an enemy. Doubts not but he will choose wisely, and if he does otherwise, he must blame his own election, and not those who have made him the offer. Warkworth. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1½ *pp. Copy. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Aug. 15.

415. MAITLAND TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

C.P., Vol. V.

Lord Livingston came here the 20th of July, by whom I received your letters of the 9th of July. I have continually since been "travelland" to draw on a meeting of the noblemen to deal with Sussex to take an abstinence between the parties, and by my letter to him of the 22nd of July offered him (as he desired) a letter subscribed and sealed by them, and bearing these articles,—that they should disarm *bonâ fide*; that the Queen of Scots' party should put the Queen of England's rebels from them or detain them under arrest; that they should send certain sufficient and principal persons of their company to the Queen of England to "open" their demands. He refused to

Elizabeth.
1570. receive their articles, and presses not only to have a letter subscribed and sealed by them, bearing the four articles contained in my letter to you of the 17th of July, but also to have sufficient security for the true performance thereof. I have answered him, that although I might persuade the noblemen to grant the same articles, yet that cannot be compassed by me, they being severally in their own houses and far "asonder," and desired him to take an abstinence for a time, that the noblemen might convene *&c.* This I have pressed by divers letters, and caused Lord Livingston to press. He has given a plain "refuse" till the nobility have sent him a letter bearing the said four articles, have published them in Scotland, and delivered into his hands sufficient security for performance thereof. As soon as he has received the same he will deal with the lords who profess the King (or Prince) of Scotland's obedience to leave off arms, and will subscribe himself, and procure them to subscribe to several writings. These are the very words of his answer, "qwhilk I think sa captiows, sa imperiows and sa onequal" dealing that I cannot tell what to make of it, for, besides that, I know not your mind touching the last two articles. It is dangerous and unreasonable to deliver hostages for performance of the same, which I am sure he "onderstandis" by the words 'sufficient security.' The two last articles are very prejudicial. Consider this kind of dealing and "remonstre" to the Queen of England and her Council. I cannot digest this kind of dealing, and it breaks my heart to see us at this point, that Englishmen "may gif us sik law as they will." At the Convention of our lords, which, God willing, shall be in this country within eight days, in "despite" of all those who would stay it, I shall do all things according to your direction. I put doubt in nothing so much as to find noblemen to come into Eugland as Commissioners, and fear it will be very hard to find men to accept it. I have "ben in hand" divers times with Lord Athol for it, who will neither spare "travell" of body nor expense to do the Queen of Scots service, and especially for her relief and restitution, if he might be assured that his passing there would bring it to pass. But, if he should come, and be "scuffit," and get nothing done that he went for, it would break his heart. For he says plainly to me, that if he pass, and the matter take not good effect, he would never return to Scotland again. I pray you write to him your "apperance," and, if you have good hope that the matter will take effect, advise him boldly to take the journey, which he will do, and do what he may to bring the Earl of Caithness with him. Otherwise, "and it ga bak," he will never love either you or me, but be our mortal enemy, if we counsel him to undertake the message, and then his expectations be "frustrat." Touching the reports Dunfermline made of me, they were altogether untrue. He denies that he made any by a letter to me; which letter I sent long since to Sussex with one of my own to desire him to bring the reports to a trial. He has refused so long as he sees my doings directed against those who have joined with the Queen of England. Touching the "cullour" that was taken to invade Scotland upon placing Westmorland and Dacre in open counsel of the nobility at their assembly in "Lythco" with the French ambassador, upon my honour, the report was altogether untrue. There never was any of them in counsel with the lords. The request was to this effect:—By ill report made to the Queen of England, she was offended with them; whereupon they were compelled to leave their country, and seek refuge

Elizabeth.
1570. in Scotland while they might make means to recover her favour. They prayed the lords to give them liberty to spend their own money in Scotland, and be safe as long as they remained. If they would not permit their remaining, at least, to give them warning, that they might retire to some other country. Warn "Thome" Cowy to beware, if he comes to Scotland, for the Regent and his band have intercepted some letters he sent to me, and are "il set" to him. Have received your letters of 23rd of July. Where you write that they make excuse for Lord Livingston's stay, and lay the blame on himself, assuredly they do manifest injury. He was stayed at Alnwick seventeen days against his will. In the end, Sussex would neither assure him further than to convoy him to Haddington, which you know was to put him in a "girne" to be taken, nor yet when Lord Livingston required him to put him safely to Farnyhurst or Buccleuch, would he put him to any of those two. When he permitted him to pass by the West Borders, he was "stayit" four days in Carlisle. What the Queen of England said to the French ambassador concerning Argyll's writing sent to her, was not true. He wrote never a letter to her since this matter began. "It that scho takis for her foundament to sing descant on plane song" is a letter Argyll and "xx" wrote to me, which I sent to Sussex, declaring, that although there was great friendship done to their friends by Englishmen accompanied by Scottish traitors, yet they would set their own particulars aside where there was question of the Queen of Scots' service, and for advancement of her cause would not refuse both to keep quietness in Scotland, and direct some to the Queen of England to treat in the Queen of Scots' matters. This is the farthest that ever was written. There is yet no support come to Dumbarton. I pray you labour to haste it. It is said that Dumbarton is the principal place for receiving the Queen of England's rebels; I dare answer for it, that there was not a man of that nation within it these three months past. I have enquired of Robert Mailvin touching the letter he wrote to Sir Nicholas, which he says was purposely written to be shown to the Queen of England, because you had written to me to cause him to come to England with the Commissioners, and that I was discredited by Mr. Randolph's and others' reports. He is an honest man, and affectionate to the Queen of Scots. No man means better to the Queen of Scots' cause. I received on the 13th of this instant your letter sent by "Jhone" Moone, dated the 4th of this instant, but not your letter dated the 2nd, which you sent by sea, in answer to mine of the 17th of July. I understand by your said letter that the Duke of Norfolk is at liberty; which is the best news I have had this twelvemonth, and, unless it had been the Queen of Scots' restitution, or that the Queen of England "had ben gane *ad patres*," you could not have sent me any word whereat I would have been "mair glade." I hope to God that all the rest will follow shortly. Present the commendation of my service to him. He has found so great untruth and "onhonesty" with Scottish men, that I am "eschamit" that ever any of our nation dealt with him. Yet it comforts me that I am sure he has found some that have kept touch with him. Where the Queen of England gives you good words, you do well "to mak semblant to beleave her," and to hope for goodness at her hand. "But, on my perel, in your hart trust never word scho spekis," for you will find "all plane craft" without true meaning. Always continue in the treaty "qwhil her ontreuth apeare of it self."

Elizabeth.
1570. You desire my opinion what is to be answered to her demands of the Prince, hostages, and the Castle of Dumbarton. The Queen of Scots is in the Queen of England's hands, and I think she intends never (with her goodwill) to part with her, and, therefore, to satisfy other Princes, "proponis" the harder conditions, which she thinks will be refused. It is for the Queen of Scots hard to deliver her son to England, and it is hard for Scotland to have a principal strength in the hands of England. Yet, rather than the Queen of Scots should remain a prisoner, the conditions cannot be so hard that at length "I wald stick apon" to recover her liberty. It is well done for the Queen of Scots to make difficulty that the Prince be delivered to England, because it will let the people of Scotland see that she is careful of him, and "convick her enemyes as manifest lyars." I see no such danger in it either for the preservation of his person or peril thereafter to the Queen of Scots by setting him up against her. Would advise her to refuse it in the end if the Queen of England will not agree without that point; for you know that those that are enemies to her title in England would rather destroy her person than his, because he is but a "barne," and the succession of his body is far off. But her person is the "calmes to cast ma barnis in," and so long as she is safe, I think they will never press much to destroy him. It is not to be feared that the Queen of England will consent to set him up in England as long as she lives. If she were once at liberty, I fear not but means shall be found to make both England and Scotland "laith to enterpreise far agains her."

I speak all to this end,—that her liberty be procured whatsoever the conditions be. Press it the best. If we fail we must accept the worst.

It is not the being of Dumbarton in England's hands that will more "thral" Scotland to England than Berwick may do without Dumbarton. Nor yet may Dumbarton keep Frenchmen or strangers out of Scotland, if the Queen of Scots desires them in it: for she, being at home, Leith, and part of Fyfe, Aberdeen, and all the coasts of Scotland will serve that turn as well as Dumbarton. Yield to all rather than she remain a prisoner, because *interim* "I think her life ay in danger." Since May our adversaries cannot complain of any injury done to them by the Queen of Scots' party. Notwithstanding the great occasion given them, men have been advised to forbear for fear of irritating the Queen of England. You may put the matter to this point with the Queen of England:—that the treaty may proceed, an abstinence taken with Scotland, and the Queen of Scots to answer for all the doings of her side. Believe not that it shall lie in any man's power in Scotland to mislike the agreement between the two Queens. The Queen of Scots' party shall be made to do what you "preiscrive" unto them. Complain that Englishmen dwell in Lord Home's houses *etc.* If the Treaty should proceed, desire in the meantime that he be not "impedit to intromit" with his own. Press this point earnestly. Likewise by "fortification" of Englishmen, Alexander Home of Manderston "will intromit" with my brother of Coldingham's living. Mend this if you can.

You touch in your letter, that in your former letter, which I have not yet received, you wrote a secret "propos" touching the Queen of Scots' escape. I pray you beware with that point, "for, albeit I wald

Elizabeth.
1570. be content to be banist Scotland all the dayes of my life to have the Q. of Scots obteynand liberty without the Q. of England's consent for the great oncourtesy that scho hes usit unto her," rather than have it with her consent, "and, I, the beste Erldome of Scotland betwene handes," because I would she might be even with the Queen of England. Yet I dare not advise her majesty to press it, unless she be well assured that there is no kind of danger. I fear "deidly" the craft of her enemies, who will not stick to make offers to convoy her away, and then, being privy to it, to trap her in a snare, and so to execute against her person their wicked intention, which for shame of the world, and fear of other Princes, they dare not do, she being in their own hands. I know not what the "propos" is. Save her life whatever you do. The sudden departure of the bearer gives me no leisure to extend my mind amply. You will have heard of the great cruelty of Lennox, Regent, and that band at Brechin, where they have hanged two captains of L———'s, all the members of their bands, and principal soldiers to the number of thirty-three "efter they receavid thame in wil." Lennox has offered land to "brokn men" to enterprise my slaughter. Blair Athol.

4¼ *pp.* *Cipher.* *Very closely written.*

Decipher of the same.

8 *pp.* *At the head:* "xv Augusti, to the Busshop of Ross from Liddington."

Aug. 15. **416.** MADAME PYENES TO MARY.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 34. I have received by the hands of M. de Leviston the letter which it has pleased your majesty to do me the honour and favour to write me, whereby, and by him, I understand your majesty is in good health, and the hope wherein your majesty is of good success in your affairs, which gives one joy and more heart to praise God than I am able to declare to your majesty, praying Him with all my affection to send it very soon, as I make ordinary request to him, and seeing that your faithful people desire it—whose number increases every day—seeing the great favours which God gives you have so well begun, by getting rid of three of your greatest enemies, which is to make known to your majesty and to every one that he is happy who knows of these things, and still more so, he who impresses them on his understanding (antendement), putting all their hope in Him alone, and not doubting that He will send better aid than they are able to desire. Your good subjects hope *in his goodness, which will defend you from* the ill-will of the newly elected, *and from his accomplices, although they* carry on well the bravo, putting *their usurped authority* in the foreground. I understand that they are not so assured, but that they would not be well content with some good accord, if they could have it assured for them, for they are but very little liked, and less by certain people for their purposes. *And because, madam, I know that you will have advertisement of all their doings and enterprises, and all other things which your majesty desires to know, by those who know more fully than I do,* I leave the purpose of it in order to inform your majesty that my Lord, your son, is, thanks be to God, in good health, and in such remembrance of your majesty as you could wish, having regard to his age. When

Elizabeth.
1570. his governess wishes to know from him whom he loves the better, you or her, he answers freely, that it is his mother, although he puts her in a great rage, saying she foresees she is losing her time; which cannot be, recompences being already made by your majesty of too many great favours and honours, which neither she nor her wicked ingratitude, which is most extreme, deserve.

Forgive me, madam, that I take the boldness to speak to you of it, urged by the anger to which the repentance moves me for having been so importunate to your majesty for some persons of so little worth for your service as her husband and she. And, *alas! I did not think of them, nor of many others who have* received even that which ought to make them, beyond their duty, employ their lives and goods to do you the very humble service which those have done willingly, who have ever had a single benefit from your majesty but loss and vexation in great measure who take in such part that they cannot tolerate it. But please God to give us the favour of preserving you, and very soon to bring back . . . with happy prosperity. Lastly, madam, I have heard that my daughter has fallen into great sickness, at which I was much grieved, and would take the boldness to make very humble request to your majesty to give me leave to send to fetch her here for some time. For the illness which she has had there is a very good remedy, especially by her youth. But, may it please your majesty to do this honour to her and to me, to promise that you will take the burden to give us the care of her, I should allow her again to endure the fortune and vexation in which your majesty is, which I would not do with any other. And as to the benefits which you mention in your letter, I have not asked anything greater than the friendship which you please to permit us, accompanied with the consideration of the long and affectionate very humble services done by her and me to the late Queen, your mother, and to your majesty, of which I will not doubt that you make more of than we, nor do I wish to importune for it. It has not depended on me that she has not want of my money more often.

But I can never find sure means in this country, nor in France, nor anywhere else to return answer to your majesty to your letter which I received in April last, when you commanded me to make your "recommandations" to your nephew, to whom you have given it in keeping, and who should take care of his brothers and sisters. Your nephew is at the schools, and in good health. One of his sisters is at Stirling with my lord, your son. Madame de Mar has put the other away. I cannot know why she has not done as much to Madame d'Arguile, who stays in the town of Stirling, very angry, and in great poverty. Concerning her brothers, I cannot know where they are. It is more than a year since I have seen him to whom you have given the charge. He is always in flight and hidden, because he is much abused by your adversaries. So is his companion of this estate, who much solicits the lords to whom he is able to speak for their restoration to your majesty. I would that it would please you to take the trouble to write him a word, for he is of the most faithful to you. I do not fail to make your "recommandations" to all those whom you command me, who are very great in number. I am at present at Dunkeld at the request of my ladies of Atholl and Ledinton, where I see everyone appears to me to be given to your devotion,—chiefly the lords who are

Elizabeth.
1570. in these parts. I pray God to give them grace to remain constantly in so just a purpose, and that he give you, madam, in very happy prosperity, very good and long life. Dunkeld.

Since my letter was written, I have received one for him for whom I have requested you to write, and have delivered it to him; who has promised me that he would not fail to return you answer, and to do that which it pleases your majesty to command him. I have learnt in this country that for certain you have, *for three lost, recovered three of the finest* pieces of this country, with which it is estimated that your majesty "s'en trouvera contante et fort bien il y an a encore un qui ferroit bon avoir. Mais elle est si mal aidée que l'on n'en seroit finir que donne . . , grande facherie." *Signed:* Marye Pyenes.

2½ *pp. Probably holograph. Addressed:* "A La Royne." *Indorsed by Cecil:* "15 Aug. 1570. Madame Pyennes to y^e^ Q. of Scotes." (*The words in italics are underlined in the original.*)

Aug. 16. **417.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 374. I have received now full intelligence of all such matters as were done at Brighan by the Regent's self, who is this day at Stirling, and Lord Morton in this town. What the impediments were, that they went no farther, your lordship shall see in his own writing, as also what his answer is to such matters as I wrote to his lordship touching the Earl of Northumberland, and also what they intend for audience to be given to Lord Livingston, if he seeks it. I pray you to send this letter to me again *&c.* I send you a letter from the Regent's self, and another from the Laird of Lethington. I cannot but think that it may be to good end—knowing with whom he has to do—how much soever it may be doubted by others who see here his working, and are accustomed to his conditions.

This town—upon advertisement of a letter intercepted, written by the Earl of Huntly to the Duke—suspecting more than there is any evident cause, have appointed 100 of the honestest sort of the town to watch in person, and all men to be in readiness at the sound of the drum or common bell. If anything fall out of any consequence, you shall be advertised. Besides the letter written—whereof you shall receive a copy by the next—the suspicion is the more that Mr. James Balforde, after a merry banquet, said that there would be a new mor . . . in Edinburgh before he was twelve days older—this being the tenth. I have received your letter of the 14th of August. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Aug. 16. **418.** SUSSEX TO THE REGENT, LIVINGSTON, AND MAITLAND.

Understanding that Leonard Dacres, Edward Dacres, Richard Dacres, and divers others of his sovereign's rebels have been continually received and maintained in the West Borders of Scotland, and that Lord Scrope cannot by any means procure redress, he has thought good to repair into those parts. His meaning is, that he may have them delivered according to the treaties, and, if they be not delivered upon his demand of them, he cannot permit these injurious contempts to remain without some due revenge; wherein, as the

Elizabeth.
1570. subjects of Scotland, who are peace-breakers, shall receive due chastisement, so shall none of the good subjects have cause to be grieved, but they shall find him ready to aid them and defend them from all injury. Means not hereby to disturb any part of the treaty committed to Lord Livingston by the Scottish Queen, nor impede any person from doing anything that may further the articles accorded between the Queen and the bishop of Ross, and therefore, as soon as he receives from the Duke of Chatelherault and other noblemen articles subscribed and sealed, he will forbear all forcible actions. In the meantime, he would unworthily hold this place if he should permit the authority of his sovereign to be irritated, the articles to be neglected, and her majesty's rebels to be maintained so near her own realm. Warkworth. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1½ *pp.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Aug. 16. **419.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

"Sir"; I received this day letters from Mr. Randoll, a copy whereof I send you herewith.

I know not what special and notorious offences the captains and soldiers that be executed have committed, but, if there be no more than their being on the contrary, I fear it will be taken to be "sore justice" in that realm. I am on my way to Carlisle, and will be there with all my furnitures on Friday, if the Master of the Ordnance be not the let, and so set forwards into Scotland on Saturday. I have written to Herris to demand the rebels. Hexham. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

½ *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(Randolph to Sussex.)

Upon Friday last the Earl of Mar's house in "Brigham," being possessed by Captains Wimmes [Wemyss], Cowtes, and Moore, and with them about 120 soldiers, "rendred themselfes" unto the Regent without condition. Captain Cowtes and Captain Moore with 32 of the chief soldiers were hanged upon Saturday, which is "all" that hitherto they have done, or "lyke for to do at this tyme," being advertised that the Earl of Huntly is gotten into the mountains where no horsemen are able "to have to do with him," and themselves not so well provided for that purpose, as is requisite. The Regent, with his whole force, came to Dundee upon Sunday, and there intend to remain four days to see if Huntly can be drawn into the low country.

It is his chance to come by knowledge of a letter lately written out of England by the bishop of Ross, to this effect;—that M. Poigni and he had of late long conference with the Queen's majesty, desiring to know what she looked for at the Queen of Scots' hands for her assurance. There was demanded (as is said) the castles of Edinburgh and Dumbarton to be "putten" into her hands, and four hostages, such as she would choose of the nobility of Scotland, and one hostage of the house of Guise, to remain in England. The bishop and Poigny desired that they might know the Queen of Scots' mind herein, and her answer was, that it required no long consultation, the matter

Elizabeth.
1570. itself being so unreasonable, and "that she wolde never bring that realme in bondage, of which she was naturall Princes and Queen, for anie thing that the Queen of England might do unto her." This being reported to the Queen's majesty, she said this answer:—'I gave you for the firste, it maye be that I wilbe that I will come nerer unto you.' So that, at the writing of that letter—the 3rd of this instant—he looked to return to his mistress, and looketh shortly for some final conclusion, whereof he would that her friends should take comfort and remain constant. Is assured that many letters pass between the two countries, that are cause of much evil. Has not heard from the Regent's self. Again prays him to have him in mind both for his return and some money. His charges are very great. Edinburgh, 14th Aug. 1570.

Postscript. Captain Wymmes escaped very hardly. He pays 1000*l.* Scottish for a fine, and is banished the country.

1¼ *pp.* *Copy.*

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 372. Original of the same inclosure.

2½ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

Aug. 16. **420.** SUSSEX TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Has received his letter of the 14th. Is going presently towards the West Borders, where he hears the rebels are maintained. If he can get them delivered, he will use all the good "neighborhoode" he may; if not, he will be revenged, for it will greatly touch him in honour if he permit these contempts to pass unrevenged. Randolph knows how long he has lain still upon the hope that by Livingstone's coming, things would have grown to some better order; but, since his coming, the matters offensive towards the Queen's majesty in Scotland be rather increased than reformed. Is driven to seek other means. As soon as he receives the writing from the Duke, Huntly, and Argyll, he will forbear to use any forcible dealing. Has written to the Regent and Lethington letters to the same effect. Warkworth.

1 *p.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Aug. 17. **421.** ATHOLL TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

"Efter hertly commendatione." Concerning all estates of this country, you will know by "ane uyer friend," as also by the report of the bearer. Be "assurit" of my goodwill and "ferderencen to yais ze wald see fur," as lies in my power. If I had "ane sepheir" I should have written more largely. "Ye sepheir I haid was not with me present at the making heirof," but was in Blair in Athoill. I make my "wywis" commendations to you. Dunkeld. *Signed:* Atholl.

Postscript. "Your cousing ye Laird off Balquhain is all heile gyder nowe with ye erle Huntlye quharof I wat ze wilbe glaid. Ye Forbessis ar all in be ye contrar for ye maist, nor nen uyer of yame cums to him."

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.*

Elizabeth.
1570.
Aug. 17.

422. THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C. II., fol. 376.

I have received your letter of the 14th instant, and with the same a letter to the Laird of Lethington, which I have sent to the Castle. I perceive you now begin to find what manner of man he is in his doings, and how he seeks all the shifts that may be to be thought to desire nothing so much as the quietness of these two countries. As for Lord Livingston, it is certainly known that he has no other commission than as he shall be directed from Lethington, who seeks nothing but by delays to win time; for, if he had liked of the four articles *&c.* that faction's approbation might have been had long before this time, or, at the first, he might have written that the Queen, his mistress, had agreed but to two of them, and not the whole four, as was written to your lordship. Which, now, because he mislikes, and must be forced (if he allows them) to go from his own hand, written into France, and sees that if they be performed, this country is like to grow into the quietness that is sought by the Queen's majesty, and then—finding no surety for himself—had rather continue it for a time in this state that it is, than to yield to that which is most reasonable to he performed by him, if his mind was as his words intend. I think that never man met with him better than your lordship has, for, as much as I can learn of matters that have passed between you and him—how much soever other men here have doubted less—your lordship might be abused by him, as he has done many others. Surely this world is not for him?—and I perceive that he must either shortly yield to you, and put the whole into your will, or be forced to run some other course to shift for a time to see what may fall out any way to his advantage. It is wished, if you find it good, that you would for a time forbear writing to him—seeing all that hitherto you have done has little moved him to yield any whittle to reason, and makes some others the loather to come into the Regent as long as he may have any show of intention to compound matters—whereas, if they were out of that hope, it is thought that many more would come to the obedience than yet do. What answer is given by the Regent for audience to be given to Lord Livingston, you have seen in the Regent's own letter to me, which I sent to you yesterday. But to be plain with you, I find no will either in the Regent or Council that he should be heard, for they think it will rather allow men to lie back than do any good to the cause when he has spoken all that he can speak. Lord Morton, Clerk of Register, Justice Clerk, and I had this day long reasoning upon this matter, but I find none of them thoroughly agree that he should be heard, but [they] desired me to write to him to know if he had commission to speak with the Regent, and from whom; and, that being known, he should receive answer as he liked to make his request, which, hitherto, he has not done to any man of the King's party *&c.*

The lords now think their case to stand in meetly good terms—an authority established, many who have showed their obedience consent of a great number to assist him, his chief enemies in the north . . . t back, the whole faction disappointed of their pretence in parliament, the neutrals beguiled of their purpose—so that they think, if the Queen's majesty will but somewhat more apparently show her favour, and your lordship your goodwill, as hitherto they have found, this country will soon be quieted, her majesty shall be assured of the amity

Elizabeth.
1570. continuing, and their own service at all times, upon any occasion wheresoever her majesty likes to employ them. For the better performance hereof, it is now most earnestly desired by the Regent, that it will please your lordship to signify hither how soon you may be at leisure, that order may be taken for a meeting with your lordship and the Earl of Morton, and others, as you know what has been moved. Your lordship's mind hereof being known, a gentlemen shall be immediately sent to you from the Regent to deal with you for the appointing of the time and place *&c.* In the meantime, the Regent with his friends intend to give an attempt to Castle Downe, and from thence he will to Glasgow, and so to this town, where he minds to remain a good space, and to do further as he sees occasion. His next enterprise, as I hear, will be against the thieves, if you so find it good, and will concur with him to have them all overthrown without mercy. I doubt not but you remember how far I am entered into credit, and my days already past *&c.* The Earl of Morton came yesternight to this town. This day he is gone to Dalkeith, there to remain until he hears of your determination for meeting, which he desires may be as soon as you can appoint it. I have not heard from Lord Hume since the time a friend of his was with me to desire me to speak for him to your lordship. I hear nothing of him, but that he was sore afraid when he heard of the Regent's coming into that country. Of the Duke and that company, I have heard nothing of late. I send you one other letter from the Regent to me, and copies of some letters that were intercepted, which, I think, were written rather of policy to make them doubt that some great matter had been in hand *&c.* Your lordship shall receive the names of those that were hanged. The whole number of those who were in the steeple and house was nearly eight score.

The Captain of the Castle, my old friend, has gotten, as he says, intelligence that you are preparing for the siege of the castle of Edinburgh, that you have 3000 soldiers ready to march, and 18 cannons embarked. Whereupon, he has sent for his friends, who will adventure their bodies with him in it. He has taken up soldiers, he hath, and does still fortify. Yesterday he bought all the butter and cheese in the market. The bakers are occupied day and night baking biscuit and seeking all other necessaries with all diligence and care that may be. The monies that he bestows are French crowns,—very fair to sight—how good, I know not, nor what number he hath, nor how he came by them. He sent yesterday for the deacons of the crafts to know what their will is if the Castle were besieged by England. They took a time to give him answer, which they have done this day. Which is, that if he be the King's man, and they the King's enemies who pursue that place, that they and their whole company will give that assistance as shall be commanded by the Regent and Lords of the Council. In these terms he presently stands. I have now no more to do with him. I spoke not nor wrote to him these twenty days. If he follows this course, I leave him to his own advantage, but am sorry still to see him abused. Edinburgh, "late in the nyght." *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

4½ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Aug. 17. **423.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 379. "Good M^r Randolphe,"—I have received your letter by my

Elizabeth.
1570. servant, John Mowne, by which I perceive the continuance of your good friendship and diligence in all things touching the "wel" of this "afflictyt cuntre," thanking you heartily therefor, and also for the news contained in your letter. Yesternight there came a servant of Lord Athell with a letter and credit to Lord Mar, the effect whereof was to assure him that the Queen's majesty and the King's mother were finally agreed in all points, and that shortly the said Queen mother should be at liberty, and come hither again, and the King to be delivered into the Queen's majesty's hands, and to that effect should pass into England ere it be long, "beyng moche to the affect of the lettre sent from the Kynges mowther to my lady of Mar," the copy whereof I sent you before. The Earl of Atholl desires Lord Mar that he will procure as many of the noblity as he can, not to grant to the transporting of the King into England, "and he will labor as many as he cowld to that effect." Lord Mar "askyt" of the messenger, called Mr. Andrew Abrecrome, why his master did not address him to me in that matter. He answered, that his master thought I had been at Glasquo. You may easily judge from whose head this matter proceeds, who, I fear, will make the Earl of Atholl, in the end, no honester than himself. I shall desire you to bear with me in putting you in remembrance again, that I may have some support of money *&c.* for paying my light horsemen, whose time is run out four days ago, and the paying of my footmen must be within eight days. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Wafer signet.*

Aug. 18. **424.** SUSSEX TO THE LAIRD OF DRUMLANRIG.

Her highness' rebels are openly maintained in the Borders opposite. Has thought good to let him understand, that—as he cannot permit such contempts to pass without due chastisement, unless he has redress thereof speedily—his meaning is not to disturb him or any other good subjects of Scotland that have not been maintainers of rebels. Requires him and all others of that sort to sever themselves from the company of such as have thus behaved themselves against the realm of England. Prays him to give knowledge thereof to all the good subjects of those parts. Carlisle.

⅔ *p.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Aug. 18. **425.** MARY TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

C.P., Vol. V. The reason this bearer was so long delayed with her was the hope of getting news from Scotland. Has despatched Robeson to Scotland to haste answer about Lord Livingston's commission. Has delivered the Queen of England's letter to Shrewsbury, and "requyrit" him what was written concerning her liberty. He made little answer; but said her own folks, and especially the Borderers, were the cause of the "hynder" of her whole affairs, who make invasions, which she cannot believe. Marvels that the burden should be laid on her, or that she should be worse treated therefor, her letters sent to advertise them of this treaty, commanding them to abstain from all invasions, being stayed. Chatsworth. *Signed:* Marie R.

⅔ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk). *No flyleaf.* *Wafer signet.*

Elizabeth.
1570.
Aug. 20.

426. The Regent Lennox to Cecil.

"Good M^r Secretary," after my most hearty commendations, with the like thanks for your gentle and friendly letter received from my servant that lately was at Court, whereby I perceive the Queen's majesty's earnest care for the weal of this young King *etc.*, for the which we all "rander" her hearty thanks, but I in particular for her gracious allowance and contentation of my present estate. I consider well her majesty's charges towards her navy and otherwise; but, seeing that her ships are now at sea, something might be performed in this season with no great charges, which, if it be omitted may hereafter breed greater trouble to this estate. That is, the castle of Dunbertane, so long withholden against the King's authority. Now of late I am credibly informed that Lord Flemyng has promised to deliver the same castle "in Franshe mennis handes," and tarries only while some of that nation arrive to receive it, and then departs to France himself to solicit a greater power, which that faction thinks shall now easily be obtained. Wherefore, if it might be her majesty's pleasure to direct two of her great ships to the west coast of this realm, with "aucht pecis of battery, as four cannonis and four culveringis" with their "invintionis," and men of experience to use them, and with 500 soldiers, harquebusiers, to "tak land" for pursuit and recovery of the said castle, it would not only put this state to a great quietness, but would disappoint the intents of the adverse faction in this realm—"hir hienes verie inymeis,"—who seek Frenchmen to have a certain "receptacle" in Scotland. Then I will take in hand that her majesty's men and ordnance shall be so accompanied that the same shall be "sure of all danger" that may be feared through invasion of Scottishmen.

I doubt not but ye have heard of the brag of this faction that colour their rebellion with the name of the King's mother, and how, by proclamations and otherwise, they made them to hold their present Parliament at Linlytqw the 7th of August, to establish that which they wrongfully usurped before. To stop that, I convened a reasonable power of the King's obedient subjects in arms, and first "abaid" at Linlytqw till the "peremptor" day of their Parliament was past, and "thairfra" went northwards to recover a house of the Earl of Mar's, lately taken and "keipit" with six or seven score of harquebusiers that "forrayit and troublit" the country. "Quhilk" castle after some days was "randerit" without condition. The principals were "worthely executed, and mercy shewed to the remanent, geving thair aythis and otherwyse makand suirtie not to beare armes aganis the King in tyme cuming." The bearer hereof, who saw the execution, can report the order of the "haill."

I have "ressavet" and put in surety the houses of the adversaries in those parts, especially "Bruchty craig" at the mouth of the Tay, a place to have been "suspectit" in many respects. I must bestow some short time here in the west, that near the King there be not houses of strength in the power of the adversaries, and therefrom I mind to return with expedition to Edinburgh, to direct men of trust and experience towards the frontiers to deal with my lord lieutenant in the Border matters. The King's mother's deliverance is daily "bruted" here. Stirling. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

Elizabeth.
1570. Postscript:—The expiration of my "lysyns" draws near. I desire you to be a means unto her majesty to grant me another for a longer time, and to send the same by this bearer.

2 *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Aug. 21. **427.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 381. I have received your letter of the 16th instant, with the letter to the Regent *etc.* I perceive now that Lethington is cast behind hand, "and put besyde his diete." He must now run another course, or else it will be hard for him to come to the port he looked for. I send you a letter sent to me from the Regent. If any such thing is agreed your lordship knows,—which carries no probability with it,—but because it is a thing that will most discontent the people, it is devised to make them have an evil opinion of the Queen, my mistress, as also that bruit spread here that your lordship was minded to besiege this Castle, in which he has presently 220 persons, and believes he is able to keep it for a whole year against either England or France. The Earl of Huntly with 800 persons came into Angus after the Regent's departure, burnt a house and a mill, broke the grindstones, and went his way. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

Postscript:—The "brute" is that Lord Boyd is taken.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

Aug. 21. **428.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. Incloses a letter come to him by George Douglas from the Queen of Scots. Prays that the fault of her subjects (if any be) should not be imputed to her or her minister as a reason for delaying her cause. There is advertisement from the Borders that Sussex is preparing a great power to enter the West Marches of Scotland. At his last being at Court, he besought her majesty to stay his enterprise; which she said she would do. Move the Queen to stay the same. If it be not done it will break off the whole treaty. Begs an answer by the bearer, which he intends to send, by Cecil's passport, to the Queen of Scots, and also some necessaries she has written for to be bought at London. He obtained a passport last winter for M. Raulett to come from France to the Queen of Scots, and because he did not come at that time, she willed him to obtain a passport again, for he is to render account of her particular affairs in France touching her dowry. Shrewsbury has made a very slender answer to the Queen of Scots for her further liberty. Begs him to supply this by the next letters to him, or rather by his own presence, for that would elevate her mind, and be a great furtherance of the treaty. Islington. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

1 *p.* *Addressed:* "To the Richt Wirshipfull S^r^ William Cicile knyght" *etc.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Aug. 23. **429.** LORDS SALTOUN AND PITSLIGO TO MORTON.

"My Lord"; this present is to make your lordship "adverteist" that upon the 14th of this month there arrived "ane Flanderis pynk" at Aberdeen, "quharin" there was Mr. John Hamilton with

Elizabeth.
1570. "twa" Spaniards, servants of the Duke of Alva, "treveland to have gottin ye erle of Huntlie yair." But because he was absent, Maister Robert Gordon, brother to the said Earl, "conveyit" them on the morn to Stratbolgy, and he, not being there, passed with them "in getwartes to have mett hym quhill yai come" to the kirk of Tullycht in Cromar, where they got sure word that he had returned to Aberdeen, whereupon they went to Kintarne of Neill, and were there all that night. On the morn thereafter they came to Aberdeen. The effect of their message was that this Mr. John Hamilton had been to their master, the Duke, for support of men to set forward their cause and the Queen's against the King, marvelling that they sent no man of honour with their commission. They assured him that he should have men or money, or both, for the men were ready this long time, and that the fault was with the Queen, who promised to send a man of honour this long since for the receiving and convoying of the said men, who did not come, for their master would never send men or money with Mr. John Hamilton. Therefore the Earl of Huntly has directed Lord Seton with the said Mr. John Hamilton and the Spaniards with all diligence, who were to depart in the "pynk" the 21st or 22nd of this instant at the latest—to bring 5000 or 6000 men to land at Aberdeen or thereabouts. Had it not been that these men came and met him, he was determined to have passed out of this realm in despair. He has taken some comfort from this, and is in expectation of better fortune. My lord, "yis is kepit werray secrete." We have this from a "quyat moyanne" who favours the King. We thought it expedient to make your lordship "forseyne" therewith, that remedy might be provided in time. He is yet in Aberdeen. He is to "pas upon so mony in yer partis yat past not with hym to yis last jurnay," and if he can apprehend the principal barons in the country, to take them, and if not, to harry their lands and bounds. So long as he is at liberty there will be no quietness in this realm, and especially in these parts. "Rothyman." *Signed:* Saltowne; Petslego.

1½ *pp.* *Addressed:* "To my Lord Erle of Mortoun." *Wafer signet:* Quarterly i. and iv. a lion rampant with a baston (Abernethy), ii. and iii. three piles (Wishart). *Letters* M. I. A. *outside the shield.*

Aug. 24. **430.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO CECIL.

"Good Mr secretairy"; because my other letter to you is dated so long before, I must let you understand the occasion of the stay, which was chiefly a desire of him who was appointed bearer, who, as he said, wished to see the issue of the matter I had in hand concerning the house of Doun in Menteith, which now being recovered and made obedient to the King, I thought it not meet to stay my letter longer. I found it most convenient that he should be stayed, as some dangerous dealing was found with him who was first appointed bearer. Doun, in Menteith. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

½ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Aug. 25. **431.** LORD [SALTOUN] TO LORD [ ].

"My Lord," after most hearty commendations. Lord Huntly

Elizabeth.
1570. came to Aberdeen, where he is presently. The 17th of this instant he took "ane gentilman or twa" with some poor men's horses "be yer waye." That night they were in Fethircarn, and on the morn "then they meanis" to Aberdeen with no great "skayth bot taking of hors and ating of corn." As to the "Flemyng pink," there are neither men, munition, nor silver come therein, as was "bruteit," saving Mr. John Hamilton with two strangers, one a Florentine called Cæsar Ruspoty, another a "Pikart," called Philip Hensier. "Ye Pryour of Couldinghayme and sir James Balfour ar to depart schortlie in ye said pink q^r she com fra to Flandores." Lord Seton, the Countess of Northumberland, and Mr. Tempest in a ship of Lyth presently in Aberdeen, are to pass into Aberdeen the same way, for what purpose—whether for their own safety or to procure support for their adherents—I cannot certify you. But it appears that my Lord Huntle is "faschit"* with the matter, and has caused a special man to desire me to write to my Lord of Morton for a certain day's abstinence "yat talking of ane middes may be had in ye meyntyme for himself." Whether it be under colour to drive time or to stay any purpose of yours "juge ye yeron." I have written at length to Lord Morton, who, I think, will have your opinion and counsel. He is labouring vehemently to draw the "Forbesses" to him. I pray your lordship to "gar"† help, for that, in manner, they are the "key of yat cuntre." The Master of "Errell" has pretended some party to the Earl of Huntle, and has desired the concurrence of the Master Marshal Forbes, with other notable men of this country. I assure your lordship I saw "never yis cuntre mair cauld to ye erll of Huntle and gif yay se onye apperance of help or reskew, he will find partye at his dur als ye secrit hes gret monie and advertisementes bayth out of ye regent and my lord of Mortones company and consell, but becaus I am not sure I can not wryten." I have written to my Lord of Morton anent "esscheit" of some servants of "ye Larde of Arneges quhilk I spake to him for at our last meeting." Praying your lordship to remember him and "furyer yat mater quhan ye meit with him and yat shortle your castell is na griet friend to the cause as his comfortable wrytinges to my Lord Huntle declaris." Glenbervye 25th Augnst 1570. "be yo^r lo. ever reddye" [ ]. *Signature torn off.*

1 *p.* *Addressed:* "To y^e ry^t hono^bl his verray speciall frend my Lord [ ]." *Name carefully crossed out.*

Aug. [2]5. **432.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO [HUNSDON].‡

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 383. I have received both your lordship's letters, and with them a letter from my lord lieutenant. I have written the contents thereof to Lord Morton; upon whose answer, which I look for this night, I mind to send to the Regent, and as the time and place of meeting shall be resolved on, you shall have knowledge, and to that end, I send "Jocke the Lier" to the Regent, and return this bearer to you. For the place of meeting, I am of your opinion, that some other place were as convenient as Jedburgh, and wish it rather at Berwick than any other place, for I believe all matters will not be ended in five or six days. I doubt

* Tired. † Cause. ‡ Probably under the same cover as the next letter.

Elizabeth.
1570. not but Lord Morton's servant is with you before this time, so that you may perceive that both Fernehurste and Buccleuch are afraid of your coming, which I think will bring them to acknowledge reason, or I trust they shall have as they deserve. If your lordship holds hand to them, I doubt not but you shall have them at your will. I hear that Lord Morton will not deal with them but upon good assurance.

I thank you for your news of France, which I pray God may fall out to his glory, and good to us. We fear continually here the coming of Spaniards, and thereof take the more certainty, for there is a pink arrived at Aberdeen, out of Flanders, on Monday was [eight] days, [and] in her one Mr. John Hamilton, who has long [atten]ded upon the Duke of Alva to solicit him to the support of that faction. There are come with him two gentlemen of the Duke's, who assure the Earl of Huntly that he and his party shall have speedy support, and that the men are embarked who shall come. They attend only the coming of some noblemen from hence, and, to that end, Lord Seton (as is said) departs in the same pink on Monday next. This is given to me for a certainty—which I myself can hardly believe. Money assuredly they have brought none, but John Hamilton assuredly is come, and two or three strangers in his company. By the first report they were Englishmen, and [are] now called the Duke's servants. It may be that that pink is come for my Lord of Westmorland and some others in that country, for by such advertisements as ever I have heard, the Duke's preparation was "for the convoy of the King's wife and self into." I thank you for the hope you put me in, that my ge . . . kinsman shall be here shortly again. "He might not abide the severe discipline of this holy church, nor the terrible vo[ice] of M[r] Knox rebuking his sinful life used here." Edinburgh, "the v[th]* of Auguste" 1570. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

Postscript:—I write not to my lord lieutenant till I hear from the Regent, who is now at the siege of Castle Downe, four miles from Stirling, nor yet of Hamilton's arrival.

2 *pp.* *Holograph.* *Edges injured.*

Aug. 25. **433.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO HUNSDON.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 384. After writing my former letter, there came to this town Mr. Moone, who repairs towards the Court. He brought me divers letters, which herewith I send you, and pray that after you have considered them, you send them to my lord lieutenant, especially that letter of Lethington's to Lord Flemming, by which you may know what intelligence he has out of England, and how necessary it is that that were provided for, if her majesty intends any good to herself, or weal to this country. What his hope of Spain is, your lordship can well conceive, and I fear it will fall out otherwise than we make our account. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

Postscript:—I pray you cause a copy of Lethington's letter to be taken.

½ *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

* Error for xxv.

Elizabeth. 1570. Aug. 26.

434. THE REGENT LENNOX TO SUSSEX.

Having made a despatch to be sent into England with my man, John Moone, who was lately there, upon suspicious and dangerous dealing espied with him, I thought meet to cause him to be searched as he "departit" from Edinburgh, and have found on him "a great sorte of letters," about 20 in "chiffre" and otherwise, sent from the Earl of Atholl, Lethington, their wives, and divers other ladies and gentlemen to the Queen, mother to the King here, and the bishop of Ross, with others who are in the said Queen's company, containing many things slanderous and prejudicial to this estate, "quhairthrow" you and all others may perceive how "lowedly" and untruly that man has dealt with me, who has been so loving a master unto him. Because there is great probability that this is not the first time of his practice, both he and others—men and women—must be straitly examined, which I mind to do shortly, at Edinburgh, by the help of Mr. Randolphe, and will not only send you such letters as shall seem of importance, but also all things that can be "collectit be Inquisitioun."

I am very glad to understand your readiness to keep a meeting on the Border for quieting thereof, and for that purpose I will not fail to be at Edinburgh in three or four days. I will not fail to certify you what day and place shall be kept. I am also in hand with Cummernald, Lord Fleming's house, that it shall neither hinder the King's service nor be a receptacle for his rebels. I pray you send one of these letters to Mr. Secretary, and the other to my wife. Stirling. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

¾ *p. Addressed. Wafer signet.*

Aug. 26. **435.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO CECIL.

[*Containing the same matter as the preceding letter (No. 434) to Sussex of the same date.*]

¾ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Aug. 29. **436.** SUSSEX TO ELIZABETH.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 19.

Having at my last repair to the Borders with your highness' army taken some revenge of such in some part of Scotland as had maintained your rebels, made hostile incursions with them into your realm, and disturbed the good amity between the two realms, I hoped that the example thereof would have moved others in other parts of that realm to have amended their former doings in such sort as might justly be to your satisfaction, or at least to have forborne from thenceforth to have given new cause of offence by attempting of the like, whereupon I have of long time forborne to use any forcible action against any in Scotland for any cause, and have sought, by persuasion and all other good and gentle means I could, to procure all men in Scotland to deliver or stay, or, at the least, put from them your majesty's rebels, whereby all occasion of offence might be avoided, knowing that your own inclination and your directions to me have always been to seek redress by mild and gentle means, if it might so be had; which I have followed to the uttermost, trusting that thereby, and by the good execution of the articles accorded between

Elizabeth.
1570. your majesty and the bishop of Ross, there should have been no further occasion of offence ministered in those matters after the repair of Lord Livingston into Scotland. And finding that neither this kind of dealing and long toleration nor the coming of Lord Livingston works any amendment, but rather gives encouragement, so that Leonard, Edward, and Richard Dacres, and others of your rebels have been of late as openly maintained by Lords Maxwell, Herris, and others of the West Borders as they were at any time before, I thought I could not, with the discharge of my duty, permit your highness to be irritated, your State of England contemned, and myself to be scorned, having sufficient force and ability to correct these offences by due revenge, when by other means I could procure no redress. Hereupon I wrote to Lord Herris, finding fault with his doings herein, and required of him the delivery of your rebels by him maintained, and by others under his rule—which if he would do, I would receive him as a friend, and if he refused, I must (whereof I would be very sorry) make another "accompte" of him, and use him thereafter.

I also wrote to the Regent and Lords Livingston and Lethington declaring my intention to draw your forces to the West Borders for these causes, and for no other respects, and that I would not disturb the treaty committed to Lord Livingston, but would—if your rebels were delivered to me—stay your forces from entering Scotland, and if they were not delivered, I would, notwithstanding, as soon as I should receive the articles subscribed by the Duke of Chatelherault *etc.*, according to my letter of the 4th of July to Lethington, withdraw your forces out of Scotland, and procure the King's side to leave off arms *etc.* according to my former promise. I also required Mr. Randolph to notify all such as he thought fit. After I had written these letters I repaired with part of your forces to Carlisle, and receiving no such answer from Lord Herris, as I expected, I entered Scotland on the 22nd instant, and returned hither on the 28th; in which time I threw down the castles of Annand and Hodoun belonging to Lord Herris, the castles of Domefrese and Carlaverock belonging to Lord Maxwell, the castles of Tynhill and Cohill belonging to the Lairds of Tynhill and Coohill, the castles of Arthur Greame and Riches George Greame, ill neighbours to England, and of Englishmen, now sworn Scots, and some other piles where the rebels have been maintained. And although the town of Domfrese had continually received your rebels, and was wholly fled at my going thither, with all their goods, yet, because it seemed to me, by the report of the Laird of Donlamorick, that their offences grew rather by the enforcement of Lords Maxwell and Herris than of their own ill meaning, I forbore to burn the town, and sent the Laird of Donlamorick's bastard son to them to will them to be better neighbours hereafter, or else I would deal more hardly with them.

In this journey the Laird of Donlamorick, and all the gentlemen of those parts who had not committed offence in maintaining the rebels, repaired to me for assurance, which I willingly granted, and so they continued with me the whole journey; in which time, I forbad the burning of any towns or corn, or the taking of any cattle, except in the lands of the Lairds of Tynhill and Coohill, who were not only continual receivers of all your rebels, and made their towns daily

Elizabeth.
1570. "hostries" for them, but also procured Lord Maxwell to do that he did, and are in all his ill actions his principal advisers. So that, besides the overthrowing of the castles, there has been little hurt done this journey, as will be testified by the good subjects of Scotland who were present: which I did for three respects;—first, that I hoped by this little smart some better regard would be used hereafter;—the second, because I had some scruple of conscience to destroy the simple and poor for the offences of the greater;—and the third, because, if this chastisement worked no amendment, the greater may always follow hereafter, and be the better used when this warning works no good effect. Thus your majesty sees what I have done, in what sort I have done it, and how I have been forced thereto in respect of your majesty's honour, the credit of your realm, and my own poor honesty in this charge, and that I would not have used this means if by any other good means I could have had redress. Therefore, I trust your majesty will allow of my doings herein, and of that I shall do hereafter in like sort for your honour and my own honesty, if these that are done work no redress. Carlisle. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

2¼ *pp. Copy. Indorsed:* "The double of a lettre sent be therle of Sussex to the Q. ma^te^ of Ingland xxix Aug. 1570."

Sept. 1. **437.** [BISHOP OF ROSS'] AUDIENCE WITH ELIZABETH.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 121. "The discourse of the audience with the Queen's Majestie of Ingland the first daye of September 1570 at Ricotte."

First,—I declared that I have received advertisements from Scotland, as also from the Queen my mistress, which is the cause of my repair to her at this present.

The effect thereof is, that divers in Scotland write to me, that the whole nobility of the Queen's party were content to agree to the treaty, and to have assembled to choose commissioners to that intent, but the stay thereof is made by Lord Sussex, for two reasons; the one, that he demands of them more than is either contained in the letters of the King of France's ambassador sent to them, or in the Queen's instructions sent with Lord Livingston, affirming that I had agreed thereto, especially in two points;—the first, touching the stay of foreign forces, which does not consist in their power; the other, that no innovation be [made] in the government of the realm, different from the state wherein it was at the death of Murray, until the return of the messengers offered by the Queen of Scots' party to be sent to the Queen of England, or some other convenient time certainly prefixed. Whereby it is meant that the Queen's authority should cease in Scotland, and the authority of their pretended Regent to take place, of the which there never was a word spoken of in the treaty. The other cause of stay made by Lord Sussex "is procedit" of his letters sent to Lord Livingston and Lethington, that although they offered to satisfy the said articles reasonably *&c.*, yet he would not suffer them to assemble themselves; and if they did, he assured them that he would enter with his army, and join with the Regent against them; which letters, with such other assurance as they had from hence, as is reported in Scotland, made the other party so bold that they have executed such cruelty upon the Queen's subjects, that the like has not been heard of these many years. "Whilke I delated at grete lenghe in presence of all her ladies and counsalors present," declaring that

Elizabeth.
1570. Lennox has caused thirty-four soldiers, with three captains, to be hanged in his own presence, after he had agreed that they should depart safe.

Item:—He has proclaimed a parliament to be holden on the 15th of October to "forfalt" all the noblemen upon the Queen's part.

Item:—It is given forth by him and his band, that the Queen of England promised to maintain him, and has given him money.

Item:—Lord Sussex is reported to have entered into Scotland. I besought her to take some good resolution *&c.*

The Queen of England's answer was,—she never heard anything before of Lennox's cruelty, which she affirmed to be cruelty indeed, but judged the same to proceed rather of the counsel of others than of his own nature, who was but a simple man, and therefore, suspected Morton's counsel. She would also have excused the stay made by Sussex of the nobility to assemble, affirming [it] would have been for the overthrow of Lennox, which she could not suffer during the treaty; and, yet, hearing the deed was done so far north as Brechin, she could not maintain the same to have any good colour. As to Sussex's entering into Scotland, she believed he was not yet entered. As to the treaty, she is willing to pass forward "there intil" according to the appointment, although she understands by sundry letters intercepted, of Huntly and Flemming, that they have no will thereof, and the stay thereof has been only abiding the answer from Scotland of the nobility of the Queen's part.

To this, I answered, that although the Borders are closed so that these three months past none are permitted to return with Lord Livingston's answer, yet we have some "moyenis" by sea, and by that way the Queen is certified of the mind of her nobility, which she will declare as soon as any shall come to her upon the Queen's part.

To this her majesty answered she was glad thereof, and would send two of her Council, and I should be licensed to pass at the same time, "and yat owt of hande," and would advertise me in four or five days of the time and persons. But, shortly thereafter, Mr. Secretary and Sir Walter Mildmay were "nomynat," and command given to Mr. Secretary to write for Mildmay to come to Court.

After this, the Queen declared to me a purpose written to her from France of the coming of Mr. David Chaliner there, that he was with me at London, and had letters and "constructions" with him from the Duke of Chatelherault, whereof she received the "doubles," as they were given to the Duke of Alva and the King of France, wherein she alleged he speaks very dishonourably of her. I answered,—'Trew it is he was with me at Lundun but one night onely, and come in a shipp accompanied with marchandis, but assuredlie he had neyther lettres nor instructions that I did see, for gif any was, he resseaveit thame in France or Flanders thereafter, and albeit thay sutted for ayde in France to the Duke of Chattillerault, yet yat sall not staye us here from anie good appointment with her majesty gif sho pleas to put heastie ende thereto, therefore their doinges sall not be impute to us here.' Then the Queen confessed that she believed it was against our will here that he made such suit, for his proceedings were clean contrary to our meaning, for he and divers make suit for the Duke's help, and I only for the Queen, and therefore, she would have more

Elizabeth.
1570. respect to the Queen's weal and honour than to all the rest in Scotland as most tender to her in many respects *&c.*

"The conference with M^r^ secretarie primo Septembris 1570."

I declared to him, that the Queen, my mistress, and I have followed him with all the best means possible for obtaining his kindness, requiring him to do nothing but what might stand with his duty, and yet we can have nothing but words *&c.* All Princes press the King of France to move the quarrel for relief of the Queen of Scotland, or rather the realm of Scotland, oppressed by the maintenance of the Queen of England. And although the Queen of Scotland were dead, yet the King of France and his Council are resolved to maintain the Duke of Chatelherault as nearest and most lawful to have the government, as they have done in time past against King Henry the Eighth, when the same Lennox was chased forth of the country by the Duke, then governor. Mr. Secretary's answer was,—he liked well of my plain speeches, but the burden was over heavy which I had laid on him. As long as the Queen of Scots pressed to pull down the Queen, his mistress, and set herself up, he gave counsel to maintain his own mistress. When he sees the Queen of Scots willing to yield, and content of her own, and not to press to pull down his mistress, he gives counsel to her unto her desires, and in that case he will leave nothing undone—that may stand with his duty—for the Queen of Scots, and so far she may trust him, and no farther, for he was not subject to any faction, and there was never yet one in England that heard him speak an evil word of the Queen of Scots, for she is a Princess born and tender to his mistress, although it has been said of him, that she accounted him as one of her smallest friends, and there was some evil instrument in Scotland that stayed the treaty. Therefore, he has given counsel plainly to the Queen, his own mistress, to deal with the Queen of Scotland's self by her own counsellors, and make end with her. He assured me of his friendship to the end.

4 *pp. Fair copy, closely written. Indorsed.*

Sept. 1. **438.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 385. Has received his letter by Reade, Lord Morton's servant, and has heard his report. Has moved the Regent this day for the meeting. He ca[me to this] town on Wednesday, chiefly to take order therefor. There came to this town with the Regent only the Earl of Mar. This day there came Lord Lindsay. To-morrow Lord Ruthven is looked for, and others, if they be not stayed at home, to see what will become of the convention this day at Dunkeld, where meet certain the Duke's friends—Argyll, Atholl, Huntly, Lethington, and many others of that sort to give answer to Lord Livingston for the assurance of England, and to give audience to the two foreigners who came out of Flanders with Mr. John Hamilton. The havens and coast of Aberdeen and Montrose have lately been sounded by men set to work by the Earl of Huntly. A proclamation was lately made by him that all men should be in readiness within 24 hours' warning to withstand the old enemies of England, who were coming to besiege the Castle of Edinburgh.

Lord Seton is departed into Flanders, and the Lady Northumberland with him. Is told that the Earl of Westmorland, Tempeste, and some others are ready to depart. Moon is found to be a trafficker with the

Elizabeth. 1570. contrary party to his master. Above twenty letters found about him. They shall all be sent to his lordship. Begs that he may retire from this place. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed. Faded. Edges worn.*

(*Printed, Wright's "Elizabeth," vol i., p. 376.*)

Sept. 6. **439.** M. De La Mothe Fenelon to Leicester.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 17. "Monsieur," I find myself so confused concerning the contents of a letter which they have caused me to see from the Earl of Sussex, which makes mention of his last expedition into Scotland, that I do not see any more means how I can justify myself to the King, my lord, to have him made to disarm, and to have caused him to defer the succour which he was held to give to the Scots, and to have caused him to refer all the differences of the Queen of Scotland and her subjects to a treaty, seeing that to this hour they do not strain anything so much in this realm as to violate and interrupt it every day. I call God, the Queen, and you, Monsieur, to witness that I have the royal word of her majesty, and that of all the lords of her Council, that you will cause the things happened to the contrary to be repaired by reason and justice, so I cannot fail so much in the King's service, who is in many ways interested and outraged in this, as not to require her and all of you very justly to be pleased to provide for it, and to consider, if you please, that the honour on which they pretend to have founded such an enterprise—which is but by the opinion of one—ought not to be preferred to a greater honour of the observance of the word given by her majesty and the Council of this realm to the chief Prince that her said majesty and her crown have in their alliance.

I am writing a word to her said majesty, to whom I pray you, sir, and Mr. Cecille, that it may please both of you to cause her to see my letter, and that it may please her to tell me how she desires that I may now write to the King, and what I shall have to tell him touching the success of the said treaty; for Monsieur de Rosse, since his last audience, has given me good hope. But, sir, I have to complain of you more than of any other, for nothing has made me assure the King so much of the Queen's good and clear intention on her part as the good words which you have held out to me, of which you will be no small part to the shame that I can receive, because the effects do not prove alike. But, for all that, the virtue and goodness of the Queen appear to me to strongly incline to deliver us and all of them from this evil. Islington.

1 *p. French. Copy. Indorsed:* "Copie d'une lettre par le S^{r} de La Mothe Fénélon à Monsieur le Comte de Lecester."

Sept. 6. **440.** Thomas Randolph to Sussex.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 387. The Regent, the Earl of Morton, Lord Lindsay, and Lord Ruthven are now here. They are earnestly in hand to take order for the meeting with your lordship, and, to that end, mind within two or three days to send one to you with their minds, and what they desire that matters may be handled the more effectuously to the weal of both the realms, at your coming together. I can write no certainty to you

Elizabeth. 1570.

what is concluded at this convention at Dunkeld, for answer both to Lord Livingston and also those who arrived at Aberdeen out of Flanders. A sudden and great fear lately came upon many honest in those parts of the Spaniards' arrival—given out, perchance, by the noblemen of the late assembly to some advantage, as they may suppose. It is true that Lord Seton is departed into Flanders, and with him the Lady of Northumberland, whose husband takes it very evil, and lays much upon her of many other deeds, besides the "fowle brute" that is here very large of her. I wrote to your lordship touching Lord Lindsay's charge and trouble with those Englishmen he has. He is very weary of them, but loath to deliver them but with safety of their lives. I know he looks to be considered of the more for that he had large offers by Lord Atholl to let them escape. I am now earnestly pressed to write to your lordship that he may be shortly relieved, and herein I know further of his meaning than he speaks, which I doubt not but her majesty will honourably consider. I have as much to write from the Laird of Lochleven for the Earl of Northumberland.

I am now called upon for discharge of my credit—but further in my next letter in a day or two. On Friday or Saturday I believe your lordship will have with you the Lord Justice Clerk or Mr. Archibald Douglas. Without your lordship's charge my cousin Moore minds not to return to take any further part of my hazards here, for whom—but that I know how well your lordship is minded—I would be an humble suitor, that, if it may be, his people may remain under his charge. His luck has been evil hitherto. I trust he will now be bettered by your favour.

I think it good (though I care not much for the report) to advertise you of the strange speeches of the envious faction of the over[throw] of "Anande" and Lord Maxwell's houses, the sparing of Lord Herries, and harrying of the Earl of Morton's towns. These things have been largely spoken of, and written of from place to place with much more spite than honestly I can write, that you intend but to harry the country and weaken the Borders. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Sept. 6. **441.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO ELIZABETH.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 36.

"Pleas your excellent majestie," the favourable presence and audience of your highness at my last being with your majesty, the loving and friendly answers, with the good and zealous affection which appeared principally in your majesty's self, and also in your trusty Councillors then present, to put some final end to my troublesome suits, caused me to return hither with comfortable hope of some good shortly to follow, for your honourable satisfaction, for the Queen my sovereign's comfort and the common quietness of this whole isle. "But now, madam, in place of hope dispaire begins to take howlde, yf your Majesties owne goodnes shall not suddenlie put remedie thereto," for, whatsoever your own clemency and bountiful nature would have done to the aforesaid end, is stayed by your ministers, as appears, without your highness' knowledge or command, for I have seen the double of a letter sent by Lord Sussex to your majesty, declaring his rigorous and extreme proceedings in Scotland in his late

Elizabeth.
1570. journey upon the West Borders, throwing down ten of the principal castles (two of which are most strong—Annand and Hodoun—pertaining in property to the Queen my mistress and the crown of Scotland, and the rest to her subjects), with burning of corn, spoiling of the country, and doing divers injuries—not yet all known to me—excusing himself to your majesty for this rigour used, as he had been forced thereto for your majesty's honour, and his own honesty; so that thereby it appears that it was done of himself, without your knowledge or command. Besides, the encouragement that he and Randolphe have given to the Queen my mistress' enemies and rebels in Scotland—which has moved them to use such cruelty against her good subjects as Lennox and Morton have lately done at Brechin, as I declared to your majesty what kind of dealing this seems to be—what "contrarietie" is in these proceedings is more than manifest to all the world, as, while your ministers maintain rebels and invade the country, they seem to favour and treat of agreements, "breakinge all hope of, and forcinge to seeke desperat waies, besides the indignitie of such maner of dealinge to be imputed of all estates to your majestie, and the example that all princes will take by this in all your highness' treaties and promises that your majesty shall have or make ever hereafter, howe muche this importes to your majesty's honour and credite," I leave it to your highness' own good wisdom to consider. Did not your majesty agree in the treaty, that it would be sufficient to your contentation if your rebels were abandoned or kept in surety? Yet the Earl of Sussex required them to be rendered to him by Lord Herris; and because they were not, he has made this destruction of our country contrary to the tenour of the treaty. Your majesty also agreed with the French ambassador and me that good peace should be kept betwixt the two realms, which assuredly has been observed on our part; but your lieutenant and ministers will not suffer it to take place. Likewise, your majesty agreed that no kind of innovation should be in the government of Scotland from the beginning of the treaty—which was the 21st of May—nevertheless, the Earl of Sussex required the Duke of Chatterault and others to seal and "subscrive" articles bearing that no innovation be in the meantime made in the government of the realm differing from the state wherein it was at the death of Murray, affirming that on behalf of my sovereign I had agreed thereto, albeit there was no such thing spoken to me either by yourself or your Council. And, in the meantime, how well the same is kept by the other party by the choosing of their pretended Regent, it doth well appear. Thus briefly I am forced to "meave" unto your highness, protesting always in the presence of God, that the Queen, my sovereign, and I, her simple minister, do mean sincerely towards your majesty, and would do with heart and hand all things which might be to your reasonable satisfaction. "Therefore, madam, let us not have occasion to seke forreyn aide," for all Christian princes have their eyes bent upon your majesty, expecting your resolution in my mistress' affairs, and if they shall hear of this rigour, the chiefest of them will not fail to employ their forces for maintaining her authority in Scotland, and relief of her oppressed subjects and country, although her person be kept by your majesty in prison, "and so, willingelie, your majestie shall enter in suche horrible warres as shall impoverishe your selfe and endanger the state of this hole ile," which I would be

Elizabeth.
1570. sorry from my heart to see or hear of. I humbly beseech your majesty to ponder diligently the sequel of this matter and presently put remedy thereto, and cause the injuries done during the treaty to be repaired, and that "out of hande" you will take some order with the Queen, my mistress, for her restitution, seeing she is so willing to satisfy your majesty in all respects, and that your highness will send your Councillors to treat with her according to your appointment without further delay. "Islingtown." *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

2¼ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Inclosure with the same.

"The extract of Liddington's letter bearing ye articles sent to him be therle of Sussex ye fourt of July."

I received a letter from Sussex dated the 4th of July wherein he desires me to procure a letter subscribed by the Duke and the rest of the Queen's favourers, bearing the articles following:—

½ *p. In the same hand as the covering letter.*

(*The articles follow.*)

Cott. Calig., B.VIII., fol. 180. Copy of the bishop of Ross' letter.

Sept. 6. **442.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. Having received news of Lord Sussex's journey to Scotland, it rendered it necessary for him to return towards the Queen's majesty. Thought it not good to trouble her highness with an audience at present. Has written a letter to her majesty which he prays him to present. Islington. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

Postscript:—The Queen of Scots since she heard of the cruelty by Lennox, at Brechin, has fallen sick, and hearing of this rigour used by the Earl of Sussex, fears she will fall into despair of all goodness. Prays him to further some dress to be made for her comfort. Sends a copy of the articles sent by the Earl of Sussex to Maitland. Islington. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

¾ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Sept. 7. **443.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO ELIZABETH.

By such intelligence as I have from the north parts of this realm, it is reported as truth that there is a certain expectation of foreign force to be sent into this realm by the Duke of Alva from the Low Countries, and landed in Angus, towards Montrose, where some strangers sounded the water. The purpose towards this country is thought to be kept very covert, and for that end, that the foot should be shipped in the east parts of Holand,—who are undoubtedly looked for by the adversaries to be here within fifteen days, and the advertisement seems not improbable—some of your majesty's rebels accompanied by Lord Seytoun having lately sailed to Flanders. Although I am well assured your majesty lacks not certain intelligence of all the said Duke's preparations, yet I thought it not my duty to hold back the intelligence I have received. I doubt not your care to obviate the imminent peril, and pray that your lieutenant in the north

Elizabeth.
1570. may have commandment to enter into Scotland with your army, as soon as the foreign force take land or approach the coast. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

⅔ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Sept. 7. **444.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO CECIL.

Being informed from the north that there is a force looked for there from the Duke of Alva within fifteen days, and that although this realm may feel the first harm, yet her highness' own estate may be "inquietit," he prays him to further the petition contained in his letter to the Queen by all the good means he can. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

½ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Sept. 8. **445.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 389. It is even now determined that both the Justice Clerk and Mr. Archibald [Douglas] shall be with you at the furthest on Monday next with full advertisement of the Regent's mind concerning the meeting upon the Borders, and for conference to be had with you before hand on those matters that are necessary to be concluded of at Lord Morton's meeting with you, at such time as you shall accord with these men, who, as I cannot assure them where your lordship is, I desire may be advertised by your letter to be at Berwick at their coming, where they shall find you. I have no certainty of anything done at the convention of Dunkeld. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

Postscript. There is great suit made to me to be a suitor to you for licence to buy horses.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed* *Indorsed.* *Wafer signet.*

Sept. 8. **446.** MARGARET COUNTESS OF LENNOX TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. "Gud mester sekretory," understand that I have heard of some Commissioners who are going to the Queen of Scots to "tret" with her of matters tending to her liberty, of which she herself already makes an assured account; the knowledge whereof being to me no small discomfort, considering that notwithstanding the grievous murder which by her means only was executed upon my dear son, her husband, divers persons in this realm yet doubt, and a number credit, that since her coming hither she is found not culpable of that fact; because, as they say, that since all the conferences had between the nobility touching that matter, it has not been made known that the said Queen was found any way guilty therein. Much more so when they, already displeased, shall see her released to go home at her pleasure, though on some devised conditions to serve the present, their former "conceytes" shall be verified, and they being satisfied, it may appear that she has sustained insufferable wrongs in being restrained so long for no offence. The rest I refer to your wisdom. My husband being there, whither if she do come, he cannot so well serve the Queen's majesty's turn as now. Just as nature binds me respecting the state of the young King in his minority, I am forced to crave your friendship herein, and to impart this my meaning to her

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1570. majesty, whose highness, I trust, will hold me excused, considering whereon I ground my desire for stay of her who, otherwise, I doubt, will stir up such ill as hereafter—all too late—may be repented. If the Queen and her Council think it right that she be delivered, I trust my Lord and the nobility there shall be made privy to that order before its conclusion. Beseeching you to impart this my letter to the Earl of Leicester, whose friendship I assure myself of in this behalf. Somerset Place. *Signed:* Margaret Lennox.

2½ *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Sept. 8. **447.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

I received yesternight letters from Mr. Randolph, whereby I perceive that the Earls of Huntly, Argyll, and Atholl, some from the Duke of Chatelherault, the bishop of St. Andrews, Lords Livingston and Lethington, and divers others have convened to give answer to Livingston and the two strangers who came with John Hamilton, but what they have resolved therein, he knows not yet. He confirms Lord Seton's going into Flanders with the Countess of Northumberland, and that the Earl of Westmorland is much grieved therewith, and lays upon her the cause of all his misfortune. The Earl of Huntly has caused all the havens in those parts to be sounded, and it is given out in this convention that the Spaniards are daily looked for, and that Seton is gone for them, which breeds great fear to the King's side, and great courage to the contrary side in those parts. Huntly has made proclamation that all men should be ready upon twenty-four hours' warning to withstand their old enemies of England, who were coming forwards to besiege the castle of Edinburgh. It seems that Moone has practised great treasons to his master. I have written to him to use all the means he can to understand what message the two strangers have brought, and what answer they receive. And because I think it very convenient that the Queen's majesty should with speed understand Livingston's answer, I have written earnestly to him to procure the Regent's safe conduct for Livingston to return the nearest way, by Edinburgh and Berwick. Warkworth. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1¼ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Sept. 9. **448.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 394. Prays him to send a licence for a couple of geldings to be bought in England to requite a pleasure received at a friend's hand. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

⅓ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Sept. 9. **449.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 391. I have had of late long conference with Mr. Archibald Douglas, sent to me from Lord Morton upon divers matters concerning his lordship's self, whereof he desires me to write to you, and declares to me the grief his lordship has of the late usage of his tenants in the west, and what loss he is like to sustain thereby yearly, if it be not remedied in time; in which he doubts nothing of your goodwill, but

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1570. sees how hardly and sparingly her majesty deals, which breeds such doubt and coldness in men here, that they think their only safety is in that which is their own, and are loath to spend of that further than their necessity requires, and thereby are forced to forbear in some times of service to do that they would, and are compelled to omit such opportunities to do good to the common weal of both the realms as need requires, and as willingly they would do, if that want were not; wherein, there is no man who would be more forward than his lordship, if that might be relieved—not with any great charge or such sums as may be burdensome to her majesty—but to be a means and way to wipe away and cut off other expenses that would be more importable, whereby her majesty may always be assured that between the Regent, of the one part, having the authority, and his lordship, of the other, for the goodwill he has to her majesty's service, and power of friends and servants, being great in number and equal in courage with the best of this nation, and always at hand, be it either to subdue the thieves on the Borders or to pursue the rebels, that this country shall remain at her devotion, what practices soever may be intended or devised—as many have been and still are—to hinder the same.

To bring this matter to more certainty, and to be thoroughly privy to his lordship's desire, I prayed him to know what his lordship would be at, if the matter was moved to your lordship, and so broken to the Queen's majesty. It was answered to me, that the Regent being now established, it was not decent that any men of war should be kept by any person than the Regent's self, and, therefore, he desired to be discharged of those who are led under his name, at the end of this month, and being paid by your lordship for the time that they have served under him, may be joined to those of the Regent, and himself to have in name of pension, or otherwise, so much that he may be able to keep about him fifty light horsemen above his ordinary household servants; who, ever being ready, may serve for any sudden service needful to employ them in for the commodity of both the countries. This way—without the coming in of foreign power—her majesty shall not need to keep above her ordinary force on the Borders, nor to doubt of anything that shall be done in this country that any way shall breed great charge to her majesty. Whereby also she will be assured that she shall want nothing of her desires that may stand with the weal of both the countries. This may be as secretly handled as her majesty wills, nor example taken hereof to do the like to the others, who are not able to stand her majesty so much in stead.

I, being desired to advertise you of this, and in my own opinion not misliking thereof, finding undoubtedly that her majesty must of necessity be at some charge here, think that this will be the easiest—300 footmen and 100 horse for the Regent for a space, and some ordinary pension to be bestowed upon the other, to the effect above said. Where also necessity is, and best service may be done by any other, if some consideration at some times be had, your lordship well knows what virtue is in liberality, and how much it avails sometimes "*pecuniam in loco negligere.*" As I wish well to this cause, so do I but lay before your eyes what is desired, and how much it may profit

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1570. for a time to have them holpen who are best able to do ourselves good.

I send you a little memorial left by Mr. Archibold [Douglas] what he accounts my Lord Morton's hindrance to be, if it be not holpen by your good means. I must again—being required—put you in remembrance of the Laird of Lochleven, how greatly he is charged by reason of the Earl of Northumberland being with him. Lord Lindsay stands in the same case, and looks for the like. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

2⅔ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Inclosure with the same:—

"The Nowmer of the guides takin furth of the barony of Prestoun under the Fell."—"Four scoir hors and meris. Thre scoir nolt. Twelf hundreth sheip. The haill insycht of the barony extending to j[m]* pundis. And tuke Harbert Maxwell, Johnne Maxwell, his sone, and Harbert Maxwell his oy with ix uyer men prisoneris. The skaith that my lord erll of Mortoun hes sustenit be the heirship of the said barony extendis to xxxij chalder victuall and ij[c] li. money. Be resson the tenentis wantand yer guidis ar not able to pay him his rent and dewitie." Sept. 9th, 1570.

⅓ *p.* (*Fol.* 392.)

Sept. 10. **450.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

I received even now a letter from my Lord Regent, and therewith a packet of letters to you, which, with a copy of his letter to me, I send you herewith. Warkworth. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(Lennox to Sussex.)

[*Informs him of the danger, as contained in his letters to the Queen and Cecil of this date.*] Edinburgh. 7th Sept. 1570. *Signed:* Mathew Lennox.

1 *p. Copy.*

Sept. 10. **451.** SUSSEX TO ELIZABETH.

The Lord Herries, for performance of his promise made by his servant, has now sent his letters wherein he promises from henceforth to forbear from receiving your rebels. By report of his messenger, it seems that he stands in great fear of two matters; the one, that the Regent should come upon him with force to compel him by violence to submit to the King's authority or flee the realm; the other, that strangers will deal harshly with him, because he has promised to be contrary to all who shall join with them. He prays to understand your majesty's good pleasure towards him, and the maintenance of him and his. I know not what he will perform, for (as your majesty knows) I give little trust to all his nation. But surely his writing

* 1,000.

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1570. is good, which binds him in honour; his messages, delivered by a man that he trusts as himself, carry with them as much as can be required, and if they be not performed, will show in him great "impudency." He rests constant towards the Queen, which gives ground to credit him the better in other matters. He promises to be in the contrary of all who seek to bring in strangers. He has always been the uprightest man in Scotland for all "justiciall" causes upon your Borders. He offers to be in your service before all other Princes (his natural sovereign only excepted). Warkworth. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

2 *pp. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(Herries to Sussex.)

Please your right honourable lordship, I received your writings of the 30th of August. I desire your pardon that I have not so hastily answered them as required, the cause being the Laird of Lochinvar's absence. I understand that the cause wherefore we have lately received of your lordship these great scaiths and troubles is for receiving the Queen's majesty's rebels, and if we will no more do so, and keep the peace, you assure us that we shall receive no further harm. In my former writings I showed your lordship, that what little I had to do with the fugitives, I was constrained to do upon courtesy being sought to my house to give some gentlemen of them right short time part of my meat, never presuming to contemn the Queen's majesty's commandment. Commodity to myself, I sought none. If your honour had known the truth of my part, I doubt not that I should not have received such inconvenience as I have done. The Laird of Lochinvar had never to do with them, and will not in times to come. I promise not only to refuse the "recetting" of those wherewith the Queen's majesty is offended, whose names shall be given me by the Warden, but also that I will do nothing wittingly that may offend her majesty. If any of her highness' subjects be "playnteis" by just cause of me or mine "worthe one grote," I shall restore it with ten. I have subscribed a writing, amongst other noblemen, to desire support of France against such as in this realm have done us great violence and injuries, and have usurped the Prince's authority, as we are constrained to take it. We offered to agree to whatsoever 10 or 12 of the wisest men of this realm should find, and if on any points they could not agree, we would refer it to the Queen of England and her Council, and promised never to bring strangers into Scotland, if they would do the like. This being required of divers noblemen sundry times, we could receive no like answer, which constrained me and others to desire support, no ways meaning to offend her highness. If any man goes to bring in strangers, I will signify unto them that I will maintain that appointment which the Queen's majesty shall make with my sovereign. Seeing I am of this mind, I beseech you that I may know the Queen's maintenance of me and the Laird of Lochinvar, and my friends. Terregles. 5th Sept. 1570. *Signed:* Herris.

Postscript:—As to my young nephew, the Lord Maxwell, he says he will cause your lordship to understand his part towards the King by the Regent.

2½ *pp. Copy.*

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452. THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 396.

I have received your letter of the 6th instant, in which you desire to know what resolution is taken by the Regent for the Earl of Morton's meeting with your lordship for the matters upon the Borders, whereof I doubt not but you are advertised by this time by my letter of the 8th instant; which determination yet holds, saving that it is like to be Tuesday before they are with you. Mr. Archibald shall have private letters and instruments to your lordship, that you may be fully informed of the state of all things here, and he [is] to receive your advice, what you think good to be done for the commodities of both the countries, or may tend to her majesty's service. Your advertisement of the departure of the Lady of Northumberland and others in her company is true, but no full assurance what is become of the Earl of Westmorland, for he was twice aboard, and came again to land, but I verily believe that he is departed. The convention held at Dunkeld ended on the 7th instant. There were present at it the Duke, Argyll, Huntly, Atholl, Arbroath, Lethington, Coldingham, Balfour, and Livingston, the ambassador. It is thought that the chief cause of their assembly was for the despatch of him to the Queen, their mistress, and to choose a convenient personage to be sent to the Queen, our sovereign, minding to have had the Earl of Argyll, who was specially written for by their Queen; who has given his answer, that without he may be assured that by his coming she may have her free liberty, and be restored to her country, he would be loath to take that travail. Of this your lordship shall be better informed by Mr. Archibald, who has his wife's letter to that Queen to show you, which was taken on Moone, with many others, which he will show you. I shall know more certainty of all their resolutions within these three days. Another cause of their assembly was to give audience to Mr. John Hamilton and the two strangers, who, some say, are departed, but came not to the assembly.

I have two special causes to give you thanks for;—the one, that shortly I shall be relieved out of this pleasant place—as comfortable for me as when I was among the "Moscovites," saving I esteem these the honester men;—the other, that my credit shall be discharged. Understanding somewhat of your mind that way, at the Regent's going towards Brighan, I caused to be delivered to him 300*l.* sterling. Since that time, knowing the want, he has received 100*l.* more, which I have also promised to see paid, and for more than this, I am not bound either by word or writing for any man, and yet knowing how much more is looked for, and what the charges of the soldiers amount to, I send you a note of the whole who serve the Regent, as also what the Earl of Morton has disbursed, and must disburse to his at the end of this month, for the payment of which he would willingly have had my promise. I also send you a note of my whole charges from my coming into Scotland until this day, for the discharge of which, and for so long as you mind that I shall tarry (which I trust will be but a short time) I know you have consideration, and desire that therein I may have your favour, with this request especially, that I may attend upon you when you go to the Court, for if I remain behind, I have no hope of my life nor care what becomes of me. If it may stand with your pleasure that I may return when Lord Morton

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1570. goes to you, I shall think myself much bound to your lordship. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

Postscript:—There is yet no full accord between the Regent and the Laird of Grange, but like to be, unless it be hindered by one "unfriend" to Lord Morton, who was pursued by some servants of his and rescued into the castle, whom the Regent requires to be delivered.

3¼ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed. Note on the back.* "Delivered at Barwyke the x off Sept. at iij off the clokein the affter none. William Drury."

First inclosure with the same:—

(Randolph's Charges.)

The whole charges of me Thomas Randolphe from 7th June till the 10th Sept. 1570—187*l.* 14*s.*

Whereof, received of Mr. Treasurer of Berwick—70*l.*

On a small slip of paper.

Second inclosure:—

(Morton's Charges.)

Beginning the 1st of June 1570, —100 footmen with the "memberis," in the month—600*l.* Scots.

Item:—Fifty horsemen with the captain and "membiris" monthly, beginning the said day—654*l.* Scots.

Sum in the month—1,254*l.* Scots. And so in four months viz.—June, July, August, and September—5,016*l.* Scots. [*In Randolph's hand.*] Sterling—2003*l.*

Of which sum I have answered—400*l.* sterling.

The charges of the Earl of Morton's men amount to about 200*l.* sterling ending at the end of this month.

⅓ *p.*

Sept. 10. **453.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 400. This bearer, Mr. Montcourre, having sustained great loss, as he reports, on the seas, by one Mr. Northe, who took his ship from him, with goods in the same, and arrived at Holy Island, where he made open sale of the merchandise that he unjustly took of divers honest men, and for the recovery of the ship has been a long time suitor to Lord Hunsdon, Governor of Berwick, and can have no sufficient redress of his losses, whereupon he has been suitor to the Regent that he will be a means to you to take the matter to your own hearing. My Lord Justice Clerk has commission to deal with you in his behalf. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

½ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Sept. 10. **454.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 402. I need not further recommend to your lordship these two gentlemen, sent from the Regent to your lordship with his full mind for the Earl of Morton's meeting with you, whereby he doubts not but such order will be taken on the Borders as shall be occasion of great quietness in time to come. How willing also you shall find these two gentlemen to do all good offices that belong thereunto, I dare take

Elizabeth. 1570. much upon myself in their behalf. The Lord Justice Clerk not being acquainted with your lordship further than by good report that he has heard, is the more desirous to take this journey both to be known to you and also to give occasion that your acquaintance and his together may serve to the commodity of both the countries. I need write little of Mr. Archibald [Douglas], whom you know to be a good friend to our country. I would I could, for that friendship that I have found in him, be a means that he might receive at any man's hands as much as he has deserved. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Sept. 10 and 15. **455.** CHATELHERAULT, ARGYLL, AND HUNTLY TO ELIZABETH.

C.P., Vol. V. At the commandment of the Queen, our sovereign, and for full declaration of the good affection we bear not only to the continuance of amity between the two realms, but also to do whatsoever we are able, whereby your highness may be moved to set at liberty our said sovereign, and restore her to her realm and authority, we have presently directed towards your highness the bearers hereof, John, Bishop of Ross, Alexander, Bishop of Galloway, and William, Lord Livingston, with full commission and sufficiently authorised from us as her majesty's lieutenants. Praying your highness to give them audience and credit, *etc.* Dunoon and Strathbogy. *Signed:* James Hamylton. G. Huntlye. A. Argyll.

½ *p. Addressed:* "To the Ryght excellent Ryght Hiegh and Myghty Princes the Q. ma^tie of England." *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "10, 15 Dec. 1570 The Duke Shatiller. L. Huntley et cet. to the Quene. Scotland."

Sept. 11. **456.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 404. I have received your letter of the 8th instant, and for your desire to know what resolution is taken for the meeting upon the Borders, your lordship knows partly by my letters, and shall very shortly know more by those who go to you to that end, and are already departed out of this town. I have moved my Lord Regent for a safe-conduct to Lord Livingston, whose answer is that he [the Regent] will do nothing therein without advice of the Council, who presently are all absent, saving such as he desires should be least privy to any such matter, and most earnest enemies against him. It is thought by the Regent that he means nothing less than to demand it, or to come this way—but rather the other way he came—to speak with the Lords Flemming and Herries, and so to pass by Carlisle, and [is] judged to be as unwilling to speak with your lordship (if he can escape it) as with any here. The certainty of the resolutions of their Council at Dunkeld cannot be so soon known, and, as I have heard, [are] not all known to some of the chiefest who were there present—so circumspect are they in their doings. No, not yet one word has come to the Castle thereof, nor is he yet returned who went with Lord Leicester's letter. The way to "Blare" is very strait, and watch is continually kept at all the passages that none pass without he brings a token from my Lady, at Dunkeld, that he has been there, and many have their letters taken from them and sent to "Blare," and themselves tarry at Dunkeld till

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1570. the answer is returned; notwithstanding, the Regent has a trusty servant presently with Lord Atholl to see again if he can move him to come to the King's obedience. There has been some speech of late that the Laird of Lethington would willingly depart out of this country. It is certain that his brother, Thomas, is gone with Lord Seton into Flanders. Of John Hamilton and the two strangers, I can learn no certainty. Moone is stayed to be examined again upon some new occasion of a letter in cipher found in the pocket of his hose after the others were delivered. He has confessed nothing of any importance. He denies knowing the bishop of Ross more than by sight, but ever delivered his letters to, and received them of one Cragge, a Scot, who names himself "Hareson," attending upon the bishop, and acquainted with him by the means of one Mr. Chamber, a priest, son of the Lady Chamber.

Verac, the Frenchman who was at Dombriton from the King, arrived there on Thursday last with twenty-eight mariners—neither chests nor great appearance of any treasure. More of his message or doings as yet, I know not. He has an account to make for the spo[il] of a Scottish ship that he and his company made at his last departure out of this country. As soon as I can, I will speak with Lord Lindsay and the Laird of Lochleven to know their minds more particularly. How great soever speeches are of your doings in the west, I find no honest man here who mislikes it, considering their des . . . and for that Herries deserved as the rest, it is wished that he had had as the rest have had. Of all other men, the Regent has spoken least, only he wished that "Annande" had been saved. What hope there is of Grange, Mr. Archibald [Douglas] best knows. To-morrow I mind to speak with himself, which I did not this month. I have known him so honest, that I think it a pity that he should not do so that he may always [be] so reputed. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

2¼ *pp.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

Sept. 11. **457.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

M. de Vyracke, who was sent from the French King to the lords of Scotland who convened at Lythko, and returned with capitulations accorded at that convention, is now returned again into Scotland, and landed certainly at Donbryttan on the 7th of this month, with twenty-eight persons in the ship he came in. What he brings, I know not. I am sorry to learn by Mr. Abyngton's letters of your sickness. I hear divers reports of the peace concluded in France, and therefore I beseech you to send me some note of the articles concluded. Warkworth. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

¾ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Sept. 12. **458.** THE LAIRD OF BARGANY TO THE REGENT LENNOX.

"It will pleis your grace to be adverteist of sik novellis as I hawe hard in yis cuntre sen my departing from zour grace." I have spoken with a friend who is familiar with the Lord Boyd, who received a writing from London on the 15th of August, in cipher, from the bishop of Ross, the effect of which is, that peace is taken

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1570. between the King and the admiral, the conditions whereof were not expressed. Secondly:—that the Duke of Norfolk was "lattin to libertie and hoipit suddanly to be ane gud curtioure." Thirdly:—that there was a treaty betwixt the Queen of England and our sovereign's mother touching her liberty, "quharof yer was gud aperance"; and also, that the Duke of Alva was "apon ye se wyth ane greit arme," and the Queen of England had sent to him "to wit quhy he maid so greit preparatioune." His answer was, "for keiping his masteris subjectes in gud ordur, and farder to repair and redress sik injureis as he had sustinyt of sik as war his masteris enemyes." Which answer was "thoct of gret arrogance," and the Queen "had set to ye sey" 28 ships, and was preparing to await on the Duke's further "procedance."

I wrote to your grace before of the Earl of Cassillis' handling of the abbot of Crosraguell, the King's "fre leige." I shall look for good remedy at your hands." Bargany. *Signed:* Bargany.

1 *p.* *Addressed.*

Sept. 14. **459.** PROCLAMATION BY SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 134. Proclamation by the Earl of Sussex, reciting that the Queen of England had signified to him that she had concluded certain articles with the bishop of Ross on behalf of the Queen of Scotland *etc.*, and promising that he would not only procure by all good means he could, that all such persons in Scotland as profess the King's obedience should for two months cease from arms, but also that he would restrain, for the said two months, all her majesty's subjects under his rule from entering into Scotland in hostile manner, and that he would observe good peace on the part of England, so that the same be not broken on the part of Scotland: provided that the Duke *etc.*, with good faith execute the writing by them subscribed. Warkworth.

2 *pp.* *Copy.* *Indorsed by Cecil.*

Sept. 14. **460.** SHREWSBURY TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. Understanding by the Queen's majesty's letters of the 7th of this month that her highness is informed of some secret practices hereabout, I desire you to declare to her majesty that I use such means in avoiding all evil occasions to that end, that I am certain there is no danger presently. I had intelligence of suspicion towards some in the sea ports, whereupon I gave order to prevent danger. For more surety, I have of late divers times assembled the country folk hereabout to see them furnished with armour and weapons, whom I find ready and willing to serve her majesty under me. The example, I am certain, is a terror to as many as have any intention of evil practice. Inform her majesty that since my last letters to her, neither man nor woman (other than such as be "ordinary" in this house) has come within sight of this Queen.

Yesternight Alexander Bog came to her out of Scotland (as I understand, by sea), whose access I could not deny conveniently, as he has her majesty's passport. I perceive she is very much grieved at the

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1570. stopping of the passages, whereby she cannot receive intelligence or answer out of Scotland. Perceiving her willing to write to the Queen, I thought good to further her thereunto. Chatsworth. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

1¼ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Sept. 15. **461.** SUSSEX TO ELIZABETH.

Incloses copies of writings. The probable suspicions of the going of Seaton and Lethington's brother into Flanders in the company of her rebels, and the return of Vyrack out of France, moved him to pen more straitly the proviso in the end of his writing.

The Justice Clerk and Mr. Archibald Douglas have been with him to confer upon the Border causes, and to resolve in what sort the Earl of Morton and he should proceed at their meeting. Whereupon certain articles were drawn up, wherewith they returned to confer with the Regent and the Council therein. Incloses a copy, and beseeches her to inform him whether he and her Wardens shall proceed according to the effect of those articles, for he perceives that the Earl of Morton is earnestly affected to all things therein as shall be thought most honourable for her *etc.*, and when they are executed, a very small force will suffice here for any action in Scotland, if no foreign force be received there. The messenger of Lethington and Livingston upon their return mean to advertise their Queen of their doings, and hope that he will from henceforth permit their messengers to pass and return. Desires to know her pleasure therein. If they send any in the meantime, whom she has not commanded him to stay, he means to grant him a passport, with proviso that he shall repair directly to her majesty. Warkworth. *Signed;* T. Sussex.

1¼ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

First inclosure with the same:—

(Articles between Chatelherault and others and Sussex.)

The Earl of Sussex has required us to subscribe and seal certain covenants bearing the substance of the articles following, to the end that the treaty begun between the Queen, our sovereign, and the Queen of England may proceed.

(1) That all arms and hostility shall cease on our side *bonâ fide.*

(2) That we shall abandon the Queen of England's rebels, or detain them in surety, to be forthcoming at the end of the treaty.

(3) That no foreign forces shall be received by us into Scotland.

(4) That no innovation shall be made on our part in the government of Scotland in the meantime, and that we shall keep true peace for two months next following the date hereof, and further as the treaty shall require. "And hereunto we oblise us apon our honours and fidelity as we wilbe accompted worthy of the name and rank of noblemen without any cavillation fraude or gile"; provided that the Earl of Sussex will cause the faction professing the King's obedience *too bserve like conditions*, and no ways trouble us, unless they be by arms provoked thereto. Provided also that the treaty in the meantime

Elizabeth.
1570. proceed directly *etc.* Which articles we promise upon our honours to perform, *etc.* Strayth Tay, 3rd Sept. 1570. *Signed:* James Hamilton. Huntly. Argyll.

2 *pp. Copy. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Second inclosure:—

(Articles by Sussex.)

Is contented to accept the said writing from the said Duke and Earls in good part. [*Recapitulates his own covenant*], and promises that he will not only procure the King's party to cease from arms, but will also stay all the Queen of England's subjects from entering Scotland in hostile manner, provided the Queen of Scots' party perform the writing subscribed by them. Warkworth. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

2½ *pp. Copy. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Third inclosure:—

(Maitland to Sussex.)

Has received his letter of 14th of August and one to Lord Livingston and him of the 16th of August. At his request the Duke and the Earls of Huntly and Argyll came to these parts, as the inability of his body would not permit him to repair towards them. Has procured their subscriptions and seals to the articles mentioned in Sussex's letter of the 4th of July. Has purposely directed this bearer to him with the said articles, and begs him to return his answer with a "reciproque" promise. Desires him to provide that he may bring his letters safely to him without trouble of the other party, for which he trusts that three lines signed by him will serve. Blair in Athoile, 7th Sept. 1570. *Signed:* W. Maitland.

¾ *p. Copy. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Fourth inclosure:—

(Sussex to Maitland.)

Has received his letter of the 8th, and therewith a writing subscribed and sealed by the Duke of Chatelherault and the Earls of Huntly and Argyll, and although he might have taken exception to divers parts thereof—wherein more matter is contained than was expressed in any writing of his; yet, because he considered that such exceptions would breed delay, he has thought best to receive the writing as it is, and sends another writing signed and sealed by himself, which he promises to perform with good faith. Has willed the bearer to declare to him certain things wherein he rests unsatisfied. Warkworth, 14th Sept. 1570.

1 *p. Copy. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Sept. 15. **462.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Has received from Lord Livingston a writing subscribed by the Duke of Chatelherault *etc.*, and has returned another writing to him subscribed by himself, copies whereof, with copies of Lethington's letters, he has sent to the Queen's majesty. Has also received a note of the articles drawn for the Border causes when the Justice Clerk and

Elizabeth.
1570. Archibald Douglas were with him here. The Regent sent him certain copies of letters and some originals taken upon Moone, which he sends herewith. Has seen a copy of a letter from the Countess of Atholl to the Queen of Scots, whereby he perceives that he is thought to be a hard dealer for those causes, and that great blame is laid on him for keeping the passages so strait that no letters can pass. Prays God to restore him to perfect health. Warkworth. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Sept. 16. **463.** SUSSEX TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

I have received a writing from the Duke of Chatelherault *etc.*, whereby it shall appear that they and I have done what to either of us belongs for the performing of the articles contained in my letter to Lethington of the 4th of July last. It rests now only that the lords who profess obedience to their King should also subscribe and seal to a writing to be by them made, wherein "they should conteine particularly all things to be by them done that may bonâ fide correspond to the other writings," and so send the same to me with as convenient speed as possible, that I may send a copy thereof to the other side. I conceive that they will be very unwilling to yield to these matters at present, because they have the forehand; but they must remember, that all which they have has been brought to them by the Queen's majesty's countenance, and must by her means be continued, otherwise they cannot keep what they now have, therefore it behoves them to follow her advice. I need not recite what cause they have to repose their whole confidence in the Queen's majesty, and to rest assured that she will not consent to do anything wherein their King's surety and their own shall not be provided for, or to consent hastily to the alteration of that government. You have the copies of her letters which declare those matters. Her majesty is bound to proceed according to the articles accorded between her and the bishop of Ross, so that the noblemen who acknowledge their King's obedience need not by the proceedings in this cause take any "discorage." I pray you to deal earnestly with the Regent and the rest of that nobility that they will pen their writing substantially, so that there may appear good faith to be meant for the performance. As it may breed delay to assemble all the Council, it will satisfy if the writing be signed and sealed by the Regent and the Earls of Morton and Mar, and that they promise for the rest. I think it good that they provide some fit personage to send to her majesty sufficiently instructed according to the effect of her letters. Warkworth.

2 *pp.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Sept. 16. **464.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Your lordship, I doubt not, has so good information of the proceedings at Dunkeld by the Laird of Lethington's servant, who lately came from thence with their resolutions, that I think your lordship is resolved "in all ther myndes," saving perchance he could not or would not let you know how that both the Earl of Atholl and Boyd so much mislike of their doings, that they utterly refused to assist them, knowing that, notwithstanding the three lieutenants' promises and subscriptions

Elizabeth.
1570. which you have received, they practise daily for the coming in of strangers, and look for it as assuredly as they mean little good faith in all their doings. They have, indeed, put the rebels from them, but have sent them into Flanders to work more mischief than if they had remained. How well the conditions are like to be performed, having only their subscriptions, who so many times have broken their promises, your lordship can well enough conceive. For trust and credit, I would rather have had the Earl of Atholl's hand alone than all the three together. The Earl of Atholl has now assured the Regent that he will remain at the King's obedience, and will be with him without fail very shortly. Lord Boyd is thought to be of the same mind. The Earl of Crawford makes his means to the Regent by Lord Lindsay, who is presently with him, and thinks he will bring him with him to this town. Lord Oglevy, by his mother, travails with Lord Morton to make his way; Lord Home, by the Earl of Marr and the Laird of Dune; Lord Somervell by the Earl of Morton; the Earl of Cassillis by Lord Glammis, and Montgomery* by a friend of his own, who is looked for this night. The sheriff of Ayr is here suiting for himself. What Lord Harries does, your lordship knows best, who has Donlamorick as busy for him here as may be. Lethington, as you have heard, would fain be out of the country. Grange is coming in, and will deceive your expectation. The Tivedale men are presently here. Farnyhurst, Buccleuch, Johnston, Bedroul and others offer their obedience, and are willing to do all things in their power to satisfy both England and Scotland, but are very loath to give pledges, if they could be received upon any other conditions, which in nowise will be granted.

There is of late secret knowledge come to the Regent from my lady that the Queen has promised to send Mr. Secretary and Sir Walter Mildmay as commissioners to the Scottish Queen to end all matters between them, which, when it is known—as yet it is only to the Regent and the Earl of Morton—I believe will make a good number start back from that which now they are willing unto, and hereof I think the Regent will write unto you. There came lately a letter to Lord Boyd from a friend out of England, which he showed to the Earl of Montgomery, advising him to do for himself, if he saw opportunity, as it would not fall out with the Queen as he looked for. I hear that Lord Livingston minds not to return—so is he persuaded by his friends and the Laird of Kilsyth sent from them to him for that purpose. It is told me that Hamilton with the two strangers are departed. They remained at Straughboggy till after the convention, and were despatched by the Earl of Huntly after his return. They embarked at a place called "the Bank" above Aberdeen, not far from his house. Of their errand, we know no more than at their coming they offered a supplication to the Earl of Huntly about matter of traffic between those parts and Flanders, which seemed a colour to some other intent than that which they pretend. Of the sounding of the havens, "it is most assured whereupon the brut rose of the Spaniards coming, and also that the Earle Marshall certifie the Donnotter with all the spede he can for fear least his gold becomme a botye to the pore Spaniardes" if they come into these parts, where I assure you that few men have any will of them. What men M. Virack brings, I know not. The bishop of St. Andrews is no more received into

* Sir Neill.

Elizabeth, 1570. Dumbarton, as it is told me. It is also said that Arbroath and Killwinning will "owt of the countrey," and the rest know not well what will come of them. Your lordship willed me to deal with Lord Lindsay and Loghleven—neither of them is presently here. The lords of the late convention were never in their lives so near a shrewd bargain as at the place where they met at a house of the Earl of Atholl's called "the Garth," where a company of the King's friends were assembled, "who mynded to have cutt all ther throtes," had it not been stayed by the Lord Atholl's self.

As soon as it shall please your lordship to make me able to discharge my credit, and have wherewith to bring me out of town, I mean, God willing, to wait upon you in the meanest kind of service you will put me unto, for assuredly I am weary of this life, and cannot thrive with this craft, and therefore would fain give myself to some other occupation more commendable than this art of mine is now esteemed in the world. Edinburgh.

Postscript. There was within these two days a Scottish man here, who is servant to my Lord Deputy of Ireland, despatched from his lordship to Donald Gorme, to entertain him in the Queen's service against the Earl of Argyll. The Regent has sent a servant of his with him, and fair offers also for his part, "if he deserve well as moche as the fermorship of the bishoprik of Rosse whose master is in England." *Signed*: Tho. Randolphe.

3¼ *pp.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 406. Original of the same.

4 *pp.* *No flyleaf or address.*

Sept. 16. **465.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO ELIZABETH.

Being "enterit" on the weighty charge of the "regiment" of this realm, I am "constrenit" to signify unto your highness such things as fall out here. Touching the weal of this young King, I will forbear to make long letter to your majesty; but, having instructed my wife to declare the same unto you, I humbly beseech your majesty to grant her audience, and in that which she shall speak on my behalf, to credit her. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

½ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Sept. 16. **466.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO CECIL.

Trusts he will still continue that good instrument he has always declared himself for the amity betwixt the two realms. Doubts not that he will give his wife advice in such things as she shall impart unto him. *Signed:* "Your very assured lovyng frend," Mathew Regent.

½ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Sept. 16. **467.** SUSSEX TO THE REGENT LENNOX AND THE LORDS OF THE KING'S PARTY.

Has received from the Duke of Chatelherault and the Earls of Huntly and Argyll a writing sealed and subscribed by them, wherein

Elizabeth.
1570. they promise to cease from arms *etc.* It rests now only that their lordships will subscribe and seal a writing wherein they will promise upon their honours to perform what to them belongs in the premises. Has instructed Mr. Randolph to deal with them at good length. Warkworth. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1 *p.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

[Sept.] 16. **468.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO SUSSEX.

Right honourable and my very good lord. I have heard some "brute" (which appears not altogether vain) that the Queen's majesty intends to enter into accord with the Queen, mother of the King here. It is likewise affirmed here, that in the late convention kept by the adversaries, they have, for the furtherance of the same matter, given affirmative answer to Livingston's message, and to the four articles contained in your letter to Lethington of the 4th of July. But, howsoever they intend by their declared dealing to abuse others, yet I am well assured—since your lordship has found no manner of upright proceeding on that part—that you will not be induced further to trust them than you shall see certain good matter for you, and in consideration that their present practice seems so dangerous, I cannot but give you knowledge of it. What surety the Queen's majesty can have by an accord, I leave to your consideration. The end—by appearance—cannot be but prejudicial to the interest of the King and this realm. The practice of the adversaries is, that now, when a Parliament is proclaimed for confirmation of me in the "regiment," they frankly agree to it, but they mean not to perform it. They travail to have me revoked, and called again to England. I earnestly pray you to let her highness understand the inconveniences which this treaty and accord in this sort may breed. I pray your lordship to grant favourable passage with commission for post-horses to the bearer hereof, William Stewart, my servant, whom I have sent to my wife with some information in this behalf, and with letters to my friends at Court.* Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mathewe Regent.

1⅔ *pp.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Sept. 16. **469.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO THE COUNTESS OF LENNOX.

"My good Meg, I have considered the letteris broght unto me by this berair Williame Stewart, aswell from zour self as from the Court, with suche other thingis as he reported by mouthe, and in respect of thestate of matters, baith in that realme and heir in this cuntrie, I have thoght meitt to returne him agayne with speid unto zou, with suche informacion as for the present is meitt to be sent, whill as I maie have the commoditie to send a messinger instructed sufficientlie in all behalffes to deale aswell with the Queens Ma^tie^, as with my lordes of the Counsell in the same matters, and suche others as shall occur, and unto that tyme yow must susteane a part of my burding to use the place of a sollicitor and agent, aswell in delivering of my lettres to her Ma^tie^ and to my lordes according to the direc-

* The date 16th December on this copy is an evident error.

Elizabeth.
1570. tionis, as also in declaracion of suche thingis, as ar conteyned in the memoir and notes heirwith enclosed." I cannot well commit the handling of those matters—being of such weight—to any other than yourself; neither am I assured if other messengers would be so well liked of, nor if the personages with whom you have to deal would be so plain and frank with others, and so I thought not meet to commit them to this bearer (although I could well trust him), he being so young. I have also sent unto you herewith two letters written in "chiffre" by Lethington, and "apprehendit with Johnne Moone," which you shall deliver to Mr. Secretary, for "peraventur he may find the moyen to dischiffre theym." Edinburgh. *Signed:* "Yo^{r} own most lovyng husband," Mathew Regent.

Addressed: "To the Rig^{t} honorable the Lady Margaret [m]y wyf."

Sept. 17. **470.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. Waiting since his last audience to receive advertisement from Court to make the voyage towards the Queen, his mistress. Understands that his sickness, for which he was right sorry, was apparently the stay thereof. Has received letters from the Queen of Scots by the servant he sent lately to her, who has returned with a letter to be presented to the Queen's majesty by reason of advertisement come to her from Scotland by Sandy Bog, which she wills him to declare. Prays an audience with the Queen to that effect. Islington. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

$\frac{1}{3}$ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Sept. 18. **471.** LIST OF SCOTTISH NOBILITY.

"Thir noblemen and yair freindis ar presentlie obedient to the Kingis Ma^{tie} and his auctoritie."

[*Extracts.*]

"The erle of Angus, unmareit."

"The erle of Mortoun mareit ane of the dochters of the last erle of Mortoun."

"The erle of Mar, mareit the dochter of the laird of Tullybardin."

"The erle of Erroll, auld, his sone the Maister quha dois the service, mareit the heritrice of Lyne of yat hous, quha was my Lord Regentis sistar dochtar."

[*Also particulars concerning*] *the Earls of* Lennox, Glencairn, Menteith, Montrose, Marishal, Buchan, Caithness, Sutherland, Cassillis, Eglinton, Athol, Rothes, and Crawford, Lords Semple, Ruthven, Lindsay, Methven, Glammis, Ochiltree, Cathcart, Crichton of Sanquhar "ane puple, his haill freindis obedient to the King," Yester, Borthwick, Gray, Sinclair, Lovat, Saltoun, Forbes, "Sanct Johns," Drummond, Maxwell, Elphinstoun, Home, Rosse, Oliphant, Somervell, and Ogilvy.

"Thir noblemen pretendis thair obedience to the Quene."

The Duke of Chatelherault, the Earls of Huntly and Argyll.

Lord Boyd, "mareit the dochter of a gentleman named Colquhoun," Lords Fleming, Livingston, Herries, and Seton.

[*Their marriages are given in each case.*]

1$\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* *Written on a long sheet of paper.* *Indorsed by Cecil.*

Elizabeth.
1570. [Sept. 18.] **472.** LIST OF SCOTTISH NOBILITY.

[*List of Scottish Nobility divided into factions, with notes by Cecil.*]

1 *p.* *Written and indorsed by Cecil's clerk.*

[Sept. 18.] **473.** LIST OF SCOTTISH NOBILITY.

[*A list of the Nobility of Scotland.*]

1 *p.* *In a Scottish hand. Indorsed.*

Sept. 19. **474.** ELIZABETH TO SUSSEX.

Although we have at sundry times in secret sort caused knowledge to be given to the principals of those who obey the young King of Scotland, how we have been pressed both by the French King, the King of Spain, and other potentates to restore the Queen of Scots to her liberty upon good and honourable assurances to be made unto us, and being also offered the like from her, we could not devise how in honour continually to refuse the same, yet we ever determined not to proceed otherwise with her for ourself, but that we would have the like respect for the safety of the young King, and of the nobility and others who acknowledge his authority. We require you to impart unto them secretly, by some discreet person, or by writing, this our intention, and move them to choose such means as they shall think meetest—by trusty messengers or by writing—to give us information what they shall think requisite for us to deal in on the behalf of the King and themselves, and you may let them know also, that having been importunately thereto pressed by other Princes, we have at length assented to send two of our Privy Council to the said Queen, to understand from her what assurances she will make; who shall also have commission to deal with her in such matters as may tend to bring quietness betwixt her and her son, and assurance for such as obey him. So that, if they shall be disposed to send any persons instructed with such matters, you may help to address them to the place where our Ministers shall be with the Scottish Queen.

We received your letters of the 15th, with the copies of the bond sent by the Duke of Chatelherault *etc.*, and your answer very circumspectly made thereto. We have ordered certain treasure to be presently sent with all speed possible, and pray that in the meantime you will prepare to discharge some of your numbers.

$2\frac{2}{3}$ *pp.* *Draft. Corrected by Cecil. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 410. Original of the same: "Given under our Signet at our Towne of Reading" *etc.*

Sept. 20. **475.** ELIZABETH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 412. Whereas, with your letter of the 15th, amongst other things, you sent us a copy of certain articles for orders for the Border causes, whereupon you desire to know our pleasure. We give you to understand, that we like very well of the same articles, and are desirous that therein yourself or our Wardens may proceed without delay, to the furtherance of justice, and relief of our subjects who have

Elizabeth.
1570. been spoiled. And whereas also we gave you to understand of late that we would have our charges there diminished, finding no cause to have any extraordinary forces longer there continued, considering the ill neighbours of Scotland have been well tamed and broken under by you; and yet, having some regard lest upon an universal [discharge], the adverse party in Scotland might take some new courage, and the King's party also be thereby discouraged, especially whilst we are in hand to treat with the Queen of Scots for some end, we have resolved that you shall dissolve one half of the extraordinary bands as soon as you possibly can, by the help of the treasure that is going there, wishing you in the meantime, if you can, by your credit, to procure some portions of money beforehand to pay and discharge as many as the time will suffer you, and in the doing hereof we will that you should devise all the good means that you can that the dissolution of these numbers may be done in such secret manner that the inconvenience before mentioned may be avoided, and that you discharge the most unable to serve, for that the country may be well answered of their horses and armour. "Geven under our Signet, at our town of Redyng" *etc.*

1 *p.* *Original.* *Addressed.* *At the head:* "Elizabeth R. By the Quene."

Sept. 20. **476.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

I received even now a letter from Mr. Randolph, and thought fit to send a copy to you. It seems that the Regent has goodwill to proceed with diligence in the Border causes, and therefore I beseech you that I may with speed know the Queen's majesty's pleasure therein. Warkworth. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

¼ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(Thomas Randolph to Sussex.)

Yesternight there arrived here the Justice Clerk and Mr. Archibald [Douglas]. They have spoken very much of the honour received at your hands, and the favourable answers given in such causes as they dealt with your lordship in, which are so well accepted and liked here as to be to every man's contentation who have regard to honour and justice. They mind out of hand to resolve upon the time of meeting, and immediately to give your lordship knowledge, wherein I mind to press them as earnestly as I can.

There came yesternight to this town, the Earls of Mar and Glencairn, chiefly for that cause. Upon Thursday the Tividal lairds bring their pledges to this town I hear no further of Virack's message than that there is a compaction between the Lord Fleming and the Grand Prior of France that the Castle shall be delivered into his hands. I know no certainty hereof further than I believe the Regent writes. He has brought with him bullets for divers sorts of pieces, lead to make shot, some wine, and other provisions. One of the vessels that came with him is gone herring fishing, and of the other you may shortly hear some news, if an enterprise take effect, for which cause some are this

Elizabeth.
1570. day despatched out of this town. Edinburgh, 19th Sept. 1570. *Signed:* Tho: Randolphe.

¾ *p.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 408. Original of the same. 1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

Sept. 21. **477.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO [SUSSEX].

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 414. I have received your letter of the 16th instant with letters and copies of letters to be delivered to the Lord Regent, which I have done, and have also declared the credit committed to me by your lordship to be showed to him and the Council here—of which there were present at that time with his lordship, the Earls of Morton, Mar, and Glencairn, Lords Ruthven and Dunfermline, Master of the Requests, Clerk of the Register, Justice Clerk, and the Laird of "Dunne." This being done, and as many persuasions used as I could to induce them both to allow of the matter, and also not to have any doubt of their King's state or their own surety—considering what her majesty had done hitherto, what she had promised, and how well she is minded, if good cause be given her to go forward in that course she has begun—I thought that their lordships could not refuse to yield to that, being so well advised upon by the Queen, my mistress, proceeding from such Princes as have been such earnest motioners there, as also to be a way to avoid greater inconveniences that may ensue, if in this so reasonable a matter they make such difficulty.

There was objected against this very much by divers of them—as the present state of the King and country, the ceasing of justice, the stay of parliament that should confirm the authority—that they could not deal in that sort with the King's rebels and murderers of his father and uncle, that all commissions directed as well for the quietness of the Borders or other parts must cease, and the borderers hearing hereof might take liberty for two months to live as they list, being of that faction against whom, for so long time, no man may deal in any sort, and thereby the meeting determined between your lordship and the Earl of Morton like to be void. Upon these matters we reasoned a long time, as also upon their faith and promise that so many times have been broken, that yet they never ceased by all practices that they could use both to bring in foreigners, and to work what mischief they could at home, or against the Queen's majesty's self, as shall be made evident to your lordship at the Earl of Morton's meeting, if this occasion be no stay thereof. They desired, notwithstanding, to have some time to consider upon these matters. The next morning there came to my lodging the Earls of Morton and Mar, Clerk of Register, and Justice Clerk, sent from the Regent by the advice of the Council. They renewed the former day's talk, and confirmed it with many more reasons collected into writing upon the assurance your lordship sent to the contrary party, and thereupon resolved, that by that which they had seen in your writing, it was forced that all authority, justice, and power should cease, if they should accord to the like as was granted to their adversaries by your lordship, which would greatly prejudice the King's estate and the authority of the Regent. To satisfy them in that point, I put them in remembrance of her majesty's letter to you of the 6th of July, of which they have a copy.

Elizabeth. 1570. Being, as it seemed, in great perplexity, they desired if I knew any further of your mind or was able to resolve them any further of your meaning, this being so hard for them to yield to, and too great a gap for their enemies to enter at, they being now so far beforehand. I told them, as you advised me in your letter—that they should think from whence that advantage came to them, and by whose means, and that I could rather advise them to yield to it than that I could say any further than I had done. In this sort they departed, promising to send to me again that night. Towards evening there came to me the Justice Clerk, and told me that the Regent and Council had resolved to send him again to your lordship to be further satisfied by yourself, trusting that you, understanding so much as had been said to me, would see the justice of their cause, and be otherwise resolved or give such advice as might be most for the weal of this State, being now in towardness of quietness. This being the Regent's determination, I thought good to advertise your lordship with the most speed I can, assuring you that nothing shall be omitted on their parts that lawfully they can do to her majesty's contentment, wherein they yield as much to your advice as they do to their own judgment, knowing how much you tender their cause. I conjecture that if your only meaning is, that this party shall only cease from arms for the said space, and no further pursue them of their lives for any offence committed, that then they think your desire not so hard to be accorded unto as otherwise. To-morrow, being Friday, the Justice Clerk repairs towards your lordship, but I suppose it will be Sunday before he is with you. He has made so good report of your honourable entertainment and good usage, that I doubt not but he will be very welcome again to you. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

3⅓ *pp. Holograph. No flyleaf or address.*

Sept. 21. **478.** MARGARET COUNTESS OF LENNOX TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. "Good Mester sekretory." Such letters as I have received from my lord, I send you to peruse, and if I had been at the Court, as my lord hoped, I would have imparted them to you myself. My hope is only in God and your wisdoms to foresee the dangers that may happen if that realm should understand the "parlementyng with the quen of Scots," as by these notes you may perceive. I have sent to you my old and trusty servant, Monpaston, with this bearer, to impart to him your good pleasure. Committing you to God's holy protection. Somerset Place. *Signed:* Margaret Lennox.

1½ *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Sept. 22. **479.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 416. As your lordship is not ignorant of the cause of this bearer the Lord Justice Clerk's going, I need not at this time trouble you with any long letter, nor further recommend the cause he goes for, knowing how willing you have been at all times to set forward anything that might concern the weal of this country. Edinburgh *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

⅔ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Elizabeth.
1570.
Sept. 22.
C.P., Vol. V.

480. MEMORANDA OF THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

To write to Lord Sussex to make no impediment to Lord Livingston and others who shall be sent from Scotland to the Queen, their sovereign, and the nobility as commissioners in this treaty. The whole number to be thirty persons.

To write to the Earl of Lennox to retire towards Berwick or into England, there to remain till the end of the treaty, to the effect that no impediment be made for the said deputies to travel through Scotland. Also that he will cease from troubling Lord Livingston and all other her subjects, their lands or goods during this treaty; and that he will set Lady Seton at liberty, whom he keeps as a prisoner, being the Queen his mistress' special servant, and one of her Dames of Honour.

Item:—A passport for the bishop of Ross with six servants to pass towards the Queen his mistress.

Item:—A passport for M. Roulett, secretary to the Queen of Scotland, to pass towards the Queen [of Scots] with a coffer and such other baggage as he has.

Item:—A passport for Archibald Seton and his wife, who are coming from France into Scotland.

Item:—A passport for Patrick Crommy, merchant, to pass into France.

¾ *p.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "22 Septbr. 1570. A remembrance of the B. of Rosse."

Sept. 23. **481.** ELIZABETH TO THE REGENT LENNOX.

Whereas you heretofore had licence to repair into Scotland as well to see to the estate of the young King as for your own private affairs, and as the time is almost expired, we license you to remain in Scotland as long as it shall seem convenient to you, except we shall find any reasonable cause for our service here to send for you. Whatsoever may by sinister means be reported to you of any lack of consideration in us towards you, we would have you assure yourself of the continuance of our favour.

1 *p.* *Draft.* *Corrected by Cecil.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Sept. 24. **482.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Has received the Queen's letters of the 19th and 23rd, and sends copies of them to Mr. Randolph, with the best advice he could how to treat with the King's party to bring to speedy end her majesty's intention. Has received letters from Mr. Randolph of the 21st declaring how unwilling the King's side are to lose their present advantage, and for their better satisfaction, they have resolved to send the Justice Clerk to confer with him (Sussex), who will be here this night. He is a man of good capacity and tractable, and therefore he trusts to return him satisfied. Has received his letter of the 19th requiring his opinion privately in certain matters, and refers him to his letter to the Queen's majesty of the 8th of July, and the copy of his letter to Lethington of the 5th of July, which is as much as he can presently write. Warkworth. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

⅔ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Elizabeth.
1570.
Sept. 25.

483. THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 420.

I received yesterday your letter written the 23rd instant, with a copy of the Queen's majesty's letter in the same. I went presently to the Regent, with whom I conferred long concerning the contents of both. He showed himself willing to yield to all things that may be to our sovereign's contentment, as far as in duty to this State he can, and concern the maintenance of the King in his authority, knowing that absolute power is not in himself to do what he will, nor to determine aught touching the State without the advice and consent of the Council. I pressed earnestly to have his answer to that which I had [said], and as near as might be to her majesty's liking. The Earl of Morton, being then at Dalkeith, was sent for to be here this morning. At whose coming I declared again the contents of her majesty's letter. We reasoned long upon the inconveniences that might ensue upon that communication by the commissioners, considering the present state of matters here like to have prospered marvellous well, and of the hindrance it has bred, and is like to breed in many good purposes, concluding that they saw no other but great peril to this State to have that Queen put home among them, but hoped much on the Queen's majesty's promise for the King's surety, and surety of themselves, having those chiefly their enemies who are as much her majesty's as theirs—as experience has showed. Touching the sending of any man to the place where the commissioners shall meet, they allow very well thereof, and wish that they had had continually some man attending on her majesty hitherto, for the weight of the causes that depend between the two countries, and also to be a daily solicitor in their matters, and to answer such accusations and calumnies as are daily cast forth and spread against them by their adversaries. But how to send presently before the States are assembled, that it may be done by common consent, they know not, and to do it without their allowance and advice, it may not [be]. To have them together before the day of the parliament, cannot be done. If the meeting of the commissioners with that Queen may be deferred, they doubt not but the whole nobility will condescend not only thereto, but to all other things that with honour, duty, and safety to this State they may lawfully yield to.

Touching the draft your lordship requires to be made by them—such as they shall willingly accord to—your desire is already satisfied therein, and sent by the Justice Clerk, trusting that your advice will be to alter as little thereof as may be, being much more than willingly they would consent to, but that they know with whom they deal, willing to show themselves as ready to please as may be, and so trusting on your favourable aid in their causes, they leave it to your discretion. Who is appointed Secretary, and who Warden of the East Marches, I think your lordship knows—the abbot of Dunfermline the one, and Lord Ruthven the other. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Sept. 25.

484. MEMORANDA CONCERNING THE COMMISSION.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 39.

At the head: "The sume of the Commission."

Elizabeth.
1570. Motions made by the French King and others to hear the Scottish Queen's cause.

The Queen's majesty's disposition to live in accord with the Queen of Scots *etc.*

"The articles" (*short notes under 13 headings*).

"The manner of assurance" (*7 short notes*).

"Resons to nove ye Queen" (*divided into two sections*, (1) *containing 8 brief notes*, (2) *containing 4*).

"For England" (*14 paragraphs*).

2 *pp. In Cecil's hand.* (*The date is at the head in a different hand.*)

Sept. 25. **485.** ELIZABETH TO SIR HENRY NORRIS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 47. Whereas the French King and the Queen mother have often moved him in very earnest manner to advertise how meet it were and agreeable to them that she should take some good way with the Queen of Scots, he is to declare to them, that at sundry times she determined to proceed to some treaty with the said Queen, and at every time heretofore, partly by her [the Queen of Scots'] own doing, and by such of her subjects as she committed authority to, she was utterly impeached to proceed as she intended, having her rebels not only maintained openly there, but aided to make invasions into her realm, so that she could not with honour or surety do otherwise than she has done, which is to defend her realm, pursue her rebels, and chastise those who aided them. But now, finding the said Queen and her subjects contented to forbear their former evil usages, she has certainly resolved to send persons of trust, being of her Privy Council, to understand the mind of the said Queen, and has also given safe-conduct to such of the nobility as the Queen of Scots has thought meet, to come freely into her realm to her, and by their advices to proceed to some reasonable end for her, as well for matters betwixt her and the Queen of Scots as betwixt her and her subjects. Desires the King to interpret her intention to the best part. If it is asked whom she will send, he may name them to be her principal Secretary and Sir Walter Mildmay. Is to inform the King that she understands that one Vyrack, a Frenchman, naming himself the King's servant, is lately come to Dumbarton with soldiers, munition, and such like, giving comfort in the King's name to such of the Scots as have little desire to have any accord in Scotland, and require of him that she may understand his intention herein. Is to inform him that she hears of certain ships of war prepared in Brittany by one De La Roche, with pretence to carry men of war into Ireland, and considering his ambassador has with great vehement speech made her assurance of the King's full determination to observe peace with her, she cannot but inform him of these things, requiring him that order may be given to his governors in Brittany that no such attempt be taken in hand by any person.

2½ *pp. Draft in Cecil's hand. Indorsed.*

Sept. 25. **486.** ELIZABETH TO SUSSEX.

We are informed by the Scottish Queen how the Duke of

Elizabeth.
1570. Chatelherault, and the Earls of Huntly and Argyll have subscribed the articles, how they and the rest of the nobility depending upon her are agreed to send two of themselves to us—for which purpose a safe-conduct is required, which we have granted—and that they are all fully resolved to keep the articles sent to you. It is now required that no innovation be attempted by them against the Queen's party, and that if they will so promise to us, it may be notified to the Queen's party, and if they will not promise to observe the articles, that then it may also be so notified. We require you to use such good means as you shall think meetest to impart these things to the Earls of Lennox and his party, and move them to assent thereto, and to observe them. Considering that this cause must have some end, and—if the Queen of Scots shall not refuse reasonable conditions—we do not see how with honour and reason we can continue her in restraint. We would that the King's party should have regard how, and with what reasonable conditions, we might provide for their surety. If they would send some to confer with our Ministers we could the better proceed in the whole matter. We hear also that the Regent has summoned a Parliament against the midst of October, which we are required to procure to be stayed, and not surely knowing the intent thereof—although we wish that party well—yet we find it not reasonable to have any such thing now renewed whilst we are in communication with the Queen of Scots, and therefore we wish that they might be induced to prorogue it. We know it will be hard to induce that party to yield in anything at this time, for fear of revolt of many from them, but the necessity of the cause must rule all our actions, and in the order hereof as much wisdom must be used as may be not only continuing of them in concert, but also in providing for their sureties.

$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* *Draft in Cecil's hand.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 418. Original of the same. "Given under our Signet, at our Manor of Reding," *etc.*

Sept. 26. **487.** CHARLES IX. TO CHATELHERAULT, ETC.

Royal MSS., 18 B.VI., fol. 288, b. Cousin, having heard of the sackings and ruins made by the rebels of the country of Scotland on my sister, the Queen of Scotland, and you her subjects, and that for some time past they continued their evil doings there, how many of you, the lords, gentlemen and others having an affection for the Queen my said sister's service have lost your houses, which have been burned, I have much wished to write you this short letter to tell you how I have just now told the Queen of England by the Sieur de Walsingham, that if she does not give order that such deportment cease, and cause those to be punished who should undertake such things, I will resent it, and that would urge me to help my said sister, and give her the means to use it for revenge. For I desire to succour my said sister, the Queen of Scotland, and her subjects with all the assistance that shall be possible for me. Likewise, at present, I have the means, being favoured by God, peace being well established in this my realm. Hoping that when the said Queen of England shall have heard that which I have told by the Sieur de Walsingham, the Englishman, that she will

Elizabeth. 1570. provide for it, and that following that which by the same means I have written her, and prayed, she will proceed freely and with good speed in the negotiation, which I think treats at present to put my said sister at liberty, and also to put all things in quiet and tranquility in her realm. And for this cause, I pray you to persevere and continue to labour with the affection you have always had for the service and weal of the affairs of my said sister the Queen of Scotland, without having fear of the pretended Regent; holding you assured that I will not permit that the evils which they have done to the said country of Scotland commence again, nor that the good and loyal subjects of my said sister be thus molested. Paris. *Signed:* Charles.

Postscript. Cousin, because there are many other lords, gentlemen and others remaining good subjects of my said sister who are in the same trouble as yourselves, I pray you advertise them of what I have written you, and assure them that I will always give all the assistance possible for me to my said sister and her affairs.

½ *p. French. At the head:* "Copie le da lettre du Roy de France à Mons^{r} le Duc de Chastelerault . . . ."

Sept. 26. C.P., Vol. V. **488.** ELIZABETH TO HER LIEUTENANTS AND WARDENS OF HER MARCHES, MAYORS, ETC.

The Queen of Scots has requested her that two noblemen of Scotland might come to her realm to speak with her, and afterwards repair to treat with her (Elizabeth). Which two might be chosen from the following, viz.:—the Earls of Huntly, Argyll, Athol, Rothes, and Caithness, the Bishop of Galloway, the Lords Boyd, Livingston, or Herreis. Elizabeth licenses any two of the said Earls *etc.*, with thirty persons, or under, in their train, to enter her realm, they giving notice to the Wardens of the Marches where they shall enter, being viewed and registered by order of the Warden, and with their plate, money, jewels, apparel *etc.*, to repair through this her realm as directly and conveniently as they may, by the ordinary way, to the place where the Queen of Scots shall be, and from thence to her (the Queen of England) to treat with her, and to remain for six months if need so require it; and to return again to Scotland. During all the time of their remaining here, she has taken them into her special protection, requiring all her officers and subjects to see them well used and entertained with all humanity and gentleness, and furnished for their reasonable money with able post-horses and such other things as they shall need. Commands them to suffer any two of the said noblemen with their train to enjoy the whole benefit of this licence, as is prescribed, to the uttermost. Provided always that before their entry into this realm, they shall give notice to the Earl of Sussex, lieutenant general in the North parts, which of the two noblemen shall enter. Reading.

2⅔ *pp. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "Copy of the safe conduct granted to ii of the Nobillity of Scotland to come into this country." *Corrections in Cecil's hand.*

Elizabeth.
1570.
Sept. 27.

489. THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 422.

This bearer, Mr. Archibald Stewart, is of my old acquaintance, of whose honesty I have such assurance that I cannot sufficiently commend him. I must crave your favour for his passport to the Court for some causes of his own against a countryman of his, who owes him a great sum of money. I send you also a letter from the Laird of Lethington sent to me out of the Castle to be sent to you. I perceive that all things pass by common consent between them, and that they are so linked the one with the other, that whatsoever course the one runs, the other follows the same, for whereas within these ten days I had brought the one to a very good pass, I find him now as far off as ever. I have spoken of late with Lord Lindsay to know at what point he would be at for those Englishmen he has in hand. I find that he has a great eye to his own profit, and yet very desirous to be quit of them for the great trouble and charge he is at, but to any resolute point he will not grow more than that he would gladly be quit of them. He would the Queen should well pay for them, and yet would have them stand in assurance of their lives, otherwise he thinks it a great dishonour to himself to deliver them. If you find it good that I shall deal further with him, I will [do] as your lordship commands. I have also spoken with the Laird of Lochleven, who is as desirous as the other is to be discharged of his guest, and stands almost in the like terms as Lord Lindsay does—desirous to have his life saved, and will be content with any consideration for his charges that it pleases the Queen's majesty to give, desiring me also to move the same to your lordship; whose cause I pity more than the other's, for I know his state, and how he is charged many ways, besides the great loss he had of the R . . . . , his brother's death. I would to God, therefore, that there could be some good way taken for him, and that he were relieved of the charge. I send you a letter given to me by the Regent, written to him by the Earl of Northumberland. The Regent's answer was that there wanted no goodwill to do him good, but that there wanted much [in] himself, who had not sought it where it is to be had, which is only at the Queen's majesty's hands, by humble submission and acknowledging his offence, until which were done he could not do for him as he would. This letter his lordship desires to have sent to him again.

This morning Lord Morton and I have talked of many matters, especially of the Border men, who have been here ever since Thursday to deliver their pleadings, as was agreed before the Regent. What moves them to find so many delays, your lordship may easily conjecture. I hear out of Atholl that the Laird of Lethington is removed farther into the country to another place of the Earl of Atholl's. It is told me that he intends to go into Caithness to remain there with the Earl of Caithness. I am required by Lord Morton to let you understand that he has delivered his company of soldiers to the Regent, and what otherwise his desire is, your lordship knows, and he doubts not of your goodwill. The Regent, also sore charged, has no recourse but to your help. If he discharges any of that small number he has, divers incommodities may arise. A strange thing lately come to my hand, whereof I thought it my part to inform you before any other, that it may yet be seen and known what hope there is of sincere dealing where such devices are, as by this bearer you shall receive in a box, in which is a token to the

Elizabeth.
1570. Queen of Scots, which when you behold, and read the inscription with other devices about it, you may think that somewhat more is looked for, that at this time all matters shall take an end. The box I have sealed with my own seal. Two letters are in it also, which I have not opened. I would pray you, that after you had seen the device and read the letters, the whole may be sent to Lord Leicester by this bearer, as I have written to his lordship that so it shall be. It is known to no man here that it is either come to my sight or shall come to your lordship's—but only to this bearer, whom I can sufficiently trust. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

3¼ *pp. Holograph. No flyleaf or address.*

Sept. 28. **490.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO CECIL.

How much or how I have been beholden unto this bearer, Mr. Stewart, I will not now trouble your honour to read, but send herewith a short note of his requests. I beseech that this my friend want not your favour, for I can well assure myself of his honesty. He served the late Regent. I have written by him to Lord Leicester, and have sent his lordship a thing to behold that by this man's means came to my hands, whereof your honour can judge well enough what is meant. It may be used, as also the letters, as pleases the Queen's majesty, but such pretty tokens argue unhappy meanings, whereof, as her majesty has had many warnings, so I trust her highness will provide for those who so imagine and daily practise against her. Edinburgh.

This bearer has 20*l.* to be given to Lady Livingston. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Sept. 28. **491.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO CECIL.

The gentleman, bearer hereof, named Archibald Stewart, who was familiar servant to the Regent who rests with God, having married in Edinburgh, and the goods belonging to him and his wife, being either in France or Flanders, were all seized by the procurement of one d'Avillor, a Frenchman, who depends on the Queen, the King's mother, and by her licence, sent into France. The bearer came to England about this time twelvemonth to travail for restitution of his goods, but found no expedition in his suit. He is constrained to return to that realm to renew his suit. Pray show him all the favour you can. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Sept. 28 and 29. **492.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

The 26th of this month the Justice Clerk came hither with letters of credit from the Regent, and instructions containing 48 articles, the effect of all which consisted upon three special parts. The one to show that whatsoever the Queen's party promised by word or writing, they used those words and writings only to delude for the winning of time [*Relates what they practised to do*], as appears by Virac's letters to Lethington which were intercepted. The second

Elizabeth.
1570. was to declare what hindrance would grow to the King's side by subscribing at this time such a writing as I demanded, for all the principal men (the Duke and the Earls of Huntly and Argyll only excepted) and the loose Borderers had offered submission. The third was to declare that the Regent, without assembling of the nobility of the King's side, could not send by messengers or write his opinion touching the King's surety, and that he could not well assemble them before the day appointed for the Parliament. After we had a long time conferred upon the particulars of every one of these, according to his instructions, we accorded upon a writing to be subscribed by the Regent, and that the Regent should also send to me some secret note of their opinion for the King's surety, which should be delivered to the Queen's majesty, as my opinion conceived of their intention, and not as their opinion, and that nothing shall be treated on in this Parliament but the confirmation of the Regent's authority.

The treasure came yesternight, or will come this day to Durham, and I have given order for the musters, and considered who shall be discharged, and who shall remain. Which being done, I shall remain an unprofitable servant, and therefore I beseech you to let me understand when you think I shall be revoked, or for what cause I shall be longer stayed here. Warkworth, 28th Sept. 1570. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

Postscript. After the writing hereof I stayed the letter one day hoping to have heard from you whether your journey holds to the Scottish Queen, and hearing nothing thereof yet, I thought to stay this no longer. Sept. 29 1570.

2 *pp. Postscript holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk). *Wafer signet soiled.*

[Sept.] **493.** MINUTES OF INSTRUCTIONS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 40. "Articles mete both for England and Scotland."

It is thought meet that there be presently a Parliament held in Scotland in the name of the young King, and that nothing be concluded therein but these things following:—

In primis:—That the demission of the crown by the Queen of Scots be recited as done *bonâ fide*, and that in the King's name it be declared, that the King being yet of so tender years, it may be enacted that his mother shall resume the crown from a certain day, saving to the King that he shall have as great authority as any first begotten son of a King of Scotland lawfully had, and that when his mother shall die, or she shall be pleased, when the King shall come to maturity, to join him in the government or demise her crown to him, he shall be enabled to be King without any new coronation or inauguration.

Item:—Subjects to owe and bear him their allegiance. Homages already done to him shall bind the cession of the crown by the King to his mother, with these conditions, viz., that all acts done by the King or his Regent from the day of the Queen's demission till the end of this parliament shall be adjudged good and lawful.

Item:—The Queen of Scots shall, before the beginning of the parliament, cause certain noblemen on her part to be delivered as hostages.

Item:—The Queen of Scots shall without delay cause a parliament

Elizabeth.
1570. to be holden at Edinburgh without force, and without creating any new lords, and nothing shall be concluded therein except a general remission from her to all her subjects, and a confirmation of all acts done during the King's reign, in the best manner that may be devised by twelve lords of parliament, whereof six to be of those that are obedient to the King.

Item:—The Queen of Scots shall, before the beginning of that parliament, make choice of a certain number to be of her Privy Council, so that one half shall be of those who obeyed the King [*with conditions*].

3 *pp.* *Draft in Cecil's hand with many corrections.*

[Sept.] **494.** SUMMARY OF INSTRUCTIONS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 42.

It shall be enacted that the young Prince shall have an assignation of lands *etc.*, meet for his maintenance, to be as large as any Prince of Scotland has had, and amongst others the castles of Dumbarton and St. Andrews.

Item:—He shall present to the bishoprics and abbeys as they fall void.

Item:—He shall have all the lands of the Earl of Bothwell, and the office of Admiral of Scotland.

Item:—All statutes and ordinances made for establishing of religion since the Queen's demission shall be kept. Whosoever shall make suit to Rome for any faculty or benefice shall be accompted as a traitor to the crown of Scotland, and if the Queen of Scots shall not prosecute the offender within six months, it shall be lawful for the Prince and his Council or for any other to prosecute. If the Queen of Scots shall revoke any laws made for establishing religion otherwise than with the consent of the estates of the realm, it shall be lawful for the subjects of Scotland to persist in the observation of the former laws.

Item:—Of those who have continued their obedience to the King since the Queen's demission, none shall be impleaded either by the Queen or by any who have disobeyed the Queen, but before special judges. Neither shall the Queen make any gift of wards to any who have been adverse to the King, whereby revocation of former malice might arise.

The Queen of England shall be named "the defender of that parliament," and shall be sworn to do her uttermost to defend it indifferently, and if any doubt shall arise for the doubtful understanding of any article thereof—being a matter of great weight—the decision thereof shall be made by the Queen of England, so as she shall have the consent of the greater part of the Lords of Parliament in Scotland, who then shall be living, of such as were at the confirmation of the said articles in parliament.

Item:—If the Queen of Scots shall proceed contrary to such determination—it being notified by proclamation on the Borders—it shall be lawful for the subjects of Scotland to observe that which shall by the Queen of England be declared, with the consent abovesaid.

Item:—If any subject of Scotland shall break any of the said articles, whereby any great troubles may be likely to follow, and shall be denounced by the Queen of England, with the assent abovesaid,

Elizabeth.
1570. and shall not reform himself, he shall be adjudged *ipso facto* as a traitor *etc.*

Item :—The heir of the Earl of Murray and his executors *etc.*, shall be discharged by parliament for all things done in the time of his government, by his warrant.

Item :—Restitution shall be made to the Earl of Lennox of all such lands as he assigned to Lord Darnley.

Item :—The Earl of Lennox, in consideration of the loss of his said son, shall have the best abbey that he shall name in Scotland, that is either void or shall be void within two years after the Queen's resumption of her crown. Finally ;—the Queen of Scots shall be moved to assent to all reasonable assurances that the Lords of Scotland obeying the King shall reasonably require.

" Reasons to move the Queen of Scottes to accord to ye articles above expressed for suerty of hir son and his party."

She is to be charged with the murder of her husband, father to her son. She first advanced the chief murderer, Bothwell, to great estate. She married him, being already married to another wife. She procured his acquittal by force. She never prosecuted the murderers, but favoured them, and followed their counsel, *etc.* She has favoured the Hamiltons, enemies to her son, more than the Stewarts.

4 *p. Rough draft, corrected by Cecil. Indorsed by him:* "A summary of our Commission and Instructions. S^{r} W^{m} Cecill. Sir Walter Mildmay."

[Sept.] **495.** PETITION BY [ARCHIBALD STEWARD].

William Aikman as factor to William Birny, burgess of Edinburgh "restith awand" to Archebald Stewart's wife as only executrix of the testament of the said late William her "lait spouse" great sums of money "quhairof he hes maid na rekning." "Pleis your honour" to procure by your letters such favour to the said Archibald that he may compel the said William to give account.

1¼ *pp. Fair copy.*

Sept. **496.** MARGARET COUNTESS OF LENNOX TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V. I thank you for your communications by this bearer, and also for your "lynens" sent by Monpaston to me, wherein you wrote "my prayer would fyght with my Lord in his affares." I assure you I do what I can in that and all other ways. Such as I receive I send you herewith, which are two copies, although I doubt not but you have the one before, which is the principal suit to my lord lieutenant. I sent you a packet by the post to London, in which there were two books "of wretyn hand," and one letter to yourself, and another to my lord concerning John Moon—which now I perceive God has caused to be opened—to my lord. God doth much for him. I beseech Him so it may continue. *Signed:* Margaret Lennox.

1 *p. Holograph, also address:* "To my very frend [M]ester sekretory Cecyll." *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Elizabeth.
1570. Sept.

497. COMMISSION FOR CECIL AND SIR WALTER MILDMAY.

C.P., Vol. V.

Commission by Elizabeth, appointing Sir William Cecil and Sir Walter Mildmay to treat with the Queen of Scots concerning better amity between the two nations, and for the ending of controversies and differences between her and her son, now accepted as King of Scotland, or between her and her subjects, "sondry motions" having been made by the King of France and his mother the Queen, and by other Princes to "heare and understand what offers and conditions" the Queen of Scots will make. They are not to make any conclusion with her therein. Certain articles are annexed, by way of memorials, respecting which they are to enter into communication with her, without making any full conclusion therein; but, according to the last article, to require her to assent to anything that shall be reasonably devised by him for their surety, unless any persons authorized by her son's party shall come to them whilst they shall be with her to inform them what they shall demand. In which case they are to "motion" to the Queen of Scots such things as they shall require, if they are acceptable to reason.

2 *pp. Draft in Cecil's hand.*

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 424.

Copy of the same.

[Sept.]

498. THE ARTICLES.

C.P., Vol. V.

"Reasons to move the Queen of Scots to assent to the articles for the Queen of England, which may be used as cause shall be gyven by her manner of answers."

[*Extracts.*]

First:—Her manifest injury against the Queen's majesty in pretending title to the Crown of England *etc.*

Secondly:—She has refused to confirm her renunciation.

Thirdly:—She allured Lord Darnley to come into Scotland, and married him against the Queen's will.

Fourthly:—She maintained fugitives out of England to "practise" with them against the Queen's majesty.

Since she came into this realm, she has had intelligence, and practices against the Queen's majesty.

She practised secretly about a marriage without the Queen's consent.

She had intelligence with the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, the Countess of Northumberland, and other rebels, and procured their rebellion.

She caused them to be aided in Scotland to spoil the Borders.

The Queen's majesty saved her life at Lochleven.

The Queen's majesty has forborne to publish "such matters as she might have done to have touched the Queen of Scottes for murdre of hir husband."

The Queen's majesty has forborne to take full part with her son, and to protect his title: which, if her majesty had done, all Scotland had obeyed his authority.

1 *p. Fair copy by Cecil, and indorsed by him.*

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 425.

Copy of the same.

Elizabeth.
1570.
Oct. 1.

499. BISHOP OF ROSS TO LORD BOYD.

Royal MSS., 18 B. VI., fol. 288, b.

The English will be content to restore the Queen of Scotland to her realm, I take it. But, that they have the Prince, her son, in their hands, guarded by two Scottish lords, the one named by the Queen of Scots, and the other by the Queen of England, till he is fourteen years of age. And for hostages—one earl, one lord, and two others, sons or brothers of a lord *etc.* London.

¼ *p. French. Copy. Marginal entry:* "Extraict d'une copie de lettre de l'évesque de Roz à my lord Boyd."

Oct. 2. **500.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO CECIL.

"Quharas" of late Mr. Randolphe imparted to me something of the Queen's majesty's pleasure anent the sending of some of her Council to hear what overtures the Queen, the King's mother, can make for her majesty's satisfaction, and since I have heard that you for one are to be employed in that message, I can do no less than let you know the state of some things in this country "occurrit of late." True it is that my lord lieutenant received a writing sealed and subscribed by the Duke of Chatelherault and the Earls of Ergile and Huntlie, and thereupon my said lord lieutenant has sealed and subscribed a writing which he sent to them, and the third writing he has craved to be sealed and subscribed by me, declaring such to be the Queen's majesty's desire. For whose satisfaction, I have subscribed and sealed a writing, and have sent it to my lord lieutenant. But, because I understand that her highness' meaning is that good faith should be "keipit," I now inform you how expressly one of the articles accorded unto by the adversaries is already "violat," so that if the said Queen should be heard, or anything to her advancement "sufferit" to proceed without performance of the conditions, the same would be greatly to her highness' own "skaith," and to the detriment of the King. Amongst the said conditions, it is accorded that nothing should be "innovat" in the government of this realm different from the state wherein it was at the death of the late Regent. At his death there was no other "avowit" authority in Scotland but the King's. At the Regent's death neither the Duke nor the Earls of Huntly and Ergile challenged or usurped any such title as "Lieutenentis to the Queen the Kingis moder," but the Duke had "remmitit" that charge at the agreement made at Glasgow, and for not performing of his promise was in ward at the Regent's death. The "twa erlis" not only "voittit" in Parliament for the establishing of the King's authority, but also "promittit," swore, and subscribed to his obedience. My desire is, that things in the government of this realm may first in effect be "reponit" and restored to the estate they were in before the late Regent "wes cuttit away," and in particular, that the said Duke and others of his faction, with the Earl of Huntly's pledges may be "enterit in the same wardes quhair thay wer at the regentis death, or uyeris wardes as I shall appoynt," that the said two earls may be "reducit" to the like obedience as then they were at. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

1½ *pp. Closely written. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

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501. THOMAS RANDOLPH TO CECIL.

As many as are at the King's obedience are in great perplexity, and some others that are lately come to the same wish that they had not been so hasty. Some others that were coming mind to see what will come of your travail with that Queen before they come any further. Of one thing I assure you, that the lion of Scotland looketh to be lord of all, as you shall see by that which I have sent unto my Lord Leicester by Archibald Steward, who cannot be with you so soon as this bearer, as he rides not in post. If it be our hope to have our lion of England so to be clawed by the "powle" lying at the Queen's foot, as you shall see in a token sent unto her with the inscription under the same, and the rose and the thistle "wretten" together knit in one, it may be too well said to us that we have over long nourished so cruel a beast that will devour the whole estate, as you shall see is there represented hanging in a horn to give light of that noble conquest to the whole world. This may seem an enigma to you before it comes to your sight, and then I am sure you will judge it to proceed of as great malice and spite as there is mischief in the deviser, and that you will be no less offended at the invention and meaning thereof than I am forced in great passion to think of that which here I write—that no way to mischief will be left unattempted so long as that lion has liberty to rage, and so many wicked whelps that long time have gaped for that game that lately these thought to have had in their claws, disappointed by God to the honour of her to whom in duty we are bound, that better we cannot wish them than utter confusion. That this came to my sight there is no Scotsman privy but only this bearer. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

1½ *pp.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Oct. 2.

502. THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 429.

I have no matter of great importance to write to your lordship, and what there is, you shall hear from the Lord Regent himself. I find both him and all others of that party to be in great perplexity, and if it be not shortly holpen, I know not what will become of many of those whom we think ourselves assured of. Lord Hume is come again to the Castle. It is thought that to-morrow he comes before the Regent and Council, not so much to submit himself as to show the great injury done to him by your lordship in his houses and goods, as not long since he put up a bill to the Council to that effect, containing in many words much folly, agreeing so well to his own wit that any man may see he used little counsel in that device. I have no more to write of, but again to move your lordship for my return. Whatsoever credit I had with any, it is now come to naught, and like daily to grow worse and worse with me, if that course hold on that is now running, which has so many beholders with so diverse affections, that if this party with which so long I have held come anything short of what they contend for, I think there will be more losers of this side than gainers of the other. Your lordship can conceive well enough what may stand best with the safety and honour of her to whom we are most bound. As for myself, it is no matter what I judge thereof, so that it be well with her of whom our chief care ought to be, and

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1570. not for the "Lion to be Lord of all," unless it proceeds out of a worthier stock than a "cragged horne."

I stand at so uncertain a point for my "diettes," which I know not yet what they shall be, that I can put neither rate to myself nor order to anything that concerns me. My last allowance in this place—when my charges were not half so great—was five nobles per diem, besides the allowance of extraordinary charges. I commit myself wholly to your favour. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

2 *pp. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Oct. 3. **503.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 431. I have received your letter of the last of September. I found in the same a copy of the Queen's majesty's letter to you, a letter to the Regent from yourself, and one from Lord Leicester, both of which I delivered. I have imparted to my Lord Regent the contents of the Queen's majesty's letter, and dealt as earnestly as I could with his lordship to find her majesty's advice good in all things contained in the same, especially to have the parliament prorogued. At this there were present with his grace only the abbot of Dunfermline and Mr. James Macgill. We had much reasoning upon that matter, with all men's desire, as far as might be, to have her majesty's requests satisfied. Nothing was concluded by reason of the Earl of Morton's absence, whose advice is thought very requisite, and, as I judge, will greatly move the rest to yield to anything that he shall think convenient, or may in reason be granted. For this cause the abbot of Dunfermline, Mr. James Macgill, and I are determined to be with him to-morrow, not doubting but we will be able to persuade him to give his consent that nothing be refused that in honour with the King's surety may be granted unto. The articles which you require to be subscribed by the Regent, and to be sent to you, your lordship has received by this time, by William Stewarde, his grace's servant. For the sending of any man to the Queen's majesty with declaration what may be for their King's surety and their own, I believe the abbot of Dunfermline will be very shortly with you.

Lord Hume remains in the Castle, but makes no further suit to the Regent. The Lairds of Tividall are departed, having done nothing for that they came for. Lord Livingston is sick at Dumbarton. Mr. James Macgill is chosen provost of Edinburgh, but not accepted as yet. A minister in Lothian strangled his wife. He confesses the same, and desires justice for his offence. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed:* "Delyvered at Barwyke at vj at nyght the same day; William Drury"; *and by Randolph:* "At Edenb. the iiijth of Octob^{r} [ ] owers in the morning."

Oct. 4. **504.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Has this morning received from the Earl of Lennox a writing subscribed and sealed by him for ceasing from arms, as shall appear by the copy inclosed. Perceives that the other side pen their writing as may be for their own advantage, but trusts there will be no fraud This morning, Steward, servant to the Earl of Lennox, passed

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1570. towards him. The effect of what he carries, he perceives to be (1) To show that his master and some others of the King's Council now with him could not before a more general convention impart their opinions for the surety of their King and themselves; (2) That, in his opinion, the Queen's majesty could neither with honour and justice make any end to set the Scottish Queen at liberty, nor could any ways provide sufficiently for her own surety or for theirs, if she did set her at liberty. Has heard from Lethington that the Queen of Scots' party will truly and fully perform the contents of their writing. Alnwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

Postscript. Has appointed all the army to be discharged saving 1400 men.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Inclosure with the same (*Promise by the Regent Lennox to Sussex to cease from arms, etc.*). Edinburgh, 30th Sept. 1570.

1¼ *pp.* *Copy.*

[Oct.] **505.** THE TREATY.

C.P., Vol. V. "Memoire of thinges to be adwisit, for answering to the articles upon the treaty."

1. The first article, touching the amity, to be contracted in general terms, is "accordit" (leaving out the laws made in her son's time).

This article to be "accordit," with the provision contained in the Scottish Queen's first answer, and in the instructions given by the nobility.

2. For the second article:—To get the treaties made at the siege of Leith from the Secretary Cecil, or by any other's means.

To advise, "quhidder" it be better to "leave furth" the clause "contenit" in the addition made, "that na prejudice salbe done to the Queen of Scotland in Parlement to the hurt of hir titill": unless her highness be heard by her "procutors" and ambassadors? And if the clause be sufficient to reserve the title of succession to the Queen of Scots and her successors?

3. Reasons to be alleged for the loss we should have in case we agree thereto. The ambassador of France to be "imployit to opone him self to the same." The whole treaties betwixt Scotland and France to be considered.

4. To remember that no strangers be received into Scotland, except in case of rebellion. And because the article specifies "all strangers,"—that Frenchmen, ordinary officers of the Queen of Scots' house, be excepted.

Item:—To advise upon the article concerning intelligence, which is "desirit to be forborne."

6. To the sixth article, for rendering Northumberland and others. Whether it shall be acceptable to get their pardon?

7. Is it needful to make mention of the hurt done, of the spoil and burning of the Duke of Chatelherault and others by the English army, and of the spoils made during the abstinence?

8. Respecting murders. "Agreit" that justice may be done after her majesty's "haymcuming" in Scotland.

9. To be reasoned "conforme" to the instructions sent by the

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1570. nobility of Scotland, and yet not to be "stand at in the end." With provisions *etc.* To be declared where the Prince shall be delivered, and in what manner. What property appertains to the Prince? We are "informit" he has no property, but only "superiorities."

As to the Earl of Bothwell's lands. To provide that the lands of Orkney and Shetland "cum not onder forfaltor," because he had some "enteres" thereat, or albeit he "gat never saising" thereof, nor real possession.

In case we be "pressit to nominat keipairs" for the Prince, we "mon" have time to have the Queen our sovereign's advice thereupon.

All other covenants contained in the other articles "mon be respectit."

10. Although agreed to, it is not meet to be put in treaty, because it is against all law that marriage should be "restrainit."

11. "Agreit," that the Queen of Scotland shall not suffer any of her subjects to resort into Ireland. "To be "reciproque" to both realms.

12. The letters and "wrayttis" obtained from France shall be delivered. They have already been shown to the Queen of England and her Council.

"The maner of the assurance."

1. The first article is "accordit."

2. Four to be "agreit" on; one Earl at least, and a Lord.

3. To agree upon the third according to the Queen's majesty's instructions. Also to be "advisit with the same article containit in the nobilliteis Instructions," and the doubts arising thereupon.

4. To be agreed on, with this condition—that the "reciproque" be made by England to Scotland.

5. To refuse to leave the "strenthis" of Scotland or any of them in the hands of strangers.

Item:—Besides this, it is to be "requiret" in the agreement, for surety of the subjects in Scotland, that every man be restored to his own lands and possessions, and that action be "reservit" to them for recovering their goods.

3¼ *pp. In a Scottish hand. Indorsed.*

[Oct. 5.] **506.** PROPOSED TREATY WITH THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

C.P., Vol. V. "Matters necessarely to be required of the Q. of Scots for the particular commodity of the Q. Majesty and hir Realme."

(*Articles with many corrections by Cecil.*)

4½ *pp. Draft.* (*Printed, Haynes, p. 608*).

Copy of the same in Scotch. 3¾ *pp.*

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 426. Another copy of the same.

Oct. 5. **507.** NOTES ON THE ARTICLES.

C.P., Vol. V. "A paper of owre notes mencioned in our lettre to the Q. ma[tie] uppon certeine of the articles."

2. When we could not move her to leave out the addition to the end of the second article, we induced her to add the sentence beginning — "Except the Q. of Scottes shal be *etc.*"

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6. We could not bring her further than is contained in her answer.

8. Touching the late Earl of Murray, she was content that the murder should be punished, but she would not covenant to prosecute it in like sort as she would do for her late husband's.

9. She would needs have these words inserted—"With the special assistance and concurrence of the Queen of England."

Touching the nomination by her of one to be about her son;—she would needs so require it to show her love towards him, as otherwise he might be induced to hate her. She agreed to the Prince's continuance in England being 15 years.

As for her visiting her son, we could by no means dissuade her from it. Her first request was to have the times oftener, and when we saw we could not prevail therein, we thought privately amongst ourselves, that once a year or seldomer, the Prince being brought to the castle of Norham or Wark, being situated on Tweed, she might be permitted to pass over and see her son in one of these castles, without coming farther into this realm.

Concerning the charges of her son, she discovered to us the poverty of her estate in Scotland, and the uncertainty of the payment of her dowry in France. We were driven to put her in mind of Sente Abbey, and the Priory of St. Andrews which is now void. It is thought that the same will be four or five thousand crowns yearly towards his maintenance; which being added to the revenues of his principality—the certainty whereof we cannot yet learn—we think that the Queen will not be greatly charged.

"The manner of Assurances."

(2) Concerning the diminution of the number and degrees of the hostages, she said that she could not spare any more out of her realm, and doubted she could hardly bring them so many. As to the persons "excepted," she said they were either governors of countries or officers who could not be spared.

She requires the provisions and additions in the third article in order that she may not be misunderstood, as she is dealing sincerely. The penalty is so great, extending as it does not only to the danger of her title in succession to England, but also of her present possession of the crown of Scotland.

2 *pp. Copy. Indorsed.*

Oct. 5. **508.** MARGARET COUNTESS OF LENNOX TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V.

"Good mester sekretory: beyng now in Curt I sowght the way how I might vyset you with thes feue lynes, not for eny fere ye shold be wone, wych as her majesti tels me she dede speke to you at your departyng but to let you onderstand how her Majesti hath had sum talke to me tochyng my lord. She sayde fawt was found for executyng thoese of the quen of Scots part. Howbed my lord was holdyne excused and all layde apone the erl of Morton. The byshop of Rose dyde moch commend my lords good natuer. Her Majesti sayd she rememberd how I wept and wyshed my lord at howme when she was at Ottlands. I ansuard that synce that tyme he had a gret borden layd apone hyme, wych made me not to dow so now. Her Majesti sayde that yf yt were not for that letyll one, she thowght he culd not lyke her beyng ther Her Majesti says that quen works many warsse. I ansuard her Majesti

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1570. was good lady to her, and better I thowght then eny other Prence wold have byn yf they were in her cawse, for she had stayd pobleshyng a broude her yl ues wych was manyfystly knowne. Mor talks ther was, but thys was the cheff. I long moch tyl your cummyng home. Moch adow I had to get a lodgyng hyre for that I had furst was takyne from my mane. Thys I onborden my mynd to you as to hyme whom I truste hath most care of the good estate of the reme and the preservashone of the quens Majesti and a frend to me and myne, wych is to my power ye shall fynd as knoweth God who send you good returne. from the curt at Wynsore." *Signed:* Margaret Lennox.

2 *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "v^to^ Octobr 1570. The Lady Lennox to my m^r^."

Oct. 7. **509.** ELIZABETH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 433. We doubt not but you have long before this time heard of the earnest motion which has been made to us as well by the French Ambassador as by the Queen of Scots for some treaty and communication to be had between us or our commissioners, and the said Queen, for some end to be taken to our reasonable satisfaction in the matters in question between us, whereunto, in the end, we have been content to agree, and for that purpose have appointed Sir William Cecil and Sir Walter Mildmay to repair to the said Queen, with instructions to proceed with her to the end aforesaid. And because it has been moved to us on the part of the said Queen,—and we for our part think it reasonable,—to the intent this treaty might be the more freely dealt in, that during the continuance thereof neither any parliament might be kept in Scotland, nor any other thing done there to the prejudice of the said Queen until it may be seen what effect will follow of the said treaty; we have thought meet to require you to write earnestly in our name to the Earl of Lennox and the rest of the lords who hold the part of the young King, that they forbear during this treaty to assemble their said parliament, or if the same shall be begun before the signification of this our request can come to them, that at least they will have special regard not to do anything therein that may touch or prejudice the said Queen: and in case they will not be induced so to do, then to let us understand plainly their answer therein, to the end we may—according to our promise made to the said Queen—forbear to deal with her on their behalf for some consideration to be had towards them for their surety and quietness, which we have hitherto specially procured, but cannot now, with our honour, prosecute the same, if they shall not be content during this treaty to abstain from those things that may be a hindrance thereof. And whereas also the ceasing of arms amongst the subjects of Scotland was taken only till the 1st of November next, and it is not likely this treaty will be ended before that time, you shall also require the said lords to prorogue the said abstinence from arms for six weeks or two months longer, by the consent of both parties. And of these matters, we require you to solicit speedy answer, and to advertise us with all diligence. We send you herewith a letter addressed from us to the Earl of Lennox touching these matters, which we require you to send

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1570. to him with all convenient speed. "Yeoven under our Signet at our Castle of Wyndesor," *etc.*

1¼ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed. Signet. At the head:* "Elizabeth R. By the Queene."

Oct. 7. **510.** LEICESTER TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 111. Has received his packet, with the letters to Lord Lennox, and at the same time some letters from Mr. Secretary and Mr. Mildmay touching their proceedings with that Queen there; the effect whereof is, that they find that Queen ready to agree to all such articles in manner as are required by her majesty for her better assurance, only the greatest difficulty is for the conditions for her subjects, although, touching their pardons and assurances for life, lands and goods, she offers largely, but not the bonds to run with such conditions as are required by the Queen's majesty, for that the penalty is equal in manner for the matters between those two, which the Scottish Queen does not think reason, that her bond should be as great to her subjects as to the Queen's majesty. Hereupon her majesty has written to him for quieting all sides during the treaty between them and Lord Lennox. *Signed:* R. Leicester.

1 *p. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Oct. 8. **511.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO ELIZABETH.

Whereas he lately received a letter from Lord Sussex "proporting" that she had commanded him to confer with him and others of the King's party, and that he was desired by him to credit Mr. Randolph therein, he has conferred with Randolph, and given him answer by mouth, and communicated his answer to the Earl of Sussex and Mr. Secretary, which he beseeches her to receive out of their hands. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Oct. 8. **512.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO CECIL.

Has communicated with Mr. Randolph, and given him answer by mouth. Sends his answer to him. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Oct. 8. **513.** SUSSEX TO THE REGENT LENNOX, ETC.

Understanding that you have of late made processes against the Laird of Lethington and others that acknowledge obedience to their Queen, to appear before you, and "underlye the lawe," as under the obedience of your King, and for default therein, you have already put him and others to the horn, or intend to do it shortly, and "confiske" their lands and goods, and make "seasors" of them. Forasmuch as it is specially contained in an article accorded between the Queen's majesty and the bishop of Rosse, that such as profess obedience to the King should not molest any that profess obedience to their Queen *etc.*, I have, therefore, thought fit not only to require you to forbear any

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1570. such action during the treaty, but also to cause redress to be made of what is past already, if any such be. I can put no difference whether you trouble them by violence or by process and extremity of law, for, if good faith be kept, neither is to be used. Alnwick.

¾ *p.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Oct. 8. **514.** SUSSEX TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Hears that Lethington is put to the horn. Incloses a letter to the Regent, and prays him to deal earnestly with the lords to perform the contents. Weighs his own honour so much that he will not be a minister to subscribe to anything wherein his good faith should be abused to his dishonour. Doubts not but they will proceed thereafter, otherwise he will discharge himself of the dishonour, revoke his writing, and leave the matter where he found it. Alnwick.

½ *p.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Oct. 8. **515.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO CECIL.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 437. As I wrote to your lordship on the 3rd instant, that I would go to Dalkeith, so have I been there, and declared the contents of the Queen's majesty's letter to Lord Morton, as I did the day before to the Regent and others who were present. To two of the special points in that letter he agreed very willingly;—that is, the assurance to be subscribed and sent to you, and for some sufficient man to be sent to her majesty. The assurance, your lordship has received, and in the other, I think her majesty will be satisfied as soon as may be. For the third—which is not of least moment—to have their parliament prorogued, great consultation has been had thereupon, advice sought and sent for to divers of the nobility. Resolution is taken, that having regard to the King's estate, the Regent's authority, [and] laws of this realm not to be violated, which her majesty in her former letters allowing of the Regent's authority, has promised to make no alteration of, they think it good that all her majesty's demands in reason should be obeyed. This being their answer delivered to me generally, I prayed them to come more specially to that head concerning the parliament, that I desired their resolution therein—wherein, not being so fully satisfied by them as I thought would content her majesty absolutely, to have the parliament prorogued, and not to hold during the time of the treaty, and yet very much said to me, that they thought would both content your lordship and satisfy her majesty's demands—I desired his lordship and the rest to put their answer in writing, which herewith I send, as also other letters and writings delivered to me to be sent to you, giving me this assurance, that so little should be done as should no way offend her majesty, nor anything contrary to the late assurance sent to your lordship. If you will allow well hereof, as they trust you will, considering their state and case, or if there be any want of that which you think her majesty looks for in them, and may have the same supplied by your good advice to her majesty, or by counsel, what is next best to be done to her majesty's contentment, they shall all think themselves very much beholden to you. And as their desire is as many ways as may be to satisfy her majesty, so they trust that they shall not be further pressed to do [more] than that willingly they may

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1570. continue their goodwill and service towards her majesty, and as lately by her majesty's means they stood in meetly good terms to have brought this country in a short time to obedience, so they trust that they shall neither now be left, nor forced into that which shall be their dishonour and shame to yield to.

I have also received your letter of the 4th instant, and have declared to them as you advised me. To which I received this answer:—That they neither gave commission to the Justice Clerk to deal in any such matter with you, nor did he at his return make any such report unto them of your desire, for, if he had, they would not have neglected to have given you an answer. These made to me hereupon a great repetition of their proceedings in the Scottish Queen's cause before the commissioners in England—how first she accused them by her messengers, how the late Regent was willed to impart plainly all that should be meet to inform the Queen's majesty of the truth of their defence, and how her majesty declared that if the Scottish Queen should be found guilty of the murder of her husband, then it should behove her highness to consider otherwise of the said Queen's cause than to satisfy her desire in restitution of her to the government of Scotland, and so proceeded as they trust her majesty and lords commissioners—of whom you were one—were sufficiently informed of the truth of the murder, and after the same was made evident by sufficient proof, and she found guilty, the commissioners allowed of the proceedings of the Regent and others professing the King's obedience, and declared by mouth that they had done the duty of honest men, and that her majesty would maintain the King's estate and the cause which she understood to have been far otherwise. Since that time they think that there is nothing done by them that should alter her majesty's mind and good intention towards the King and his state, and therefore do not know what new instructions or informations can be given, unless the cause in controversy were decided, that either she be found guilty of that crime, or otherwise, or that it be made known to them how far her majesty has proceeded with that Queen since that time, according to which knowledge they could the better determine what was to be answered, and think the King and their own most surety to be in that which then her majesty and commissioners best allowed of, as also since that time her majesty was informed by such notes and instructions upon the same as were sent to her by the Lord of Dunfermline when he was at the Court in October 1569, of which they understand that he left a copy with her majesty.

This being their answer, I was desirous to have them descend into some more particular that might serve the cause in hand. They said that the lack of knowledge what her majesty meant to do made them also uncertain what to say, and that better assurance there could be none for them than the Queen's majesty's promise for the preservation of the King in his state, the Regent in his government, and assurance of amity between the two countries, for the maintenance of all which they would adventure lands, lives, and goods whensoever it shall be intended to be altered by foreign force or other to be taken away, or alteration to be made from the state that presently they stand in. I desired to know if I should write this for an answer to that which you desire to know. They said that the time was very short, the matter of great importance, themselves very few present, more

Elizabeth.
1570. would shortly be together, at which time consideration might be had as well of the matter itself as also for some fit personage to confer with you hereupon, as also to be sent to the Queen's majesty, desiring, in the meantime, if it be possible, to know the Queen's majesty's determination what she minds to do with that Queen, having daily such . . . . . th of her home-coming, and such terrors cast among them, that either they must yield to whatsoever shall be required by the Queen's majesty, or else adventure the loss of her favour, which they are very loath to do, and assure that all things shall be done as near as may be to her contentation. This I write to you of my negotiation had with the Regent, the Earl of Morton, Dunfermline, and Mr. James Macgill upon your letters of the 3rd and 4th instant. Touching the Parliament, your lordship shall understand by the Regent's own letters and other instructions that shall come to your hand *etc.* For the other matter you shall be better answered, I trust, hereafter than they yet know themselves what to give. In general, they say that nothing will do them good if any of the present state of this country be altered,—signifying nothing less than that it will be sore against their wills if she ever set her foot in Scotland. They repose themselves much in your help in all their causes, trusting that you alone shall reap the honour of what many before have sought—to unite these two realms in perpetual peace and amity. I send you herewith a copy of the Justice Clerk's instructions.

You shall also receive a later deposition of John Mone, of whom the Regent is very desirous to know your advice what is best to be done with him, minding, if it stand with your pleasure, to send him to you. The Regent, since the receipt of his servant Steward's letter, when he was with you, sorrowfully lamented his state to me if the Queen should come home, if alteration should be made of this state, if he should be forced to leave the place which he is called to with the consent of her majesty, or not be able to maintain the same to that service that he intends towards her majesty, so far that he assures me that he is in more miserable state for lack, at present, than at any time before in his life. His chief care is to keep together for a time that small number of soldiers that he has, to whom there is now due one whole month, and that he has not wherewith to pay. He went so far as to desire me to take upon my credit 300*l.* I stand with him in it, as I have cause to doubt how it shall be allowed, having no warrant from you, and yet I pity him with all my heart. All that hitherto I have promised him is, that I will testify to you what I find of his present luck, and desire you, that all the favour that may be be showed to him for so much presently to be had. I trust you will think hereon, and be as favourable as you can. The sum is not much, the dishonour so great, and inconveniences such, that if the soldiers be broken, I cannot but think him utterly undone, and great hindrance to the cause in hand. The Earl of Crawford is come to this town, and has submitted to the King's obedience. I have seen the Earl of Cassillis' letter to the Regent promising to be here to-morrow and to do the same, I have seen two letters from the honourable prelate of Galloway, one of that Queen's commissioners,—one to the Regent, the other to the Earl of Morton. His son, who was with you at Berwick, brought them, and his credit was, that whatsoever his father did, the Earl of Morton should be privy to, and that he would be here this

Elizabeth.
1570. parliament. The Earl of Caithness was never counted of that party, and will be none of those who will go into England. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

5½ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Oct. 9. **516.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

On the 7th he received his letter of the 3rd, which by the negligence of the posts came slowly. Has hitherto forborne to write, because he expected the note promised by the Justice Clerk. Lethington and others who profess obedience to their Queen are grieved that the Regent proceeds against them by the extremity of the law, and think it is ill for them to have their lands and goods "confysked," and their persons prosecuted by force of arms, in respect whereof he has written to the Regent. Has also written divers times to Mr. Randolph to procure the answers to what he has moved for the stay of their parliament, whereunto he has received no direct answer. It is very true that both factions in Scotland "auribus attentis" hearken to the sequel of this treaty, and that the wise of the King's side mistrust their declination, and therefore wishes that some speedy resolution were taken. The Earl of Morton, who is the principal man of that side, is much appalled. Some, he thinks, would gladly that the Queen and her son might conjoin in the government, but it seems hard to have a fellow-king.

The weather grows extreme here, and the chimneys of this house and Warkworth will suffer no fire, which is ill for a "rewmatyke" body, especially when there is no necessary cause. The Teviotdale men, who should have delivered their pledges to the Regent, have returned without delivery of any pledge, and remain at home in good quiet, and he thinks they will continue so, as the Borders are, saving for some stealers of Scotland, against whom there is warning given, that if any be taken in the act, he shall be hanged presently.

Mr. Randolph is very desirous to return, wherein he prays him to advertise him what diet shall be allowed to him for the time of his being there. Alnwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Oct. 10. **517.** ELIZABETH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 441. Having sent Sir William Cecill and Sir Walter Mildmay as our commissioners to the Scottish Queen, at her special request, we gave order to our said Secretary to impart the same to you, to the intent you might signify our resolution to the Regent, and thereby occasion him, if he should think it necessary, to send some person either to our said commissioners or to us to confer about such things as he should devise to be on our behalf propounded to the said Queen in this treaty, either for the safeguard of the noblemen and others who hold the King's part, or for any other things that might serve for the surety of their cause in case we should grow to any conclusion with the said Queen: forasmuch as we do not hear of any person that he has appointed to repair to this realm for that purpose—which moves us to doubt whether those matters that we appointed our Secretary to communicate to you have been brought to the Earl of Lennox's knowledge

Elizabeth.
1570. —we require you, if you have not so done already, to impart the same forthwith to him, and in case he shall determine to send any nobleman or gentleman to our said commissioner or ourself, that upon signification of the personage he intends to send, and of the number of those with him, you give passport to the said personage. "Yeoven under our Signet at our Castle of Wyndesor" &c.

⅔ *p. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Oct. 10. **518.** PROPOSALS FOR RESTORATION OF THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 439. Whereas lamentable controversies have now of late time long continued, with likelihood to increase a civil war in the realm of Scotland by divisions of the nobility and other subjects of the same; some pretending that by reason of a demission made by the Queen of Scots about the 24th of July anno 1567 in favour of the Prince, her son, he the said Prince should be the lawful king of the same realm, and that all the subjects of the same should owe him their due obedience; some others pretending that the said Queen of Scots never made any such demission that could be good or available in law, but that the right of the crown has had continuance in the person of the said Queen, notwithstanding any occupation or intermeddling with the same by any others in the name of the Prince her son; upon great deliberation and good consideration had, it is found for the weal of that realm, and shall be enacted by Parliament, that the said demission was not good nor available in law. Nevertheless, for the avoiding of sundry absurdities and inconveniences that hereafter might follow upon the accidents that have passed in the government of that realm since the time of the said pretended demission, and especially to cease all discords and causes of civil war, as near as may be, it is to be enacted by Parliament, that notwithstanding the said Queen shall be judged to have been and continued "leefull possession of the Crowne," yet all "meane actes" done since the 15th day of July 1567 for administration of justice and government of the "pollicye" in that realm, shall be taken and reputed good and "leefull" in this manner following. *In primis*;—all Acts of Parliament made since the 15th day of June 1567, concerning justice or policy, shall stand in such force, and so far be judged to have continuance, or to be made new in the next Parliament as shall, upon a visitation of them, be determined by twelve persons, being Lords of Parliament in Scotland, whereof seven to be named by the Queen, and five by the Earl of Lenox and the nobility joined with him, so that the same twelve be chosen out of the number of twenty-four Lords of Parliament, who shall be named indifferently by an equal number of commissioners who are to come out of Scotland in the name of the said Queen, and also of her son; provided that the said judgments shall be good, given by the said twelve lords, or two thirds of them, and that the Queen and the three est[ates] of the realm shall assent to the same in the next Parliament. And if any of these twelve lords shall "fortune" to die before the things committed to them by this treaty shall be by them determined, then the residue of surviving or two thirds of them shall make choice of some other Lords of Parliament to supply the room of the deceased.

Item:—all statutes and ordinances made concerning the matters of religion or the ministers thereof since the said 15th day of Ju[ne]

Elizabeth.
1570. 1567, shall be observed and kept by all the subjects of Scotland according to the tenour of the same Acts and ordinances, and that the Queen of Scots shall not give any dispensation to any subject of Scotland to break the same, nor shall pardon any subject who shall break the same, without the assent of the twelve Lords of Parliament or two thirds of them; but, that it shall be lawful, without such consent, for any one person to prosecute anyone so breaking the said laws or ordinances, notwithstanding any dispensation or pardon granted contrary to the form abovesaid, and as though no such had been granted.

Item:—all processes, decrees, sentences, and judgments in causes civil or criminal given since said 15th day of June, wherein the order and course of the laws of the realm have been observed, shall also continue in their force. Provided that thereby no processes *etc.*, shall be comprehended as good which have been given against any person for obeying the Queen or her son, or for disobeying either of them, or against any person for non-appearance, where it may be proved that the same person has not appeared for fear the determination of such doubt shall be made by the said twelve Lords or two thirds, as aforesaid. Provided that all judgments against the Earl Bothwell, or any other, for the murder of Lord Darnley, shall stand good.

Item:—all benefices and promotions ecclesiastical, and all other offices temporal which are to have continuance for term of life, shall be in possession of such persons as enjoyed the same since the 15th day of June 1567, if the same persons be now living, saving such as since the said day have left the same offices to any others with their own free consent. In which cases, such as now possess the same shall continue therein if the said twelve Lords *etc.*, shall think the person sufficient for the same.

Item:—all benefices ecclesiastical, offices temporal, wards, and marriages that have been vacant since the said 15th day of June, and have been given to any persons, shall be established in such persons to whom the same have been disposed as shall be thought meet.

Item:—there shall be a like law established for an oblivion of all things done by any person within her realm since the said 15th day of June, the same to be made in as large manner and form as was made in a Parliament holden in Scotland in 1563. Provided that, notwithstanding the said law of oblivion, no controller, treasurer, or other receiver of any revenue or finances belonging to the crown of Scotland, or appointed to be kept by the Regent, shall be otherwise discharged upon their accounts, but that they shall render and make restitution to the said Queen, or the party dispossessed of the same, of all sums of money not expended for the affairs of the realm *etc.* And in like manner, all goods movable, belonging to any subject, that have been against the wills of the owners taken since the said 15th day, if they be extant in their nature, shall be restored. And, as many doubts hereafter may arise upon the manner of execution of the said laws of oblivion or remission, to the end that the determination thereof may be had without moving of new debates and troubles, the same shall be heard and determined by the judgment of the foresaid twelve *etc.*, or otherwise the same shall be ordered as was for the execution of the former law of oblivion made in the year 1563.

Item:—all "strenthes," castles, and houses appertaining to the

Elizabeth.
1570. crown, with their munition and furniture extant, shall be rendered and restored to the Queen, to remain in the custody of such persons as had the same of the Queen's grant the said 15th day of June; saving such as have "departed" with their interest since, by composition or agreement, upon which castles the Queen shall dispose as her pleasure.

Further;—that all persons within the realm of Scotland who have any parcel of the jewels, plate, movables, implements of houses, or such like goods that belonged to the Queen of Scots the said 15th day of June, shall make restitution thereof to the said Queen, except she shall otherwise dispense with them. And if any such person came to the possession by buying or exchanging, the same person shall have restitution of the money or any other thing that was given for the same by the party who sold or delivered the same to him. And if any other person did before that time sell or deliver the same for any money or "vaylue" to any other than the same person, [he] shall also repay or restore the value of that which he received to the party of whom he received the same, except he came to the possession thereof by order or delivery of such as was Regent or governor for the time; in which case, the Queen shall recompense the party in whose hands the goods shall be "founden."

Item:—for the better and more quiet government of the realm, and for the avoiding of too great a number to "impedite" the affairs of the same, the Queen shall order and establish "a body of a Privie Counsell" to attend upon her for the affairs of the realm—which properly belongs to the Secret Council of the same—which shall consist of twelve persons, being of the Lords spiritual and temporal of the said realm, besides the ordinary officers usually attending on the said Council, in like sort, and with like provisions as were established at her return out of France into Scotland anno 1561, and that so many of the same as now are living shall remain and continue in the same places; except any of them, for age or sickness, shall be thought either by themselves or by two parts of the rest to be unable to give attendance. And because some are deceased who were then chosen Councillors, the Earl of Lennox shall be allowed to be one of the same. And for the rest, if any of the "roomes" be, or shall be hereafter void, the Queen shall, with the advice of the more part of the rest, make choice of some others of the Lords temporal or spiritual, or other Barons of the realm to "fulfyll" the said number. Provided that, notwithstanding the Earls of Erroll, Montrose, and Mershall, who were Councillors established in the year 1561, be now through great age and sickness not able to give attendance, as were requisite, they shall, nevertheless, be reputed and continue in council when they come above the said number of twelve.

Item:—the Prince, the Queen's son, besides the lands and "seigniories" that have in former time belonged to any Prince of Scotland, shall have all such lands as the Earl Bothwell had by means of any title the foresaid 15th day of June; so as the Lady, his wife, may continue to enjoy her portion *etc.* And, furthermore, the Prince shall have annexed to his estate the office of the Admiral of Scotland, so as some meet person of Scotland may be appointed to the deputy and judge for the exercise of the said office *etc.*

Item:—for the better observation of all the premises, the same shall be established by the first parliament which the Queen shall hold at

Elizabeth.
1570. her return into Scotland; which shall be with as much speed as the orders and customs of that realm shall permit, and to the same the Queen and all the three estates and other officers of the parliament shall publicly be sworn. And if any doubt shall hereafter arise for the understanding of any of the foresaid articles to be established by the said parliament, the discussion and determination thereof shall be remitted to the judgment of the said twelve Lords, or two thirds of them. If they cannot agree, then to the more part of all the lords having votes in parliament, to be called to a convention for that purpose.

All these premises "are butt thinges conjectually propounded" without the knowledge of the Earl of Lennox or of any of the nobility joined with him, or without any particular understanding of the estate and customs of the country, and, therefore, are to be altered, changed, or forborne in part or in the whole, as shall seem further meet and reasonable, upon conference to be had with any whom the said Earl and his party shall send into England for that purpose, and others to be sent by the said Queen.

In consideration of all the premises to be accorded unto by the Queen of Scots, she certainly looks for the due and lawful obedience of all her subjects, whereof, if any of them in time coming shall fail, she required to have the advice and assistance of the Queen of England for reformation and reduction of the persons so failing of their duties, as the case shall deserve. Which request seems reasonable to be granted unto.

4 *pp.* *Closely written, in a Scottish hand.*

Oct. 10. **519.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Received late yesternight a letter from Mr. Randolph in answer to the letter he sent to the Regent for the proroguing of the Parliament, and also a letter from the Regent. As Randolph's letter is so long, and contains in effect no more than the Regent's answer, he forbears to trouble him therewith, and refers him to the Regent's answer, a copy whereof, together with a packet from the Regent, he sends herewith. Mr. Randolph, in the end of his letter, writes that the Justice Clerk never made any declaration on his return to the Regent of any note to be sent to him (Sussex), whereat he marvels much, for he seems to be wise, tractable, and of good judgment, and departed with the opinion that it was very necessary to send such a note. He writes also, that the Earl of Crawford is already come to Edinburgh, and has submitted to the King's authority, and that he has seen the Earl of Cassillis' letters, which promise his coming thither this day for the like effect. He has also seen two letters from the bishop of Galloway, the one to the Regent, the other to the Earl of Morton, which were brought by John Gordon's son, who was stayed at Berwick; the effect of which letters, and the credit of the bearer were, that the bishop would do nothing unless the Earl of Morton should be privy to it, and that he should be at the parliament. He writes also, that the Earl of Caithness was never accounted to be of the Queen of Scots' party, and that he will be none of them that shall go into England for her.

Mr. Randolph, at the Regent's request, writes earnestly for money

Elizabeth.
1570. to pay the Regent's soldiers for a month already past, to whom he has answered, that in the time for the cessation from arms, he dare not deliver money to maintain arms, except he have a special commandment from the Queen's majesty. It seems that 300*l.* will serve the present necessity, and that the lack is a great grief and discouragement to him, but Sussex will not deal therein without order from the Queen's majesty. It seems that the Queen's majesty is resolved to restore the Queen of Scots, and therefore he means not to "caste bones" by his actions here. Will only follow such directions as he shall receive for the time of his abode here. It seems that the Regent and that party will burden the Queen's majesty far with promise to maintain their King. Has received from the Regent a copy of Moon's examination, which he sends herewith. Mr. Randolph writes that the Regent means to send him, but he intends not to deal with him without he be commanded. Alnwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1¼ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

First inclosure with the same:—

(The Regent's answer to Randolph.)

The writing subscribed by the Duke and the two Earls is captious, and void of true meaning, as it obliges for themselves only. Long after the date of the letter subscribed and sealed by them, Lord Fleming demolished a great part of the parish churches of Dumbarton and Cardross, the college church of Dumbarton, with sundry houses pertaining to John Smollett and other honest men in the town of Dumbarton, who profess the King's obedience, and with the stones and materials thereof is making new fortifications in the castle of Dumbarton, intending to prepare a great number of stables (as is reported) to receive the horses of the French force.

Within these six days past, servants of Lord Lindsay's were assaulted in the house where they were lodged, within six miles of the Earl of Huntly's house of Strathbogy, by his soldiers, and one of Lord Lindsay's servants, named Browne, receiving five shot of harquebus in his body, was, notwithstanding, with his fellows, taken and led prisoners to Strathbogy. The like rigour was used to a servant of the Regent's brother, the bishop of Caithness, and with him one Alan Watson, "cittenar" of St. Andrews, who, travelling in peaceable manner within half a mile of the said Earl of Huntly's dwelling house, were taken by his command, stripped of their clothes, and led prisoners to his said house. This is the form of the observation of their promises! Under colour of this assurance in words, the King's estate and we receive greater disadvantage and injuries than if we "lippyned" for plain hostility in all things they might do. Touching her highness' meaning for us to send some to communicate with her ministers, I must excuse my inability on the sudden to direct any till I have the advice of the noblemen and states shortly to be convened at this parliament, and, in the meantime, beg to have some taste of her meaning of what quality the persons should be, and to what special end they should be instructed.

With respect to the approaching parliament, which her majesty wishes to be prorogued;—although, before the knowledge of her highness' meaning in this behalf, we were "deliberat" to have pro-

Elizabeth.
1570. nounced the "dome of forfalter" against a number disobedient to the King's authority, who were found guilty of treason in the days of the late Regent—lacking only the pronunciation of judgment—yet, for the satisfaction of her majesty, I will promise that the same shall be prorogued for any thing to be done contrary to the persons who pretend their obedience to the said Queen, as also for any other thing to be done in the same during the abstinence, except for the ratification of my office of regentry, which I trust her majesty will not think meet to be superseded. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

4¾ *pp.* *Indorsed by Cecil.*

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 55. Original of the same. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

5½ *pp.* *Indorsed by Cecil.*

Second inclosure:—

(John Moon's Confession.)

"Apud Downe in Menteith quarto die mensis Octobris anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo."

"Johnne Moone reexaminat in presence of Maister George Buchannane, Duncane Narne, sheref depute of Striveling, and Robert Cunynghame, servitour to my lord regentis grace, and inquirit upoun ye haill interrogatouris, anserit as is contenit in his former depositionis, and befoir he wes put to panis, sat doun upoun his kneis and opinlie forsuke ye mercy of God and ye warld gif he could tell a jote mair nor he had alreddy schawin in his formar depositionis. Notwithstanding, being put to panis, declarit as eftir followis. And being inquirit quhairfoir he concelit ye samyn first untauld. Declarit yat he ordanit to haif kepit ye samyn secreit quhill ye latter end."

"Eftir he wes put to panis, being inquirit quhairfoir he concelit ye thingis my ladyis grace had committit to him in credit undeclared to my lord regentis grace at his last being in Brechin, quhen ye said Johnne returnit frome Ingland."

"Answerit, yat Maister Andro Abircrumby come to him betuix sanct Johnnestoun and Dunde in his passing to Brechin, and inquirit of him quhat newis, and yair of his awin motive he schew to ye said maister Andro yat my ladyis grace had committit sic materis in credeit to be deciared to my lordis grace hir husband, and at ye said maister Androis perswasioun desyring him to hinder na thing yat myght hinder the quene of Scottis caus, he left ye samyn untauld, and ye said maister Andro promittit yat quhen ye quene come to ye Kingdome he should haif reward of ane hundrith and fifty crownis be zeir."

"Eftir forder panis, ye said Johnne grantit yat he ressavit fra Maister Andro Abircrumby V. li. sterling in ryellis."

"Eftir forder panis. Declaris yat Thome Bischop wes ye first trafficquar betuix ye bischop of Ros and ye said Johnne, and yaireftir Thomas Cobhame, and yat yair first speking wes in ye tour. He declarit alsua, yat Thomas Cobhame promittit to him ane thewsand crownis, and yat ye pacquet quhilk wes deliverit to him be Robesoun, wes for money to cum out of Scotland to ye bischop of Ros, quhilk, quhen it come, the said Johnne sould haif ye thing wes promissit.

Elizabeth.
1570. And yairfoir requeistit him to cary ye said pacquet in Scotland, being directit on ye bak to maister Alex. Leslie, the abbot of Newbottill, and ane uyer quhais name he knew not, or to ony of yame, and yat pacquet ye said Johnne deliverit to maister Andro Abircrumby; He declarit siclyke,—yat Robesoun tauld him that ye quene of Scottis had writtin to ye bischop of Ros, being yan in court, with ane uyer lettre to my lady Levenax, desyring him to present ye samyn to hir grace and to travell to mak aggreance betuix yame, quhilk eftir ye bischop had ressavit, communicat ye same to ye quene of England, and desyrit licence of hir Majestie yerto, quha on na wayis wald consent to ye same. Declaris alsua yat ye caus quhy he desyrit Patrik Makeawlay to hyde ye lettres, wes yat he suspectit yai wer materis of importance of my lordis adversares, and anser to ye last lettres of thaires he brocht furth of Ingland, quhilk he ressavit fra Robesoun."

(*Signed*) "Johnne Moone."

1 *p.* *Fair copy in a Scottish hand.* *Indorsed by Cecil.*

Oct. 11. **520.** INTERCOURSE BETWEEN MARY AND NORFOLK.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 76. "Notes gathered out of the lettres."

[*Extracts.*]

Borthwick carried a writing to the Scottish Queen from the Duke. The 25th of [ ] being the date of this letter, the Queen of Scots received another letter from the [Duke] by the bearer. The Queen wrote to the bishop of Ross what she heard from the Duke of Alva, and she requires the Duke of Norfolk's advice therein. The physicians who were with the Queen of Scots seem to love Norfolk marvellously.

The Queen of Scots received comfortable letters from the Duke. The Earl of Shrewsbury told the Queen that the Earl of Northumberland was rendered to the Earl of Sussex, which troubled the Queen of Scots sore, that she wept so, that she was swollen for three days. Dated 17th May.

At Chatsworth 14th of June; credit committed to the bishop of Ross for all matters betwixt her and the Duke of Norfolk.

2½ *pp.* *In Cecil's hand.* *Indorsed:* "Extract out of the lettres in ciphre 1570. 1571. Concerning ye Scott. Quene and ye D. of Norfolk." *Injured by damp.*

Appended thereto are the following letters:—

(Mary to Norfolk.)

Fol. 70. Thank God that he is in better case than was b[rui]ted, as the bishop of Ross will tell him. His satisfaction with her friends "gladdes" her also. Can . . . . all the practices of her enemies against her, so that he be still well persuaded of her and her constancy to him. Fears of Murray what he [Norfolk] would never believe shall be true. He will seek to hurt him all he can. Thinks if Leicester and Pembroke be his friends, they will find means to countermand his "drawghtes." Dares not write as she would *etc.* Prays him to let the bishop of Rosse, or any of his servants, advertise her of his health, for she will not be at ease till she hears

Elizabeth.
1570. how he is mended. Begs him to trust none who say that she ever minds to leave him, or do anything that may displease him, for she has determined never to offend him, but to remain his. "The xvth of this instant."

½ *p. Cipher, with decipher of the same.* (*Printed, Wright's History of Scotland, Vol. II., p. 29.*)

(Mary to Norfolk.)

Wrote to him before, to know if she should seek to make any enterprise. Cares not for danger. Believes the Queen of England and country would like the match. Will for his sake be a perpetual prisoner. "This last of Januarie."

½ *p. Cipher, deciphered. At the head:* "Scotishe Queene to the Duke. ultimo Januarii." (*Printed, Wright's History of Scotland, Vol. II., p. 29.*)

(Mary to Norfolk.)

I have sent you that which you desired. I pray you solicit the ambassador to send support into Scotland, for now is the time; otherwise, I will be forced to consent to deliver [my] son to get my liberty and embrace their . . . . Therefore, now is the time to restore me in Sco[tland], and help them, or never. (18th April 1570.)*

¼ *p. Cipher, with decipher of the same.*

Oct. 11. **521**. Bishop of Ross to Norfolk.

C.P., Vol. V. Since my last writing "with Goodyeares boye," the Queen of Scots has "dealt with" Mr. Secretary Cycill privily, in such sort that he has promised to be her friend. He likes her nature very well, and has confirmed his opinion that Lethington's saying to him was true; which was,—that "the Quene of Scottes was of clement and gentle nature, and was disposed to be governed by councell of them in whom she reposed her trust." He promises to "travaile" that the Queen of Scots and the Queen of England shall speak together, and has counselled her how to win the Queen of England's favour. In conference upon the articles, the Secretary and Mildmay show themselves "gentle ynoughe." They got answer from Court, that this Tuesday the Queen of England had sent for the Earl of Leicester. Please receive this other letter from the Queen of Scots. They have spoken of the Queen of Scots' marriage, and seem to "perswade" that she would marry the Earl of Angus. I have plainly declared that she will never marry a Scotchman. The Secretary has told me secretly "he could like well of the Duke of Norfolk mariyinge"; but now is no time to speak of it. He says the Queen of England fears that the Queen of Scots and Norfolk "wolde wax over great" in that case. He thinks the Queen of Scots' surety to the Queen of England will put away that fear: "and so the matter may be followed." I think he may be made to labour for that marriage, if Norfolk "do cause imploye him." In the meantime, I will "deale with him, as of me selfe, to knyt the knot of suer

* This date appears to be in the hand of Cecil's clerk.

Elizabeth.
1570. fryndshippe betwene Norfolk and the Secretarie." Chatsworth. *Signed:* Rosse.

¾ *p. Copy. Indorsed by Cecil:* "xj Octob. The B. of Ross to y^e^ D. of Norfolk."

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 102. Another copy of the same.

[Oct. 13.] **522.** NOBILITY AT THE PARLIAMENT IN SCOTLAND.

"The erles, barons, byshops, abbottes and Pryeres assembled at y^e^ Parliament in Scotland." *Gives the names of* 11 Earls, 10 Barons, 3 Bishops, 5 Abbots, and 4 Priors [*of the King of Scots' party*].

1 *p. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Oct. 13. **523.** ELIZABETH TO CECIL AND SIR WALTER MILDMAY.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 59.[1] "Trusty and right welbeloved wee grete you well." On receipt of your letters of the 6th of this month, together with the Scottish Queen's answer to the articles by you delivered to her, and a brief note by you collected of the causes which you suppose have moved her to desire the alteration of some points of the said articles, we thought meet to confer therein with our Council, and having advisedly considered with them the whole circumstance of the cause, and deliberately weighed what may be fittest for our honour and surety to resolve therein. We have in the end concluded upon such reasonable answers as you shall find noted in the margin of a copy of the articles, which we return to you herewith. And because the reasons that have moved us to disallow divers of the said Queen's alterations are somewhat briefly touched in many of the said articles, we have thought meet to express the same hereby at some better length to you.

First:—Where in her answer to the second article, she requires that this word '*leefull*' may be added to the word "issue"; although we might take ourself to be therein touched in honour, yet, considering she may, peradventure, measure other folk's dispositions by her own actions—which we trust in God shall always be far from us—we are content the rather to overpass in silence what we have cause to think thereof, and, nevertheless, mean not to yield to her request, but are pleased, that instead of the words "*laufull issue,*" these words, "*any issue by any* laufull husbande," shall be augmented, because it falls out sometimes that persons "doo matche in mariage with those that be before intangled by sume former secret contract unknowne to the partie that they matche with all." And because we think not convenient to allow by writing her title in succession to the crown of this realm, having not at any time, for our part, entered into the consideration who hath right thereunto, we have, in her answer to the said article, added this word "*pretendyd.*"

The words that the said Queen desires to be augmented in the first part of her answer to the third article, are thought altogether unnecessary, without any ground or reason to move any alteration, especially seeing that they are in effect touched afterwards in our said article, and therefore, we see no cause why we should yield to the changing of the same, or any of our former articles, without some better, and more weighty considerations. The like we think of the third branch of her

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1570. answer to the said article. And where, in the end of her answer to the same article, she requires that those subjects of Scotland who shall be allowed and willing to serve us, shall first require licence of the said Queen to do so, which she says she will willingly grant; it is thought necessary that these words, "*with out delay*," be added thereunto; because, otherwise, the time of service might be without cause protracted.

Her addition to the fifth article gives us great reason to suspect her well meaning to us and our estate, for that she leaves thereby an interpretation to herself, whether the intelligences that she may receive by or from any of our subjects be to the prejudice or disturbance of our person or estate, which, if it should be granted, might be a means to colour any subtle device that might be practised underhand, to the trouble of us and our realm, and therefore, her request therein no wise to be allowed.

As touching the delivery of the Earl of Northumberland and our rebels in Scotland,—like as we see no cause in reason and justice why the Queen of Scots should not cause them to be delivered to us, according to the treaties, so would we that you should earnestly press her thereunto with as good and effectual persuasions as you can devise. Nevertheless, if in the end you cannot prevail therein, or by any means move her to yield thereunto, we are pleased, rather than the conclusion of this treaty should for that cause be broken off, to grant that the said Earl shall be pardoned of his life only, if he be delivered to us; with this condition, that if any of our rebels shall be hereafter received into Scotland, and shall not be delivered to us upon request made for them, then the said Earl shall lose the benefit of our pardon, and be used as we shall think convenient.

In the eighth article, it is required by us that the murder of the Lord Darnley and of the Earl of Murray be pursued against any subject of Scotland, being guilty, or duly suspected thereof; whereunto the Queen of Scotland requires that this clause may be added,—"*that the same shall bee done according to the lawes of the realme.*" And because it is doubtful what is meant thereby, and whether she takes the laws made heretofore during her son's government to be the laws of the realm, or whether any law, statute, or proclamation by her made against the authority of the Earl of Murray, may seem in her interpretation to dispense with the authors of his death, we think it very strange that either herself would require, or any counsellor of hers give his advice to have any such exceptions allowed which may give us, and the world besides, cause to suspect that they are only devised to disappoint the due administration of justice, without any other good or reasonable ground; and therefore, we think convenientt hat it be added, that the said murders shall be prosecuted according to the laws of the realm, as the same were before the murder of Lord Darnley was committed, and that no acquittal or other act made since the said murder, for the discharge of the Earl of Bothwell, or of any other who is touched or suspected of the said murders, shall be any ways available to him or them, but that they may and shall be proceeded with as effectually as if the said acquittal or other act had never been made or granted.

And where in her answer to the tenth article, she desires that one of the noblemen who are to be placed about her son, when he shall be brought into this realm, may be named by her, we do not much dis-

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1570. allow thereof, so that it be therewith provided that he be such an one as we shall have no cause to mislike of; for otherwise the Queen of Scots might make choice of some such as should be a practiser here, and a means to disturb the quiet of both realms. The like consideration is to be had to the persons whom she shall send to visit her son, that they be not offensive to us, lest, under the colour of coming to her son, they might work some secret device to the prejudice of our estate. And in both these causes it is to be provided, that if any of those persons who shall either be chosen by the Queen of Scots to remain about her son here, or shall be sent from her at any time to visit him, shall during their being here attempt or practise any devices hurtful or dangerous to us or our estate, our realms or dominions, it shall then be lawful for us, notwithstanding any safe-conduct or passport granted to them, to cause them to be enquired of, and proceeded withall according the laws of our realm, in such sort as is used towards any of our own subjects in like cases.

Her request made to have liberty to come into this realm twice in the year, to see her said son, is not of such necessity but that it may well be forborne, as long as she shall understand that he continues in health, and her resorting hither may divers ways engender jealousy, and breed inconveniences, and therefore not to be granted at this time. Nevertheless, her demeanour and usage towards us may, peradventure, hereafter be such as may move us in regard thereof to alter in some part our present determination, if we shall see reasonable cause thereto.

As for her son's charges, whereof she desires that part may be borne by us, during his continuance here, we see no cause why his expenses should be greater here than they should be if he remained in Scotland, and therefore, we know no reason why the request should be granted.

The tenth article, concerning the Queen of Scots' marriage, we think necessary to be altered in this wise,—"that the Queene of Scottes shall not enter into any communication of marriage, or conclude any marriage for hir sellf with any subject of ours withowt our consent, or the consent of the greater parte of the nobilitie of Scotlande which bee at this present Lordes of Parliament, to be testefyed by them in writing unto us under theyr handes and seales that the same marriage is convenient and profitable for the realme of Scotland, and not prejudiciall to the amitie betwene this our realme and Scotlande."

In her answer to the article wherein hostages are required, we find she makes exception of certain personages, which we think in nowise fit to be yielded to, considering that the persons by her excepted are the chiefest that we are to make choice and accompt of for the assurance and observation of the treaty, if it shall be concluded.

Her addition to the third article of assurance for the observation of this treaty, we find stranger than any of the rest, for where she therein desires it may be provided, that before the advantage limited by the said article shall be taken or extended against her, she shall be first, by our denunciation and admonition, required to desist from the aiding or assisting of any person to deprive or dispossess us of any parcel of the kingdom and dominions of England and Ireland, or the members thereof, and from the aiding of any notorious traitor or rebel of England or Ireland. We cannot but think she has therein some secret meaning, neither to be well thought of nor allowed, for she cannot desist from that which she shall not have first enterprised, and to leave

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1570. her to that liberty, that she may take in hand the assisting of any person, or prosecuting of any device to our prejudice, until she shall be thereof admonished from us, cannot but be dangerous to our estate, considering that the same may be both begun, and, peradventure, brought to pass before we shall get knowledge thereof, and so will it be too late to give warning to the said Queen to desist from it in time. And therefore, we think that clause in nowise fit to be granted.

As touching her request made in her answer to the fifth article of assurance, whereby she desires that Hume Castle and Fascastle may be restored to the Lord Hume, we think the same in nowise either convenient or reasonable to be granted, considering our rebels were in the time of the late troubles chiefly maintained from thence; and therefore the said castles are in nowise meet to be restored to the Lord Hume, until the said rebels shall be delivered, and restitution made for the spoils by them committed, wherein they were supported by the said Lord Hume.

Her answer to the sixth article of assurance moves us to conceive some lack of plain meaning in her to observe the rest of those things that shall be agreed on. For, seeing so small a thing as the delivery of a castle or stone house in Galloway or Kyntyre into our possession, for only three years—the same being required for the better preservation of the common peace, and tranquillity of both realms—shall be so absolutely refused, under pretence that she has no castles or strengths there of her own, we have small hope that she will, in matters of more moment, show that agreeableness in deeds that she professes in words; for—although she has no forts of her own in those countries—yet by her answer she denies not but that there are some there appertaining to her subjects, which, if her good meaning were answerable to what we looked for, she would not stick to procure to be delivered, for our satisfaction, according to our request, especially seeing that we offer assurance for the restoring thereof again at the three years' end.

Thus have we briefly declared to you as well those things that we think fit to be replied to the Queen of Scots' answers, as the reasons that have moved us to rest upon this resolution. And, like as we see no cause to alter our determination therein in any part, so do we think it very necessary that, upon your next conference with the said Queen, you earnestly press her to grow to some conclusion, either by yielding to these reasonable conditions, or by plain refusal of the same, to the intent that, upon her resolution in one sort or the other, we may revoke you from thence without any further "protract" of time *etc.* And therefore, in case, on your next conference with the said Queen, you shall find no cause to move you to think your longer stay there to be necessary, we then leave it to your choice to make your repair hither, if you so think good, without tarrying for any further signification of our pleasure therein. Nevertheless, we think good that you have consideration how the said Queen may be dealt with for the matters between her and her subjects, if these articles between us and her shall be yielded unto, as they are now altered and sent to you; for, if she resolves not to agree to them, then the treaty is to cease, and no cause why we should any further deal between her and her subjects; or, if she agrees to them, and you think that the causes of her subjects may be as well treated of here as there, then we see no cause why you need to stay any longer there for the same. "Yeoven under our

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1570. Signet at o[r] Castle of Wyndesor the xiij[th] of October the xij[th] yere of o[r] Reigne."

4½ *pp. Closely written. At the head:* "Elizabeth R. By the Queene." *Addressed:* "To our right trusty and welbeloved counsello[rs] Sir William Cecill, knight, o[r] Principall Secretary and S[r] Walter Myldemay, knight, Chauncello[r] of o[r] Exchequier o[r] commission[rs] presently w[th] the Queene of Scottes." *Indorsed by Cecil:* "The Q. Ma[tes] lettres to S[r] W. Ce. and S[r] Walter Mildmay."

Oct. 13. **524.** ARTICLES DELIVERED TO THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

C.P., Vol. V. "Articles delivered to the Quene of Scottes by s[r] William Cecill, Secretary, and s[r] Walter Mildmay, chancellor of the Exchequer, Counsellours and Commissioners to the Quens Majestie of England, with the Queen of Scottes answeres and requestes thereto."*

9½ *pp. Closely written in three hands. Indorsed by Cecil:* "13 Octob. 1570. The Q. Ma[ties] resolutions uppon the Articles first delyverid to the Scott. Q. and uppon hir answers to the same."

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 49. Copy of the same. 10 *pp.* In a Scottish hand. *Indorsed by Cecil:* "v Octob. 1570"; *and* (by Cecil's clerk): "the Queene of Scottes Aunswears." (*Printed at length, Haynes, p. 608.*)

[Oct. 13.] **525.** "A PROVISO IN THE TREATY WITH THE QUEEN OF SCOTTES."

C.P., Vol. V.

Considering that it is nowise meant by the Queen of England, that the Queen of Scots should take any detriment by reason of the contents of this article, unless she should wittingly offend against any of the conditions of the said article; therefore, if she should hereafter be thought culpable therein by the Queen—as, by information or otherwise to be given, the Queen of England, without any evil intention to the Queen of Scots, might think to be true—she shall proceed to denunciation, as is mentioned in the said article. Notwithstanding which denunciation, if the Queen of Scots shall within a month avow that she is not culpable of the matters whereon the denunciation was grounded, and shall require that her answer be heard: such her request shall be granted by the Queen of England. And if she shall not appear to the Queen of England and the greater part of the nobility of England to be culpable, then the said denunciation shall be revoked.

½ *p. In Cecil's hand. Indorsed in another hand.*

Oct. **526.** EXTRACT OF ARTICLES.

C.P., Vol. V. Sundry controversies having arisen amongst the subjects of Scotland with regard to meddling with each other's lands and "gear," under pretence of authority: it is proposed that twelve men be chosen in Scotland, who shall "convene" at Edinburgh, and take order thereupon for the quietness of the country; reconciliation of all

* This document includes the contents of No. 506, with many additions.

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1570. feuds, redressing of wrongs, and restitution to be made. In case "welthy" causes be "layt" before them, whereupon they cannot agree, the same shall be "referrit" to the Queens of England and Scotland. Every man who, by colour of any "forfaltor," for assisting the Queen's majesty, has been "forfaitit," shall be restored to his "leving."

As to matters of religion:—It is known that the Queen of Scotland never molested or troubled any, and there is no doubt she will do the like in times to come.

¾ *p.* *Indorsed:* "Extracte of an article . . . . . ."

Oct. 13. **527.** MAITLAND TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C. II., fol. 131. On the 14th instant I received your letter of the 2nd of the same, whereby you fully satisfy me anent the sincerity of your meaning touching the execution of all things belonging to your part, which point, truly, I never doubted of, being assuredly persuaded, that, as you have always respected honour in all your proceedings, so there is good faith meant by you in all this negotiation. The cause of my former writing was not for anything concerning your own action, but to be at some certainty what we might assuredly look for at the hands of the other party in Scotland, in that which belongs to them, wherein your letter does not yet resolve me, but only that you have written to them, and advised them to put over the parliament, and not to offer violence or extremity of law against any person for professing obedience to the Queen. Before the receipt of your letter, I understood by advertisement from Edinburgh that you had fully uttered to them your sovereign's instructions, and, both by letters and message sent by the Justice Clerk, on his return from you, dealt earnestly in that behalf; so, if their actions do not correspond, I will not blame you. They make your lordship believe (as appears by your letter) that, in the meantime, we have no cause to complain of any action. I will not trouble yon with reports of matters whereof I am not certain, but this much I may boldly affirm,—that they have seized my Lord Seton's houses, that they have put soldiers in my father's house of Lethington, against all law or good order, and they have put me and my two brothers, besides many others, to the horn. They have given power to Alexander Home of Manderston to "intromet" with the whole rents of Coldinghame, pertaining to my brother, and the most part of this is done since the Justice Clerk returned from your lordship. I hear also that they mean to seize my goods, but of this, I will not complain till I know the truth. How these things may stand with the abstinence and letters passed between you and the Duke, the Earls of Huntly and Argyle, I remit to your judgment, not doubting but you will procure the reformation thereof, and more sincere dealing hereafter. Unless you more earnestly hold hand to the matter, and take more upon yourself in the Queen's majesty's name, I look for no long continuance of quiet.

I perceive by your letter that my answer to what you said to my servant, does not satisfy the matter, and therefore you require to know how you may satisfy the Queen's majesty for the going of Lord Seton and my brother with her highness' rebels into Flanders, and for

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1570. Verac's return out of France, and for our dealing with him at this time of treaty.

First:—for going in company with her rebels, I have not heard that any of that nation were in their company, but only my Lady Northumberland and her servants. Lady Northumberland was in Flanders before I heard she had any intention to go out of Scotland, and herself took purpose suddenly to depart, seeing an intention in the Earl of Huntly and other noblemen to detain in surety or abandon the whole number, and she requested Lord Seton to grant her passage in the ship which he had prepared for his transporting, who was glad, by that means, to be rid of her who had been a burden to him. As to Lord Seton's passing over, although for a long time he had an intention to go into France for recovering of some debts, yet the truth is, he had, besides his private matters, direction from some noblemen touching the public causes, but nothing prejudicial to that which is promised in the articles, but rather tending to the true performance thereof. It is well known that the King of France and other Princes, misliking the example of the deprivation of the Queen from her estate, not only by words professed that they would by all means procure her restoration, but also have plainly given out, that unless the subjects of Scotland would come to some conformity, they would send forces into Scotland to that effect. This direction Mons. de Poigny had to declare to both sides. Thus much Verac spoke in his master's name, when he first came, in March. The noblemen who depend on the Queen, hearing by Lord Leviston that the Queen was entered into treaty with your sovereign for her restitution, and knowing her intention to depend on the success of that treaty, being also pressed by you to subscribe articles bearing in effect that no foreign forces should be received into Scotland, and having an intention to satisfy you at their meeting, thought it convenient not to suffer foreign princes, the Queen's friends, to be ignorant of the state of Scotland, fearing that they might send forces into Scotland. With this message, and to inform truly the state of all things, Lord Seton was directed. As to my brother, he only passed in company with Lord Seton for pleasure, being his cousin, having the better will to be in another country, for that his youth cannot well digest the open injuries done to him by those who presently take upon them to rob all here at home, whom without offence they kept a long time prisoner, and have dispossessed him of 500 marks pension, which he has forth of his brother's benefice of Coldinghame, which, although small, is all he had to live on in Scotland. As touching Verac's return out of France, there is no cause to find fault with that, for—unless it be with Lord Flemyng—I think he has had no dealing with any man in Scotland. He was directed from the Court of France on the 11th of May, or later. He has not brought a letter to any man in Scotland, nor yet direction,—at which time your lordship knows this treaty was not begun. I know no errand he is come for, but only on Lord Flemyng's request, made to the Queen's friends in France, he has brought for the "fournitour" of Dombertane some "pouldres" and munitions. What is become of him, I know not. Where you write that our dealing argues an intention to receive foreign force;—to what purpose should we desire to bring upon our own necks the yoke of strangers? If her majesty proceeds directly with our Queen, and keeps a reasonable indifferency to both

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1570. sides, let me be reproached when we shall receive foreign forces. I am glad to hear that Mr. Secretary and Sir Walter Mildmay have been with the Queen, which I take for a certain "pronostication" of a good success of all these matters.

Touching the passing of our commissioners into England, I look [to] receive from the Queen a safe-conduct for them, for the procurement whereof, her majesty was written to, when the noblemen met at Strathtay. At that time they nominated the Earls of Huntly, Argyle, Athoill, Cassilles, Rothes, Caithnes, the bishop of Galloway, the Lords Leviston, Boyde, Heriss, or any two of them, with the bishop of Ross. Which two shall go, I am not certain. It is a great "hinder" that such as might be persuaded to make the voyage, may not freely resort to convenient places, where they might be conferred with, which is most necessary; therefore, if this abstinence shall truly be kept, I would desire your lordship to take order that, during the same, the nobility and all others may freely resort through the country one to another. "Strabogy." *Signed:* W. Maitland.

5 *pp. Closely written. Addressed. Much faded.*

Oct. 15. **528.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO CECIL.

Understanding of late that there was a motion made unto him from the Regent that he would be a mean unto the Queen's majesty for some yearly pension to be given unto him, as was promised to the late Regent, and that the promise should be verified by the report of Mr. Nicholas Elphinston; Elphinston has been with him [Randolph], and denies that any such promise was made unto him.

Divers, since the death of the late Regent,—some to cover their own doings, some to advance their own cause,—seek to make the late Regent odious to the world. Minds not to name such as are yet here living, most notoriously known to have been chief consenters to the King's death, but will only say that the universal bruit runs upon three or four persons who subscribed unto a "bande," promising to concur and assist each other in doing the same. This "bande" was kept in the Castle. Is himself assured that the Regent Murray never was participant of the King's death. [*See* State Papers, "Foreign," *under date.*]

Postscript:—For testimony that some in Scotland can counterfeit the late Regent's hand, let it be known who subscribed the warrant shown to Alexander Hume, who had the custody of the Laird of Lethington, when the Laird of Grange set him at 10 o'clock at night out of David Foster's house in Edinburgh, and convoyed him to the Castle, whereof the Regent was not privy till seven the next morning.

2½ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Oct. 16. **529.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO ELIZABETH.

Has utterly forborne to do anything in the Parliament (which was begun before he received her majesty's letter) against the Queen of Scots or any pretending her obedience, but, having only ratified his office of "regiment," has prorogued it till January next. Has certified her lieutenant of the great harm the King and his

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1570. subjects receive, how the writing subscribed by the Duke and the Earls of Huntly and Argyll is captious and void of true meaning, and how, under pretext of the assurance, it is thought that the ordinary justice over all the realm will cease. Trusts that, before any prorogation, there may be an explanation of their writing, and a certainty for whom the Duke and the two Earls promise, and whether the persons they have promised for will be contented to be comprehended under their assurance, and that things done against their promises may be repaired *etc.* Their friends are taken prisoners, their lands laid waste, their tenants oppressed, their ships and goods stayed and "confiscat." Trusts she will noways go forward in any treaty with the said Queen, nor require anything to her advantage, till they perform in effect that which reason and honour craves to be done on their parts. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

1¾ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed by Cecil.*

Oct. 16. **530.** NOTE OF THINGS UNPERFORMED BY THE DUKE OF CHATELHERAULT, ETC.

Brief note containing the things unperformed in deed by the Duke of Chatelherault, the Earls of Huntly and Argyll, and others of their party, of the articles accorded by the Earl of Sussex *etc.*

(1) To require if anything further was accorded between the Queen's majesty and the bishop of Ross than is contained in Sussex's letter to Lethington of the 4th of July.

(Agree.)

(2) That all things innovated be repaired.

(3) The King's authority to be recognised.

(4) No usurpation of the office of Lieutenants for the Queen, the King's mother.

(5) Judgments to proceed and Courts to be holden.

(6) Chatelherault, Herries, the sons of the Abbot of Kilwinning, and Sir James Hamilton to re-enter the castle of Edinburgh.

(7) Seton and Huntly's pledges to re-enter into the castle of St. Andrews, in which places they were at the late Regent's death.

(8) The third article is violated by receiving foreign princes.

(9) The conveying the Countess of Northumberland to Flanders by Lord Seton and Mr. Thomas Maitland, brother to Lethington, is not abandoning the Queen's rebels.

(10) The Duke, *etc.*, are pressed to "condescend" whom of the Queen of England's rebels they have abandoned, and whom they will detain.

(11) That the Duke and two Earls declare if their promises are as taking the burden on them for all disobedients to the King's authority.

(12) Whether the chastising of peace-breakers on the Borders will be computed violation of the abstinence?

(13) That they answer for all attempts committed by thieves in England or Scotland.

(14) If it be thought I may pursue the thieves by fire?

(15) I trust I should not stay to proceed against such as have offered obedience since the beginning of the abstinence.

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(16) The ordinary administration of justice should not cease.

(17) If my lord lieutenant esteems the Lairds of Farnyherst and Bucketon [*sic*], Johnstoun and their dependers, to be of the Queen's party?

(*34 articles in all, the rest referring to forays, oppressions by Huntly and Lord Fleming, the taking down of the churches of Dumbarton and Cardross, the staying of the Scottish ships in France, etc.*). *Signed:* Mathewe Regent.

7 *pp. Copy. Indorsed by Cecil. With notes in the margin by Cecil of the answer to each article.*

Oct. 17.

531. SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Sends copies of letters and writings from the Regent and Mr. Randolph. Has not had time sufficient to consider of them, as he immediately delivered them to be copied. Will return answer to-morrow. Sends a letter from the Regent to the Queen's majesty. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

First inclosure with the same:—

(The Regent Lennox to Sussex.)

Has received his letter of the 8th instant, and also one to himself only, of the 10th instant. Has several times amply certified him how manifestly the writing subscribed by the Duke and the Earls of Huntly and Argyll is violated, so that he and all professing the king's obedience are discharged of keeping any assurance promised by him in the writing which he subscribed, and yet has forborne to take any revenge of arms. As for young Lethington, he never understood that he acknowledged obedience to the Queen of Scots since the King's coronation, whereunto he was as earnest a furtherer as any of his quality. No process has been laid against him since the sealing and subscribing of the writing by the Regent. Has granted a passport for George Robinson, according to Sussex's request in his letter of the 10th, although that man is an "unmeet" messenger, and one he has cause to like worse of than any, being a "trafiquer" with the man Moon. In order that no molestation be done to the two noblemen who are to repair into England from the Queen of Scots' party, the names of the personages, the number of their train, and the way they intend to pass, being known, order shall be taken, as is desired. Edinburgh. 16th October 1570. *Signed:* Mathewe Regent.

1½ *pp. Copy. Indorsed by Cecil.*

Second inclosure:—

(The Regent's Answer to Randolph.)

"Answer to the propositions of Mr. Randolphe, *etc.*, declared upon the instruction received from the Earl of Sussex" *etc.*

Has forborne to do anything in the Parliament, except ratifying his office of "regiment." Has prorogued the Parliament. As regards sending some noblemen towards her majesty, they have been preparing men for that voyage. As for the cessation from arms, he has

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1570. divers times certified the lord lieutenant of the great harm which the king's subjects receive, and has declared the particular injuries committed by their adversaries. *Signed:* Mathewe Regent.

1⅔ *pp. Copy. Indorsed by Cecil.*

Third inclosure:—

(Thomas Randolph to Sussex.)

I received upon Tuesday last, at noon, your letter of the 8th instant, by "famous Jocke the Lyer," touching the Laird of Lethington. That night came Thomas Corbett with your letter of the 10th, concerning the in-coming of Robinson, passports to be given to such as go to the Queen's majesty from the Scottish Queen's party, with many other matters. That night there arrived your servant, Mr. Wrothe, of whom I received such letters as he brought, as well to the Regent as to myself. All which I have delivered, and have declared such matters as were contained in mine to the Regent and Council, at a great part of which, Mr. Wrothe was present. Answer at that time, they gave me none, but desired to have time to consider those matters I had spoken of. They sent unto me, within a while after my departure from them, Alexander Hay, clerk of their Council, to desire me to give them a memorial or note of those things that I had to propound, and of all things that I desired answer of: which I did; with that condition, that I might receive the Regent's answer to your lordship in writing. This was promised, and the note was delivered by me. Consultation being had upon these matters, on Saturday, towards the evening, there came to me the Earl of Morton, and with him the Clerk of the Council, for the better understanding of her majesty's desires, whereunto they showed how willing the whole nobility present are to yield. Many they found hard, and not answerable on their parts as dutiful subjects—chiefly the returning of the Queen to the crown, contrary to law and their allegiance, and safety of those that were murderers of her husband and the late Regent. The great doubt that he and others have, is, that the event of this will not be such as is hoped for, which was the young King to have lived under her majesty's protection, and the whole realm to have been at her highness' devotion. He also mentioned her majesty's promise in her letter of the 6th of July, and showed me a letter of the Queen's majesty's own, written to the late Regent, at Reading, the 10th of September 1568.* To all this, I answered as I found most warrant for myself to say, seeking as many ways as I could to induce him, and to persuade others to repose their firm trust in her majesty, to remember whence the advantage came that they now have of their adversaries, and into what case they are like to be brought if they should not yield to her desire. In this kind of talk we spent much time, neither of us satisfied with each other. He told me that the Regent would speak with me on the morrow, and give me answer to that which I desired.

The next day (Sunday) I dined with the Regent, and before dinner conferred with him, Earls Morton and Mar, Dunfermline, and Mr. James Macgill. His desire was, that I would move your lordship to

* See Scottish Papers, Vol. II., No. 280.

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1570. pity their young King's case, and that they perceived now what is intended towards that Queen for her restitution, which would be unable for them to bear, and much to the discontentment of the Queen's majesty's most assured friends of this realm. Many like words full of grief, great tokens of misliking and discontentment, they uttered, as though their cause was desperate. Of much that was said in their great vehemence, and many divers passions, I write unto you the least and best. In effect all [were so] amazed and astonished that they do not know what counsel to take that may do themselves good. After dinner, being again together, the like talk was renewed. I cut it off as soon as I could, with request that they would repose themselves upon the Queen, my mistress' words. I pressed them for answer. They told me that all was resolved upon, and that there should be with me incontinent, the Lord of Dunfermline and Mr. James Macgill, to inform me in what sort they had concluded: who, coming to me a short time after, brought with them the note that I had before delivered, and showed me in what sort the answers were resolved upon, what the Regent had written to her majesty, and what they desired me to write. You shall know, as far as I can, the effect of their answers.

Lethington is not thought to be of the Queen's party. He was neither summoned nor put to the horn, as they affirm. Robinson shall have leave to pass to see the King. Liberty shall be granted unto such noblemen as shall pass into England. To the point where you desire to know what the Regent thinks will be for the King's surety and theirs, if the Queen be set at liberty and restored to the crown, they see no surety, but rest upon a promise of the Queen's majesty, made to the late Regent in her letters. The Parliament is prorogued until the 22nd of January. The Earl of Morton, if an Earl goes from the other party, the Lords of Glammis and Dunfermline, are chosen to be sent into England. I was requested by them to make this motion,—that you would be a means for Lord Semple that he might be set at liberty. I have also received your letter of the 13th, and have not yet communicated any part thereof to any man, seeking opportunity to speak first with Lord Morton. Mr. Wrothe could not be despatched before late this afternoon, sore against both our wills. Here I cannot live and tarry. Edinburgh, 16th October 1570.

2¾ *pp.* *Copy.* *Closely written.* *Indorsed by Cecil.*

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 445. Original of the same (*Randolph to Sussex*).

6 *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

Oct. 18. **532.** INSTRUCTIONS TO RICHARD WROTHE.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 453. "Instructions geven to Richard Wrothe sent from therle of Sussex . . . . to thearle of Lennox, l. Regent of Scotland the xviij[th] October 1570."

First:—Declare to his lordship that, for the private goodwill I bear to him, and in respect of the great trust I know the Queen's majesty hath in him, I have thought fit to send you to confer with him secretly upon some matters of importance, and therefore, as I look that his lordship should deal warily, secretly, and with good circumspection therein, so may he be assured that all which he shall deliver to you

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1570. shall be used in such sort as may be best for his honour and commodity. You shall say, that his lordship sees how the Queen's majesty has been of long time solicited with importunity by the Kings of France and Spain to hear what the Queen of Scots can say for herself, and what offers she can make to satisfy her majesty in all things that her majesty can demand, that may tend to her honour and surety; which requests have been so reasonably and vehemently made, that her majesty in honour and justice was bound to give ear to them. Of this, it has fallen out, that, at the earnest request of the Queen of Scotland, the Queen's majesty has sent Mr. Secretary and Sir Walter Mildmay to treat with the Queen of Scotland. This treaty, thus begun, will, in all probable reason, work, with time, one of these two ends;—either the two Queens will accord upon [ ] fit for both, or for lack thereof they will wholly break off; for matters have been so long deferred, and are presently brought to such ripeness, that now *non est tertium.*

The Queen's commissioners are sufficiently instructed for all matters that may tend to her own honour and surety *in utramque partem*, and although her majesty has also thought of many things needful for the surety of the King of Scots and his party, yet, for that the cause is indeed theirs, and they understand best their own state, her majesty is desirous to have some such sufficient persons instructed, sent to her with expedition, who may be able to show her what is fittest in either of these to be done for the surety of their King *etc.*

Whether the two Queens accord or break off in this treaty, I think it convenient that the persons who go instructed should have a writing, signed and sealed by all the noblemen of the King's party, for a testimonial who are of that party. If the two Queens break off, it shows who will defend the King's cause, and if they accord, it shows for whose surety the Queen's majesty shall provide. If the two Queens break off, I doubt not but they can sufficiently instruct their commissioners to "propone" all matters most expedient for them to require of the Queen's majesty, or to offer to her, for the continuance of the amity, the maintenance of their King's estate, avoiding of foreign force, and the benefit that her majesty shall receive thereby. If the two Queens should accord—although I doubt not but their lordships can sufficiently instruct their commissioners what to demand for the surety of their King *etc.*,—I have thought good to open my opinion to his lordship in some principal matters, wherein I pray his lordship to let me understand his opinion.

If this accord should take effect, it must of necessity follow that the Queen's majesty is in honour bound to set the Queen of Scotland at liberty. If the Queen of Scotland be at liberty, she will seek to be restored to her crown, wherein the Queen's majesty must either be a neutral, or the means to help her to her restitution. If she be a neutral, the Queen of Scots will recover her state by other means, which will be neither so convenient for England nor Scotland, and will be worse for their King and his dependants. If the Queen's majesty be the means, she may procure for all reasonable matters that may tend either to the surety of the King or to the benefit of both realms.

In this provision, it will be convenient that a device be made how the King may so remit the crown to his mother, and she to resume it,

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1570. so that if, by her death, or breach of covenants, or demission, he re-enter, he shall not need to receive any new coronation.

It is also necessary that the young King may be kept in surety from all practices of his mother and such as have depended on her, which cannot be so well done in any place, to avoid all treason, as in England.

It is convenient that all offences committed on the other side, in respect of the title of the crown, be by parliament pardoned *etc.*

It shall be convenient that religion be established and confirmed by parliament, and that hostages of the principal persons of the Queen's side shall remain in England.

Finally ;—you shall say that Mr. Secretary and Sir Walter Mildmay are to return presently from the Queen of Scotland without a resolution, as the Queen's majesty will grow to no resolution until her highness has conferred with such commissioners as are to come from the King, until which time, she means to defer the treaty; and therefore, I wish they might be dispatched with expedition, as her majesty daily expects them. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

2¾ *pp. Closely written. Indorsed.*

Oct. 18. **533.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 449. As I wrote to your lordship that I had received your letter of the 13th (that long one, I mean, written with your own hand), so I have now communicated the contents thereof to the Regent, whose answer to the special points in the same, and that wherein I could least agree with him and others, I leave to his lordship to write, which he has done, and herewith I send his letter. All other matters whereof you write are even such as you have before written, and such answer is given to them as his lordship thinks will content you, or, at least, that you will let him know what you think further to be done that he may do, and therein you shall see what will he has to accord to all her majesty's desires, against which, though he sometimes stands, or cannot in such ample sort accord unto, as by her majesty and you is required, yet he trusts that—weighing his estate and case—nothing that he has done shall be otherwise taken than of good meaning and goodwill to please, considering the weight of the cause *etc.* Of the answer for Lethington, he knows not how you like, but affirms all to be true that is written, and yet [he is] not unwilling to forbear him farther, how just cause soever he has to deal with all severity against him. Touching the Queen of Scots,—he no way forgets the Queen's majesty's requests, and knows how much it imports him to please her, but not to prejudice his sovereign's right to prefer hers, who is no Queen. He has promised that nothing shall be done from henceforth by force, unless force is used. He thinks that the scruple which you write that you have taken away by your letters to Lethington—that the Duke and two Earls should answer for the rest of that party—will hardly be observed, for it has already been denied by word by some of the Queen's party. The Queen's majesty's desire to have some man or more sent to her, shall be satisfied, wherein he desires to have your secret advice, whom you think fittest. It is thought good by him and the Council that the abbot of Dunfermline shall be sent before, and so prepare the way for others. This I write as a thing not yet

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1570. resolved upon, but now in deliberation. For that which you wish that the Regent should alienate his mind for continuing of garrisons, this is the point that he answers himself. I believe that many of such soldiers as he has shall presently be sent to lie at such places, and upon such as are notoriously known, and ever were enemies to the King—as in Hamilton—to save the country from further spoil, and other places where the thieves and spoilers desist not from mischief.

In that which you advise them to consider of reason in what they seek for their King's surety and their own, they say plainly that they can find no surety either for him or themselves if the Queen be restored, otherwise than was in communication between the Queen's majesty and the late Regent, not long before his death. [*In the margin*—"This is not known [to] maynie."] This is spoken to myself, not that I should put it in writing, for so am I desired. They doubt nothing of the Queen's majesty's care over them, but how, with her care, to have their own honour saved, the King to stand, and his enemies confounded. In all these matters I have dealt as plainly as I can with the Regent,—the Earl of Mar, Dunfermline, and Clerk of Register only admitted to the hearing. Lord Morton is absent, but will not be long ignorant of that which you have concluded your letter with, of her majesty's earnest trust in him, and the trust you have that the same shall be increased. Lord Ruthven lets me understand that it is like to be agreed to by the Regent and your lordship, that if Lord Hume acknowledges the authority and satisfies England in honour, his castles shall be delivered to him. If not, they shall be delivered into some noblemen's hands who will answer to both the authorities. To which, he thinks the Regent will willingly accord, and will be content to give him the credit to have the custody of the same, if it be so thought good by you, and so he desires me to put you in mind hereof.

I have received your letter by William Stewarde, with a copy of her majesty's to you, for some man or more to be sent to her or her commissioners with the Scottish Queen, to which you have the Regent's mind both in my former letter and this—that it shall be done as soon as possible. I perceive that you have been somewhat round in speech with my Lord Regent's servant for his slowness in answering. He takes all in good part, but thinks it, indeed, very roundly spoken. He has concluded to follow your advice in equal balance with that favour you may show to a cause so just as his is in the King's behalf. I came by these articles inclosed from a friend sent by one of the Queen's party to a friend of the King's party—as much misliked of all her friends (as the report is) as it pleases little the other party. It is doubted whether the Scottish Queen offers them, or her majesty demands them. If she offers them, they think my mistress has reason to accept as much as she can get, if there was power in that Queen to perform them. If they be required, it is judged hard with the King that ever they should be agreed to. If this be bruit or earnest, God send us so to use the matter that we mar not all in the making. The Earl of Cassillis, who promised, in his letter to the Regent, which I saw, obedience to the King and all dutiful service to himself, and that he would not fail to be at the parliament, having alleged some unkindness of his friends, is now come to Linlithgow, whither Lord Glammis, his brother-in-law, is

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gone to meet him. Whether he yet comes hither or not, I know not. The Laird of Grange has sent me these letters to be sent to you. I send you a copy of my letter to Lethington for a passport for those of the Queen's party who go into England. You shall receive a perfecter note of the nobility who were at the parliament than that which in haste I sent you. There were more at his confirmation than at his election. Lord Eglinton, at his departure, would have had a [ ] promise of the Regent to have had a private mass [at] his house, but was refused. We have had much good news of late-- as, this day there is a new insurrection in England. It is said that there was lately one burnt in England prophesying the Queen's majesty's death at the end of the 12th year of her reign,—and somewhat else which I send you as I came by it.

If it should now please you to call me home, I should think myself much bound to you. I can do no good either with the one party or the other. I care not so much for their libels set up against me on their church doors, market cross, and other places, as I doubt what may become of myself, knowing as I do both the nature of some and their good mind. You shall at this time receive no answer in writing from the Regent, by reason of Lord Morton's absence, to the point I wrote of, but shall have it, as I suppose, by the next. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

6¼ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Oct. 20. **534.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 455.

I have now got the Regent's answer, with the advice of Lord Morton to that point that I desired you should be advertised from the Regent's self. I send some letters of my own and some others to Mr. Walsingham, who is in France. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

⅓ *p. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Oct. 20. **535.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO CECIL.

Being desired by the Regent to send a letter of his into France to Mr. Walsingham, and some from other friends here to Captain Cockborne, requests him to forward them. The Regent's to Mr. Walsingham is to desire him to show what friendship he can for the furtherance of such honest men of this country as shall stand in need of his advice, or anything that may be for the weal of these two countries. Trusts he has in mind his request for his return. Beseeches him to let him have this favour of coming away, as a reward for his whole service, and not to abide the end of that which he sees now intended, which, he fears, will neither be surety to her majesty nor weal to this country, where she has won unto her no small number, who, he believes, would assuredly be hers, if they be not forced to run some other course. Sends the confession of a minister who strangled his wife on a Sunday morning. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

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1570. Oct. 23.

536. SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Sends two packets from Mr. Randolph, and a letter from the Regent to his wife. One of the packets is for Cecil, the other for Mr. Walsingham. Has returned Wrothe to the Regent, with his opinion on some of the matters contained in his last answers which he sent to Cecil on the 17th. Alnwick.

Postscript:—The lord governor* and his lady have been here these ten or twelve days, and have this day returned to Berwick. He (Hunsdon) is faithful and true to her majesty. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Oct. 23.

537. THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 457.

It pleased Lord Morton to show me divers letters received from his tenants of Preston, whose goods were taken from them at the last raid in the west. Divers of the tenants have been here with his lordship lamenting their estate, and declaring how long they have been suitors to Lord Scrope, and can get no answer agreeable to their desire, in equity and conscience, wherefore my lord, being very sore troubled with them, pitying their case, finding also his own loss, they being now unable to pay their "fermes" and other duties, desires me to write to you to consider how evil these poor men have been done unto, how unable they are to live this winter, and what incommodity they sustain by that poverty that they are brought into, and that it will please you to write to Lord Scrope that without delay the poor men be restored to their own, or satisfied to their contentment. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

1 *p.* *No flyleaf or address.*

Oct. 24.

538. INSTRUCTIONS FOR MR. NICHOLAS ELPHINSTONE.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 443.

"Instructionis to our trusty and weilbelovid M^r^ Nicholas Elphinstoun direct to the erle of Sussex, Lord lieutenent for the Quenis Majestie in the north, at Edinburgh the xxiiij of October 1570."

After presenting my letter to his lordship, you shall declare, that, lest he should not think himself altogether satisfied in reason with my answer delivered to Richard Wroith, principally touching the prolongation of the abstinence, I have sent you purposely towards his lordship, to confer and reason upon such things as he shall think himself "unsatisfeit" in, and to require satisfaction and answer at his hands of such matters as are meet to be presently resolved by his lordship, "as he wald this cessatioun frome armes and abstinence sould be weill and with gude faith observit." For, as the writings are presently "consavit," although there remain the name of assurance and abstinence from arms, "zit in effect thaire is nane." And for us professing the King's obedience to enter into any new assurance for a longer time, the things "violat" not being reported, nor the doubts cleared, his lordship may well perceive we shall sustain such hurt and disadvantage in the time of the treaty, that we shall hardly repair the

* Hunsdon.

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1570. same again. For, the time that the late Regent went into England with other noblemen, for the like effect as now commissioners are desired to come, "he was not sasone departed furth of Scotland and his ordinary force dissolved, he louking in his absence that nane of the kingis subjectis suld be inquietit, incontinent, ane of the Kingis cannonis at that tyme being in the earle of Huntleyis handis, in the wynter seasoun wes cartit fra place to place, the housses of the Kingis obedient subjectis wer constrenit to be randerit to him and usit at his appetite, and the auctoritie quhilk he pretendit for the said queen erectit in rowmes quhair it had not bene of befoir acknawlegit sen the Kingis coronatioun. The hous of Wauchtoun than being in the erle of Mortonis handis and keping in the Kingis name wes assegit, and ane of the speciall servandis slane thairin. So wes the castell of Draffen assegit, and last constrenit to rander befoir the Regent retornit in Scotland, and sensyne hes bene retenit aganis the Kingis auctoritie." In "quhat perrellis" the said Regent and noblemen were in, as he passed up to York and returned to Scotland, all by the means of the said queen *lite pendente*, "I neid not now to delait."

Now, therefore, to "prorogat" this cessatioun from arms and abstinence, to send of the ablest of the noblemen and others professing the King's obedience to her majesty, to dissolve the ordinary force we have levied, and every day to receive importable injuries, our men to be slain and hurt, taken and used as prisoners, without provocation, obedient subjects to be nightly spoiled, murdered, and "heriit" by thieves and "peaxbrekaris," the ships and goods of our merchants "stayit" in France by procurement of the said Queen and her party, and the King's rent and revenue retained—"Quhat uther thing sall this dealing in schorte tyme produce bot the subversioun of the Kingis estaitt under colour of treaty?" For defence whereof, we must to our power use force against force. We must take advantage of our adversaries, as they do of us, "quhairin gif we delay, the trew people oppressit be thevis salbe compellit to zeald to thame as it wer conquest by thame." The merchants of the towns, spoiled of their ships and goods in France, must either "leif" the cause and quarrel of the King, and for recovery of their goods "mon sute" the said Queen and her "pretendit lieutenentis," or else we and they in their support "mon put to handis" in time, and recover as much of the goods of those who have "procurit this innovatioun" as our merchants want. What shall succeed therein may now be seen beforehand, how difficult it will be for any treaty to proceed when either party shall not "spair" to take advantage of others. And therefore, in declaration how willing I have been to eschew these inconveniences, I have by the Justice Clerk, and by the notes sent with Richard Wroith, declared the doubts and captiousness of the letters already sealed and subscribed, and have required of his lordship to be answered in the same things in such sort, that, being satisfied in the matters that in justice and reason I have cause to crave, I might "semblablie" answer his lordship in plain and direct terms. If I shall not be answered directly in the notes, how shall I answer his lordship's requisition to redress things which as yet are not declared, and found to be against the effect of the writing sealed and subscribed by me? Justice and reason, I think, would that the redress of all things should stay on both sides till the end of the treaty, "or than befoir the treaty

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1570. entered." It were meet that all things were put in "thay termes, as ambiguitie wer avoidit," and such surety made for things promised "as quhill the end of the treaty men myt perswaid thame selffis to leiff in surety," and things indeed to be "reponit" to the state they were in at the death of the late Regent.

Next;—you shall enter into particular discourse and reasoning upon the whole 24 articles, and after you have obtained his answer to every one of them in writing, you have to desire, according to the effect of my letters to his lordship of the 16th instant, that before any new prolongation of the abstinence, the "captiousnes" of the writing subscribed and sealed by the adversaries may be corrected, that the Duke and Earls may express for whom they promise, that it may be known whether the parties are content to be under their promise, that things done contrary to their writing may be reponed, that the goods and ships "stayit" in France may be delivered, and not impeded in their trade, that all things "innovat" in the government be revoked, that there be no impediment to the King's authority, which was recognised at the death of the late Regent, that the ordinary administration of justice may proceed, and that thieves and peacebreakers may be punished in the meantime. Or, if his lordship thinks that before such matters can be done, there will be great consumption of time, that then he cause the adversaries—like as they made the first writing for assurance—so now to make the first form of the letter for the prolongation of the abstinence, in that sort that good faith may be kept, and the captiousness and ambiguity of the former writing avoided; and upon the sight and consideration of the same, I, for the part of the King and those professing his obedience, shall do that which my lord lieutenant shall find himself in reason satisfied with. *Signed:* W. Elphinstone.

2½ *pp. In a Scottish hand. Closely written. Indorsed:* "Copie of M^r Nicholis instructionis."

Oct. 25. **539.** Mons. De La Mothe Fénélon to Charles IX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 9.

To which the said lady with kindness has prayed me to assure you that for her majesty's honour, and not for other respect of the world, she has commenced to send her deputies to proceed to the Queen of Scotland in such a way that no other Prince or Princess . . . . offended as she is, might ever have done; and that she will constrain herself to all the conditions possible for her to restore to her realm the said lady by the way of . . . . the most honourable which she can, and when she . . . . in this way, that then she gives you her word to send her back, however it may be, to those who hold her part in her country; for she does not wish p . . . . to retain her in her realm. And thus she hopes to satisfy you so well, that you will not have occasion to quarrel about this matter, nor to have delay in more speech. Which are, sire, the chief points which have been deduced at this audience. London.

½ *p. French. Indorsed:* "L'extraict d'une lettre de Mons^r de La Mothe au Roy" . . . . *Edges damaged.*

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1570.
Oct. 25.

540. MORTON TO SUSSEX.

ott. Calig., C.II., fol. 198.

I received your letter from your servant and secretary, Richard Wrothe, in answer to my former letter for advice to be had both for the common cause and my own, in which you wisely lay out the order how the Queen's majesty is "procedit" to hear and treat with the Queen, mother to the King my sovereign, and how her highness has required that some sufficient persons might be sent to advise her majesty what were fittest to be done for the King and his dependants, if the said Queen, the King's mother, should make such offers to her majesty as in reason might satisfy her for her own particular, wherein her majesty is the more desirous to be satisfied, for that the cause is ours, and that her highness respects as her own. We have, indeed, good cause to render unto her majesty humble thanks for her gracious care extended to the conservation of the King, and our sureties, and for your lordship's particular goodwill, we must confess ourselves far bound unto you. But, for the cause itself, the same being well considered, I think your lordship will not think it simply ours, but her majesty's, the King, our sovereign's, and both their obedient subjects' "conjunct" cause and action, whose interests have such affinity that there can no end be taken for the private surety of the one, but it must tend to the harm of the other, and to the harm of the one, the harm of the other must succed.

It is hard to say what will succeed of the treaty, and although yours truly write that either the two Queens in this treaty will accord or break off, yet it is as hard for us professing the King's obedience to advise her majesty what were fittest to be devised for the surety of the King and us, in case of accord, unless we were first assured that the Queen's majesty was satisfied upon the said Queen's offers for her highness' own particular, whose surety we esteem the first and chiefest ground of our sureties, "and for ony thing that we heir can neme, zit ymagine how hir majestie for hir self can haif ayer honorable or sufficient suirtie of the said Queen, scho being set at libertie and restored to this croun," and unless her majesty be first sure, our warrant is "unk," and our surety difficult to be found.

Although there are many more fit to accept the principal charge in the conference than I, howsoever your lordship writes of me; yet "I think to do in my aune rank my devoir" (God assisting me). I thank your lordship for your good and friendly advice, but it is hard for me to resolve to enterprise the charge of this message without I had some further taste of your meaning of the matters committed last by me to Richard Wrothe's credit, and to what end I shall repair into England, "quhairupoun in your secreit notes zour lordship makis indeid a fair platt, and oppynnis mater newth quhairupoun instructionis mycht be grounded, aswele to the best as werst part. To the quhilk as I haif partlie anserit zour servand by mouth, so schortlie in writ, I say for my present opinioun that as in probable reasoun the treaty will wirk to ane of the twa endis as zour lordship writtis, sa for ye part of ye King and ws his nobilitie, and obedient people, it is altogidder difficill for ws to do ony thing in the last of the twa endis, as a course quhilk we persaved our selffis can nevir be suir for her majesteis self, and so the path way to our destructioun gif the treatie suld tak effect in yat sort," and some things therein especially, I dare not "anys tweche in

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1570. speche," considering that you have required secrecy—namely, concerning the transporting of the King, and the said Queen's restoration to the crown, which, if it proceeded forth of my mouth, I should be thought a betrayer of this "estait," and of my own friends, who have spent their blood and hazarded their lands and lives with me therein, and I doubt not but such as shall be directed from hence will be able enough to inform her majesty and you of the impossibility of that last end, if her majesty's own surety shall be provided therein. On the other part, if the matter shall grow to a conclusion, I doubt not but such as pass will be sufficiently instructed to deal as well for the surety of the King's estate, as for the surety and benefit that her majesty and the realm of England shall receive thereby. "In concluscioun I mon desire and crave zour lordships favour in a mater of my aune tweching the skayth of my landis and tenentis of Prestoun under the Fell in Galloway, quhilkis wantit the tyme zour lordship wes in Drumfreis thair movable and insicht guidis, extending be gude estimacioun to foure hundreth pundis stirling and above, and be ressoun of thair skayth sustenit, I want the zeirlie rent of the same my landis by the space of twa zeiris restand in my tenentis handis, extending to xxx calder victuall be zeir, and two hundreth pundis money Scottis," the price of which victuals in the years 1568 and 1569 extend to 400*l.* sterling, whereof I need not look to receive a groat if the poor tenants do not get redress. Besides, there are detained of the said tenants "pensonaris." Some of them are put to ransom. For this I caused some travail to be taken with Lord Scroope, Lord Warden of the West March, and received his answer declaring that, in respect of your serious occupation about the Queen's majesty's special affairs, his servant returned without your answer, and so, I pray you to take some good and speedy order in this matter yourself, so that my poor tenants may have redress of their goods, and the "pensonaris" put to liberty with all convenient speed, for I have no good hope of any "suddane" recovery of amends if the matter be deferred to Lord Scroope's order. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mortoun.

2⅓ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed. Fragment of wafer signet.*

Oct. 25. **541.** MORTON TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 458. I received your letter of credit, of the date at Alnwick, the 19th of October, from Richart Wrothe, and heard the credit committed to him, to whom I have imparted such things as he will deliver to your lordship. Because of the commodity of this bearer, I have committed herein things to his charge to be communicated to you, to whom I pray you give firm credit. Dalkeith. *Signed:* Morton.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed. Wafer signet.*

Oct. 25. **542.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 459. I have received your letter by your servant Wrothe, and have advised him the best I can for the handling of such matters as your lordship gave him charge of. He delivered his letters himself to the Regent and Earl Morton. He has conferred with them at length. I have also debated with them of those matters your lordship wrote to them of, and sought as many ways as I could to satisfy them in all

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1570. their doubts, and persuaded, by as many reasons as I could, both that they make haste to send such as they intend shall go to the Queen's majesty, and also to prolong the assurance to the time desired. At all this your own man was present, and heard what was said, and what was replied to their answers. Time was taken for further consultation, which was the morrow, Monday morning, at my lodging, the Earl of Morton, Mr. James Magill, and the Clerk of the Council being sent by the Regent to that end. Having again spent much time in reasoning, only this was concluded by them,—that it would be best to send one of their own, instructed to your lordship, by whom you may know to what necessity they are brought by the last assurance, and what inconvenience they are drawn unto, either to adventure their credit with her majesty, or honour and duty to their country. As in these things I have been plain with them, so have I received plain speech again. I trust you will find this in the end, that what you will therein shall be yielded unto, so that they may stand in like assurance of their adversaries. For their sending any nobleman or more to her majesty, your lordship shall know their opinions in general, and also Lord Morton's in particular towards himself. I do not doubt but this will also be yielded to, for I see a "lothenes" in them to refuse anything they can do, without either mistrust of her majesty's good meaning, or your delivering to them those things that are required of them, but doubt most how to persuade Lord Morton to accept it,—for the causes your lordship knows,—and yet I know his good mind. They are persuaded that her majesty minds honourably, [and] that you deal sincerely—but knowing the craze of their adversaries, who deal altogether upon untruth and practices, they fear that they shall be trapped by them, and be brought to some inconveniences both against your will and her majesty's, and are loath to be thought to deal so unadvisedly that they should take any advantage over them, or that they should be thought to do it upon that necessity as to be forced by their means thereunto, being willing rather to yield the whole freely to her majesty, than that they whom they know to be enemies to her majesty should have their wills.

I have received your other letter of the 22nd. To the chief points contained in the same, the Regent makes answer by Mr. Nicholas Elphinston. I have laid before them the benefits received of the Queen's majesty, the support, and the assistance that brought them to that good estate they are in. I put them in mind of their necessity to have continuance of her favour, and what is reason in that respect to yield unto her. There lacks more of somewhat else than of goodwill, which is much more to be borne with than where neither good faith is meant nor goodwill borne, but such as "malgie" themselves, and for lack of better they yield unto. Yet, at this time, the Queen's party seem much to mislike the articles sent by Robinson (of which I send you a copy), as any men in Scotland, and are now commonly jested at in this town among their ministers, depraved, [and] misliked of as much as though they tended to the whole subversion of the crown. I fear that some things contained in them have made Lord Morton unwillinger to take the journey than he was at the first. No man does more with him than Mr. Nicholas Elphinston, whom I know to be honest and full of care to serve both countries well. Your lordship may hear somewhat that may discontent you concerning some

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1570. of the Regent's evil conceit of you. I know there is much spoken abroad to make men believe that it is so, and I cannot say so much as I have heard of some of themselves—but, as I can be witness of your good mind towards him, so can I also testify of his good opinion of you, more than any man can say to the contrary. The great perplexity he is in, the great wants that he finds in things not falling out to his contentation, and the care that he has to be thought worthy of that place he is in, may sometimes alter that quiet disposition of nature that is in him; but I surely think that he lacks no goodwill to do well, or that he is of other opinion, but that her majesty thinks well to this young King and all those who depend on him, and thereby sees that there is greater reason why he should like of your lordship, who but executes her will, than of any others who do the contrary, and greater reason for you to favour those whom she favours, than such as both she and you know to be her enemies—though not in power to do evil, yet in heart such as her majesty has never greater. I have heard of late no news from any part, saving such as Mr. Nicholas told me of Lord Seton, who will also report the same to you. I send you the news of the Muscovite Emperor, and pray you to return my letter. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

3 *pp. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Oct. 26. **543.** ELIZABETH TO SUSSEX.

We have lately received from you certain letters directed to ourself from the Regent, of the 16th of this month, and other letters from yourself to our secretary, with copies of other writings sent to you out of Scotland. We return you herewith the articles sent unto you by the Regent. What we have thought meet to be answered, you will find in the margin of the same articles, which is to be imparted as well to the Regent as to the Duke of Chatelherault and his party for their answers. Because we perceive the greatest number of the articles rest upon some resolution what is meant by our article contained in the writing subscribed by the Duke *etc.*, purporting that no innovation should be made in the government of Scotland, different from the state wherein it was at the death of the late Regent; we have conceived in another writing, at this present sent unto you, a reasonable device, as we think, for both parties. To that, and the rest of the answers, we have caused the bishop of Ross to be made privy, who alleges that, although he cannot condescend to the same without consent of the Duke and his party, yet he does not find any reason to the contrary. We have found the stay made in France, by means of the Queen of Scots, of the merchants' ships of Scotland, very hurtful to the King's party, especially in this time of vintage, and therefore, we have caused the bishop of Ross to be treated with to procure them to be put at liberty during the time of the abstinence, but he says that he cannot procure the release except by means of his mistress and the bishop of Glasgow, her ambassador in France; for which purpose, he will (as he says) send to his mistress and write to the bishop, and therefore, we would that you should give notice to the Regent to forbear from violating this abstinence till he hears further from us. Do your best in all these matters that peace be kept, and that the Regent and his party be not decayed in credit. We marvel that the Regent has made

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1570. so dilatory and uncertain answer for sending commissioners hither; wherein we pray you to cause some speed to be used, for thereupon depends the whole stay of this cause.

We are desirous to have our extraordinary bands of soldiers there to be utterly discharged, and to that end, we mean shortly to send thither some money; praying you in the meantime to discharge as many as you can by borrowing some money.

We would have you in our name to cause the Earl of Lennox to be moved that a sentence procured, as we hear, against the old Lady Seton to be banished out of Scotland, may be forborne during the abstinence, if the cause be no greater than for writing a letter to her daughter, Mary Seton, who is with the Queen of Scots.

3 *pp. Draft corrected by Cecil. The latter part in Cecil's hand. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 461. Original of the same: "Given under our signet at our Castle of Windsor" *etc.*

2 *pp. Addressed. Indorsed.*

[Oct. 26.] **544.** GOVERNMENT OF SCOTLAND.

A declaration how, in certain cases, it shall be ordered that no innovation be made in the government, different to the state wherein the realm of Scotland was at the death of the Earl of Murray.

The subjects and countries which obeyed the authority of the King at the late Regent's death, shall, for all criminal causes, obey the King's authority till the end of the new abstinence. They shall obey the King's authority in all civil causes for the same time, except such as have returned to the obedience of the Queen of Scots since the Earl of Murray's death. In which special cases, it is thought expedient that the said civil causes might cease until the end of the said abstinence. In like manner, all who obeyed the Queen of Scots' authority at the Earl of Murray's death shall continue the same *etc.* By 'criminal causes' shall be comprehended all thefts, murders, bloodsheds, burnings of houses or goods, sorceries, and witchcrafts.

1 *p. Rough draft in Cecil's hand.*

Another copy of the same.

1 *p. Written* (by Cecil's clerk). *Corrected by Cecil.*

Oct. 27. **545.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Sends copies of letters and writings. On the 26th Wrothe returned, and brought with him Mr. Nicholas Elphinstone, instructed to confer further with him in these matters. The same night that Elphinstone came, he received a letter from Lethington, declaring a breach of the abstinence by the King's party, in pursuing of him and others by extremity of the law. Upon the return of Elphinstone, the abbot of Dunfermline shall be despatched to the Queen's majesty, and upon the Regent's knowledge of the names of such as shall pass from the Queen of Scots' party, he will give order for their safe passage, and despatch commissioners of the like quality. Sees no further service to be done by him here. Amongst other griefs that the

Elizabeth. 1570. King's party have, they complain greatly of the stay of their merchants in France. Has dealt to understand the meaning of the King's party in some matters, according to Lord Leicester's letters to him, of the 8th, if the two Queens should accord; but they are so troubled with the copy of Cecil's and Mr. Mildmay's instructions brought into Scotland by Robinson, and with the fear of their own state, that they will not abide to hear of any surety that can be provided for their King and themselves, if ever the Scottish Queen be at liberty, and in plain speech affirm that the Queen's majesty can, in that case, provide no surety for herself, so thinks it best to wade no further till some of them go thither. In the meantime, he will be reputed amongst them as a betrayer of the rest, who shall be first contented to enter into any speech that may tend to the liberty of the Queen of Scotland, which they say must induce the overthrow of their King. Has written at more length to Lord Leicester concerning these matters. "At Alnewick, at a smoky howse." *Signed:* T. Sussex.

3 *pp. Partly holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

First inclosure with the same:—

(Sussex to the Regent Lennox *etc.*)

Has received answer from them, and articles signed by the Regent. Has also received a note containing the 34 articles wherein they required certain questions to be answered *etc.* Has thought good to deliver to the Regent what he particularly conceives in every of them. Will advertise Lethington what they require of him. Prays them that, in the meantime, they have such speedy consideration of the matter, that no cause be ministered to give a just offence in that which toucheth in honour. Thanks them for granting a passport to Robinson, with licence to visit the King from his mother, and knows it will be gratefully accepted by the Queen's majesty, his sovereign. Thinks their request to know the names *etc.*, of the two noblemen to be sent from the Queen of Scots' party very reasonable. Does not know their names, their train, their way, nor the time. Assures them that his sovereign does not mean that any person guilty of any of the murders should take any benefit by her means, neither dare any of them come within her dominions, so he thinks they will not need that exception. Knowing that their answer with regard to proroguing the Parliament would not be to her majesty's full satisfaction, he sent his secretary, Richard Wrothe, with new letters to them, and wrote to Mr. Randolph to persuade them to have good regard to her majesty's demands. Trusts they will be more willing to take advice.

To the second—for the sending of some noblemen to his sovereign, —he wishes that they should choose from the wisest, ablest, and most creditable at home and abroad. Perceives by Mr. Randall that they have already made one good election of the Earl of Morton.

To the third—for a prolongation of the cessation of arms—her majesty is to enter into a hearing of all parts, and there rests nothing to be done to bring her majesty to this hearing, but that abstinence already promised by both parties.

To the first article contained in their note,—he answers that he requires no more to be performed on their behalf, than is contained in his letter of the 4th of July, and in the writing subscribed by him.

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1570. To the 19th and 20th articles,—he answers, that his letters to Lethington of the 4th of July, and the writing subscribed by him accord with the articles accorded between the Queen of England and the bishop of Ross. To all the other articles—which declare lack of good faith in their adverse party,—he will make report thereof to her majesty. To the rest of the articles,—which declare what they wish to have done,—he answers that he wishes the like, if time might serve. Alnwick, 18th October 1570.

5 *pp. Closely written. Indorsed by Cecil.*

Second inclosure :—

(Sussex's Answer to the 34 Articles.)

" Answer to the instructions and 34 articles sent from the Regent of Scotland 24 Octobris, by M^r^ Nicolas Elphiston."

First:—They were sufficiently answered by his letter of 18th October. Nevertheless, being pressed by Mr. Nicholas Elphinstone to deliver his opinion in particularity to the articles that are objected as breaches of the abstinences, and to the articles containing the hurts done by the adverse party; he answers, that he does not find sufficient matter proved to induce him to conceive that any act is done whereby he may justly affirm that the articles containing the not receiving of foreign forces and abandoning his sovereign's rebels are directly infringed, neither can he affirm that any act is done by the Queen of Scots' party whereby the public peace is violated. Particular offences done to private persons on either side, without the direction of authority, ought to be by order redressed, and not taken as a violation of the public peace. Offences done to private persons on either side ought to be redressed by the principals of that side on which the act is committed.

Second:—As he sees either party finds grief with the penning of the writing of their adverse, thinks that in the renewing of the abstinence *etc.*, either party should, in their own writing, add an explanation of their true meaning, referring all doubts to his sovereign, and wishes that either party should so well foresee the plain meaning of their own contention, that no occasion might be ministered to the wise and indifferent to conceive that there was any intention of any subtle and advantageous outgate.

Thirdly:—Has taken the " travell " to collect out of both their meanings certain articles, which seem also to accord with the articles accorded by the Queen's majesty and the bishop of Ross, by which both their meanings must be overruled, and sends the articles so collected by him to either party, wishing that they should insert the effect of them in their writings, so that their intentions may also accord with the intentions of the Queen's majesty.

Lastly:—Wishes either side should use diligence in perfecting of the writing, to send the same speedily to him, and to despatch with expedition such commissioners as they intend to send into England. 26 October 1570.

1½ *pp. Indorsed by Cecil.*

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1570. Third inclosure:—

(Lethington's Explanation.)

The noblemen of this party mean truly to perform all promises concerning the Queen's majesty, your sovereign, touching the abandoning of her highness' rebels, and not receiving of foreign forces, and that without any "cavillation." They mean to contain themselves in quietness, without offering of violence or injury to any subject of the realm, either by force or colour of law. They mean not to force any man to profess obedience to the Queen, nor to stay any man who of himself will profess his obedience to the King. During the treaty, they will take no advantage either to advance the authority of the one, or hinder the authority of the other. They hope the end of the treaty will clear to which of the two the subjects shall yield their obedience. They will not *lite pendente* prejudge the Queen by yielding their obedience to a competitor, as reciprocally they will not press the others to prejudge her son, whose authority they avow. They are content to keep civil society with the adverse faction, notwithstanding the difference of opinions; which controversy they are content shall cease or be suspended during the treaty. Although they are the Queen's lieutenants, "constitut" by her commission, they are content to cease from execution of anything by virtue thereof, and so to make no innovation in the government, different from the state wherein it was at the Earl of Murray's death. They will make no impediment, in the mean season, to the ordinary judges of the realm to execute the laws against thieves, and such notable malefactors, for crimes which shall be perpetrated in the mean season.

¾ *p. Copy. Headed:* "14 Octobris 1570 and received by y^e^ erle of Sussex 26 Octobris 1570." *Indorsed by Cecil.*

Fourth inclosure:—

(Articles sent by Sussex to both parties.)

(1) To express in writing, to be subscribed and sealed, the names of such noblemen as they undertake for.

(2) That all matters done on either side since the subscribing contrary to the true meaning of the writing be redressed, and that either side appoint two commissioners to see present redress for matters past, and at the end of the abstinence, they do the like.

(3) That the Duke and the Earls of Huntly and Argyll cease from all execution of their commission of lieutenancy, and permit all "cortes to be fensytt" and holden, judgments to proceed in the King's name in all places where they were so "fensyt" and holden at the death of the late Regent, to permit the King's officers to levy and bring in his rents of "propartie and casualty," the collectors of the thirds to the use of the ministry to levy their duties quietly, and to suffer the judges to proceed in the punishment of thieves, murderers, and other notorious offenders.

(4) That the King's party may, during the abstinence, cause such as have been or shall be disordered upon the Borders, and peace-breakers to England or Scotland, to yield justice to England and Scotland *etc.*

(5) That the King's party may raise force to suppress any other

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1570. force gathered to the disquiet of the realm or disturbance of the abstinence.

(6) That any act to be done by the King's party against any person who has publicly associated himself with that party, either in consultation or by open arms, since the 1st of April, be not imputed an infringing of the abstinence.

1 *p. Copy. Indorsed by Cecil:* "26 Octob. Articles sent to both parties in Scotland for explanation of y^e^ wrytyng made for abstynence."

Fifth inclosure:—

(Sussex to Maitland.)

Received his letter of the 13th, and yesternight his letter of the 14th. Seeing that either side is content to prolong the abstinence, and that either side mislikes the form of the former writings, has made a collection of both their meanings, which he sends inclosed. If his party will not accord to this, then he wishes him to cause such a writing to be sealed and subscribed as they shall devise, upon receipt whereof, he will procure the Regent to do the like. Alnwick, 26th October 1570.

Postscript. Sends herewith a note of such offences as have been done on the Queen of Scots' side since the abstinence, whereof the King's party require redress, and which ought to be redressed. Sends a copy of his answer to Mr. Elphinstone.

1½ *p. Copy. Indorsed by Cecil.*

Oct. 27. **546.** COUNTESS OF MURRAY TO ELIZABETH.

"How laith soever I am to truble zour majestie wyth my vreitingis," yet I, knowing that the chief relief comes through your grace's hands, am the bolder to seek it where I most assure myself of succour. I hope most assuredly in your highness, "yat as zour majeste hes begun soe ze will contenew unto yat that innocent bluid be fullie revengit off hym yat was zour majestei's tender kynisman and faithfull servitoure, I meine my Lord my huishand lait Regent of Scotland," that having left me so full of perplexities, "yat vald to God my lyff had gaune for his or baith at ains." I have to lament my estate, and be "ane humble swtar" unto your majesty that you will take pity upon his. And now because I am "put at" by so many "yat makis yame to haif actioun aganis me and my bairnis," we can see no other relief, but utter ruin, except your majesty "put to zour helplie hand," as "Maister Randuelphe" can write. "Dunettir." *Signed:* "Annas Keycht."

¾ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Oct. 30. **547.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Received yesternight the Queen's majesty's letters of the 26th, has made full dispatch thereof to Mr. Randolph, and instructed Wrothe to satisfy him in all things which he conceives the Regent can object to. Has written to the Regent, and advised him to hasten away his commissioners *etc.* Has sent a copy to Lethington, with like

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1570. advice. Perceives that there is a practising to persuade that the two Queens are already accorded. Has willed Mr. Randolph to assure that party that practices are false, and that the Queen's majesty will neither conclude without their advice, nor suffer them to take any hindrance under colour of the treaty. Has advised Lethington to stay such practices. The principals of the King's side are fearful to enter into consideration of that surety, if the Queen should be set at liberty. The principals of the Queen's side are unwilling to enter England in this commission. The Regent, understanding how backward the Queen's party are for their commissioners, seeks to know who shall go from them, and is not hasty to be before them; wherein Sussex conceives he has great reason. Sends a copy of a letter he received yesternight from Mr. Randolph, with quotations of his answer in the margin. Sends a letter from the Laird of Lochleven to Randolph, which requires further answer than he (Sussex) can make. Alnwick, 30th Oct. 1570. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

Postscript. Perceives that the Queen's majesty stays sending for him until the coming of the commissioners. Trusts that Cecil will procure his revocation, if there be no other cause, with condition that he come to her when the Regent's commission has entered England, as he has nothing to do but to wait upon Warden's deputies.

2 *pp. Partly holograph. Addressed. Indorsed by Cecil.*

First inclosure with the same:—

(The Laird of Lochleven to Thomas Randolph.)

"It will pleis zow be rememberit, how I did schaw zoure hononr, yat ye Loche wes able congeill giff yer wer ony frostis, and yat it behuffit mee befoir yat to be quite of ye erle off Northumberland." Now I think her majesty has put such order to all those who rush against her, since my lord of Northumberland came to this place, that he is not able to trouble her country, and whose mind, I thought, ever since his coming to this place, was to do his duty to his sovereign. For these considerations, I think it not necessary to retain him any longer as a prisoner with me. One thing I humbly pray her majesty is,—to "schaw mercy to my presoner." Lochleven, 21st October 1570. *Signed:* Lochleven.

1 *p. Addressed:* "To my werray guid freind M^r^ Thomas Randolphe" *etc. Indorsed.*

Second inclosure:—

(Thomas Randolph to Sussex.)

I received lately this letter, inclosed, from the Laird of Lochleven. Your lordship may see how desirous he is to be quit of his charge, but I doubt somewhat else than he writes of. I know there have been great offers made for his liberty. He looks for some answer at my hands.

[Sussex* has many times written to Randolph to understand in particularity what the Lairds of Lochleven and Lindsay will require

* The words in brackets are Sussex's notes in the margin.

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1570. for the delivery of their prisoners to the Queen's majesty, and has never received full answer. Requires full answer.]

There passed lately seven Englishmen by sea out of the "Frithe" in a Flemish ship, into Flanders;—some who were in the west, as it is thought.

[To enquire who they be.]

What is done at Hamilton between the Regent's men and the Hamiltons, your lordship has heard.

[Advise the Regent to forbear offering advice in such matters.]

I send such letters as came yesterday from Lethington.

There are letters lately come from the bishop of Ross to the Castle, assuring the Captain that the Queens are agreed, and her majesty satisfied with much less than was demanded by the commissioners. I see men, by these rumours, brought into great perplexities, and such as are willing to further her desire, through ignorance or persuasion, may yield unto that which may be to her majesty's disadvantage. I see that the Regent intends to make no stay of the Commendator of Dunfermline coming into England out of hand, and not the less to send any other of like estate as shall go from the Scottish Queen.

[The bishop's letters are not true *etc.*]

Your lordship remembers what I wrote to you touching some consideration to be had of Lord Morton. Much depends now upon him. Money, I assure you, is more common with the Queen's adversaries than with those who take her part.

[I have, by former letters, declared what trust the Queen's majesty reposes in him *etc.*] Edinburgh 29th Oct. 1570. *Signed:* T. R.

2 *pp.* *Copy, with notes in the margin and at the end by Sussex.*

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 463. Original of the same.

2 *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

Oct. 30. **548.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 465. I have reported the Lord of Lethington's answer (whereof I sent you a copy) to the Regent, who, notwithstanding that he finds him grieved with the manner of his writing, yet he shall not have that advantage to say that the lack of a safe-conduct from hence shall be any stay to their journey; and therefore, has promised that as soon as Lord Morton comes to this town—which I think will be this day or to-morrow—there shall be a safe-conduct made to any two of those whom the Queen's majesty has named in her letters—such persons only excepted as are notoriously known to have been consenting to either of the murders. Which clause, I wish might be left out, for it is thought that of that number there is not one who will go on this message, nor is it yet known to any man here what [state] he is of the other sort, who will accept the charge; until which be known, I perceive there will be no resolution taken, who shall be sent from hence of the King's party, nor is any provision made by him, who is best thought of, or fittest for the purpose. I will, therefore, write to my Lord of Lethington that, if he wishes that there should be no delay used, he signify with speed what state they are of, who go for the Queen, and within what time he thinks they can be ready, that the

Elizabeth.
1570. like personages may be appointed about the like time, to be in readiness.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed:* "Delivered at Barwyk the fyrst of November at ij yn the afternune."

[Oct.] **549.** MATCH BETWEEN NORFOLK AND MARY.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 284. "A Discourse Touching the Pretended Match betwene the Duke of Norfolke and the Quene of Scottes."

[*A small octavo pamphlet, pointing out the dangers to the Queen of England and religion that would follow the marriage.*] "That lawe which forbad Salomon to mary with the Egyptian Idolatresse, standeth in force still, and forbiddeth the Duke to mary with the Scottishe Idolatresse, least that punishment which fell upon Salomons kinne, teache the Duke to beware of lyke punishment."

13 *pp.* *Printed.*

Nov. 2. **550.** COUNTESS OF MURRAY TO CECIL.

There are some in these parts who have "swytit" of me, at the Queen of Scots' hands, certain jewels, in great number, which I never knew appertained to the said Queen.

"Humblie requyris zour honour to be ane swtar at ye Queen's majeste for me and my childrin, yat it may pleis hir majestie to caus our quene vreit tenderlie and familiarlie in our favouris to ye present erle of Huntlie hir lieutenent in ye north, chargin hym noth to truble me and my bairins in our rowmes and heretages, or ony wyer maner of way. For ony of ye saidis jewellis, guiddis or geir yat apperteynit to our said Quene," I shall be at all times answerable. "Yat it vald pleis hir majeste yat I may haiff hir hienes maist favorable letteris to ye present regent, recommending me and my childrin unto his protectioun," that he will in no ways "inquyet" me and my bairns for any portion of the said jewels, goods, or "geir." "Dunnottir." *Signed:* Annas Keycht.

¾ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Nov. 2. **551.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 467. I have spoken with Mr. Nicholas Elphinston, who has made very good report, both to the Regent and others, of the care he perceives you have to do good in these causes, having well satisfied the Regent in those matters he was sent for, saving in those things pertaining to Lethington, which he can hardly digest. Mr. Nicholas sends you a copy of his instructions, according to his promise. I send you also a short letter received from Lord Morton, by which you may know that the Queen's party have now among them other articles than the first, of which I sent you a copy, more to the advantage of that Queen than the first were. You shall also know who are appointed to be sent for their Queen, and what choice they have made. What certainty is in this, I know not, but it comes from one of the chiefest of their own to the Castle, as a matter resolved on, though Lethington in his letters to me writes the contrary,—whatsoever he does to you or others. I also know from some of their own mouths that they have great misliking

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1570. of these matters, and see that they cannot fall out of their expectations, and, as I am informed, neither spare their tongues against her majesty, nor leave their practices, wheresoever they think to stir up any mischief against her.

I am advertised—but take it for no surety—that the Scottish Queen is suing to have more liberty, and licence to ride sometimes a hawking, and has advertised some friends of hers to come near the Borders. I send you a letter from Lord Mar on behalf of a friend of his, for a safe-conduct to pass into France. I am also required this day to write to you for a safe-conduct, and licence for post horses for the lord of Dunfermline. Your servant Wrothe came this morning. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

Nov. 4. **552.** PASSPORT BY THE KING OF SCOTS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 127. Passport, at the request of the Queen of England, imparted by the Lieutenant of the North, for two noblemen of Scotland, "beinge of the aucht personages named by Mr. Thomas Randolphe, Embassador for our saide dereste sister, and conteined in hir lettres to hir said Lievetenante, of the xxv of September laste, sent from them, pretending to be of the Queen our mother's partie in Scotland, to our saide dereste syster the Queen of Englande; with the saide two noblemens traine not exceding the nomber of thirtie persons." Edinburgh.

1 *p.* *Copy.* *Indorsed.*

Nov. 5. **553.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 469. I have received your letter of the 3rd instant, by Mr. Wrothe, with other writings. He has declared to me such things as you gave him notes of, whereby I fully understand what your meaning is, and what you wish should be performed by the Regent and Council here. Not being able to go to the Regent, I made request to him to send one or more, to whom I might declare such matter as I had received from you. There came to me that same day from his lordship, the Earl of Morton, the Commendator of Dunfermline, and Mr. Magill. I first made them privy to certain heads contained in your letter, some of which they allow of very well; of others, we reasoned long, and resolved on nothing. Touching the assurance to be prorogued, and declaration of her majesty's meaning for the observation thereof, with the answers to the 34 articles, and all other notes to be considered of concerning those matters now in hand, we rather consumed a great deal of time in altercation, than satisfied each other with anything that could be said of either part. They desired that they might have the articles themselves, and answers, with the Queen's majesty's declaration, and notes of those things that I had spoken; and after consultation with the Regent, they promised answer with expedition. The next day, it pleased them to come again. They declared to me that they found a great difference between those matters that I had showed to them, and the answer brought from you by Mr. Nicholas, which they showed me. They declare also that they find matters in much worse terms, by that declaration, than they were by your own demands. Upon this, they

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1570. fell into talk of many other matters with great vehemence of words, declaring their utter misliking of this manner of dealing, thinking that it tends only to their utter wreck, shame, and dishonour. I showed the contrary by that which you had then written, and many times before, that it was the Queen's special care to provide for that King's surety and theirs. We grew to better terms. They promised friendly in the end that the safe-conduct should be granted. Another assurance should be made and sent to you, even such one as they, with duty and honour, may give advice to yield to. What they thought good, should be answered to the declaration. What is to be replied to the answer of the 34 articles, or to be said to such notes as I gave them, you should know part at this time in writing, by Wrothe, and part by the abbot of Dunfermline, who will shortly be with you.

I have spoken with the old Laird of Cessforde, who likewise was charged in his son's behalf before the Council. You shall receive his answer from the Regent himself, and from me, herewith, a note of what he says, and what he desires. I have written to the Laird of Lochleven to know his mind more particularly touching the Earl of Northumberland. With Lord Lindsay, I believe I shall speak shortly, and then you shall know further of his mind. The bruit of the accord is gone very far, and hard now to be stayed till time shows the contrary. It were much better to provide that no such bruits were, nor liberty given to those who sow them, than when the whole country is moved to seek to stay them. I find no great probability yet, that it can be true that that Queen can escape, what liberty soever might be granted to her to hawk or hunt, but I know what she dare do in as great an enterprise, and know now assuredly that the Earl of Atholl told a friend of his that it was intended—whether of late or long since or hereafter, I cannot tell. I hope still to hear of my relief from hence. Please remember Dunfermline's passport. For Lord Morton, I can write no more than Mr. Wrothe has heard. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

2½ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Nov. 6. **554.** CHARLES IX. TO M. DE LA MOTHE FÉNELON.

Cott. Calig., C.I, fol. 142. Monsieur de La Mothe, by your letter of the 25th ult. you have most particularly, and to my very great satisfaction, disclosed to me all that passed at the audience which the Queen of England gave you, concerning the despatch which I made you of that which I had caused M. de Walsingham to understand, and of the charge which I had given him to say and declare thereupon to the said Queen, his mistress. It having been a very great pleasure to me to see that, after she had heard you speak with so great attention, at the end of her discourse, she has assured you so expressly that she will restore the Queen of Scotland by way of treaty, which shall be negociated between them more honourably than she could in her realm, and if she shall not be able to do it in this fashion, that then she gives me her word to send her back, however that may be, to those who hold her party in her country, and that she does not wish to retain her longer in her realm. Wherefore, I pray you to

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1570. take the matter in hand, that in effect she may make it appear to me soon. But, that this may be with all sincerity, and that the liberty when she promises to send her to the hands of those of her party in Scotland (in case that they cannot agree as well as I desire in all things)—that the said liberty, when she has granted it to me, be not taken away by a new torture and punishment, and that that may not be drawn out longer than the least time possible, as by your letter of the 30th of the said month, which I have presently received from you, it appears that the said Queen wishes to carry on the said negociation, since they speak of making suspension of arms for two months in Scotland, which ought to be the first thing agreed, when they have commenced the said negociation; of which I expect by your first despatches, or on the return of the Secretary De Laubespine; of whose arrival from thence I shall be very glad, [news] of what shall have been done, and also that which the said Queen of England shall resolve, on the return of her deputies, on all the points proposed by the articles delivered by Secretary Cicille, concerning which I have written to you by your secretary, who has returned ten days ago, what I desired herein for the good and quiet of the two Queens, and of their realms and subjects, *etc.* Paris. *Unsigned.*

1½ *pp.* *Copy.* *Indorsed:* "Coppie d'une lettre de vj^me^ jour de Novembre a son ambassadeur en d^n^ Angle^re^."

Nov. 7. **555.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C. II., fol. 471. I have received your letter of the 4th instant, and in the same a passport for the Commendator of Dunfermline, who departs not, as I hear, before Wednesday. I have received three letters of the Laird of Lethington's, to your lordship, which I return. They declare very well what your doings have been in those causes, and what indifferency you have used. His answer is not to be misliked of, if his meaning be thereafter, or if that, indeed, appeared which there he would should be thought to your lordship unfeigned. If all things there written conferred with his daily speeches were to be answered by such a one as could handle the pen as well as himself, and knows from the beginning of this action what has passed him far otherwise than there is written, it would be well known that neither is his opinion of you as there he represents, nor his mind to my mistress as there he shows forth. His gentle excuses for the departure of the Lady of Northumberland, and all that discourse of the going of Lord Seton, and the cause of his brother's departure, are not such as can blind your lordship, who sees so well into him. If he had his desire that her majesty should remain indifferent, and a while withdraw her countenance from the other party, surely he would get no silver upon that bargain? For myself, I will never trust him farther than I find good assurance of him, and yet I wish him well to his body,—though I have been "bruited" to the contrary,—safety to his goods,—though it is said that therein I have not done my part, as by you I have been commanded; but chiefly, that he were as honest as himself would be accounted for that good opinion her majesty has had of him, and that honour that he has besides somewhat else received that now she may think [ ] bestowed as ever was upon any of whom she well

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1570. thought of. For the opinion that the King's party have of your lordship, I know what the contrary party have both written and spoken—though not of late—using for a proverb or jest, as I take it, reproving a falsehood, would say—'this is like my Lord of Sussex's *bonâ fide*.' Yet I can assure you, the assurance these have of your honour is such, that what way soever matters fall out against them, they think it not to proceed for lack of goodwill that you bear them, nor that you can favour the other party better than theirs—but are sorry that they are disappointed by this course that is taken of that which had been most for their own surety, and her majesty's also, to have made her quit of so many enemies by her help, as troubles them both, and they think not the contrary but it will soon be tried which of the partics will be to her most assured. I know how much it avails the Queen's party to have you think that those men mistrust you, and if I mistrusted anything of your wisdom in these cases, and did not know it in many other things in which you have given your good trial, I would write more of this matter than now I do. It is not yet known to any man who they are who go from the other party, further than that which you have seen in Lord Morton's letter. If the bishop of Galloway goes, you shall hear of a notable prelate. Lord Livingston is well known to your lordship. I thank you for the sight of the letters, and assure you no man has seen them. For further knowledge of that matter I wrote to you of by Mr. Wrothe, but this much your lordship shall plainly know;—that a gentleman of good credit and familiarity was lately with Lord Athol, who, he says, is sick, to whom the Earl said—"What if she escape out of England, as she did out of Scotland?" The other, alleging the impossibility thereof, he said that it might be, and believed it would be, but would say no more. That same gentleman, having good acquaintance in that house, assured the Regent that a servant of the said Earl told him that he saw it written in a letter to his master, that shortly she should have liberty to hawk and hunt, and doubted not but if occasion served his master would meet her at the Borders. They now muse on some great matter, whatsoever it be that is in their heads. Mr. Archibald [Douglas] yesternight gave me this bone to gnaw upon—talking of Lethington—that I should hear some strange news within fifteen days, but more he would not speak, and I think that I shall hardly come by the knowledge of it, for he said plainly that he might not. I know not whom to use fitter to get it of him than Mr. Marshal, by your advice, writing to him some news, and requiring some again, or otherwise not at all, as you think good. You remember that I sent you a prophesy for which it was said here that a man was lately hanged, drawn and quartered in England. That now should take effect within fifteen days. If that be the meaning, I doubt not but to see many of them hanged, and her majesty living and reigning many a year after that they shall be at the devil: for I know still that this they shoot at, that—fall what may fall—their lion shall be lord of all. God send your lordship to be relieved of those cares that I know you are troubled with, and send me shortly to wait on your lordship at London, for surely here I cannot live. I later took up here 100*l.* of Mr. Anderson's, and promised him present payment of Mr. Treasurer. Please speak or

Elizabeth. 1570. write to him for payment thereof, for my credit's sake. If Mr. Marshal writes to Mr. Archibald, it must be as though it were unknown to me. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

3 *pp. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Nov. 9. **556.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Has of late received two letters from Mr. Randolph, one of the 2nd, and the other of the 7th of this month, and although he does not give much credit to what is informed to him, duty binds him to deliver it as he received it. In his letter of the second are these words—'I am advertised, but take it for no surety, that the Scottish Queen is suing to have more liberty, and licence to ride sometimes a hawking, and hath advertised some friends of hers to come near unto the Borders.'

In his letter of the 7th were written these words—"Thus much now your lordship shall plainly know, that a gentleman of good credit and familiarity was lately with the Lord Athelle, who, he saith, is sick, to whom the earl said,—'what if she escape out of England as she did out of Scotland?'—The other, allowing the impossibility thereof, said that it might be, and believed it would be, but would say no more. That same gentleman . . . assured the Regent that a servant of the said earl's told him that he saw it written in a letter to his master, that shortly she should have liberty to hawk and hunt, and doubted not, if occasion served, his master would meet her at the Borders." Alnwick. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

1½ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

[Nov. 10 and 15.] **557.** INSTRUCTIONS TO TREAT WITH THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

C.P., Vol. V. Instructions by Chatelherault, Huntly, and Argyll, on behalf of the Nobility of Scotland, to the Bishops of Galloway and Ross, and Lord Livingston to treat with the Queen of England.

First:—Ye shall pass to the place "quhair" our sovereign is, and after ye have upon our behalfs most "humelie kissit" her hands, ye shall all declare to her majesty our faithful continuance at her highness' devotion, and the earnest desire we have to see her majesty "restorit" to her liberty, realm, and authority, and that rather by the Queen of England's means than any other. Praying her majesty to "conforme hir self to all thingis resonabill," that may content or satisfy the Queen of England. We shall leave nothing behind that lies in our power, according to her commandment. According "quhairunto," we have "directit" you, with full commission and "pouar," to treat and conclude with the Queen of England, or any her ministers or commissioners, upon all "heidis necessair to be accordit be us" *etc.* Ye shall "communicat" unto her majesty our commission, articles, and instructions.

Ye shall receive such directions as it shall please her majesty to give, and proceed according to the same.

Secondly:—After ye have presented our humble commendations to the Queen of England, ye shall "remonstre" to her majesty the great desolation of this realm, "being within itself miserable devidit in

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1570. factions, off whilkis the ane, unnaturallie, thristis for bluid, and finall destructioun off the uther," the only cause of which is the Queen's absence. This cannot be remedied, except by her restitution. Ye shall, therefore, request her majesty to do the same, which will redound to her great commodity; for, by the same, she will oblige not only the Queen herself, but also us all, and this "haill realme" to be perpetually at her devotion. "By whais meanes, eftir a most dangerous civill wear, it salbe restorit to the former estat off godlie concord." To this effect, ye shall offer "us to be readie at hir commandement in whatsumevar thingis sche will lay to our charge,"—our duty to our sovereign and country only reserved.

Item:—Declare that we approve the offers presented by the bishop of Ross in April last, and have given you commission not only to treat and conclude upon the same, but also upon all heads, articles *etc.*, which may be incident or "cassin" in the treaty, as amply as we ourselves could do if we were present.

Item:—We have seen certain articles "proponit" to our sovereign on the behalf of the Queen of England, in the beginning of October* last, by Sir William Cecil and Sir Walter Mildmay; whereunto (if the same be newly "proponit" in the treaty) ye shall make answer as follows:—

Touching the first article:—Ye shall "condiscend" to the same, save only to the latter part, concerning treaties made by any officers in her son's time. But, in place thereof, ye shall "condiscend" to make new treaties or "agrementis" in the Queen's own name *etc.*

To the second article:—It is convenient to extend the provision in as ample form as may conserve the Queen's title to the succession of the Crown of England and Ireland, failing the Queen of England's lawful issue, so that the confirmation of the treaty passed at Edinburgh be not prejudicial thereto. Wherein, it is necessary that ye have the advice of some "learnit men in the lauis of England."

The third article is "verrie hard," and imports no less than the manifest "break off the ald league," which has continued betwixt the crowns of France and Scotland "this aucht hundreth yeiris and mair" without violation, and has been very profitable to Scotland. It is a matter of no small consequence to enter on any new "band" which may be derogatory thereto, for we shall not only be secluded from all hope of their support in time of our necessity, but shall also lose a great present commodity which this nation has in France, to wit, the "enterteanment" of a number of gentlemen in the "gardos and Scottis cumpanie," besides the loss of the Queen's dower. If the Queen shall aid the Queen of England against any Prince with whom this nation is at peace, she may provoke that Prince to enter into hostility with Scotland. We find nothing offered by England for our relief in that case. This matter is not lightly to be passed over, but is to be quietly "resonit." Either a provision is to be made, that it be no ways derogatory to the old league with France, or to the peace betwixt us and other realms: or, at least, if the Queen our sovereign may be induced "to cum to any qualificatioun" of the said league with France, only so far as it is offensive, that, in that case, we "may knaw commodies thairfor whilk may contrevaill the commoditie

*13th.

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1570. we sall losse." And if she be "preissit" thereto, for obtaining her liberty, that this realm be no further "astrictit" thereto, except while the two Queens shall live, and to expire on either of their deaths,—the grant to contain the clause, that it was "consentit therto for the recoverie of hir libertie." The article should also be "extendit reciproquelie" *etc.*

To the fourth article:—A provision should be "eikit" in case of rebellion which the Queen could not put down, except by receiving men of war from beyond the seas; that the same may be lawfully done, provided that, before receiving any such strangers, the cause of their raising shall be made manifest to the Queen of England, and immediately after the rebellion they shall be sent out of the realm.

To the fifth:—It is reasonable that the same be "reciproque."

To the sixth:—The noblemen who profess their obedience to the Queen's majesty have already abandoned them, and none of them are in Scotland, except those in the hands of the adverse faction.

To the seventh:—It is reasonable that all injuries done by subjects of either realm be redressed by the Wardens of the Marches, or by commissioners.

To the eighth:—We doubt not but the Queen's majesty will do justice. We shall also "hald hand."

To the ninth:—We perceive the Queen of England has been "snystrelie" informed, whereby she has "consavit" opinion that the person of the young Prince might not be safe amongst the people of Scotland. "Quhilk is a manifest calumnie" set out by the Queen's adversaries. By the same article, it is required that he be "enterit" in England as a hostage for his mother. Declare to the Queen and her Council, that we trust "thay will na wayis preiss us with that point." Ye shall "remonstre" to her, that the Prince's person is not in our hands, but in the custody of the adverse faction. Our adversaries "calumniat" us as enemies to his safety; whom, nevertheless, we "luiff, honor, and reverence nixt the Q. M. his mother, above all the creatouris in the earthe." Here is a large field wherein to make ample discourse, and the matter, being so "plausibill," will of itself "pourchasse mair credit nor aneuch." Besides that, they will have the ministers "to blaw the trompet theiroff" in the ears of the people; who will "blasin" us therfor—God knows after what sort—for they have ever feared that point of sending the Prince into England, and "mislykit" it, and when the Earl of Murray accepted the office of Regent, they "preissit" him and all the noblemen present with him at that time to make an oath that they would never consent to send the Prince out of the realm. We have not forgotten an example in our own age, which should teach us to beware what we do in this case. During the Queen's minority, when this realm was invaded by foreign forces of England, who sought her with great armies, it was devised by an universal consent in Parliament, that her person should be transported to France. Yet the people found it so odious, that they "sparit" not to speak their pleasure in the matter, and "termit it a cryme off lese majestie." Even when necessity compelled the nobility to send her "over sea," neither the solemnity of the act, nor the place whereunto she was transported—being a realm wherewith this crown had been confederat by a league more than 800 years before,—could not cover the nobility from the grudge of the people.

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1570. To the tenth article:—Her majesty may perceive how prejudicial it is to the liberty that any free person should have in marriage.

To the eleventh:—We understand that "saufconduct" was never used betwixt Scotland and Ireland. It is always reasonable that the subjects of Scotland shall not enter into Ireland to offend the Queen of England's subjects. Albeit they may repair thither for their "tred of merchandice or other lauful affairs," as they have been accustomed heretofore, in the time of peace. The article must be reciproque as well for Ireland as Scotland.

To the twelfth article:—We know nothing of that matter. If any such thing be, we remit it to her majesty's self to answer.

"Ansueris to the articles of assurance."

To the first,—ye shall "condiscend."

To the second:—Assure the Queen of England, that if we durst be as "liberall of the Prince's persone, as we wilbe of theme that ar in our powar," she would perceive the goodwill we have to satisfy her in all "behalfis," and would not make the difficulty which now in duty we are compelled to make. But, for supplying that "lak," we are content to nominate any number of the principal noblemen of this realm, of whom the sons, brother, or next of kin descended of their houses shall be hostages. Four to be first "enterit," and to remain a certain time. Then, those four to be relieved by four others *etc.* These are the names of the noblemen whose sons, brother, or next of kin shall be hostages:—The Duke of Chatelherault, the Earls of Huntly, Argyll, Atholl, Marishal, Errol, Cassillis, Eglinton, Crawford, Rothes, and Caithness; Lords Ogilvy, Seton, Fleming, Drummond, Forbes, Oliphant, Yester, Borthwick, Somervell, Boyd, Herries, and Gray. If they insist upon having some of the noblemen themselves as hostages, and that without them the Queen's liberty cannot be procured, ye shall "condiscend" this:—that one of the four, who shall always remain in England, shall be an Earl, and another a Lord, whom our sovereign shall appoint.

To the third article:—That clause—"or sall or ony wayis comfort any notorious traitour off England"—is general and captious, and therefore should be "qualifeit" in more special forms—not subject to so large an interpretation. For it is hard, and too great an "inconvenienc," that for receiving a fugitive from the laws of England for a simple "slauchter," or for some other offence, not touching the Queen of England's person, or the state of her Crown, she lose her succession to the Crown of England. If the article be made penal for the Queen of Scots, "it aucht also to be reciproquelie peenall" for the Queen of England—that if she shall aid or assist any person to deprive or dispossess the Queen of Scots *etc.*—"a sufficient paine war specifeit, whilk sche suld incur, and whilk off them twa that first offendis in this point, to be subject to the paine; and the uther partie not offendant to be fre from the paine contenit in the article, and immediatelie set at libertie efter the committing off the offence to the uther. And siclyk, the covenant for a just revenge off the break off the aith and promisse wald be reciproque for baith the parties."

To the fourth article:—Like as the treaty shall be confirmed by Act of Parliament in Scotland *etc.*, so it is convenient, that it be also confirmed by Act of Parliament in England *etc.*

To the article concerning Home Castle—"we will never consent so far to prejuge the libertie off the realme of Scotland" as to agree that

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1570. any houses shall be put into the hands of strangers. But—for satisfying this point—make this offer:—"If Lord Home, either by himself or others, has committed any spoils in England, he shall be answerable therefor, conform to the laws of the Marches." Ye shall make the same answer for strengths and houses in Galloway and Cantyre.

Item:—It is not unknown to you what wrongs and injuries the Queen's faithful subjects have suffered for remaining constantly at her devotion, and we doubt not the adverse faction will desire to come under oblivion. Ye shall press earnestly that no man's just action be taken from him by this treaty; but that every man "may have place to pursew be ordre of law." Insist on this point. But, if ye perceive that "sticking at it" may be prejudicial to our sovereign, or hinder her liberty and restitution, ye shall follow her majesty's direction. We will not consent to the "diminutioun of any part off hir majesty's estait," but that she be "restorit to the full and entierle possessioun of hir croun and auctoritie, with the same preheminencie in all behalfis over all hir subjectis that ever sche had in any tymes bypast."

Finally:—If ye perceive that the said articles or other the Queen of England's demands be a hindrance to the Queen's liberty and restitution, by reason of your instructions being restricted, or that ye be insufficiently instructed, we give you power to agree to whatsoever condition our sovereign shall think convenient; especially touching the Prince, her son, his entry into England *etc.* Provided always that her majesty give you a warrant therefor, subscribed with her hand *etc.* *Signed:* James Hamilton, George Erll off Huntlye, A. Argyll.

9½ *pp.* *Indorsed:* "Instructionis of the nobilite in Scotland subscrivit be the Lieutenentes, givin to the Bishoppis of Gallouay and Ross and the Lord Levingstoun, to treat with the Q. of Ingland in Decemb. 1570."

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 481. Copy of the same. "Dated at Dunone and Strautbogye the x and xv day of November 1570." *Signed* (as above).

Nov. 12. **558.** MORTON TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 473. After my hearty commendations to your lordship. I received your letter by Maister Nicholas Elphingstoun, of the date 27th of October, whereby you declare that you have divers times plainly and fully written to my Lord "Skruip" to do his part to satisfy me in so much of the goods taken from my tenants who have "soyled" English ground within his rule, whereunto I give firm credit. "Quhat hes cummit in Ingland of ye saidis guidis I knaw not," but I am assuredly informed "no les in nowmer and walew was takin away at that tyme frome my folkis be zour lordship's cumpany, wor I declarit unto zow be the said Maistir Nicolas, and as zit nathir restitutioun obtenit nor lyklyhode thairof, gif ony of thame be remanit in Scotland," whereof I believe there are none, or very few, neither do I know where they are to be found, nor do I believe that you will think it equitable that I should "be put to deduce probatioun quhat soyled Inglish grunde, seing the samyn is takin away be Inglishmen, quhois names ar knawin, and ye principale guidis only cravit, or ellis the valew." How far I

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1570. am prejudged in honour by this manner of dealing, besides the loss of "geir," which I esteem of less moment, your lordship can well judge. In respect that I have both kept and "mantenit" the godly peace betwixt the realms "eftir my powar," I doubt not but you will see such order taken, that my tenants may be restored to their "haill guidis," according to equity and good reason. What delay has been "usit" in this matter in times "bygane," I must impute the "samyn" to your other "wechtie" affairs, that give you no "laser" to make end in such matters as are far distant from the place where you reside. In conclusion, I have declared my mind to the Commendator of Dem-farmeling in that which concerns me most, to be imparted to your lordship, to whom I will not only pray you to give firm trust in that he shall speak in my behalf, but also to give him your help and good advice how to bring the same to good end. Edinburgh. *Signed:* "Zour l. weray lowing freind," Mortoun.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

Nov. 13. **559.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO CECIL.

Lets him understand his inability of body to continue long alive in this country. The Lady Murray is hardly used. The Earl of Huntly, her next neighbour and near kinsman, is her greatest enemy. She has divers jewels committed to her custody by her late husband. The Earl presses her by letters from the Scottish Queen to make money of them to employ here in her service, and the Regent, as pertaining to the King. Her friends advise her to yield to neither. She is willing enough to be discharged of them, with the good assurance and favour of those to whom they justly appertain. She desires her majesty's letters to the Regent in her favour, and the Queen of Scots' letter to Huntly not to molest her. Recommends the Earl of Morton's cause to him. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

3 *pp.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Nov. 14. **560.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 475. I have received your letter of the 10th instant, and perceive what you have heard by Mr. Wrothe's report of the Regent's opinion, and others of the lords, touching the Queen's majesty's declaration of her meaning, what she thought good to be observed during the time of her treaty with the Scottish Queen, which I cannot affirm but to be true of their speech, with great doubt and fear lest those matters would fall out far otherwise than their expectation was; yet, not having just cause to burden either her majesty or [her] ministers, but rather themselves, who had no better provided for their own surety than they had done, or at least to have had some man with her majesty to have answer to all such matters as might be objected against them, or been a solicitor for them in those things that might have tended to their commodity, and support of the cause now in hand, not finding that they charged any other man so much for the evil success of the matters in hand, as blamed themselves, who had no better handled them, not mistrusting yet but the success will be good enough, and much the better for your good help, wherein they have no doubt—I mean the wisest sort among them—whatsoever the others judge or

Elizabeth.
1570. surmise. Having considered the contents of your letter, and neither the Regent nor Lord Morton being in this town, I wrote to the Regent, to Dalkeith, from whom I received this answer;—that as that declaration seemed greatly to prejudice the King's estate, so he thinks that her majesty, being certainly informed of the state of this country, would find that not to be the best way to induce men to be so fully at her devotion as there is inclination and goodwill in them to be. Now that he understands to what end her majesty's declaration tends—that nothing be prejudiced of the King's authority—he will, the best he can, follow that course which may be most for the preservation of his right, and agreeable to her majesty's desire. I sent him also the Duke of Chatelherault's letter, and desired his answer thereto; which was, that he had done nothing either against him or others pretending obedience to the said Queen, contrary to his promise in the writing subscribed and sealed by him, and that he would further talk with me thereof on his return to this town. The Duke's letter shall be returned to your lordship, with further answer of this matter as I may get it.

The Commendator of Dunfermline departs to-morrow towards your lordship, fully instructed with all things that hitherto have been moved, willed to communicate his whole affairs with your lordship that he has to travail in, as well with her majesty as the Council. This I know as well from the Regent as Lord Morton, and I doubt not but you shall find him willing to do all the good offices he can to bring matters to reasonable quietness in this country, and willinger to deal with no man, than with your lordship. I doubt not but he will be very welcome to you, and if any doubt be of his safe pass till he be past the Borders or places of danger, your lordship will sufficiently provide for him. Touching your own cause, which you desire to be answered more particularly, and that you would have me declare who are the reporters or writers of such things as I wrote to you; surely, my lord, it is hard for me either to give you an author either of those words, or many other bold words and deeds that I advertise you of. For, if they come to me by private intelligence, I bind my honesty to silence, and look by truth of my promise to come by further matter, at other times, that it may greatly import me to have the knowledge of. Which faith, if I break to any man, besides the ignominy that I sustain to be reputed a breaker of faith, the service and advancement of the causes I deal in are quite overthrown. If it is a matter of common bruit or report, your lordship knows how hard it is to find an avower—as in good faith it is presently for me,—and I protest that I cannot give you assurance who spoke it, nor find the man who will abide by it, though it is very well known that it has been many times spoken, and I know that some question there was in the Castle between the Captain and Lord Ruthven, at one time, and Lord Lindsay at another, of your dealing and indifference to either part—at which time many words passed of liking and misliking. I cannot have it verified by whom, and yet I know that there was enough said in defence of your honour or anything that could be spoken of you, and yet to bring this to that precise trial that you would have, truly, I cannot *etc.* Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

3 *pp.* ***Addressed.*** ***Indorsed.***

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561. THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 477.

I have received your letter of the 12th, to which I can give your lordship presently no answer, as the Regent is not in town, nor will he be before to-morrow. I will deal with him immediately on his return, and pray God send him to keep better assurance than I find any likelihood; for this last night, about eight o'clock, the horsemen who lay about Hamilton brought to this town above 1,000 head of cattle, oxen, and "kye," taken on "Bodwell" Moor, belonging to the Hamiltons. I mind to charge the Regent with breach of the assurance when I speak with him. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Nov. 14. **562.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 479.

Your long expectation of my Lord of Dunfermline's coming shall now be satisfied, "and by hym resolved of maynie matters that he hathe charge to communicate with your lordship in, nor cane desyer that he shalbe better welcome then I knowe he shalbe to your lordship." Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

¼ *p. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Nov. 15. **563.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO CECIL.

This bearer, the Commendator of Dunfermling, the King's principal secretary, and ambassador towards the Queen's majesty, is amply instructed. The reason why no noblemen goes at this time is,—that they have still looked to have heard of the personages to be sent from our adversaries, that they might have matched them with others of like degree, but hearing no certainty, they resolved to direct the said Commendatof. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mathew, Regent.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Nov. 15. **564.** REPLIES BY THE REGENT LENNOX TO ANSWERS TO THE 34 ARTICLES.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 144.

"Replyies to the last ansueris gevin to the 34 notes to be reasonit wit my L. Lieutenent . . . be the Commendator of Dumfarmeling, presentlie ambassatour direct toward hir hienes, from Edinburgh the xv day of November 1570."

(1) I required if there was anything further accorded between the Queen's majesty and the bishop of Ross, than is contained in my lord lieutenant's letter to Lethingtoun of the 4th of July, touching the abstinence. My lord lieutenant's answer is, that he requires no more to be performed.

What was accorded betwixt her majesty and the bishop of Ross, I am not bound to perform; "for it is not like that ye conditionis selbe meit for ye king and ws concorded unto be him that is declared traytour to his majestie, and oure inemy."

(2) General as well in proposition as answer.

(3) That can and ought to be, because the Queen's authority was not at that time proclaimed and accepted in any part of the realm

Elizabeth.
1570. "outwith" the walls of the castle of Dumbartane, for it is "notour" that her pretended authority was not proclaimed till at Linlytgw, on the 8th of May 1570 *etc.*

(4) That can and ought to be, for the like cause.

(5) The whole subjects and country of Scotland obeyed the authority of the King at the Regent's death (except the castle of Dumbartane), and so ought to obey the King's authority till the end of the new abstinence, or else there is manifest innovation in the government. Her majesty meant not to do any act whereby to make alteration of the King's estate, or to make confusion of government. There were none in Scotland who openly paid or acknowledged themselves bound to pay any rents of the crown, but to the King only.

(6 and 7) It is directly within the compass of the articles subscribed, that nothing should be "innovat" in the government different from the state wherein it was at the Regent's death; and, seeing that there was no government then, but in the King's name, reasons "cravis," and the meaning of the article appears to be, that not only the government shall be in the state as at the Regent's death, but even the same surety to be that the government shall not be troubled, which was then.

(8) Foreign men of war and soldiers are received at Dumbartane.

(9) I confess it concerns her majesty chiefly, and my lord lieutenant, as her minister, to demand answer thereof; and yet, if the article be "violat" towards her majesty, I am not "haldin" to observe abstinence to the violation thereof, for, at her majesty's desire only, I accorded to the abstinence.

(10) The answer satisfies us well.

(11) "Is it his meaning in ye speciall articles, yat all thevis and peax brekers in Scotland ar of ye quenes party?"

(12) This is not directly answered unless it be declared whether the thieves and "peax brekers" are of the Queen's party or not.

(13) We cannot conceive that this article is answered by the special articles; for, if England looks to have redress for the attempts of the Scottish peace breakers during this abstinence, and for "biganes" at the hands of the King and his Regent, then must it be free to chastise them.

(14) Not directly answered: for, if such as have returned (as they pretend) to the obedience of the Queen, since the Regent's death, shall not be subject to serve as they did in his time, and to be punished in case of disobedience, then, in effect, is their innovation different from the state it was in.

(15) If that be, it is manifest alteration of the King's authority.

(16) Apparently different from the answer reported by Nicholas Elphingstoun. To which condition, if we should yield, it were even like betraying the King's estate before the cognition of his cause.

(17) Not direct: for, if my lord lieutenant esteems them, the Queen must,—and of her party. Then the King and his warden cannot be sought for redress hereafter of any attempts committed by them or any of theirs, whom, by the law of the Marches, they are "detbund" to answer for *etc.*

(18) The article is very special, and the answer so general, that, of all the others, "we maist mervell of it," for we can never believe that

Elizabeth.
1570. the murderers of the King and Regent shall have any benefit of the abstinence.

(19 and 20) My meaning was, to know how far that writing subscribed by the Duke and Earls accorded with my lord lieutenant's letter and writing.

(21) Replied in the eighth,—and his lordship's letter appears to import further.

(22) The answer well suffices me. Yet, if they have violated the abstinence to her majesty, by that fact they have likewise violated the same to us.

(23-30) It is not sufficient that they be already "chargeit," but all their attempts ought to be presently redressed *etc.* Lord Flemming's oppressions cannot be counted private actions; for, to all in the town of Dumbartane has he offered friendship if they will avow the Queen for their sovereign, and leave the obedience of the King's authority.

(31) That the bishop of Ross will write to the King's mother and the bishop of Glasgow to procure a release, and no further arrest during the abstinence, can be thought no sure answer. For what satisfaction is this to the merchants—the one being a declared traitor to the King, and the other a "barratour"? The ships have already been stayed in France since the beginning of September *etc.*

(32) That it is "lefull" to stop the King's Officers of Arms executing duties in his name, cannot be but innovation and violation of the abstinence.

(33) How this is answered in the special articles, I cannot understand: for,—given that we accepted the condition of the special articles (as for good reason we cannot),—yet, it cannot be thought tolerable that Claude Hamilton or any other declared traitors should "reif" the goods or oppress any subjects who have continued at the King's obedience.

Therefore, seeing the abstinence on their part plainly violated, my lord lieutenant must cause the injuries to be redressed, and all things "reponit" to the state they were at the Regent's death.

6½ *pp. Closely written in a Scottish hand. Indorsed.*

Nov. 18. **565.** SUSSEX TO CECIL.

Yesternight the Commendator of Dunfermline came to me, to Alnwick, who brought no such resolution as I looked for. I send you a copy of the Commendator's commission as it was sent to me, which, I think, is true. If I should give credit to reports of Scottish bruits, I might gather that the King's side would slip from the Queen's majesty, if they could either procure countenance for their King in any other place, or reconcile themselves secretly to their Queen, and that the Commendator has some matter committed to his handling. But this factious time in Scotland is so full of practices and false devices on both sides, that it is hard to give credit to the other side in any matter that may be prejudicial to the adverse. I deliver it to you as I receive it, that you may the better look after his doings there. The Commendator departed this morning by the post. I have given order for the present pay and "cassing" of Audley's bond. Widdrington. *Signed:* T. Sussex.

⅔ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Elizabeth.
1570. Inclosure with the same :—

(The Commendator of Dunfermline's Commission.)

James by the grace of God, King of Scots *etc.* Appoints Robert, Commendator of Dunfermline "oure principale secretare," to convene with our "deirest suster the queine of Ingland," or her commissioners. Edinburgh. [ ] Nov. 1570.

1 *p.* *Broadside, in a Scottish hand.*

Nov. 21. **566.** MARY TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

C.P., Vol. V. We have despatched letters to M. Cignoigens and M. de Sarlabos anent the "arreistment" in France of our rebels' ships and goods. Advertise us to what other governors and captains of towns and parts it may be needful to write. We have also given letters to Archie Stewart to cause the arrestment of his goods to be "lowsit"; and another for David Hume and Cuthbert Little, that they may be permitted to depart with their ships and goods, provided they give "caution" of the "valor" thereof. Hereafter, when they shall make their sincerity appear more manifest, by not ladening their ships with our rebels' merchandize, we may discharge them from all things, and show them further favour. Declare to the Queen, our good sister, the wrongs and violences the Earl of Lennox and his faction are doing. Pray her to write her intention openly, that we may the better inform our subjects, and that there be no more delay to the "hidder cuming" of those we have written for*: otherwise, we cannot "staye" them in seeking what they know shall be for their defence and safety. For our part, we would be sorry that we "micht not abyde the fruct we have hoped for till now," and yet hope to proceed from this negotiation. "And the saidis lettres oure gud sister will wryt, we wald not thay war usit with sic deccat as ye have hard Randolphe did with the last was send be therle of Sussex man for staying of the pretendit Parliament of my rebelles, quha arryving at Edinburct the nicht afore, cawsit him differ the presenting therof till the said Parliament was endit." Inform the Queen our good sister of this, and "mak instance," that another be put in Randolph's place, who will not "use sa inorme offices," seeing the "proeuf" we have of the "ewill will" he bears towards us. Chatsworth. *Signed:* Marie R.

Postscript:—I have written to my Lord of Glasgow to aid our subjects in execution of the late privilege granted to them at the Queen our good sister's request, and, if need be, to "purchase" the King our good brother's letters to the same effect,—to be addressed to the governors of towns and ports of his realm where they traffic.

We think good that you receive the ring you wrote about, which the Queen, our good sister, wished to have delivered to you, upon the same conditions as it was last sent to us; and further, with promise that we shall come to her presence.

1¼ *pp.* *Written by a secretary.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed:* "Re^{t} 24 of No^{r}."

* The Commissioners.

Elizabeth.
1570.
Nov. 21.

567. MARY TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 487.

"Reverend father and richt traist counsellour, we grete you weill." After our letter was "closit," Robeson arrived here from Scotland, and brought us these others, "quhilk for the wrongs and extortions we se thairby hes bene usit to oure faithfull subjectis" during this treaty, notwithstanding the promise made on all sides of the contrary. We would not stay for reading the "haill," to send you the same with diligence, to the effect that you, understanding everything, particularly and at length, may complain thereupon to the Queen, our good sister, and desire restitution and recompense for the "reif and spoylze hes bene made." And seeing the King, our good brother, makes suit at her hands in our favour, that you shall tell his ambassador that it is not meant bonâ fide, as was promised, desiring him to make instance for recompense, as is said, otherwise to show how displeased his master will be in such dealing with us; and send us the said letters and other papers again, after you have collected the principal points out out of the same. We are advertised by the Laird of Lochinvar that he has seen sundry letters of the Earl of Morton, written to divers of our rebels, wherein he encourages them with this following:—"That they tak no thoght of any thing the Quene of England promises, that they think may be to their disadvantage, for he is assured be her in all he does, and suppose the same to wishe us restored, she is not myndit to do sa, but in dissembling entendis to do na thing for our profeit"; which you may show to our good sister, praying her that we may see and taste the fruits in the contrary, "quhilk we have lookit, and yet lookis for," without longer delay, and that she give no credit to the abbot of Dunfermling's reports, who is ever in haste only to make "feinyet inventions," whereby she may draw her favour from us: but that she consider equally the sore complaints of the noblemen, our faithful subjects, and make them be recompensed for the wrongs they have "susteynit," with greater surety in times coming. "Chattisworth." *Signed:* "Your richt good frend and mestres—Marie R."

Postscript:—If remedy be not put to these wrongs, it seems no good to follow, for I think this handling by the Queen's command should make her to treat with us, and leave our rebels, or help us against them.

1 *p.* *Addressed:* "To ane Reverend father in God, The Bischop of Ross oure richt traist counsalour and ambassadour besyde the Quene of England our good sister and cousines." *Postscript and signature holograph. No flyleaf.*

Nov. 22. **568.** SHREWSBURY TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V.

Robinson, this Queen's man, returned hither yesternight out of Scotland, bringing word, amongst other things, that Lord Livingston and the Bishop of Galloway will be here in about 10 or 12 days. Desires to know the Queen's pleasure, whether he can allow the Bishop to have access to the Queen of Scots. Chatsworth. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

Elizabeth.
1570. Postscript. This Queen is in somewhat better "estate" of health than she was at the time of his last letters to Cecil.

¾ *p. Addressed. Two indorsements* (by Cecil's clerk).

Nov. 24. **569.** MARY TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 488. "Reverend father in God and richt traist counsalour, we greit zow weill." We have "understand" that the Earl of Lennox "persewes" not only our obedient subjects both in body and goods "be ane hostilitie gwysed wnder cullour of lawe," but also presumes to spoil us of certain jewels; yea, of the best we have, "restand in sum particulare handes in keiping," whom he "tormentis therfor be impresonement, bosting," and other unlawful rigour. He has imprisoned John Sempill, because he refused to deliver to him these that he keeps, and we know not by what title or reason he has to crave the same. You shall make the Queen, our good sister, understand clearly their extortions, conform to the particular advices you have received, praying her that they be not used under her shadow and favour, as our subjects who are wronged (knowing the said Earl of Lennox's quality, and assured that he dare not for his life take such things in hand against our good sister's pleasure) "interpretes and speikis it opinly," not only among themselves, but are "deliberat" to publish the same through all Christendom, and chiefly to those Princes to whom they "se thame selffes constrayned to show thair dolours," and implore their aid. We cannot be persuaded but these things are wrought against our good sister's intention, who (we will never believe) would consent to "sic mischevous and sa manifest fraude as may be sene in that quhilk the said erle of Lennox promesit dwring the space accordit for the abstinence," whereof he has observed nothing in effect; but, on the contrary, he executes more evil will than he would do by open hostility, when men might "hald thame selffes on thair gardes." The Queen, our good sister, must needs make demonstration (if it please her) to "clenge" our faithful subjects' minds of the opinion they have, and if the said Earl will not hastily redress such attempts for her letters or command, you shall make request that by justice it proceed "in seasing of his gudis" he has in this country, wherein there can no excuse be made that we be not recompensed (if we may not for all) at least for part of that he spoils violently. We hope that our good sister will not refuse us that she would not deny to any other. We are assured that she would not. "It war spoken that she haldis oure handes in the meane tyme that ane other (on whom she hes powar) reifis ws of all that we have." It touches as much her reputation as it does the "damnage" we receive, which we remit to your wisdom to show to our good sister in such fashion, that she may know that we, being willing to travail sincerely with her in all our actions, advertise her hourly of it that we know (by the tongues of so many of our faithful subjects afflicted with us) shall be, to our sore regret, manifested to the whole world. Finally,—you shall declare to our good sister "we ar adwertised that sen the said erle of Lennox hes usurped the name of Regent of our realme, he hes sa prevayled above sum personnes that ar abowt the Prince oure sonne, quha (wawering from the limites of all modestie and honest maners) forces thame selfes to cause speik filthie and most

Elizabeth.
1570. dishonest wordes of ws to oure said sonne," which is so great a "mischantnes" that it should be horrible not only to our good sister, but to all persons whomsoever. They would nourish him to impiety, which proceeds of their wicked hearts, declaring themselves such as they are. This is an act whereof we are "deliberat" to complain to all Christian Princes, as of a thing that touches us "nerrer nor our propre lyffe," and begins at the Queen, our good sister, whom we "beseik" to make such demonstration thereunto that we have no need to go any farther, and as she would we looked for her friendship, which, if it might be proven in anything, it may be in this; for she has "puissance" over the said Earl, and all those of his faction, who (as it is notorious) dare not disobey her, having no "moyen" nor forces but hers. Excuse us to the Queen, our good sister, that we wrote not to her at this time, finding ourself evil disposed. "Chattisworth." *Signed:* Marie R.

1⅔ *pp. Written by a secretary. Addressed.*

Nov. 27. **570.** MARY TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

C.P., Vol. V. "Reverend father in God and richt traist counsalor." We have seen by your letter the "pane ze have bene intill for oure seiknes." And it is "of trewth we ar not in good health, nor hes not bene twa dayes togidder" since your departing. Notwithstanding the "accustumat dolor of oure syde, there is ane rewme that trowblis our head gritalie with a extreme pane, and discendis in the stomack, sa that it makis us lately to laik appetite of eiting." Our physician (we believe) "discryves" to you the manner of our malady more amply, and the bearer will "shaw" you what he has seen thereof. Yesterday, thinking the air should have done us good, "we walkit furth a lytill on hors bak, and so long as we was abrode, felt ourself in a werray gud state, but yit sensyne fyndis our seiknes no thing slaikit." My Lord of Shrewsbury, because he and others think that change of air will make us "convalesce," is "deliberat to transport" us the morrow to Sheffield. If our malady continues, or waxes "ony thing rather to the worse nor the better (as we hope in God it sall not)," we shall not omit to advertise you with diligence. Give thanks in our name to the Queen, our good sister, for her offers, "and shaw her that she her self maye (as we trust she will) be the best phesition to us under God," and that in fulfilling our most reasonable requests. You will see by the letters from Scotland the certainty of the commissioners coming, on whose arrival we "wald be glaid ye war besyde us that we maye consult altogidder" what order shall be taken in our causes. But we would that you were advertised so surely of their "dyet," that you might arrive here "instly" with them, and "lytill sonear"; for we are not certain how, in your absence, our affairs will be "solicited." Advise the best, and "do thereftir." Chatsworth. *Signed:* Marie R.

¾ *p. Written by a secretary. Addressed. Indorsed:* "Re^{t} 30^{o} No^{r} 1570 be W^{m} Panton." *Wafer signet: the Scottish lion and tressure, M. R. outside the shield. No flyleaf.*

Elizabeth. 1570. Nov. 27.

571. THOMAS RANDOLPH TO CECIL.

Has received his letter—the best welcome of any that has come to his hands. God willing, will shortly wait upon him. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

¼ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk). *Notes by Cecil on the back:* "They should not be pressed by hir Ma^ty^ to consent to y^e^ perill of y^e^ Kyng or themselves," *etc.*

[Nov. 27.] **572.** NOTE OF THINGS DONE BY THE REGENT LENNOX, ETC., CONTRARY TO THEIR PROMISES.

(1) The said Earl caused a pretended Parliament to be held.

(2) Compelled the subjects to grant a tax of 12,000*l.*

(3) Has charged sundry of the Queen's subjects to "compere" before him, and because they did not, has put them to the horn.

(4) Since the subscribing, has sent great companies of men of war to the Duke of Chatelherault's lands, and his friends' in Clydesdale, *etc.*, and taken away the whole goods as well of the poor tenants and labourers as pertaining to the Duke.

(5) Has spoiled the whole goods pertaining to the old and young Lairds of Lethington, and the men of war still remain within the house.

(6) Compels Lord Fleming's and John Fleming's tenants to make payment to him of the "males" and duties of their lands, *etc.*

(7) Has intromitted with Lord Seton's houses of Seton.

(8) Causes Alexander Hume, of Manderston, to intromit with the abbey of Coldingham.

(9) Will not suffer Lord Hume's servants to intromit with his "males."

(10) Has charged Lord Seton and George Douglas, brother to the Laird of Lochleven, to "compere" before him for convoying the Queen of Scotland forth of Lochleven.

(11) Has charged John Semple to deliver certain jewe'ls and furs pertaining to the Queen of Scotland.

(12) Since the subscribing of the assurance, the Earl and his adherents have used greater rigour than was in their power to do. Desire her majesty that the injuries be repaired by the Earl and his adherents, or to cause the Earl's goods and lands in England to be seized.

(13) Desire that the Queen will not maintain Lennox in these ungodly attempts.

(14) The Queen of Scotland sent for Mr. Robert Creichton, her advocate, to come with the commissioners. Lennox compelled him to find surety under pain of 4000*l.* that he will not pass out of Edinburgh.

2¼ *pp.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil): "Dec. 1570"*; *and in another hand:* "Memoire of the thingis done be therle Lenox contrar ye tenour of the assurance."

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 507.

Copy of the same, dated November 27th, 1570.

2½ *pp.*

* Probably the date it came to Cecil's hands.

Elizabeth.
1570.
Nov. 28.

573. CATHERINE DE MEDICIS TO MARY.

Royal MSS., 18 B.VI., fol. 291.

Madame ma fille, j'ay receu deux lettres de vous, l'une par La Motte, qu'il m'a envoyée, l'autre par votre ambassadeur l'évesque de Glasco, et par toutes deux veule desir qu'avez d'estre secourruë, chose que n'avons moins au cueur que vous mesme. Et desia l'eussiez esté comme la desiriez: mais depuis ayant veules p . . . qui ont esté du costé de la Royne d'Angleterre de vous mettre en liberté, et entrer en ung accord, chose que desirons tant qu'il ne le scauriez désirer d'avantage. Nous avons voulu veoir ce que en succederoit, et que chose q . . . . eussrez peu faire ne vous eust empesché votre liberté: mais, si voyons que ce ne soyent que parolles, et ne s'en ensuyvre ce que voulez, vous pouvez asseurer, que le secours est tellement prest qu'incontinent l'envoyerons en votre royaume: nous assurant, que la Royne d'Angleterre n'a la bonne volonté qu'elle nous monstre, laquelle seroit aisé si aucun l'empeschoit de la mettre en execution, que ne vous aydions, à fin, que le recognoissant cela ait occasion d'effectuer ce qu'elle ha promis au Roy mon fils de votre mettre en pleine et entiere liberté. Car il n'est pas Prince si petit qu'ill luy faille rien promettre sans le tenir. Et vous prie, ne nous remercier de ce que faisons; car il n'est rien aupris de ce que desirons. Car nous n'avons moins à cueur votre contentement, que le notre mesme, et vous prie vous en assurer, et penser en tout ce que pourrons pour vous veoir contente et hors de captivité que le ferons. Mezieres.
Signed: Catherine.

$\frac{1}{3}$ *p.* *Addressed:* "À Madame ma fille, La Royne d'Escose." *At the head:* "Copie de lettre de la Royne mère de France à la Royne d'Escosse." *Edge damaged.*

Nov. 28.

574. NOTE OF THINGS DONE BY LENNOX, ETC.

C.P., Vol. V.

"A brefe note of the thinges done be therle of Lennox and his adherentes contrar to their promises made to the erle of Sussex, livetenant of the northe, to the Q. Ma^{tie} of Ingland by the q^{lk} they have violated and broken the abstinence subscrived be the said erle of Lenox w^{ch} was promised to be keped bonâ fide."

First:—The said Earl has caused a pretended Parliament to be held.

Item:—Compelled the subjects to grant a "taxt" of 12,000 pounds to pay the charges of their commissioners to come into England.

Item:—He has charged sundry of the Queen's good subjects to "compere" before him under pain of rebellion; and because they did not "compere," has denounced them rebels, and "put them to the horne," and "intromettet" with their houses, lands, and goods.

Item:—Since the "subscriving" of the assurance, he has lately sent great companies of "men of werre" to the Duke of Chatelherault's lands, and his friends' in Clydesdale and Kinneil, and other places, and has spoiled and taken away the whole goods as well of the poor tenants and labourers of the ground, as pertaining to the Duke himself, and "landit men to the grite hirship of the hole cuntrey."

Item:—He has sent "men of werre" to the Castle of Liddington, and

Elizabeth.
1570. spoiled the corn and goods pertaining to the old and young Lairds of Liddington, and the said "men of werr" still remain within the house.

Item:—He has sent to the lands pertaining to Lord Fleming and to John Fleming of Carwood, his brother, and counselled the tenants of their lands to make payment to the said Earl of the "males and dewties" of the lands and Baronies of Biger, Thankertoun, and Glenquhan, pertaining to Lord Fleming, and of Carwood. The Earl's "men of werre" have slain the deer of John Fleming's forest of Cummernald, and the "white kye* and bulles" of the said forest, "to the greit destruction of police, and hinder of the common wele, for that kind of kye and bullis hes bene thir mony yeres in the said forest, and the like was not maynteyned in any other parte of this Ile of Albion, as is well knowen."

Item:—He has "intromittet" with the Lord Seton's houses of Seton and Nudry.

Item:—He causes Alexander Hume of Manderston to "intromett" with the whole "males, farmes and dewties" of the abbey of Coldinghame, pertaining to the Laird of Coldinghame.

Item:—He will not suffer the Lord Hume's servants to "intromett" with his "males and dewties," nor with his corn and goods.

"*Item*:—He hes charged John Semple to deliver certaine jewelles and furres of martrick and sables perteyning to the Q. Majestie of Scotland of whilk the saide John's wife hes had in keping, and because John Semple wold not deliver the same to the erle, hes hes [*sic*] causit put him in prison within the castell of Blacknes."

Item:—The said Earl and his adherents have used greater rigour than was in their power to do before the "subscriving" of the assurance, because the Queen of Scotland's good subjects will not give occasion to the Queen of England to be offended with them. Therefore, it is desired that the Queen's majesty shall cause the said injuries to be repaired, and that she write to Lennox to cause the said wrongs to be repaired; a copy of her letter to be given to the Bishop of Ross to be sent to the Queen, his mistress, that she may advertise her subjects in Scotland of the Queen's majesty's deliberate mind to proceed in this treaty, and that her highness will not maintain the said Earl.

The Queen of Scotland sent for Mr. Robert Creichton, her highness' advocate, to come here with the commissioners. He cannot come, because the Earl of Lennox has compelled him to find surety under the pain of 4000*l.* not to pass out of the town of Edinburgh. This is done to hinder the Queen's service and this treaty. The Queen is desired to cause Lennox to discharge the sureties, and himself to come hither to assist in this treaty.

2¼ *pp.* *In an official hand.* *Indorsed*: "A note of things done by the Erle of Lennox contrary to his promises &c." "Given 28 No. by the B. of Rosse."

Nov. 30. **575.** CHATELHERAULT, ETC., TO SUSSEX.

Whereas, in a writing subscribed and sealed by them, at Strathtay, 3rd of September last, they promised that they would abandon

* Cows.

Elizabeth.
1570. the Queen of England's rebels, therefore, they declare that they have abandoned the whole, and that, as far as they know, they have departed from this realm. "Dunnone." *Signed:* James Hamylton, Hwntlye, A. Argyll.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed by Cecil.*

Dec. 4. **576.** M. DE LA MOTHE FÉNÉLON TO M. VERAC.

Royal MSS., 18 B. VI., fol. 293.

Monsieur, j'ay receu le xxiiij^{e} du passé, celle que m'aveez escrite de Dombarton le xiiii^{e} . . . . paravant, et eus tres grand plaisir de veoir que l'instance que avois faite au Roy d'envoyer un honeste personnage de sa part en Escosse ne reuscissoit vaine, et que les choses qui auparavant y sembloient estre come deplorées pour la Royne d'Escosse, et pour l'estat du pays, et encores pour l'alliance que le Roy y a, sestoient soustenuës et s'alloient peu à peu relevant par votre bonne conduite et diligence, et par le confort que vous donniez à ces seigneurs, qui son du bon party, d'y perseverer et de vouloir bien esperer du secoure et assistance de sa majesté. Chose qui a beaucoup arresté la course des mauvais entreprises des autres, et a fait venir quelque meilleure volonté aux Anglois que possible ils ne l'avoyent d'entendre à un bon accord. Dont ne pourriez mieux faire que de fortifier tousjours le cueur et l'esperance des dits seigneurs du bon party, et les tenir uniez et gaigner des autres, autant qu'il vous serra possible. Car, si les affaires de la restitution de la Royne d'Escosse ne viennent a estre de nouveau traversez par ceux de dela, lon en eust icy en si bons termes, que je n'en puis esperer qu'un bien bon succez. Le Roy persevere tousjours en sa ferme deliberacion d'envoyer des forces en Escosse, au cas que le traicté n'en reuscisse, et ne faut qu'on l'en aille solliciter; car, c'est luy mesmes qui se rend procureur et solliciteur de l'entreprise dont advertriez Monsieur de Flamyn, qu'il se reserve le voyage que j'ay entendu, qu'il vouloit faire pour cest effect en France à un autre fois, et luy persuadez en toutes sortes de n'habandonner sa place, laquelle s'est conservé jusques icy par sa valeur et loyauté, dont sa reputacion en deveure recommandée vers le Roy, et en toute la Chrestienté, autant que de nul gentilhomme de notre temps. Et il la mettroit en hazard d'estre pardué, et de perdre tout ensemble la reputation qu'il y a acquisé s'il l'abandonnait en façon du monde, mesmes que pendant les traictez se font assez souvent les plus dangereuses practicques. C'est à luy et au laird de Granges à qui serra deu le restablessement de la Royne et du royaume, auquel de Granges est besoing aussy que vous donniez cueur de perseverer en son honneste debvoir de bien garder le Lislebourg; et que le Roy a desia ordonné pour luy, et pour le dit sieur de Flamyn, ce que faut besoing pour la fourniture de leurs places.

La Royne d'Escosse m'a envoyé un chiffre semblable au votre, a fin de nous en servir pour escrire l'un à l'autre. Nous en pourrons user quand il y aura danger que noz lettres soyent veuës, deliberant de vous continuer les miennes le plus souvent que j'en trouveray commodité, et ne vous esparguer ny advis ny conseil, que je vous puisse donner d'icy, ny mesmes de vous servir en tout ce que cognoistrez vous pouvoir prévalloir en moy. Car, outre le respect de Monsieur de Lansac, pour lequel vous scavez qu'il ny a rien quel ne vouluste faire, je vous promets que encores principalement pour le bon service que

Elizabeth.
1570. faictez maintenir au Roy au lieu où vous estes où il y va assez de l'honneur de sa couronne, et du reste [de la] blisseure de la Royne d'Escosse, pour laquelle je me veux droitement employer, et aussy pour votre propre. London. *Signed:* De La Mothe Fénélon.

Postscript:—Je me plaindray à ceste Royne des deportemens du Conte de Sussex, et feray entendre de voz nouvelles en France.

1 *p. Copy. At the head:* "Copie de lettre de Mons^{r} de La Mothe Fénélon au sieur de Verac."

Dec. 4. **577.** ANSWER TO BE GIVEN TO THE ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE.

The Queen's majesty has perused the instructions which he brought from the Regent, and finds in them divers things worthy of consideration, which, without further debating, cannot be weighed as they import. Therefore, her majesty wishes that some such persons as have credit and acquaintance with those causes might forthwith repair hither. Touching the restitution of their Queen, her majesty never intended any resolution therein that shall appear to her to be against justice, until the case may be honourably provided for to all purposes, and, therefore, whatsoever they can make apparent to her majesty for their conservation to be agreeable to justice, she will be ready to do further therein as shall be to their satisfaction for the continuance of the part they hold. If, perchance, they shall not be able to fortify their cause with such evident reasons as may satisfy her majesty, nevertheless, for the natural love she bears to the King, and the goodwill she has to the nobility, she will leave no means to provide for all their safeties. Requires the abbot to give knowledge of this her answer to those noblemen, that they may despatch commissioners sufficiently authorised to confer with her. *Signed:* R. Leycester.

1¼ *pp. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Dec. 6. **578.** THE LAIRD OF GRANGE TO CECIL.

"Pleis zow to call to rememberance the lamentable estait of this cuntre," which, although it is most grievous to us, yet it must not be neglected by you and others of that realm, as the one, being set on fire, the other will hardly escape the burning. It will not be needful to make rehearsal to you of the unnatural division of the noblemen and "haill body" of this realm. From the beginning, seeing the common danger, I have "employit" my small power and labour to extinguish the same, and to that effect "offerit" myself to Mr. Randolph to have joined her majesty against whatsoever party refused to be ordered by her majesty's advice. If either of the parties shall be "forsit" to seek remedy by foreign forces, the end thereof will be miserable. If it shall please your sovereign, I think it lies in her hand to appease these present troubles, and, with her own security, to bring these two realms to their former amity. I think this godly, sure, and honourable to her majesty; wherefore, I thought it not only necessary to advertise you, but also my duty, for the maintenance of the religion, as also the affection I bear to her highness and that whole realm, as this bearer will declare to you. Edinburgh Castle. *Signed:* W. Kyrkcaldy.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Elizabeth.
1570.
Dec. 7.

579. ELIZABETH TO THE REGENT LENNOX.

Add. MSS., 33,531, fol. 95.

Has received, by the Commendator of Dunfermline, his letters, with such other writings as he willed him to declare to her, and he has declared to her such things as on the Regent's behalf he had to say.

Requires further time to deliberate on the things he has sent her, and which the Commendator has declared to her, which are of great weight and importance, referring further answer, than what the Commendator shall inform him, till the coming of the commissioners. And, so much the rather, because the Commendator judges that before he is able to return to Scotland, they will be near upon arriving here. But one thing she must remind him of, which is, that the abstinence of hostility between both parties should be agreed on, either for six weeks or two months. For his part, he has agreed but for six weeks, and the Queen of Scots' party for two months. To avoid this inconvenience, and that the Queen of Scots and her party have no cause to complain or blame her, prays him to agree for the full two months. This time being already well spent, and will not suffice for the time of the treaty of the Commissioners, she thinks it meet that there should be a further abstinence till March next. Whereunto she prays him to agree, for the said Queen's party agreed not only for two months, but for as long a time as she (Elizabeth) should think meet. Hampton Court. *Signed:* Elizabeth R.

1½ *pp. Contemporary copy. Addressed:* "To our right trusty and right welbeloved Cousyn Therle of Lenoux, Regent of the Realm of Scotland."

Dec. 11.

580. BISHOP OF ROSS TO CECIL.

C.P., Vol. V.

I arrived at Sheffield on the 8th December, accompanied by two doctors,—physicians. We found the Queen much "molested with a continewall destillation from her head into her stomack, wherof hath growen such debilite and weaknes in that part, that she nether hath desire to anie meate neyther facultie to reteyne that long. When she doth eate yt, she is troubled also with an incessant provocation to vomitt; by the which she hath and dothe avoide a verie greate quantite of rawe tough and slymie flewme, without anie greate or manifest relefe or release of her paines; likewise, she is molested with a greit inflamation and tension in her left side under her short ribbes which retchith so farr every waie, that they yet doubt whether it be the inflamation of the stomack, the splene, the wombe, or of all those thre partes together, as rather by the accidentes which followe her grace, they do gather." Her grace has likewise been troubled with continual lack of sleep for 10 or 12 days (all which time she has kept her bed), and still remains in the same state, continually afflicted with "sighes and pensivenes." Before the coming of the physicians, her majesty was much "molested with vehement fittes of the mother,* with the which also she hath bene nervouslie afflicted this x of December in the morning." The 9th December they gave her highness a "gentill potioun to clense her stomack and first veines," which she vomited again. The 10th, they "proved a freshe," but her highness could not

* Hysteria.

Elizabeth.
1570. "broke it" in any form. Besides the judgment of the physicians, I do perfectly understand that her diseases proceed from extreme thought and care, and from want of wonted exercises, and are daily increased by the same, and unless the "occasions" thereof be speedily taken away, her highness is like to fall into some greater inconveniences, which, if they do not procure present death (whereof, thanks be unto Almighty God, by the judgment of the physicians, there is no cause of suspicion at present), are likely to make her life "more lothsome and werisome" than death. I was commanded by your sovereign to advertise her of the state of her disease, which has moved me to write a letter to her majesty, which I pray your honour to present. None in the world can so well cure this malady as her majesty, and that, without offence to her conscience or honour, or prejudice to her own estate or her country's. Beseeching her majesty to show some "remonstrance" in deed, whereby the Queen my mistress may be fully persuaded of some speedy resolution to be taken in her affairs, which I pray your honour to procure. There is no word yet of our commissioners from Scotland. Please your honour to write to Lord Shrewsbury to grant passports to some of the Queen's servants to pass into Scotland, to bring sure advertisement of their "diat," for, without special command, he will give none. I do believe some other than was first "nominat" is to come, as they have tarried so long. I trust Dunfermline has been "depeshed" into Scotland according to the Queen's majesty's determination, for his stay there hinders the treaty. Sheffield. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

1¼ *pp.* *Closely written.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Dec. 11. **581.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO ELIZABETH.

C.P., Vol. V. "Please your excellent majestie," for accomplishing your command given to me on departing, I write this letter to certify your majesty that I arrived here on Friday night, the 8th of this instant, accompauied by the two doctors, physicians, where we found the Queen of Scots much "molested" with sickness and in great pain. I delivered your majesty's letter, which (albeit sore vexed) she read. I declared such credit as your majesty willed me to show for her comfort; which was most acceptable to her. She gave most hearty thanks to your majesty, wishing to God that she may have your majesty's good favour, and then she hoped that the ground and root of all her disease would be taken away, so that the effects might be the more easily cured by the physicians; the "particulare grief therof," I have written in a letter to Mr. Secretary.* Her diseases principally proceed from extreme thought and care, which by long continuance—as it were in prison—nearly four years, with the want of wonted exercise, has made the same to grow to such a grievous and intolerable torment, that unless the occasion thereof be speedily taken away, her highness is like to fall into some greater inconveniences *etc.* She was in very great danger before our coming, and would take no physic at all, being, as it were, weary of her life. After she understood that these two learned men were

* No. 580.

Elizabeth.
1570. come as by your majesty's appointment, she was content to use their counsel in all things, and so, by the advice of her own physician and Doctor Leveret, Lord Shrewsbury's physician, they have "propyned" medicine for her this Saturday andSunday, which she gladly received, "but incontinent thereftir did rendre the same, not withowt wehement dolor, so that they will not assaye to give her any further, but suffer nature and youthe to worke." Albeit they "applicat" some exterior cures. Wherefore, in consideration that this disease proceeds from a long and continual "tristesse" and melancholy which "hath so fastned the roote," that she earnestly calls on God at all time by continual prayer, that it might be his pleasure to "tak her furth of this life," rather than suffer her to remain in this anguish of spirit and body. "Que potius mors appellanda est quam vita,"—so that I perfectly understand—"quod hic morbus nullis est medicabilis herbis." It constrains me to take the boldness to have recourse unto your majesty, who only, under God, hath the power to save her life, by taking some good and speedy order in her affairs, which may well and easily be done without any offence to your majesty's conscience, honour, or the security of the state; "wher by the contrare in caise of her inlack (if it shall please God) in your majestie's hands (craving alwise your majestie's pardone for my playnes) your honour, which hath bene at all tymes so sincearlie withowt spot preserved, maye cum in question before other princes, wherof I wold be most sory for the good will I beare at my powar to do your majeste most humble service." Beseeching, good madam, your clement and bountiful goodness, which is so well inclined, of your own gentle nature, to pity and commiseration, to have compussion on your own most tender, most willing of all others to reverence, honour, and obey you. Let her have some comfort from your majesty, not only by letter or words, but by "some remonstrant" in deed. Sheffield. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

1¾ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Dec. 17. **582.** JOHN NULLETT TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

C.P., Vol. V. "Monseigneur." In answer to your brief letter of the 14th of last month, this is a brief reply, preferring that you should hear from me, than from any other what I am doing in her majesty's service. As regards Lord Bothwell, I know nothing else than what people publicly talk about. As regards the ambassador, nothing has yet been concluded; but it is not his fault, for he does his duty, notwithstanding he is troubled with a quartan fever, which vexes him much. I have communicated your offer to him, and have given him account of all, so that he may be better informed, and also for my justification; for I do not wish there should be suspicion on anyone's part that I have not done all that could or ought to be done. Your lordship will know that all my letters are true, and without any passion. But I do not know if you are agreeable or not, your lordship being so "escars" in answering. Nevertheless, I submit the whole to your wise and prudent discretion. Rouen. *Signed:* Johan Nullett.

¾ *p. French. Holograph. Addressed:* "A Monsr. Monseigneur l'evesque de Ros mon tresreverendt seigneur." *Indorsed* (by the Bishop of Ross): " . . . * Ret. 7 Janr."

* In cipher, torn.

Elizabeth.
1570.
Dec. 21.

583. MAITLAND TO CECIL.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 80.

Sir, you have been this time past (I doubt not) a great deal more importuned with the affairs of Scotland than you desired, whereby you have been driven to hear many divers and contrary reports of our Queen, according to the passions of men who went about to inform you for her prejudice or advantage, as they were particularly affected towards her, and as their humour was disposed for the advancement of the cause they had in hand; wherefore, you could settle no certain judgment, being drawn asunder by different sayings. I was glad when I heard of late you had been with her so long a time, and had so long conferences with her. Now you are not to be led by any man's persuasion, but to credit your own judgment. I trust she has dealt plainly with you; for, to what purpose could it serve her to dissemble with a wise man? And although she could have gone about it, I know she could not have so finely disguised herself but you were able to "espye her out." I understand that she will be content to "stay" herself only upon your sovereign, and prefers her amity to the friendship of all other friends, and for assurance that she will love and honour her, and keep a faithful part towards her. In all times coming she is content to make what security may reasonably be required. If so be, I trust you will not think it convenient that her offers be neglected, and that you will consider that she is more able to serve the Queen your mistress' turn, than all her enemies which she has here at home. I have had occasion to know the humours of my countrymen as well as any other of my age. Although many appear presently to live in suspense, trust me, they will not suffer the state to continue long as it is. I therefore pray you, for the common good, that you will take pains to make a good and assured accord between the two Queens. Balvany. *Signed:* W. Maitland.

2½ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed by Cecil. Much faded.*

Dec. 21.

584. MAITLAND TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 150.

I have received your letter dated from York, the 26th of November, whereunto, I trust my letter of the 20th of November will serve for sufficient answer. One point is worthy to be noted by you, whereby you may consider how you have been dealt with by dilatory answers from the Earl of Lennox's counsellors (for he is too simple to bear the burden of their faults, and I dare not lay the blame on him, knowing him to be such as he is), and what loss we have received in the meantime.

Mr. Randolphe has written to you, that by reason of indisposition of body of the Earl of Lennox, and the absence of the Earl of Morton, he could not procure a full answer as soon as you required. Mr. Randolph could, if it had pleased him, have written that the Earl of Lennox was not at that time so diseased but he was able to send his soldiers to waste my goods, and oppress the Duke of Chatelherault's poor tenants with soldiers he keeps for no other use, and has no other means of entertaining them but upon the spoil of other men's goods. He could also have written that the Earl of Morton was absent no farther than either Dalkeith or "Temptallon" [Tantallon].

Elizabeth.
1570. I lay no fault to you, for I think you have dealt uprightly and indifferently with both parties, but I am not fully persuaded that everyone who has had to deal in these matters has used the like sincerity, and I know that those who direct the Earl of Lennox in this country neither mean nor deal sincerely, and that they have abused this abstinence to their private gain, and our loss,—who have forborne to attempt anything prejudicial to the same, for the respect we bear to your sovereign.

They will, perhaps, give it out that it is for lack of courage, or means to revenge the injuries done to us that we live so quiet, and indeed it may appear true in respect of the wrongs so patiently suffered. But if I might once understand from you that it would please her majesty to make any demonstration, whereby this nation might conceive that her favour should no more assist our adverse party than us, it would well appear shortly whether the reverence we bear to her majesty's name has contained us in such moderation, or their force, whereof they brag so much. I wish with all my heart her majesty was privy to the intentions of both parties, and knew both as well as I do, and I doubt not but her highness would think the rest of this nobilty as worthy of her good grace as that faction, who cover themselves with the Earl of Lennox's shadow, and that, as the others go before them in rank, so in her good favour, they would occupy the first place.

The Earl of Lennox has sent a general answer to your lordship, that he has done nothing prejudicial to the abstinence. With what cunning interpretation he can cover himself, I cannot imagine; but, besides the injuries done to many others—the complaints whereof must be deferred till time and place serve—I am able to prove that I and my brother have greater loss during this abstinence by the Earl of Lennox's soldiers, and at his command, in our goods, than all the rents he hath of his own to levy in this realm for four years to come, are able to recompence; yet I am sure it cannot be truly alleged that any of us have done injury to any Scotsman to the value of one groat, or have meddled in anything wherewith any Scotsman has cause to be offended, unless my dealings with you, by letters or otherwise, to advance the treaty, be taken as offences; in which points, I will confess myself not only guilty, but also neither penitent nor willing to amend. So long as his directors bear the swing, they may (as they now do) keep my grounds wasted, and compel my tenants to pay their "fermes" and rents to them, but it will not lie in their power to make me run another course, or "leave" to use all the good means I can to procure a good accord between the two Queens, which I pray you help to set forward at your sovereign's hands. The indisposition of my body makes me a great deal more willing of peace than war; yet, if our adverse party will needs drive us to that point, they have made none of us so poor but we have behind as much as will buy a weapon. I trust your lordship has means good enough to be truly informed of the state of this country. "Balvenye." *Signed:* W. Maitland.

2½ *pp.* *Addressed.*

Dec. 25. **585.** THE LAIRD OF GRANGE TO CECIL.

"Ryct honourabill Sir," I thought it convenient to give you knowledge of some accidents lately fallen forth between me and a neigh-

Elizabeth.
1570. bour, "callit the Laird of Durye," with whose house I nor my friends have not been familar these twenty years, for sundry injuries done by them to me and my friends, besides the suspicion I have that that house was the occasion of my "gudsiris" death, who lost his life and heritage for the "luif" he bore to have these two realms in amity, as also "quhen thay rewlit the court, thay tuik our landes and possessionis." Notwithstanding all their "wrangis," we sought no revenge. "Zit they bearing still haittrent in thair breistis, the said Laird being baillye of the regalitie of Dunfermeling summond sundry gentill men and utheris nyctbowris to be upoun ane assyse. Amanges utheris thair was ane cousing of myne summond quha obeyit, and thinking thair had bene na malice borne to him as sum of thame had declarit unto him qlk Mr Robert Petcare now resedent in England part can testifie." Nevertheless, the said Laird of Durye, having all his friends "warnit" to accompany him, "two of his brether with sum of his servandes persaving my cousing without cumpany, come to him and tuik* him with his neif apoun the face, and because he offerit to feycht with ony of thame, thay had slane him gif the provest of the toun—quha is my friend—had not cum with force and stayit thayme." Since which injury, they never "pressit" to make me any offer, which truly had been very hard for me to do, "the deid self being sa onhonest." Neither was any punishment made; but rather to provoke me, one of the chief of them came to Edinburgh, which some of my friends would not have suffered, if I had not "stayit" them. "And than to ding him with a batton as he had deservit, qlk them that I gaif command to await upoun him was myndit to do, bot eftir he had gotten with the battoun he straik ane of my servandes with ane sword and hurt him, quhilk movit the rest to seik his lyfe." The deed being done upon the "schoir" of Leith, the town "raise and persewit my servandes and tuik ane of thame be the way as he returnit, and delyverit him to the Justice of Edinburct. Howbeit he suld have bene rather delyverit to the Justice of the Abay of Halyrudouse, for he was apprehendit upoun the ground thairof." And being informed that the Regent and some others, who bear me no goodwill, were determined to execute my man upon the morn, for the safety of his life, I was compelled to pass to the "tolbuith," and take him forth of their hands without the doing of any further harm, which I know is taken in very evil part. Fearing that the worst should be reported to you, I have taken the boldness to trouble you with this long letter, to the effect that you should not credit my enemies if they report any other thing than I have written to you. I have been very "evill usit" since the death of my Lord Regent, in withholding from me the "revenewis" appointed for the keeping of this house, besides the evil usage of my friends. What offers I made for the maintaining of the amity, I leave to Mr Randolphe to report. Edinburgh Castle.

1½ *pp.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Dec. 26. **586.** COMMISSION FOR THE BISHOPS OF ROSS AND GALLOWAY, ETC.
C.P., Vol. V.

Commission by the Queen of Scots to the Bishops of Ross and

* Struck.

Elizabeth.
1570. Galloway and Lord Livingston, in her name, to treat, deliberate, and conclude with the Queen of England, her Council, or any other her ministers or commissioners, upon "all heades, causes, questions, demands, or articles" which have been, or hereafter shall be "proponit" or "incident in the treaty" entered into by Sir William Cecil and Sir Walter Mildmay, at Chatsworth, "for contracting of further amity betuix us, oure realmes, cuntryes, dominions, and subjectes." *Commences*—"Marie, Be the grace of God Quene of Scottis and Dowarier of France." Sheffield. *Signed:* Marie R.

¾ *p. Broadsheet. Indorsed. Seal damaged.*

Dec. 26. **587.** INSTRUCTIONS BY THE QUEEN OF SCOTS TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS, ETC.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 10.

"Thinstructions gevin to the reverend father in God John Bischop of Ross our trusty counsalour and ambassadour toward the Quene of England our guid sister, to be usit be him with the advise and concurrence of the reverend father in God Als . . . bischop of Gallowaye and ye Lord Levenston, who ar sent in commission be our lieutenentis and nobilitie of our guid subjectis to be joynit with them."

As to the first;—you shall "condiscend to the same, with the provision made in our answer thereto at Chattisworth."

Item:—As to the second article, bearing the confirmation of the last treaty made at Edinburgh, in July 1560,—you shall condescend to the confirmation thereof, provided that the same be not hurtful or prejudicial to my title in succession to the crown of England, failing the Queen my good sister and her lawful issue; and to that effect you shall require my said good sister, in most friendly and loving manner, to make assurance by such provisions as may be sufficient in law for preservation of my said title. And because the same depends upon the "subtilties and quiddurties" of the laws of this realm, therefore, you shall desire that you may have counsel of some of the best "learnit" in the laws for the better consideration of this point; by whose advice you may the better resolve thereupon to the Queen our good sister's contentment, and for our good assurance. [*Some marginal notes illegible.*]

Item:—As to the third article;—you shall assure the Queen, our good sister, of our constant amity and friendship in times coming, so that no Prince and country shall be able to persuade us to do anything that may be offensive to her estate or country, trusting assuredly to receive the like at her hands; and, therefore, you shall desire her to consider and "waye" our cause, and the great loss which may follow to us, our country, subjects, and people of Scotland in case we should agree to this article, as it is demanded, for thereby we shall be in danger to lose our dowry in France, the privileges which our subjects have enjoyed those many hundred years by the "auld league" of the entertainment of 200 men of arms, 100 archers of the guard, and 24 archers of the corps, keepers of the King's body, with all other privileges that merchants, students, and others who have heritages, benefices, and pensions of that realm, with many other commodities and honourable promotions; besides that, we and our country shall be void of the assistance that our predecessors and we were wont to have

Elizabeth.
1570. for our defence in case England or any other nation should invade Scotland. "Quhilkis inconvenientis being foresene," and provision being made therefor, that we may have sufficient recompense for our loss by the like privileges, commodities, profits, and immunities to be assured to us and our subjects, we will rather contract friendship with the Queen, our good sister, than any Prince in Christendom. Otherwise, it will be hard to persuade our subjects to agree thereto. "Alwayes," we will not refuse to contract with the Queen, our good sister, and join with her "her" defence in case a Prince or country shall invade her without just cause first given by England to that Prince and country. And so being, also, that in case England gives the first occasion of war to them, it shall be "lefull" for us to join with our old friends and allies for their defence, without break of the present treaty. Provided always, that the like band of frienship be made to us reciprocally on the Queen our good sister's part.

Item:—as to the fourth article,—you shall agree thereto, with provision, that as well English as French men of war shall be removed out of Scotland, if any be, within a month of our returning, within our said realm, so that only Scottish men of war shall remain within the same, unless it shall happen that such rebellion shall be actually attempted against us as by the forces of the country cannot be "repressit." And, in that case, it shall be "lesum" to us to require and receive aid of strangers, as well of the Queen, our good sister, as of other Princes, our allies and confederates, without violating this present treaty; provided that our said good sister shall be warned thereof by us, and made privy thereto, and that these strangers shall be suffered to remain within the realm after the "peacefeing" of the rebellion.

Item:—to the fifth article; that it be plainly declared what is "meanit" be "intelligences" mentioned in the same; for we are content to forbear intelligences that may be prejudicial either to the Queen, our good sister, her estate, or country. And you shall require that the said article be reciprocally made for the Queen of England's part.

Item:—to the sixth article,—you shall condescend, as in our former answer, assuring always that there are no English presently within the realm of Scotland, of those who sought refuge, saving only those who are in the keeping of our rebels; for all the rest are abandoned, conform to the promise made by the bishop of Ross at the beginning of this treaty.

Item:—as to the seventh article,—you shall accord, as in our former answers.

Item:—as to the eighth article,—you shall also condescend, as in our former answers.

As to the ninth article, concerning the Prince, our son,—you shall consider the advice of the nobility, our good subjects, send to us thereupon, and inform our good sister upon the same, assuring her for our part that we shall leave nothing undone that consists in our power to her satisfaction in that point. Trusting always that she will not press us and our good subjects further than for our consent, in respect that the delivering of the Prince, our son, stands not in our hands, he being "keipit" by our rebels, and being made a colour of their pretended rebellion, to our great hurt and prejudice; and, therefore, the delivery of his person should not hinder our liberty, as being

Elizabeth.
1570. a thing impossible to us, unless the Queen, our good sister, will make us to be freely restored within our own realm, and, in the meantime, receive other pledges of our nobility; and, in that case, we will cause that that part of the treaty be fulfilled by the special assistance and assurance of our said good sister. And besides, that those conditions "proponit" by us in our former answer at Chattisworth be agreed to.

The tenth article seems not honourable to be put in our treaty, because it is "contrarious" to all law and good reasons "to putt a brydill to mariage." Nevertheless, we refer us to our former answers given thereto.

The eleventh article "wald be weill considerit of, conforme to the instructions send be our nobilitie theranent."

Touching the twelfth article;—we refer us to our former answers.

(The manner of the assurance.)

The first article is agreed.

As to the second article,—we refer us to our former answers.

The third article seems to be most perilous of all, as it bears so many captious and general terms, whereupon occasion may be taken to our great hurt and prejudice, or rather to the whole overthrow of our titles, as well succession to the crown of England, as to the present title of our own realm; principally in these terms, "*to ayde or ony wayes comfort ony notorious tratour or rebell of England*," &c.; which would be interpreted as is contained in the articles sent by our nobility; and, therefore, it is necessary that you require the Queen, our good sister, to "mak it lefull to you" to have the counsel and advice of certain of the best "learnit" in the laws of this realm upon this article, being so prejudicial as it is to our "haill estait," which being so reasonable, we are assured it will not be refused; by whose advice, and your own wisdom, you shall agree to that thing that shall be most convenient for the Queen our good sister's surety, and ours also.

To the fourth article, it appears very "necessare" that the like order be "keipit" in making assurance to us by the Queen, our good sister, and the estates of the realm of England for keeping of the points of this treaty as she has required us and our estates to do, conform to the advice sent to us by our nobility.

As to the fifth article, concerning the castle of Hume, we refer us to our former answers.

"And does siclyke of the vjth, for we can not agrie that ony strangers possede ony strenth within our realme."

Forasmuch as the assurance taken at the Queen our good sister's desire betwixt the Earl of Sussex, her lieutenant, and our lieutenants in Scotland, and the Earl of Lennox and his assisters, which have been truly and inviolably kept by all our good subjects, and, nevertheless, the same is violated and broken by the adverse party in such sort that there are great "spoilyeis, reaf and oppression exearcit" by them against our said good subjects, contrary to their promise, which "becumis" our good sister of her honour to cause to be redressed; therefore, you shall desire her most effectuously to cause the said wrongs and injuries to be "reparit," and that order be taken that during the treaty no parliament "be haldin in thair pretendit maner," nor any of our good subjects be molested or "troublit" in their bodies, lands, possessions, goods, or "geir," but that they be suffered

Elizabeth.
1570. peaceably to enjoy their livings and possessions without any further trouble. The particular declaration hereof, we refer to my lords of Galloway and Levingston, and as you shall get further knowledge thereof from time to time, fail not to make earnest instance according to all reason, equity, and good conscience.

And finally, our pleasure is, that you consider diligently the articles and instructions sent by our nobility at this present, which we find very good in all respects. And because they have referred to our own judgment and pleasure to agree to whatsoever conditions may serve for the advancement of our liberty and restitution, we likewise do commit the same to your wisdom and discretion, to be used by the advice of the said bishop of Galloway and Lord Levingstoun, as well in the matters which are to be treated betwixt the Queen, our good sister, and us, as in any others which shall happen to be "proponit" for the assurance of our unnatural subjects, in case, for the pleasure of our said good sister, we shall be persuaded to show our clemency towards them, whereof the particular advice we refer to the information which we have given you, conform to the answers which we made to our said good sister's commissioners at Chattisworth, promising faithfully to ratify, approve, and affirm whatsoever you shall do in this behalf, and observe and keep the same inviolably in all points. In witness of "the quhilkis," we have "subscrivit" these presents with our hand, and affixed our signet thereto. At Sheffield.

4½ *pp.* *In a Scottish hand.* *Indorsed:* "The doubill of the articles and instructions gevin to the bisc. of Ross and his joyning in Commission wth the b. of Gallowaye and Lord Levingstoun the xxvjth of December 1570."

[Dec. 29.] **588.** [MARY] TO CECIL.

Cott. Calig., C. II., fol. 4, b. Mr. Secretary, our good friend,—we have directed our ambassador towards the Queen, associated with the bishop of Galloway and Lord Levingstoun, instructed to proceed in this treaty, begun by you and the Chancellor of the Exchequer with us, and therefore, we most heartily pray you to give your best advice to our good sister [for] the advancement and furtherance thereof, as may be most ag[reeable] for her surety, our comfort, and common quietness of this whole isle; wherein, assuredly, we shall employ ourself to satisfy our said good sister in all things in our power *etc.*, and will perform in deed all things we spoke to you and the said Chancellor, at your being with us at Chattsworth. Let not, I pray you, any calumny or wrong information of our enemies take place to minister occasion of de[aling] in so good a work by hindrance of this treaty—especially towards the personages of these commissioners, being of ancient blood and honour, sufficient to bear such a charge. What further is required, you may supply by our own presence, for we, and the whole nobility, mean truly to perform that which should be accorded, and, to that end, none of our lieutenants or others, our good subjects, would have spared travail to come hither, were it not that they cannot leave the country, "seing na abstinence is keipit be our rebelles," wherein they offend, our good sister in honour as much as they do hurt to our faithful subjects. Therefore, we desire you to give your best advice, that some speedy resolution may be taken in our causes, for this will be the

Elizabeth.
1570. principal cause of our convalescence out of this dangerous infirmity wherewith we have been so sore vexed. Hearing also of your sickness, we were very sorry. Sheffield.

1 *p.* *Indorsed as No. 589.*

[Dec. 29.] **589.** [MARY] TO ELIZABETH.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 4, Madam, my good sister,—being sore "wexit" with infirmity, nothing on earth was so acceptable to me as your hearty comfort sent by your own letter, and the bearer's credit, my ambassador, wherein you declared your careful and loving mind which you bear for the recovery of my health, as also for the weal of my son, and the good hope given to me of some speedy resolution to be taken in my long suits, for the which, I give you most hearty thanks, assuring you that, at the pleasure of God, and by the help of your "learnit" physicians, I am partly "convalescit." Nevertheless, the principal cure and continuance of my health consists in that I might stand in your good favour, which is more tender to me, and I make greater accompt thereof, than of any Prince or person in the world, which shall be most manifest if it shall be your good pleasure to proceed in this treaty—since my nobility and good subjects have declared they are willing to the furtherance thereof—by sending commissioners to be joined with my ambassadors, who are coming towards you to that effect; and, therefore, I most heartily pray you to proceed thereto, that some good order may be taken to your contentation and my comfort, and to the common quietness of this whole isle. For there is nothing that "consistis" in my power that I will leave undone to that end, as my said ambassadors will declare to you particularly. My infirmity will not suffer me to write with my own hand. Sheffield.

⅔ *p.* *Copy.* *Indorsed*—"Doubillis of the lettres written to the Q. of Engl. the erle of Lecester and M^r^ Cecill the xxix of December 1570—By the B. of Ross."

[Dec. 29.] **590.** [MARY] TO LEICESTER.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 4, b. We have written to the Queen, our good sister, desiring her most heartily to proceed in this treaty, since the bishop of Galloway and Lord Levingtoun are passed towards her, and hope there will be no further delay made to proceed therein. We pray you to give your advice to the furtherance thereof, *etc.*

½ *p.* *Indorsed* [*as No. 589.*]

Dec. 30. **591.** THE ABSTINENCE RENEWED.

Proclamation, in the Regent's name, prolonging the abstinence from the date hereof to the 1st of March next. His meaning is, that the Duke of Chatelherault and the Earls of Huntly and Argyll, nor any of their party, shall make any innovation in the government of the realm different from the state wherein it was at the death of the late Regeut, and that none of them shall "mak stop in the full and perfyte obedience of the Kingis auctoritie." If good faith be kept on the part of the adversaries, they shall not only abstain from all "oppin factis" whereby the Queen of England's intention may be

Elizabeth.
1570. prejudiced, but that they shall also abstain from "secrete, covert and treasonable conspiracies" tending to the overthrow of the King, his Regent, or the nobility and people professing his obedience; that the pretended commissions of lieutenancy of the Duke and two Earls shall cease; that the judges shall hold their Courts in the King's name; that the Treasurer and others levy the rents and duties quietly; that the Justice General and his deputies proceed in the punishment of murderers and others; trusts that it is not the Queen of England's meaning that young Lethington, or any others culpable of the murder of the late King, or late Regent, shall enjoy any benefit by this abstinence. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

1 *p.* *Broadsheet.* *Indorsed by Cecil.*

Another copy of the same, with notes by Sussex in the margin.

3 *pp.* *Indorsed by Cecil* (and his clerk).

[Dec.] **592.** NOTE OF TREATIES.

C.P., Vol. V. "A brief note of all the treaties that have passed for the Scottishe Quenes enlargement, and the severall cawses why they tooke not effecte, since her repaire into this realme w^{ch} was in a^{o} 1568."

The first treaty began at York the last of Sept. 1568, and was prorogued to London. The commissioners in this treaty were—for the Queen of Scots, Lord Boyde, Lord Harris, the Bishop of Rosse, the Laird of Lochinvar, the Laird of Skirling, the Abbot of Kildwing [Kilwinning].

For the nobility of Scotland—The Earl of Murray, the Earl of Mourton, the Lord of Lyndsaye, the Bishop of "Orsmay," the Abbot of Dunfermeling.

For the Queen of England—The Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Sussex, Sir Ralph Sadleir. To whom were adjoined afterwards—the Earl of Arundel, the Earl of Leycester, Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper, the Lord Clinton, Lord Admiral, Sir W. Cycill, now Lord Treasurer. This treaty took no effect, partly because her majesty was secretly informed that, during the treaty, the Lord Boyd and the Bishop of Ross "practised to steale awaye" the Scottish Queen, but principally because the said Queen's commissioners were inhibited from entering into the examination of Lord Darnley's murder, being by special commission from the said Scottish Queen commanded to dissolve the treaty. 15th Dec. 1568.

The second treaty began 24th Ap. 1569, for execution whereof, the Bishop of Ross alone was sent as ambassador from the Scottish Queen. During this treaty, which was entertained by her majesty with all kindness, she was secretly advertised of the "particularytye" following:—A marriage was "practised" underhand, without her privity, between the Duke of Norfolk and the Scottish Queen, and the ambassadors of France and Spain and the nobility of the North of England were in secret sort acquainted with it before her majesty. "Candishe" was also sent secretly from the Duke to the Scottish Queen with letters and tokens to "farther this match."

The Earl of Northumberland "propounded" to the Scottish Queen,

Elizabeth.
1570. by Leonard Dacre, "whome he sent of purpose a meane for her escape." Not succeeding, he afterwards broke into open rebellion, and so did the Earl of Northumberland, who, by help in Scotland, invaded England. By reason of the discovery of these things, this second treaty took no effect.

*20th May 1570, a third treaty began by the French ambassador and the Bishop of Ross, who offered certain articles, amongst which it was contained that all English fugitives being in Scotland should be delivered into England, or to be kept there to be forthcoming at the end of the treaty.

[*The commissioners' names are not given.*]

2¼ *pp. In an official hand, with a few alterations in another hand. Indorsed:* "A note of the treatice w^th^ the Scot. Q. and the Commissioners."

[Dec.] **593.** HUNTLY'S ANSWER.

"Ansuers to certane articlis quhairby ye abstinence is alleged violated by me erle off Huntly."

(1) What passed between the Master of Errole and me was done in August,—long before the taking of the abstinence.

(2) The Laird of Walterton's servant was hurt pursuing a servant of my brother's, against whom he first drew his sword, and wounded his horse, and was so hurt by him in his own defence, as the man himself declared. No practice was used by me or any of mine for surprising the Laird of Walterton's house.

(3) As concerning Mr. Archibald Lindsay;—I was not near to those parts where he was taken, and heard of his delivering before I knew of his taking. He departed to the bounds where certain of my soldiers were; who, hearing of the arrival of a stranger in arms, challenged him, and willed him to repair to me, which, when he refused, he was disarmed, and his servant Broun was shot in the leg. As soon as my brother was advertised thereof, he caused him to be put at liberty.

(4) John Mansoun, servant to the bishop of Caithness, repaired within my bounds to speak with the Earl of Sutherland, which he was suffered to do unmolested, and was neither stripped of letters nor clothes, as alleged. Alan Watson is one of my own merchants, and came to speak with me. I am informed that he is troubled for my cause by the adversaries.

(5) As touching the two officers of arms:—the one came to Aberdeen for executing of letters full of contumelies, and some of mine detained him, and, as soon as it came to my knowing, I suffered him to depart. The other repaired with letters for in-bringing of certain rents, alleged to appertain to the Prince. He was in nowise misused.

1⅓ *pp. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Another copy of the same.

1 *p. Indorsed by Cecil.*

* This paragraph about the third treaty is crossed out

Elizabeth.
1570. [Dec.] **594.** COMPLAINT BY CHATELHERAULT.

"The violatioun of ye abstinence be ye Q. Majestie's rebellis agains her g[race's] trew and fayctfull subjectes in Scotland."

The Earl of Lennox and his faction have put to the horn my Lord Duke of Chattellerault and my Lord of Kilwynnyng. They are foraying and spoiling the baronies of Kynneill and Carriddyn, spoiled the town of Hamilton and the country about, and hurt and shot Robert Farir, servant to Lord Claude Hamilton, through "bayth his theyes," upon the 28th of October last. The garrisons forayed my Lord Duke's men in the "mures" of Bothvell, in taking of 600 "ky," 40 horses and mares, 1000 sheep, and 3000*l.* of "gould and silvir." The foraying and spoiling of the Duke's lands of Lettrik, Flemyngtoun, and Greneleif, and the summoning of my Lord Kilwynnyng, and "Gawand" Hamilton, his son, for treason, upon the 28th of November last, the taking of the abbey of Kilwinnyng, and "wpreving" of the "lewing" thereof, committed the first of December instant, the putting of Robert Hamilton of Inschinachen to the horn in October last, the spoiling of the inhabitants of the lands of Drumry by Walter Quhittate and John Craufurd, accompanied with a band of men, the 3rd of December instant, the spoiling of John Hamilton of "Cochnoche" out of his lands of "Cohnoch" and Huchestoun by the said Walter and John, the "steling" and taking of the castle of Dunnure, pertaining to my Lord Earl of Cassilles, the wounding and "schutting with ane hagbute throw ye body" of his brother, the Master of Cassillis, committed by the Lairds of Barganie and Blaquhay, on the 10th of December instant, and the spoiling of the "haill" lands about the said house of Dunnure, are violations of the abstinence.

1⅓ *pp.* *Indorsed by Cecil.*

[Dec.] **595.** ANSWERS BY THE QUEEN OF SCOTS' PARTY TO COMPLAINTS.

"Answeres to ye complentis gewin be our soveraine Ladyis rebellis against her trew and faythfull subjectis to y^e^ Q. ma^teis^ consell of Ingl. or hir Lieutenentes send be my Lord Erle of Sussex to the Laird of Lethingtoun" *etc.*

"Quhair it is allegit of ye forraying and spoulzeing of the landis pertenyng to ye Lardes of Conynghameheid and Glenbarvie, besydis ye castell of Draffen, be ye garesoun yerin contenit &c. It is mainefest lesingis and falsh inventit &c."

Anent the alleged foraying of the Nether Ward of Clydesdale by Claude Hamilton, accompanied by twenty harquesbusiers and ten horsemen in arms, upon the 11th of October last *etc.*—"Ane plane inventit lesing to cullour yer awin enbrie and spoulzeis &c."

The passing of the Provost of Kilmu, brother* to the Earl of Argyll, into Ireland, is no violation of the abstinence, because he "was passit yer" before the giving of the abstinence.

(My Lord Fleming's answer.)

"Quhair it is complenit yat my Lord Flemyng hes trubillit ye pure

* Base brother.

Elizabeth.
1570. men of Glesgw, trawelling wp and doun Clyd, in vewing and taking yer gudis from yame &c. The bailzeis consell and commintie of the said burghe, quha is famous men, will beir record of ye contearie quhen it cumis to ye tryell &c."

As to the kirk of Dumbarton,—"it is standand as zit bot samekill yerof as bes ane forthe and reset ye rebelles in ye tyme of the seige of ye castell of Dumbarton, quhilk strenth vas cassin doun upon ye morne eftir ye rebelles left ye seige yerof quhilk ves in ye moneth of Februare in anno lxix zeire. And as to ye college it ves cassin doun be ye congregatioun in ye fiftie nyne zeir. Lyke as it standis zit &c. And as to ye kirk of Cardrus it standis zit as it did sen the beginning. Becaus it perteins to ye castell of Dunbarten and all ye parrochin yerof. As to ye districtioun and raising of Johne Smolletis hous and vyirs &c. It standis zit and ye haill rest of ye toun ontrubillit ony way as it will beare record to accuse yame of yair leis &c."

As to the banishment of John Smollet *etc.*,—he never put any of "yir rebellis" forth of that town.

(Lord Fleming's complaints.)

In September and October, and daily since this "pretendit awtorite in ye name of our prence quhom yai call ye king," the Earl of Lennox with his "colliges," being the "vertew" of their "usurpit" authority, sent their men of war, friends, and servants to his houses of "Cumirnald and Biger," and spoiled the said houses of all his movable goods and "geir," and, not content with that, "bot wald noct suffir his wyf within na boundes" of his lands, having "thre infantis with hir, ye eldest of yame nocht thre zeir auld, schaiking yame furct of yer claythes and bedding most schamefulle," and would not suffer them to remain in the "pure" men's houses thereabout, "and yer is twa of yame can noct speik." And, not content with taking of all his proper goods, "nolt, scheip, horses, mares yat wes taine. Bot als dayle slayes doun his deir and wyld quhyt nolt to Lennox bankettes in Edinburgh," and has taken his tenants' goods *etc.*

2 *pp.* *Addressed:* "To My Lord Erle of Sussex" *etc.* *Indorsed by Cecil.*

Dec. **596.** DANGERS BY THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Cotton MSS. Calig., C.II., fol. 82. "The dangers by the Queen of Scottes to the Queen's majesty and to the realme."

She cannot forbear from her continual ardent desire to possess the crown of this realm, and that presently, without expectation of the natural decease of the Queen's majesty. She has claimed it heretofore, on the death of Queen Mary, *etc.*

2¼ *pp.* *Draft in Cecil's hand.*

Dec. **597.** CAUSES OF THE PERILS BY THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 84. The detaining of the Scottish Queen, whose liberty the French King and others will seek by all means and force, cannot be avoided, for she will either seek to attain to both the crowns of Scotland and England, or to one of them; and, if but to Scotland, then war will there continue, by colour whereof either the French King or the King

Elizabeth.
1570. of Spain will bring in their forces. The destruction of all the Queen's party in France must needs now bolden the house of Guise to provoke the French King to make war for the Scottish Queen. The exiles hold opinion that the Queen of Scots is by right Queen of England. The Queen of Scots' favourers are dispersed in every corner in England. When invasion shall be offered, it is greatly to be doubted how to levy a force for the Queen's majesty, lest a greater part of them may suddenly show themselves for the Queen of Scots. Therefore, to remedy all this, speedy order is to be taken with the Scottish Queen.

2⅔ *pp. Draft in Cecil's hand, with notes of* "Dangerous cases" *on the back.*

[Dec.] **598.** DEFENCE OF THE BORDERS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 540. Coloured plan of a sconce for defence of the Borders, showing the position of the blockhouses and batteries, "the halfe moone trenche for defence against the entrye" *etc.*, with a scale of measurement, and full description of the component parts.

1 *p.* 25 in. by 11.

Cott. Calig. C.III., fol. 280. **599.** INVECTIVE AGAINST MAITLAND.

[*Accuses him, under the name of "Camelion," of conspiring for Darnley's murder. His secret practices with Norfolk. Comforted the rebels, and convoyed them out of Scotland.*]

9 *pp. In the margin:* "Camelion: written by Mr George Buchanon against the Lard of Lidington." *Much faded, and torn in some parts.*

1570-72.* **600.** BOOK OF THE NEGOTIATION OF LORD SETON.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 229. "Taken out of the book of the negociacioun of the Lord Seton." First:—in the Latin letter which lies loose in the book, and is written to one about King Philip, as it seems, he calls the Queen's majesty "pretensam Reginam." He shows what favour and fame the King of Spain shall get by aiding of the Scottish Queen. The date of this is in January last. An instruction for the maintenance of the war in Scotland "ex bonis ecclesiasticis" in England and Scotland. In a letter to the Duke of Alva by the Lord Seton, dated 9th September 1570, he mentions that the Scottish Queen is much favoured in England and Ireland for her constancy in the catholic religion, and for her manifest right to the said crowns. In a letter dated 19th September 1570, written to the Scottish Queen, he writes that the Countess of Northumberland and other English were recommended to him by the Scottish Queen. He writes also, in the same letter, that it behoves him to recommend to the Queen of Scots the estate of the Countess of Northumberland and the Earl of Westmorland, who have neither penny nor halfpenny. He touches the matter of the money which should come from the Pope. In a letter

* Calendared under this date as there is a letter of 29th October 1572 in the document which will be referred to again in its proper order.

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1570-72. to Rowlet, Lord Seton touches how the Countess of Northumberland and the other English are recommended to him from the Scottish Queen, dated 20th September 1570. In the letter of the Lord Seton 29th October 1572, written to the Queen of Scots, Sir Francis Inglesfield, by the name of Ingleby, is mentioned to bear a singular goodwill and affection to the said Queen, and shows that he gave advice that the Scottish Queen should send to the King of Spain, and that she should have the better speed that way, than by following the Duke of Alva. He advises the Scottish Queen to give thanks to Sir Francis Inglesfield for the good offices that he has done for her, and for the fervent affection he has to do her service, and that she would entreat him to go into Spain with one whom she would appoint, to solicit the King of Spain, *etc.*

In the letter of Lord Seton to the Scottish Queen, dated 6th November 1570, he shows what money he had lent, and was bound for for the Earl of Westmorland, the Countess of Northumberland, and other English, at their great lamentation, for their misfortune in causes that touch very near her majesty. This letter touches well the state of the English rebels.

The Scottish Queen, in her letter to Lord Seton, 10th October 1570, writes that the pleasure done to the Countess of Northumberland and the Earl of Westmorland was as acceptable to her as if the same had been done for herself *etc.*, with commandment to say to them that she would be ready to do that pleasure in anything they would employ her. In the same letter, she touches assistance with foreign force of her friends in England. She mentions a new enterprise amongst her friends, which she doubted would put some to pain, but that she would do what she could to take away the suspicion thereof, and cut off the way from the search which thereupon might be made. She says, further, if there were succours, they would put themselves out of danger.

The Scottish Queen, in her letter to Lord Seton dated 2nd Nov. (not mentioning the year), prays him to make her commendations to the Englishmen, her friends, who were there, and remembers, by name, the Earl of Westmorland, the Nortons, Markenfield, and Englefield; willing him to assure them that she will not be ungrateful to them for their goodwill.

The Lord Seton recommends Sir Francis Englisfield for the journey into Spain, by his letter to the Scottish Queen dated 20th Dec. (without mentioning the year). He shows what credit Sir Francis Inglisfield has in the Court of Spain, and how Sir Francis showed to him sundry letters written to the Duke of Feria and others in favour of the Queen of Scots, for restitution to the crown, and that the King of Spain, for that purpose, would employ his own crown. Relief of the rebels by the Queen of Scots, namely, 1500*l.*, as appears in the same letter, appointed by the Queen, but not delivered by Lord Seton, as, before the delivery, they had received money from the Pope. He shows in the same letter, that he would speak with Sir Francis Englesfield before he went into France. The Scottish Queen, as appears by the same letter, received from the Countess of Northumberland a packet of letters.

Lord Seton, in his "purposes" to the Duke of Alva, writes how hardly the Catholics are used in England, not only for religion, but

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1570-72. also for the goodwill they have to favour the Queen, his mistress, for the good right she has to the crown of the realm. The like speech in his conference with Northcarmes, in two several places. He shows, in his discourse with Northcarmes, that he gave an ample "reherce" of the names of the noblemen of England, and gentlemen of great power, by distribution of the shires favouring the Scottish Queen's action.

Offences alleged to be done against the King of Spain by the Queen of England, with provocation to revenge it.

In Lord Seton's letter to the Queen of Scots, he touches that sundry conferences had been between him and Sir Francis Englesfield, and that he had used many excuses for his unfitness to go into Spain, but, in the end, resolved, with great difficulty, that he would go, but that he would not take upon himself the principal commission, with the advice of Sir Francis further in that matter to the Scottish Queen; and that he craved letters of credit from the Scottish Queen to King Philip, and to the Count Feria and his wife. That Englesfield did not acknowledge any other sovereign but the Scottish Queen. That he had a cipher delivered to him of the Lord Seton, and another of the bishop of Rosse.

3½ *pp.* *Fair copy.*

[1570.] Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 174. **601.** NOTE OF PROTESTANTS AND PAPISTS IN SCOTLAND.

Earls that are Protestants.

(Hamilton.) The Duke of Shattillaraulte, who hath four sons protestants. The Earl of Arrant, Abbot of Arbrothe, Lord John, L. . . . and Lord "Bode."

(Campbell.) The Earl of Argile and the Master, his brother, protestants.

(Grahame.) The Earl of Montethe a "barrant"*—with his "father brethren," protestants.

(Cunnynghame.) The Earl of Glencar and his sons; the Master, and "Andro," and all his . . .

(Earsken.) The Earl of Mar, protestant, and all his brethren papists; except the abbot of Cambeskenethe, protestant.

(Keythe.) The Earl Marshall. All his children protestants.

(Gordon.) The Earl of Sutherland, protestant.

(Lesly.) The Earl of Rothes pro., his brethren, papists.

(Douglasse.) The Earl of Angus, a "barne," protestant.

The Earl Morton, pro.

(Dowglasse.) The Earl of "Barquhan" [Buchan], protestant.

Lords, Protestants.

Frasher, L. Lovell [*sic*], pro. Abernethi L. Saltoun, pro., and his brethren pro. Forbes, L. Forbes pro. His "barnes" pro. M. pro. Elphinston, L. Elphinston . . . Ogilvi, L. Ogilvi pro. Ruthven, pro. Lyndsay L. Lynsay, pro. Hay L. Yester pro. Maxewell L. Maxewell pro. a "barne," Mr. p[ro]. Cathcarte L. Cathcarte, pro. Boyd L. Boyde, pro. Mr. Boyd pro. Stewarte L. Ogiltre pro. Mr. pro. Lyon, Glames pro. Levingston L. Le . . . Fleminge Lo. Fleminge, pro. Stewart L. Meffen pro., "a p. barne."

* Bairn.

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[1570.]

Bishops, Protestants.

(Bodwell.) Bishop of Orkney, pro. "Stwarthe," bishop of "Catones" pro.; brother to [the Earl] of Lenoxe.

(Gordoun.) Bishop of Galloway, pro.,—brother to the Earl of Huntly's father.

(Rede.) Kynlos pro. p. and ab. Keyt, Deir. pro. son to the Earl Marshall.

(Hay.) Munynnusce, pro. p. Hamelton, Arbrothe, pro. second son to the Duke.

(Campbell.) Auchattan [Ardchattan]; pro. Colmekill: "and ferst man." Ersken, Cambuskennethe, pro . . . to the Earl of Marre.

(Stwarte.) S[t] Coulme, pro. Philip Lesly, "Lendors," called Philip, pro. "Yonge Lendors—Lesly."

(Stwarte.) Holly Rode House, pro. Half brother to my L. Murrey. Kare, New Battell, pro. [ ] to the L. Cessforde. Hay, Glenluce, pro.

(Baquhannan.) Mr. George Balquham. Crosraguell, pro. "Fayt" [Fagl], pro.; bastard brother to Glencarne. Hamelton, Kelwyng [Kilwinning], pro. . . . * pro. Rose, Kilrauche, pro. Dunbar, sheriff of Murray, pro. Petsligo, pro. Cuminge, Alter [Altyre], pro. "Drunge," Drum, pro. Almost all the "Morns" and "Angies" pro.

Dun pro. Meldrum, Five [Fyvie] pro., a "barne," Campbell, Glenvzquhai pro. Gleneggies pro. "All Phiffe pro., except three or fower which are papistes, to wit, Bamobo, Sefeilde and Drerye [Dury]" *etc.*

Earls Papists:—Catnes, Moyntroysse, Atholl, Lenoxe, Muntgumry, Caseles, Erroll.

Lords Papists—Innermeth; "Ros, Rothes Hanatt," Symmervall; Simpill; Carliell; Synclar; Olephant.

Bishops Papists; Murray, brother to the old Earl of Bothewell; Gorden, Aberdeen, brother to the old Earl of Huntly; "Sanders" [S[t] Andrews], brother to the Duke; Chessolne, Dunblane, papist; Dunkell, pa. Bettoun, Glasgow. Abbots Papists; Drybrouch, brother to my Lord of Marr, pa. of Kelso pa. Drumfermelyne old, pa.; young, neutral [*Then follows a list of Lords who are papists, neutrals, or "athestes."*]

"Sessyon protest." Mr. James M[c]Gill, protestant. The secretary Lyddington pro. Mr. Henry . . . pro. Mr. Alexander Dunbar, pro. The Justice Clarke pro. My L . . . pro. Mr. "Rober" M[t]Land, pro. Mr. John Wood, pro. Mr. Archibald Cowper . . . The bishop of Arkenay, pro. "Gordoune," bishop of Galloway, pro.

2½ *pp. Indorsed:* "A note who be Protestantes and Papistes in Scotland." *Edges damaged.*

1570. **602.** MUNITIONS FOR DUMBARTON CASTLE.

Estimate "for a voyage into Scotland."

(*Extracts.*)

The price of a ship bought and being at St. Malo, .	300 *l.*
Artillery, shot and powder, ...	60 *l.*
"Vitells" of 30 mariners, ...	54 *l.*
36 great oars, ...	4 *l.* 7 *s.*
Charge of another ship to be sent with this to bring back the mariners, ...	120 *l.*

This being given to the L[ord] F[leming].

* The top line,—where another heading was probably added,—is cut off.

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1570. "Munitions to be delivered to the L[ord] F[leming]."

5,000 lbs. of "corne powdre,"	210 *l.*
2 cwts. of small powder,	14 *l.* 3 *s*
Shot for "bastard culverins,"	36 *l.*
Shot for "meane culverins,"	12 *l.*
To be delivered to the L[ord] F[leming] for the reparations of the Castle of Dunbreton,	230 *l.*
Sum total,	1,209 *l.* 6 *s.*

1¼ *pp. Clearly written. Verac's* name appears at the head; also the date* "1570." *Indorsed:* "1571 Charges of a voyage from S[t] Malo into Scotl."

1570-1. Jan. 1. **603.** ELIZABETH TO THE REGENT LENNOX.

Considering the order of things past, by which our meaning is, to hear what shall be said on both parts, we have thought it necessary that, during this intended treaty, nothing material should be innovated, and, therefore, hearing that a Parliament there has been lately prorogued, to be again begun in the beginning of this January, we think it very convenient that, until this treaty shall be ended, no Parliament be kept there, but that it be suspended. Which we earnestly require you to have good regard to, and to advertise us what you shall do; for we mean to have like care that there shall be no manner of innovation on your contrary part during the same time.

⅓ *p. Draft in Cecil's hand. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Jan. 6. **604.** FRANCIS CAVE TO HUNTINGDON.

C.P., Vol. VI. The 5th of this month there was brought to me a "Scotte," one George Dowglasse, who kept a school at Prestwold, in Liecestershire, together with a letter in his writing to the Queen of Scots, which I send herewith to your honour, with his examination. In the said letters he "semeth to myselyke of the usage of the quenes majestie towardes the quene of Scottes, and also of our relligion used heare in Inglond," contrary to the honour of the Queen's majesty and the laws of her realm. If it will please your honour to confer with Mr. Secretary or some other of the Council, and peruse his letters, I think you will find that he deserves punishment. I have sent the party to the "gole" till I hear your honour's pleasure. We have such vehement [ ] and frost that no man is able to go out of his doors. Baggrave. *Signed:* Francis Cave.

½ *p. Addressed:* "To the right honorable his verye good L. my Lorde of Huntingdon" *etc.*

First inclosure with the same:—

(George Douglas to Mary.)

Reverences worthy of so great a Prince, and humble obedience with all subjection, renowned Mary, Princess of Scotland and France *etc.*, I expect that your majesty greatly wonders, since I, a common man,

* Verac was in Dumbarton Castle 1st April 1571. This document was probably found there when it was taken by the Regent.

Elizabeth.
1570-1. should presume to write to your majesty. Doubtless, it is because I betake myself to the singular benevolence of your majesty. I fully trust that you will grant me pardon. I will tell, therefore, in a few words, and explain those things which show the testimony of my heart towards your majesty's highness, which ought not to be pursued in the manner of an extoller, or with the desire of praise, but to be confirmed by zeal for truth; since,—if I am not willing to destroy all my pursuits, all my studies, and even my life itself (should necessity order me),—I am plainly the most ungrateful of all men. Therefore, I give you thanks, most benign Princess—though I cannot, indeed, make them immortal—because you nourished me in the bountiful academy of Paris. With the assistance of the divine grace, your sorrow will be turned into joy, although the hateful disparagers of God were rending you with the satirical tooth of Theon, tearing mouth, and disparaging zeal! Let them think of the beginning! Let them look forward to the end! 'He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh; the Lord shall have them in derision.' O the praise! O the glory of the heretics! Whose throat is a gaping sepulchre; under their lips, they have the poison of asps. They have swift feet for the pouring forth of blood. Besides, whatever partakes of religion, the catholic faith, morals, honesty, or the benefit of common weal, is destroyed, and thrown into confusion by their means. *Unsigned.*

1 *p. Latin. Indorsed:* "M^r^ Francis Cave to my L. of Huntington with a lettre of Georg Douglas, frier and priest to the Q. of Scots."

Second inclosure with the same:—

(Deposition of George Douglas.)

5th Jan. 13 Elizabeth, before Francis Cave.

George Dowglasse, of the age of 30 years, born in Edinburgh, saith that he was made priest in Paris by the testimonial of the Queen of Scots, and tarried in France 6 years, and had the said Queen's exhibition as long as he tarried there. When the wars began betwixt the King and the Prince of Condé he came to Scotland, and tarried there one year, and then he came to England by the Earl of Bedford's passport, as he saith, and hath continued in England ever since, teaching scholars in Rutland with Mr. Hunte for 5 years, and taught his children and Mr. Dassatte's son, of North Luffenham, and Mr. Wymarke's, of North Luffenham, two sons, with divers others of the same country. After 5 years, he departed from Mr. Hunte to one Mr. John Fletcher, dwelling at Stoke in Nottinghamshire, and there continued for one year, and taught children. From thence, he saith he came to Querndon, to Mr. Bartholomew Wollocke, and there continued half a year. After which time, he saith that one Mr. Thomas Seton, a Scotsman, came to Loughborough with a Frenchman, who willed him to write to the Queen of Scots, that she might know that he was in England. Whereupon, he made these letters, which remain with this examination, annexed.

The said Scot was some time a "graye Freer" in Edinborough. *Signed:* George Dowglasse.

¾ *p. No address etc.*

Elizabeth.
1570-1. Jan. 8.

605. MARY TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

C.P., Vol. VI.

"Reverend father in God and richt trusty counsalor." Since your departing herefrom, there has little occurred to move us to give you further information than we committed to you at that time, saving that, in consideration of these two physicians returning, "quha hes tane grit panys for the recovery of oure health," we would not omit to charge you to give the Queen, our good sister, most heartily thanks for sending them, and hoping that, like as they have done their duty with good "consaile and ministration of phisic for the appeasing of oure corporal diseases in a part, ewin so she will releave ws of unquyetnes of mynd, quhilk is to tak gud and haisty resolution in our affaires for the advancement of our auctoritie," which will be the best physic for our "haill convalescence." We would have written to her presently with our own hand, but the weakness which yet remains in our person, and the "rewme" wherewith we are newly tormented through the continuing of this storm, would not permit us.

The Laird of Skeldoun is "boun in France" for his own particular affairs, for whom we solicit a passport as hastily as you can. Sheffield. *Signed:* Marie R.

⅔ *p. Written by a secretary. Addressed. Indorsed:* "Resaved frome the Q. ma^te^ be Skeldonne, 13° Jann^ry^ 1570." *Wafer signet (as before).*

Jan. 10.

606. CECIL TO THE LAIRD OF GRANGE.

Had letters delivered to him by a young man, saying that they came from him, which seemed doubtful to him, because he had not heard from him by letter or word these many years past; but, because he had seen divers other letters from him to certain others here, before his were delivered to him, he accepted them as from himself, and so perused them, and found them not subscribed with any name, nor any matter in the letter which might move him to think that they came from him. Could not guess if the mind of the writer inclined to the favour of the one part or the other in that realm. Cannot promise any more than his former doings declare, wherein he has dealt truly, plainly, and sincerely, and if the like had been done by some others of that country, he is persuaded that a great part of the calamities had not chanced. Means this of such there as are publicly known to have devised comfort for the rebels of England, and thereby provoked a just revenge. After he had received this letter, another was delivered from him, which came to Lord Sussex, by which he recites the murder or killing of a gentleman named Seyton, by certain of his soldiers or servants. True it is that he heard it otherwise reported in some part, and that was only in not making mention of the occasion given to a friend or cousin of his by a blow. In the rest, his does not vary. Thought better of him before he read his defence, yet likes him the better for writing truly, for he certainly thought that the murder had been committed without his foreknowledge of any such attempt, and that the forcible breaking of the chiefest prison in that town, with violent taking away of a prisoner answerable by the law of God and man for a murder, had been done by some riotous ungodly persons of his retinue. But now, finding the deed in both cases otherwise, he

Elizabeth.
1570-1. would speak an untruth in the sight of God if he should anywise allow of his "haynous" fact, "so sclaunderous to you that hath had a place of government committed to you," but especially, who has for so many years made the world to think that he professed the "Evangil" of Jesus Christ. Would think himself guilty of blood if he should not thoroughly mislike him. Hears—but is loath to believe it—that his soldiers who broke open the prison have not only taken out the murderer "your man," but a woman who was there detained as guilty of the lamentable death of the last good Regent. Alas! this may be true, and with his help it may be conceived in thought, that he who was so dear to the Regent favours his murderers. Surely—if this be true—there is provided by God some notable work of his justice to be showed upon him? And yet he trusts he is not so void of God's grace. So—for his old friendship with him, and for the avoiding of the notable slander of God's word—he heartily wishes it to be untrue. Prays him to commend him to Lethington, of whom he has heard such things as he dares not believe of him, and yet his deeds make him afraid of his well doings. Hampton Court.

$1\frac{2}{3}$ *pp.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Jan. 11. **607.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO CECIL.

The Queen's majesty's letter of the 1st of January towards the suspension of the parliament came to his hands on the 10th. Has sent her majesty answer to the satisfaction of her meaning. Forbears to trouble him with a longer letter, as my Lord of Dunfermling, the King's ambassador, is there resident, to whose report he refers him. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

$\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

[Jan.] **608.** INJURIES DONE BY THE QUEEN OF SCOTS' PARTY.

"Notes off the injuries don be the adversaries sen the granting of the last abstinence, quhairby the samyn is manifestlie infringed and violated."

First:—The detention of James Craik, messenger, who was taken at Dumbarton executing the King's letters, and carried to Dunnune in Argyll, where he has been detained in prison in irons six or seven "oulkis."

*(It is answered that Dumbarton acknowledged obedience to the Queen, and his sending thither was a breach of the abstinence.)

Item:—The young Laird of Garleis lately passed into Galloway with a few men in favour of our "nepho," Lord Robert Stewart, "commendare of Quhitherne," to fortify officers of arms in execution of the King's letters past at the instance of our said "nepho," who was "providit" to that benefice before we accepted this charge of "Regiment," and without any provocation by the said Laird of Garleis, was assaulted in the house where he "remanit" in Quhitherne, by Patrick Flemyng and the "garnysoun" entertained by the Lord Flemyng within the house of Crugiltoun. Two of his

* The parts in brackets are answers by the Queen of Scots' party, entered in the margin.

Elizabeth.
1570-1. servants were slain, three deadly hurt, six horses taken forth of the stable, and himself taken prisoner.

(Since the death of the old abbot, he has been lawfully possessed of the said abbey by the Queen's gift.)

Item :—Claude, the Duke's son, and others of the Hamiltons, "declarit traitouris," have by proclamation not only been discharged from answering James Cunynghame, son to the Earl of Glencarne, pensioner of Kelso, to be answered of his pension assigned to him of the fruits and rents of Lesmahago, but also they have appointed William Hamilton, brother to Robert Hamilton of Inchemachane, as chamberlain, to them to "tak up" the said pension to their use.

(Claude and the Hamiltons were never under the Prince's obedience, and in the time of the late Regent they levied the profits of Lesmahago, as they now do.)

Item :—They have "compellit" Lord Semple's tenants of his barony of Glasfurde to make payment to them of their whole rents, the said lord being still kept as prisoner, whom they have lately "convoyit" to Draffen.

(Lord Semple detained unjustly, by assistance of the late Regent, the house and lands of Cokno of the old inheritance of Andrew Hambleton, who was never by due order put from it. By which occasion the Hambletons intromitted with the barony of Glasford.)

Item :—They have used the like force against the Laird of "Cunynghameheidis" lands of Lemphlair, and the Laird of Glenberwei's lands of Braidwod.

(Answered as to the article preceding.)

Item :—On Wednesday the 17th of January instant, the said Claude Hamilton, accompanied with John Hamilton of Drumry, son to the bishop of St. Andrews, Arthur Hamilton of Mirretoun, and others of that name, with a number of soldiers, by force entered into the abbey and place of Paislay [Paisley], pertaining to the Lord Semple, and put a garrison in the same abbey, *etc.*

(Lord Semple has consented thereto.)

Item :—As yet no relief for our merchants' ships.

(The bishop of Ross and the French ambassador were written to to that end in November last; whereupon, release was made, and so continues. These and other like trifles are but to stay the coming of the commissioners.)

2 *pp. In a Scottish hand. Answers in the margin. Indorsed by Cecil.*

Jan. 13. **609.** MARY TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 154. We believed you would have satisfied the Queen, our good sister, in her desire of the relaxing of the ships arrested in France, by showing her such reason as we informed you of before your departing herefrom; but, by your letters, we perceive you have not made her understand the same so well as need was. You know the abstinence was taken but to make place to the treaty, and to the effect that, during the negociation, all things should be set aside that might bring any suspicion betwixt our said good sister and us, and our realms, and the said arrestment touches her nor her subjects in nothing. It is a means rather to advance the treaty, and "prik" our rebels to return

Elizabeth.
1570-1. to their due obedience (which is the chief end whereunto the said treaty tends) than to hinder the same in anywise. The ships are but arrested in the King our good brother's hands till the issue of the treaty be seen, that then restitution may be made, as shall be concluded in the same—wherein we can use no "doulcear" means: but we see that the instant pursuit hereof is to move our rebels to courage, and to confirm these of base quality in their "obstiration," and to give us and our good subjects occasion to hope for no good fruit of the said treaty, but to credit that whereof the rebels want themselves to be assured—that there shall be no appointment concluded. They are not ignorant how the said arrestment preceded the abstinence, being so oft and so long before warned as they were by public proclamations. Yet we shall be content to travail so with the King, our good brother, that the ships and goods shall be instantly "randerit," so being that the Earl of Lennox and his faction will do the like of all that they have "reft and spuilzeit" since the beginning of the abstinence from us and our subjects. Provided also that (their traffic being free) they will abstain as well without the realm as within to undertake or procure anything against us and our subjects.

There is no man ignorant of the practices and mutual intelligence which our enemies and rebels have had with those who call themselves "of the reformit religion" in France under colour of the said traffic, and the grief and extortion we have received from those of the said religion at the procurement of our rebels, we never giving occasion to any of the said religion to declare themselves our enemies, as they have done during these troubles, "reving" and spoiling our rents, which tends to take all means from us, having nothing forth of Scotland, and rendering us so indigent that we could not have that which was necessary for our own person only. This was one of the causes wherefore we required first the King, our good brother, not to suffer them to traffic in his realm. The next was to take all means from them whereby they might make any fortification of money as they made to the Earl of Murray and his "assistars." Thirdly,—to punish their party, and cause them to recognise their duty. It is a matter of consequence to us, which, if you had declared sharply to the Queen and the Earl of Sussex when she caused you to reason with them thereupon in her presence, we trust that she (who desires nothing unreasonable) would have been content with what we have already granted at her request.

We have seen the answer made in the name of the Earl of Lennox and his adherents upon the declaration of the revenges and extortions done by them to our good subjects during the abstinence; whereupon you shall make reply to the effect that you will not desist to crave redress thereof and of others whereunto they answer nothing, and chiefly upon the article of the Duke of Chastellerault. This we are of opinion, you should ask by the Earl of Sussex's means, conform to the articles of the abstinence where he meddled as the Queen our good sister's lieutenant, as surety to make the abstinence be inviolably observed by that faction, who, under our son's name, are against us; and if redress be made, we will be content yet to receive him as our said good sister's lieutenant for surety that our rebels trafficking in foreign countries shall attempt nothing against us or our faithful subjects.

Elizabeth.
1570-1. As to the prorogation of the abstinence for two months,—we think it not necessary to be so long, since the commissioners are come, and there is no other thing to "empeshe" the treaty to take effect. We have no doubt of the goodwill the Queen, our good sister, has to procure that in this time our rebels shall hold no parliament, but experience has often taught us and our good subjects that we cannot stay us upon anything our rebels promise in such cases, so that we cannot assure ourselves any more thereupon. Inasmuch as, by the arrestment of the ships, the King, our good brother, has some "entres" and place to speak, you shall confer with his ambassador. We would be loath that the Queen should have any occasion to stay the appointment, yet to grant to all that our rebels please to "tratill" in her ears, would be the ready way to stop that ever any appointment should come, for we see well that piece by piece they seek to draw from us more than by appointment or any other way they think ever to obtain.

That which you wrote that has chanced betwixt the Earl of Cassillis and the abbot of Corsragell, and betwixt the Laird of Grange and the Dwryes [Durie], are but particular quarrels, and in case they were for us, to speak truly, we cannot without their great damage and ours stay them to defend themselves, "nor knawes not in what termes heireftir we sall ewer praye thame to latt thair awin throttis be cutt wher they maye have moyen to resist thair ennemys."

We know no other remedy but the treaty which lies in the Queen our good sister's hands to put an end thereby to such miseries, which we remit to your wisdom to show unto her, and to render her condign thanks for her commendation she commanded you to send us, with our excuse that we may not yet write to her. The physicians who have departed herefrom will make her "rekning" of our disposition if she presses to hear thereof by them. We are in the same state they left us in, and do what we can to obtain quietness. Sheffield.

Postscript:—We had forgotten to put you in remembrance to desire the Queen, our good sister, to write to her Wardens and officers of her Borders, that when occasion shall move our lieutenants and nobility in Scotland to send to us or you any advertisements by their messengers, they be not stayed—such liberty at least as our rebels have—for when they send their messengers with "invented lyes" upon our good subjects for the hinderance of our affairs, or coloured defences of their extortions and wrongs, or whatsoever thing they have to do, at their arriving at the Borders they are well received and instantly "depeschit" which way they please, with all "courtoisie" and good treatment, and, on the contrary, if our lieutenants and good subjects would advertise us of their griefs and "ewill handilling," they have no means either to complain or to declare their defeuces against our enemies' false reports, nor we likewise to send to them, except first we "cause await" a fortnight in obtaining our good sister's passport for a messenger, and shall hear no word till his return; who, when he is come to the Borders, is treated but as Lord Levingstoun was in going thither, and the passports we have heretofore obtained have been ofter—when occasion has presented—to discharge our good subjects from their defence than for any commodity it has been hoped we might have had thereby. Thus our affairs are "handillit." Praying the Queen, our good sister, to deal more equally betwixt us and our rebels, and, at the least, she "handill" us alike in

Elizabeth.
1570-1. the said liberty, as in other things we trust she will make no "comparation." *Signed:*—"Your richt good frind and mestres Marie R."

3⅓ *pp. Written by a secretary. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Jan. 15. **610.** BISHOPS OF ROSS AND GALLOWAY AND LORD LIVINGSTON TO THE LAIRDS OF FARNIEHURST, BUCCLEUCH, AND BEDROUL.

C.P. Vol. VI.

"Right honorable and traist frendes." We thought good to advertise you how we had favourable audience of the Queen's majesty of England on the 13th instant, when her highness assured us of proceeding in this treaty begun betwixt her majesty and our sovereign for appeasing of all controversies, so that thereby we look assuredly for some good and speedy resolution to be taken therein. Since which time, having conference with certain of her highness' Council, it was "opponit up" by them to us, that some of the borderers of Scotland within your bounds—enemies to good peace—were intending to make incursions and raids within England, which would doubtless hinder the said treaty. It is our sovereign's pleasure and command, and we pray and require you as you tender her majesty's welfare, her delivery, and restitution to her realm, that you and all those within your bounds and on your borders forbear and "stay" from attempting anything that may be or might seem hurtful to England or any subject thereof, for besides the great inconvenience that might follow to our sovereign, we know that such order is taken by the Council here, and command given to the Wardens of the Borders, that in case any incursions be made, to take express and double revenge thereof. London. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen. A. Galloway. William Lord Livingston.

1 *p. Copy. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Jan. 16. **611.** REPLY TO COMPLAINTS BY THE REGENT LENNOX.

C.P., Vol. VI.

"Replyes to certane answers maid be the Erll of Lennox to the complantis and injuris done be the said Erll during the abstinence giwine to the erll of Sussex *etc.* and M^r^ Cicill, Secretary, be the bischops of Ros and Galloway and my Lord Levingston, Comissionars for the quenis majestie of Scotland and hir nobilitie. The xvj day of Januar the zeir of God i^m^v^c^lxx yeiris."

(1) Although James, Earl of Murray, had colour to exercise the office of Regent in respect that he was "nominat" thereto by virtue of our sovereign's "pretendit dimissioun," nevertheless the Earl of Lennox can pretend no such colour or "entres" thereto, for the same office by his decease was utterly "expirit," as by the tenour of the pretended letters of demission evidently appears.

(2) Such a small number as were present—not being the fourth part of the nobility and states of the realm having vote in parliament—could not bind the remnant of the nobility and subjects to pay "sic taxt," besides that the like was not used "upone the haill estaitis" in the said Earl of Murray's pretended government, and is, therefore, a new innovation in the state of the government, contrary to the tenour of the abstinence.

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(3) As to the third answer, calling the article 'general,' it is declared by the special complaints following after in what point he has violated the abstinence.

(4) Anent the spoils on the Duke of Chatelherault's lands and friends, they are referred to a letter sent by him to the Earl of Sussex on the 27th of November, which they do not know, nor have they any copy thereof. Desire present redress.

(5). As to the excuse for taking the corn and goods from the place and lands of Lethington, pretending that they appertained to the Secretary, the most part pertains to the "auld Laird," his father, who remains continually in Edinburgh, and pretends nothing against their authority, and the remnant pertained to James Maitland, eldest son of young Lethington, by special provision of the law, by virtue of an "assignatione" admitted before the Lords of Session. He has ever remained at the Queen's devotion. Although in the beginning of the trouble he assisted the "remanent," that was only for delivering of the Queen from the thraldom wherein she was held by Bothwell, besides it is notoriously known that Bothwell sought the death of Lethington. He sought all means to save her life when the most part of the conspirators intended to put her to death at Lochleven. When he was in England he would not subscribe any accusation against her, but sought all means possible to have her restored to her crown and realm.

(6) As for excusing the taking of Lord Fleming's goods, because Lennox is not resolved that he should be comprehended under the abstinence, and that he should be "forfaltit," this cannot stand for his defence, in respect that he is known of all others in Scotland to be the Queen's most faithful subject, and therefore no doubt he is specially comprehended under the abstinence. The "forfaltor" was laid against him in an unlawful parliament holden against the Earl of Murray's promise made to the Queen of England, at York, in 1568. As to John Fleming of Carwod, we have the "dowbill" of the letters whereby charge is given to take up his goods as well as Lord Fleming's.

(7) As to the answer alleging that Lord Setoun had "conwoyit" the Queen's rebels from the realm, and was practising foreign aid, his departing in that manner cannot be imputed to him as any offence, for thereby he has advanced the quietness of the whole isle. But the principal cause of his departing is "notoirlie" known, for he has continually remained all his days the Queen's true subject, and her "maister housald," who therefore has estate and pension assigned to him in France, and he is likewise gentleman of the King of France's chamber. He has three sons resident in the university of Paris these seven years. Having deadly feud with the Douglas, he thought it expedient for eschewing of inconvenience to withdraw for a time.

(8) As to Coldingham, Lethington's brother, it is most evidently known that he was "promovit" to the priory of Coldingham by the Queen.

(9) It is certain that Lord Hume is not answered for his "maillis" and duties.

(10) As to the answer made to excuse Lord Seton and George Douglas, alleging them to have departed without licence; Lord Seton had the licence of his sovereign; and, as to George Douglas, it is

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1570-1. certainly known how dutifully he employed himself for relief of his sovereign, for which he is promoted to honourable state and living in France, the King having made him gentleman of his chamber.

(11) As to John Sempill being at liberty, we are uncertain thereof, and, if it be so, it is to be presumed that he is compelled to deliver the jewels and furs to Lennox, which is against reason.

(12) He seems to "avaunt him" in the "cutting" of the "waigit" men at Brechin, whereof he can "ascrive" to himself no kind of honour for the cruel and unnatural murder of "yieldin" men. It is hoped that her majesty will cause redress to be made for that ungodly and tyrannous act.

(13) When Lennox takes occasion to rail against the Queen's good subjects for violating their faith, and in particular against the bishop of Ross, the same is not worthy to be answered, as it proceeds rather from malice, than for any appearance of the truth. Where they allege him to be a traitor "condampnit" by their pretended law for his true service to his sovereign, he will remit the judgment thereof to the Queen of England and all other Princes in Christendom whether they be not the rather traitors who have unjustly declared him one.

(14) The answer touching Mr. Robert Crichton does not satisfy reason of his being stayed in Edinburgh upon "caution" of 4,000*l.*

Lastly:—As to the answer, that Lennox has discharged the judgment and execution against Lady Setoun by the Queen of England's desire, we understand that she committed no crime, having only wished her mistress well in a letter, and praying God to make her quit of her enemies.

4⅔ *pp. Closely written. Notes in the margin in Cecil's hand Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 508, b. Copy of the same. 4⅔ *pp.*

Jan. 18. **612.** MARY TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

C.P. Vol. VI. By reason that my Lord Shrewsbury has newly taken order with the number of our servants remaining here, and desired us to put away as many as he thought were "superflu," it behoved us to despatch this bearer, the Laird of Gartley, Master of our Household, as one of the first, to remain beside you till the occurrency of some good matter wherewith he may be employed to do us greater service. This was because the said lord had no warrant for Gartley's abiding here, seeing that he comes but lately from Scotland. Of our health, he will tell you, which is not yet reduced to a sure perfection, but "ewer reddy ether to the worse or the better of a soddane as occasion moveth." Wherefore, we look to hear of some comfortable proceedings and resolution in our affairs "therabove," by the aid of the Queen, our good sister, which will serve more to our entire health than all other "phesick" in the world; and if, on the contrary, it should otherwise happen to our causes, we shall but begin again "with new dollour and seiknes." We are most desirous that our lieutenants and good subjects in Scotland should hear some news from us, therefore, it is good that you haste hither a passport for a messenger. Sheffield. *Signed:* Marie R.

Elizabeth.
1570-1. Postscript:—Make our commendations to my Lords of Galloway and Livingston.

¾ *p. Written by a secretary. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Jan. 18. **613.** MAITLAND TO CECIL.

Sir,—I doubt not but by conferring with the commissioners who are directed thither from the Queen's party, you will perceive how willing they are to satisfy your sovereign in all things required for her contentation, wherein I dare assure you, that there shall be found on their part nothing but plain dealing, without craft or practice to the contrary. Since this is as well for her highness' service as for the quietness of the whole isle, I trust you will hold hard to the furtherance thereof to a good end. I wish it may breed such an accord between them as may long continue, which will proceed most orderly if both their securities be well provided for, wherein that part of this nobility which is at the Queen's devotion has yielded as far as can be demanded. "Balvany." *Signed:* W. Maitland.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Jan. 19. **614.** ELIZABETH TO SHREWSBURY.

C.P., Vol. VI. Hearing of some secret preparations of horsemen in Scotland by such as are contrary to the Regent, down towards our Borders, and that a part of the horses are prepared to be "well breathed" for a long journey; not as yet knowing the true intent hereof, we have given order to look to our frontiers, and have thought it not amiss to give you knowledge to look the more nearly to your charge, until the intentions shall be discovered, lest some adventure might be made as far as your house.

½ *p. Draft in Cecil's hand. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "19 January 1570. M. from the Queenes ma^tie^ to therle of Shrewsbury."

Jan. 19. **615.** THOMAS BUCHANAN TO CECIL.

My lord,—being in the parts of Denmark with commission from the King's majesty of Scotland to the King of this realm anent the delivery of the murderer Bothwell to justice, and "apparsaving" the particular practices that the said murderer has with the King of Scotland's mother, I give you advertisement thereof, that the persons, "travellours" betwixt them, might be stopped and punished. The King of Scotland's mother (if men of great estimation be worthy of trust) has sent certain writings to this country, to Bothwell, "desyring him to be of good comfort," with sundry other purposes. Who also has written to the great prejudice and hurt of a gentleman "nemmed" Captain John Clark, by reason that he, at the command of the King's majesty, diligently laboured to have had the said murderer "Bodwell" delivered to him to be sent to Scotland. "Whairthrou," and by other unjust accusers, he is imprisoned, and has small hope of his delivery, although the Queen of England has written letters in his favour. The cause why Bothwell is not delivered is "judget" to be by reason that they are here informed of certain divisions in Scotland and England,

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1570-1. and are daily awaiting thereon. By the means of one Master Horsey, who is sent into England "partlie be Bothwell and als be the cheifest of this land to espy whou all mattars doeth proceid both in England and Scotland, thairefter to bring here advertysment with lettres of favour from the Kinges moder to this King, that the murderer Bothwell be not delivered to be punischet, with sum promes of kyndnes to hym thairfore of the yles of Orknay and Schetland." Wherefore, I earnestly request your lordship "to have se heirto," whereby the said Mr. Horsey be not licensed "to have entres to that woman whair she remaned, nather yit in lykmaner any uther stranger." For I also understand there is "ane page of Bothwelles send be hym in England with certane wretinges tuo months ago to the same woman, for the same effect and purpos." Which page is a "Danish borne," yet not easily to be "knowin by a Scott be reasone he speketh perfyte Scottes." Which writings, "yf thay cum to hyr handes, may be prejudiciall and hurtfull to both our contreyes, and to the discontentment of the quenes Majeste of England." Pray also to wit that I have written certain "wrettinges" to my Lord Regent's highness in Scotland, which I earnestly desire to be conveyed to his highness with the first commodity. And thus boldly "of small acquentance" have I presumed to write unto your lordship. Copenhagen. *Signed:* T. Buchanan.

1½ *pp. Holograph. Addressed:* "To the ryght worschipfull Schir Wylliame Cicile, knyght," *etc. Indorsed by Cecil.*

Jan. 20. **616.** BISHOPS OF ROSS AND GALLOWAY AND LORD LIVINGSTON TO THE LAIRD OF GRANGE.

Add. MSS., 33,531, fol. 97. "Richt honorable sir and trusty freind." We had favourable audience of the Queen's majesty of England on the 13th of this instant, where her highness has fully "assurit" us to proceed in this treaty [begun] betwixt her and the Queen, our sovereign, for appeasing of all controversies betwixt their majesties, their realms, and subjects; so that we "looke assurit" for some good and speedy resolution to be taken therein. At the which time, her majesty "declarit" unto us all, that she was "assuritlie informit" there were divers attempts "devisit" against the Earl of Lennox for his slaughter, and that some [sowyrs†] were taken, and in his hands, "quha had confessit the same," and that some of your company within the Castle of Edinburgh were in the counsel thereof; and also that you had violated and broken the abstinence "be ane slauchter committit be your [servaund] and breking of the Tolbuyth dur,* and taking furth of one of your servandes quha was committit to prison for the same, and uthers prisenners also." Likewise, upon the 19th day, her majesty "causit declaire" to my Lord of Ross, ambassador for the Queen, our sovereign, by the Earls of Sussex, Leicester, and Mr. Secretary, that ["ze"] had "maid laitlie ane greit convocation" in Edinburgh to the number of four or five hundred men, "accompanyit" with the Earl of Rothes, Wemys, Barnbougall, Pitmillie, and many other barons and gentlemen in arms, and "in fear of weare," giving occasion to the Earl of Lennox to suspect the same to be done for accomplishing of the said devices and enterprises against him. They

* Door. † Soldiers.

Elizabeth 1570-1. also declared that there were p[ractices] to raise men of war on horse and foot "in the mershe" and [Thevidall], and the levy was made, and soldiers paid, and that the Lord Home, by [your] counsel, was the principal author thereof. Which they could not think to be but for a breach of the abstinence or to invade England, or both. Both causes touch the Queen of England in honour and surety, and therefore [she desired] us to write to our sovereign and her lieutenants, you, and others on the Borders to cause "hasty rameid." And because we had no advertisement from you of these proceedings, we "affirmit" we did not believe there was anything "attemptit," and that they were but calumnies to hinder this treaty. We pray you to write to us the truth of all your proceedings since the departure of the commissioners from Scotland, in the beginning of December last. Likewise, write to us or to the Earls of Sussex and Leicester, or Mr. Secretary, the whole proceedings from time to time. Besides that, fail not to write by our own mess[engers as] they shall come to you. Meanwhile, as you "luif" the Queen our sovereign's causes, forbear to do anything by you or any of yours that may "brek" the abstinence or hinder the treaty, and principally that nothing be done to the prejudice of the Earl of Lennox's person. Warn Lord Home, who is with you, as it is reported, that he abstain likewise from all such attempts as are before mentioned. "And siclike ye mak advertisment" to your son-in-law the Laird of Farnyhurst, Buccleuch, and Badrowle [Bedroul], to whom we have also written to forbear to attempt anything hurtful to England during this treaty. For—besides the great hinder to our sovereign's affairs—we know "parfitlie" that such order is taken by the Council here, and command given to the Wardens of the Borders, that in case any incursions or invasions be made during this treaty, "thai sall tak express and double revenge thereof." Write to us your "assurit" and resolute answer, that we may certify the Council. London. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen; A. Galloway; William Lord Levyngston.

1½ *pp.* *Holograph of the Bishop of Ross, also address:* "To the Richt honorable and o^r trusty freind, The Laird of Grange, Capitane of the Castell of Edunburth." *Signet.** *Stained and decayed.*

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 6. Copy of the same.

Jan. 24. **617.** MARY TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

C.P., Vol. VI. "Because this beirar (as my Lord of Shrewisbery did shaw me) was boun in they partis, and to the effect ye maye have commoditie be him to send ws ony thing that salbe necessare for our persone at all tymes when he sall mak voyage thair, we thoght gud therfor to direct him to zow be this present, rembring zow that ze haist hidder the wyne qlk the perfewmour left with zow, for it may do ws grit pleasour in this estate, togidder the other druggis ze lyke to send, with more cinamon walter and the wirginellis." Sheffield. *Signed:* Marie R.

¼ *p.* *Written by a secretary.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

* As described Vol. II., No. 1108.

Elizabeth.
1570-1. Jan. 27. **618.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO ELIZABETH.

According to your highness' advice, contained in your answer to the Commendator of Dumfermling, upon conference had with the Earl of Morton, chancellor and great admiral of this realm, and with him the Clerk of Register, having the same Commendator joined with them in commission to confer and treat with your highness, I forbear to make any long letter, but remitting the whole to their report, and beseeching your majestie to hear and credit them, I pray Almighty God to prosper and continue your highness' reign. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed by Cecil.*

Jan. 27. **619.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO CECIL.

According to the Queen's majesty's meaning, expressed in the answer delivered to the Commendator of Dumfermling, my lord of Morton repairs towards her highness, and with him are joined in commission the said Commendator, and the Clerk of Register. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

⅓ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Jan. 29. **620.** THE LAIRD OF GRANGE TO CECIL.

I received your answer to my two letters on the 18th of January. I am most willing to satisfy you more fully on all points. First:—where you find my letter very general, as I remember, I "opinet" therein how, by our division amongst ourselves, the most part of this realm had suffered great loss by private revenges, "escryving" the same rather to the countenance of England—as some did plainly affirm,—saying that your sovereign would maintain their quarrels. So, through the countenance aforesaid, and oppression of these who have taken the regiment upon them, they have "alienat" the hearts of a great number who have always been bent to the union of these two realms, and the advancement of the religion, and wished that no other strangers should have dealing amongst us, and are now by evil handling compelled to alter their former designs. Which moved me to lament our estate unto you, and to declare to you that it lies in your sovereign's hand to reduce the whole to their former love towards her majesty. Whatsoever may be for the weal and liberty of my native country, that, I intend, God willing, to follow with the "hasart of lyfe, landes, and guides." Where you find fault with such as have maintained your rebels, as to myself, I have had little to do with them, and I trust that those that have had "melling" with them repent that ever they saw them, for I know there are some who have suffered great loss by them, who rather received them upon "ane auld custome nor for ony contempt." And where it is alleged that some maintain them in other realms, I trust you are wrongly informed, for I know none in Scotland able to do it.

Concerning this late fact committed by some of my servants, although I cannot purge myself in God's presence, yet I take God to witness that it was against my will that that man's blood was shed, "and for the slander gevin to my bretheren, I did offer myself to the

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1570-1. correctioun of the Kirk." As to the taking of my man off to the "Tolbuith," extreme necessity "compellit" me thereto, and that because that man's part was more to be lamented than any other of my servants who was at the fact, for he only went to Leith in their company to visit a sister of his, and seeing my servants "persewit" by the men of the town, he came after them—whom the men of Leith took as one who had been at the killing of the man. Nevertheless, my "unfreindes" could not be satisfied without they had his life. For the which, I offered satisfaction to the "consale" of the town. As to the woman who was guilty of my Lord Regent's murder, she is still in the "Tolbuith," and all the prisoners who were in it, except one, who was put in for not fulfilling of a contract, who escaped out of another house after I was come from the "Tolbuith," for I caused my servants to stand at the "dur" with the keeper, to the end that none should come out but my own servant. Those who made that report have done it to make it seem to the world that I am careless of my Lord Regent's death, which, peradventure, I may revenge when such reporters will be far to seek.

I must crave your pardon in so far as I neglected myself in not subscribing of my last letters unto you, which default was partly in my servant, who closed my letters without my knowledge.

I have made your commendations to the Laird of Lethington, to whom I wish you had written when he wrote to you, and if you had, I believe matters had not fallen out as they have done. Edinburgh. *Signed:* W. Kyrkcaldy.

1½ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

[Jan.] **621.** MEMORANDUM BY THE ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE.

If the Queen's majesty's intention is, that the abstinence begun be truly kept, then, in my opinion, it is meet that her highness give declaration that all injuries notoriously done since the renewing of the last abstinence,—such as the taking of the abbey of Paslay [Paisley], the slaughter of the Laird of Garleis' men, and the things committed by the Laird of Grange and others, as is more at length contained in the notes presented by me at Hampton Court, and on "Sattirday last wes,"—be redressed without delay, and every man put in statu quo prius, or else that her highness will not find fault if my lord Regent, with such as profess the King's obedience, take remedy thereof as best they may. And that all such as have at no time given their "aith and hand wrait" to the King and his Regent, be incontinent restored to all their possessions and goods, which were taken from them only for acknowledging the Queen, and not acknowledging the King's authority, and that all prisoners be "lattin" to liberty on the other side, without condition. This being done, that her highness declare to both parties that her pleasure is, that neither of them molest or make any provocation of injury to the other during the time of the treaty.

⅔ *p.* *In a Scottish hand.* *Indorsed:* "The Abbot of Dunfermling."

Jan. 31. **622.** MEMORIAL BY THE COUNTESS OF MURRAY.

That it would please the Queen's majesty of England to provide at this present conference for the surety of my Lady Countess of

Elizabeth. 1570-1. Murray and her "barnis" that they may at all times hereafter "bonik jois," and without inquietness occupy their heritages.

Item:—that they be "exonerit" of the patrimony of the crown of Scotland, the casualties thereof, jewels and goods "intromittit and tane up" by her late husband.

Item:—that it would please her to write her tender and most familiar letters to the Regent, recommending unto him the protection of herself and her "orphilingis" *etc.*

Item:—that they may be "dischargit" of the sum of 5,000 *l.* borrowed from her highness in January 1568.

Item:—that they be discharged of certain "callavaris" with their "flassis and moutouris pulder lunt" gotten in the Queen's majesty's name from the Earl of Warwick, lieutenant general of her ordnance, in May 1569.

Item:—as the "lovable custume" of Scotland has been, that "quha diet or wer slane in the Kingis service, thair airis shuld haif thair wairdis and mariages gratis disponit to thame," so his relict craves that the Queen's majesty will procure the same custom to be observed in this case.

1½ *pp. In a Scottish hand. Indorsed by Cecil.*

Feb. 1. **623.** COUNTESS OF MURRAY TO ELIZABETH.

Renews the petitions of herself and her infants. Has informed the Earl of Morton particularly therein. Beseeches her to hear and credit him. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Anna Keyct.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Feb. 4. **624.** ALLEGED INJURIES BY THE QUEEN OF SCOTS' PARTY.

C.P., Vol. VI. "Answer to the note of the Injuries alledgit done be the Quenes majestie of Scotlandes partye since the graunting of the last Abstinence."

To the first article, making mention of James Craik detained in prison:—the same appears to have been deserved of him, for that he passed to Dumbarton and made execution of the Prince's letters in that town, which is not at the Prince's devotion.

To the second:—It is "weritie," that the benefice of Quhitherne pertains justly to the Lord Fleming, that he has continually possessed it since the death of the last prior, and "upliftit" the revenues, according to the strength of his gift. So that if young Garleis has passed thither at any time with men of war, it is "quia vim vi repellere, omni jure permissum est."

To the third article, concerning Lord Claude, for his "alledgit intromission of the pension of Lesmahago, it is "notoirlie" known that Lord Claude and the rest of the Hamiltons were never under the Prince's obedience.

Item:—As to the fourth and sixth articles, touching Lord Semple's lands of Glasfuyrd, and alleged entering into the "abbessye" of Pasley; it is true that at the beginning of the troubles Lord Semple, with the assistance of the Earl of Murray, "reft, spoylit and detayned" the house and lands of Cochno pertaining "of auld inheritaige" to Andrew Hamilton, by reason whereof the Duke and his friends "intromettit" in like manner with the Barony of Glasfuyrd pertain-

Elizabeth.
1570-1. ing to Lord Semple, as just compensation, "quia de jure, dolus cum dolo, fraus cum fraude, et delictum cum delicto, compensatur." The bishop of St. Andrews has at all times "intromettit" with the most part of the profits of the said abbey, and Lord Fleming also "upliftit" a great part of the revenues thereof before the troubles, which were assigned to him by the Queen's majesty for sustentation of the Castle of Dumbarton. And where it is complained that the bishop of St. Andrews has held courts in our sovereign's name, the same is no ways a breach of the abstinence, because, in the Earl of Murray's time, and since, the Duke, the bishop, and the rest of the Hamiltons never held any court but in the Queen's name.

To the fifth article,—of intrometting with the profits of the lands pertaining to the Lairds of Cunninghameheid and Glenberve,—if things be as is alleged, they are answered "conforme to the precedent article."

To the seventh, where it is alleged that our sovereign, or any in her name, have not written for relaxation of the merchant ships in France, "the contrair is trew," for the bishop of Ross at our mistress' command, and the ambassador of France here wrote to France in the beginning of November last, by virtue whereof the ships are all "relaxit."

Item:—We require redress for the spoil made upon the Duke of Chatelherault and his friends in November last, because we have never heard any defence for their part.

2½ *pp.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Feb. 5. **625.** DUKE OF ALVA TO ELIZABETH.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 136. "Treshaulte, tresexcellente, et trespuissante Princesse"; John Fitz Williams has delivered to me some days ago your majesty's letter of the 23rd of December, in answer to the same which I had delivered to Sir Henry Cobham, your "escuyer trenchant," accompanying the project which was formed here concerning the writings respectively supplied, concluded, and signed by the two sides touching the release of the arrests made on both sides, and that nothing remained in dispute, but the fourth article only, concerning which I believe to have given satisfaction to your majesty by the note which went joined to my said letter; and, as your majesty appears to have found good the acceptance of the last articles, which on their side have been sent to me here, the execution only remains, as I have also written to the King, my master, who, according to the desire which [he has] to see all things redressed, will not have failed to understand it very willingly. Following this, then, I shall send very shortly certain persons from thence to [try] the effect of the said execution, as your majesty will understand more particularly, if it pleases you to write to them.

To that which your majesty told me of the reception of the said King my master's letters, in testimony of how much the courtesy which your majesty has used has been agreeable to him with regard to the Queen in her passage to [Spain], what I can say on my part is, that I am well assured of his reciprocal goodwill in your behalf, and for the good of your affairs.

Elizabeth.
1570-1. And concerning this purpose, madam, since by the confidence of the said Fitz Williams your majesty desires to know the particularity of what I had given in charge to Don Francis Dalava, the said King my master's ambassador, resident at the Court of France, to communicate to your majesty, I will say, in the first place, that the reason why he has not answered sooner has been, that, as credence did not touch any particular matter, I did not plainly know if the said Don Francis had well understood, or if he had said more ou . . . of which it appeared to me necessary to be previously informed. In fact, madam, what he has said to your said ambassador is, that seeing the terms in which your majesty found yourself with regard to the Queen of Scotland, I have charge from the King, my master, to propose to your majesty something which would not be injurious to her to hear. Which is, in short, that his majesty desires so much to see yours and the Queen of Scotland out of trouble, they both satisfying and assuring to one another, that if he thought his intercession was agreeable to your majesty, he would enter into it willingly to help to find the means, with the consent and goodwill of both, and without pretending any interest or his own profit, but only . . . the common good, and the peace and quiet of all. So, if your majesty finds the said intervention good, and it pleases you to advertise me of your intention, I will not fail to cause his majesty forthwith to know it, and everything else your majesty shall wish to command me therein, and to employ the best offices, as you shall see.

I should esteem myself very happy that, for so little as remains of life, I could serve for something to your majesty's use, and to the promotion of so good a work.

I entreat the Creator to give your majesty in health long and happy life. *Signed:* "Bien humble serviteur, El Duc de Alva."

1 *p. Broadsheet. French. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk), "5 Febr. 1570, D. D'Alva to her ma." *And by Cecil:* "Conc. y^e^ Q. of Scottes." (*Damaged by fire.*)

Feb. 6. **626.** MARY TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 152. "We receavit of zoure lettres be the perfewmour, and sensyne be James Bruce, quhom we dispeschit the xxvij of this last moneth toward Scotland, but be reason of oure slaw convalescence furthe of this secknes and debilitie remains in ws therthrow, we could wryt to zow na sonear agane nor presentlie that we have writtin ane lettre with our awin hand to the Quene our good Sister, albeit (for the said cause of our infirmitie) it be but short, whereof we have send zow the dowbill and principal closit."

The credit referred to you thereby is, that seeing this treaty has been already so long without the finishing of any good work, and hearing no word of the commissioners coming to treat for our rebels, to pray the Queen our good sister not to await on their arrival, but in all possible diligence to conclude with us, for if she does not, we will look for nothing but continual delays to drive over this summer, that our rebels in the meantime may strengthen themselves the more "for the wraik of our good subjectis, quha maye utherwise prepare for thair awin defence." Wherefore, our said good sister must "aperdone" us if we see no furtherance to be had at her hand, neither for our resti-

Elizabeth.
1570-1. tution nor for the relief of our subjects, that we solicit and aid them to procure their support at other princes, and, for our own part, to abide God's pleasure and hers. Meanwhile, we would that my lords of Gallowaye and Levinstoun, knowing the small means we have not only for your entertainment and theirs, but for our own—wherein you may perceive we spare expenses in many ways—should so abstain from superfluous charges, especially in retaining over great "tryne" of servants and unprofitable horses, that the number thereof exceed not our will "shawin" to you at your departing herefrom: for, in consideration of the little commodity we have of any part, and in like manner of our good subjects' extreme handling, "thair can be na dishonour nether to ws nor thame, albeit na grit bravetie be used dwring this treatie." Sheffield. *Signed:* Marie R.

Postscript.—Make our commendations to my Lord of Leicester and Mr. Cecill, excusing us that we wrote not to them presently, because of our "disposition" which will not permit us, but notwithstanding, we hope they will aid us to have a hasty resolution of the Queen, our good sister. Also commend us to my Lords of Galloway and Levingstoun.

1⅓ *pp.* *Addressed.*

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 517. Copy of the same.

1¾ *pp.*

Feb. 7. **627.** JOHN CHISHOLME TO THE LAIRD OF GRANGE.

Add. MSS. 33,531, fol. 99. "Richt honorable sir." I trust your mastership will find yourself well satisfied of advertisements from us here, "for I put pane therto at my littill powar and wit, so that be my Lords of Ross and commissiouners first letters directit onto Ledington* your m. and Robert Melving conjunctly be James Bruiss be other lettres since and laitlie send be the said Lord of Ross and me. And now presentlie be thir letters your m. may wele parsave and fullie onderstand all thingis past heir, and the present estate of maiters concerning the Quenes majesties treaty, als quhat is to be luikit for of success of the same, quhat the appeirance is, and be whom we ar put in hoip throw thair guid owtwart schaw of freindschip till us, quhairof I will mak na uther discourse heir, reffering me to the saidis lettres, to the quhilkis zour m. may gif ferme credit, the rather as I suppone that I am prive to all the maiters contenit in them, as likwise I wrayt them. This meikle I say to this pourpos be reason that Archebald Stewart, Henry Neisbet and uthers passing presentlie haym to Scotland is lyk annewch to set furct thingis to the worst, sum of them because thai war not plesit in France, sum other because of the haistlie obteyning of the relaxation of the schippis, and als sum others that hes sene us heir so lang abiding upon the beginning of the treaty, the causes quhairof, thai aucht not to knaw, albeit we do and bearis therwith. We have bot ane begge . . . of the play, so quhat they will do to us ve mon abyd it and tak quhat they weill gif us in this court. As to the relaxation of the schippis, I graunt it vas done without the Quene or ony others knawledge heir be ane Mourillier, chancellar of France, quho for that and others tournis done to the Kyng in ewill debvoir of his office is dismissit of his office and

* Symbol 8.

Elizabeth.
1570-1. uthers put in his steid, twa or three about that one office, so that gif thingis fall out heir uthervise than wele lat it be thocht the saidis schippis vil be sone stayit of new. The Lord of Bukhorst that I wrayt of to zow in my uther letter, quha sould have bene stayit, is not the les past through to France, at quhois retourne we hoip to heir of sum guid help be a means or uther in our causes."

"My Lord Morton will cum, for he is send for be the Quene of England be ane messinger of hir awin that departis the morue at the farrest, be quhom zour m. will ressave ane letter from Lordis Commissiouners, wherof I pray zowr m. to considder and writ the answer thereof, as also procure with all dilligence the answer of the Duc of Chattelleraultis lettre, for that will furder us werray meikle heir. It salbe weill done to tak weill with the Englisman, bearar of the said letter, for he is [ ]† man or at least directit be him quho schawis to us in his dealing to be ane werray guid freind, for I have daylie acces to him, and committit in messaige of thingis occurring quhairof by his l[ordship] we have ay fawourable depesche. The like we hawe of [ ]† quhom onto sauf zour m. awin pleasure. It wald be weill done to writ praying them to furder the treaty for the repos of the subjectis of Scotland as that thai may know zour mastership's part honnest of money thingis quhilkis hes bene advertisit from Scotland of zow. [ ]† seems never idle bot ay wirkeing the hirder he can with the help of Dunfermeling, and the Lady Lennox maist besye of all. Notwithstanding gif thee be not sic schamefull falset . . . . . be the [ ]* and hir counsell here, as we can nowise discover (albeit we fear it) all ther doingis sall not awaill against us. In this meantyme I pray zow, sir, tak heid onto zowr self and zowr house that no surprise be maid, and that ze be alwayes wele victualit and garmest of men according to zour powar. Do no harme to any of the adverse partie nor suffer nane of them nether to zow nor to zour freindis the least therof, for that doing ze sall do wislie and ryghtlie as ze ar customit and it will be better lykit of heir, . . . ze are more fearit to harme [ ]† Queen of Scotland, and counsall heir nor ony in that cuntre, quhairfoir it salbe for the best to bear quietlie till it be sene quhat effect this treatie takis, for ze salbe advertiseit in guid tyme how to use zowr [self] in case it take not effect. And na thing is nor salbe left undone of procurement of ayde from uther partes, quhairof ze sall not miss to be likwise dewlie informit. For any writtingis that be writtin from heir aither be thame or peradwentour be ony of our awin company that ar of discouraigit hart, and every litle semblance of thingis making them effrayit; for that tak no thocht, for we knaw all that thay knaw, and seis fardir nor they do, and that zour m. salbe assurit of be our attentif advertismentis. The schippis in France ar nocht utherwise dischargit, bot onlie those that was of before so lang reteenit. For the King causit cirtiffye Henry Nesbet that gif any schippis come heireftir to France, except thai brocht the Quenes cokket and profest hir freindschip and service, thai sould not be receavit in his cuntre. Upon the quhilk porpos the man seirvaunt cam to [ ]† praying him to cause sum ordour be takin theranent be the Quene to writ therfore in France. This he did this same morning in my presence. This same day the ambassadour of France hes depesched a man to his maister for making

* Symbol "m." *apparently* the Queen of England. †In cipher.

Elizabeth.
1570-1. of earnest instance for the furdering of the Quenes causes, quhairof as sall cum anser salbe writtin to zow dilligently."

"As concerning any thing that is to be feared that England sould medle farder to invade heireftir in Scotland for any occasion that myght fall out thair, tak no feare therof, for we sall varrand zow . . . . for this yeir, and farder, because we sall find them sum uthar thing . . . . in their awin countrey as this bearar hes commission to declare onto zow be credit, quhilk I dar not vrete nor mak mention of for guid respect as zour m. will wele considder. I speik not this bot to the wise that can think discreitlie, and not to be the baulder to attempt any thing that myght . . . . the Queen of Ingland's counsale quhile farder that . . . . [ ]* hes gottin this same day double and suir advertisment . . . . Lordis of the Counsale heir . . . . hes left . . . . from her company quhill she parsavis and appeiris therby sum . . . . purpos to be execute heir be oure freindis, I will leave to speik farder heirof. Praying zour m. to direct with dilligence that quhilk is to be send to Ledington for his advertisement of all that ze pleiss writ to me gif the g. wrayt to zour m. be James Bruiss, and that ze will please devise quhat I can do heir for zour m. in service or execution of zour plesour any wise. Ze knaw quhow I am deliberate therto and deid sall approve ay till my end. I beseik zour m. to mak of my lord of Ross guid meaning and freindlie writting to zour m. quhairever thingis happin it salbe wele done. He is werray wise, modest and ane earnest traveller for the wele of his mestres and plesour of his freindis, werray like to bring thingis wele to pass. I knaw zour m. is werray schort in writting alwayes. We being so lang without ane word of zow it salbe necessar that zour m. cause and pray therto Monsieur de Melving of . . . . to write to us all heir at lenth and to me gif it be zour pleasour. For doubtless I think grit lang for suir word of all zour weilfairs thair. Thair is ane word in the letter in chiffer quhair it speakis of H. S. ayde. It sould be I doubt not bot I have forgot that word of no^{t}, quhilk zour m. sall please ad to ye said lettre, sending the same to Ledington and in reading of it to zour self." London. *Signed:* Johnne Chisholme.

Postscript. "I pray humblie that my maist hartlie and humble recommendations be presentit to my guid lady zour m. bedfallow and and my speciall and honorable freind Robert Melvill, quhom onto zour m. will please impart of all zour lettres for I writ ay meaning to zow boith as zour m. direction was at my departing. Remember that I am heir to do zour m. all service, and bestow my self as ze sall please command me, as also for my speciall guid freind Robert quhom I accompt conjunctlie with zour m. one. My Lord Levingston dois present his hartlie commendations to zour m. and Robert. He is ane loving and honorable Lord that luiffiis zow all wele."

"I must pray zour m. to remember to assist and favour this bearar, speciallie in all his guid actions that he ressave no wrongis. Like wise James Halkerston worthy therof."

3 *pp. Partly in cipher, deciphered. Addressed:* "To the richt honorable and his speciall guid freind, the Laird of Grange kng^{t}. capitane of the Castell of Edunburch." *Stained and faded.*

* In cipher.

Elizabeth.
1570-1.
Feb. 8.

628. Replies to the Answer.

C.P., Vol. VI.

(1.) The contrary is "notourlie" known.

(2.) "Siclyk." The benefice of Quhitherne "vacated not" till long after the Queen's demission. As to the slaughter of the Laird of Garleis' men, there is no sufficient answer made.

(3.) "Siclyk"; and further,—although Claude Hamilton and others of that name have not been obedient to the King, it follows not but that they should keep the abstinence.

(4.) and (6.) "As to the precedentis." Seeing that Lord Semple is transported to Draffan, which is the "strattar" prison, it is "no taikin of appoyntment amangis thame selffis."

(5.) It is no sufficient answer.

(7.) Although the King of France, at the suit of our merchants, has "relaxt" their ships for this time only, yet no writing passed from the King's mother, except under condition that they should "find caution to re-entir thair schippis and guides agane in case tua quenis aggreit not."

⅔ *p.* *Indorsed by Cecil:* "8 Febr. 1570. The Replye of y^e^ Abbot of Dunferml. to y^e^ B. of Ross answer to Dunfermlynges complaynt."

Feb. 8.

629. Mary to the Bishop of Ross.

C.P., Vol. VI.

It is long since the Archbishop of Glasgow, our ambassador in France, made us request that he might make a voyage towards us, to render "compt" of his charge and other affairs which he has "handillit and melled with" in these parts, as well for the "ordinare" rents of our dowry, "reduction of domaine in sum places," process of sundry actions, provision of offices (he being presently keeper of our seals) as other particularities, which by letters would be "uneasie" for him to "expreme," and almost impossible for us to make him answer on everything needful to give him good information. He has lately made us humble request, by his brother, that he may be hasted hither, because the season so requires for "fermes setting," hearing of "comptis," and other affairs, to the effect that he may return there the "haistelyest" he can, M. de Piguillon, superintendent of our finances, and governor of our dowry in the Duchy of Touraine and "Comtie" of Poictou, abiding in the meantime at Paris till his return, to the end that they may pass together to the said countries to set the "fermes," and take order in sundry reparations of ruins, and other disorders "hapned" during the last troubles. Also, that the Archbishop may visit his own house in Poictou, where great skaith has been done to him. Wherefore, we pray you to require the Queen, our good sister, to permit our said ambassador to make the foresaid voyage towards us, and give him such passport as shall be needful, which you shall send to him by the first commodity. Sheffield. *Signed:* "Your richt good mestres and frind Marie R."

Postscript in Mary's hand. "Fel nott to sik to obtin this healine, and as yow wil ansur to me."

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Elizabeth.
1570-1. Feb. 16.

630. MARY TO SUSSEX.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 118.

"Richt trusty cousing." Hearing you are in these parts, beside the Queen our good sister, we thought needful to show you how we have so long looked to obtain a resolution, which has been so many times delayed for every light matter that occurred, that we are in doubt if finally there shall any good succeed unto us therein, and think that our good subjects "be almost led in dispair," seeing it is so long since the treaty was begun, "thair commissioners sent hidder with diligence, who with grit chargis awaitis apone sum proceiding, so many new dayes prorogat to abstinence and resolution taking whiche ar alreddy neir expyred, and small good done, and no apperance of the cuming of any commissioner from our rebelles," whereupon, we perceive the whole matter is stayed. The longer that they who should come, remain in Scotland, "the mo querrelles salbe maid," and they will every day, under colour of executing their justice, force our good subjects to defend themselves, to their displeasure, as by their complaint, the answer made thereto by our ambassador, and the said commissioners, you may consider; so that if the Queen our good sister takes occasion upon such things to stay from finishing with us, she will never have done. We are assured there can no other be said, but we have accomplished all that lay in us for advancement of the said treaty. Wherefore (as we have heard), you have begun so well to further the same, we pray you, in consideration of our just suit, our long awaiting, and the "skaith" which we and our subjects have in the meantime sustained, to persevere, and that by your good advice to the Queen, our good sister, she may proceed with our ambassador and commissioners, to the effect we may obtain her good and hasty resolution, or else her answer shortly what we may "lippin" to; not doubting but your wisdom considers that there are many in Scotland who endeavour themselves to hinder the said treaty, moved only by their private ambition and gain. Sheffield. *Signed:* "Your richt good frind and cusignes, Marie R."

1 *p.* *Addressed.*

Feb. 18.

631. MARY TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

C.P., Vol. VI.

Since the "dispescheing" of Drysdaill towards you, we received your letters of the 7th instant, bearing the effect of your audience with the Queen, our good sister, wherein we perceive no furtherance of this treaty, but on the contrary, continual delays moved upon every light cause, since our arrival in this country, and "therthrow almost led in dispair of the yssue therof," seeing so many "dyattis ower slipped" without any good finished, and this last term so near at hand. Wherefore, we "wrait" to the Queen, our good sister, lately, and now herewith to my Lords of Sussex and Leicester, and Mr. Cicill, considering that they would persevere to obtain at least our said good sister's resolute answer with all possible haste. "We have bene so wexed with a continewale distellation of the rewme sence Couthbartes heir arryving" (of whom we received your letters) which moved us to be "sa ewill at ease" that we could not abide the hearing of any affairs, and especially of your "comptis." Although these "twa dayes past we have bene sum part more at quyet, zit we myct

Elizabeth.
1570-1. skantly spair ane houre of ewerie daye to the audience of the same." Where you write to know our will anent the charges of our commissioners, my Lords of Galloway and Livingston, we think best that you should send us a "memoire" of their expenses. Sheffield. *Signed:* "Yowr good frind and mestres. Marie R."

¾ *p. Written by a secretary. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "Resavit 21 Fe^{ry} 1570 be Jo. Cuthbert."

Feb. 19. **632.** REASONS FOR NOT RESTORING THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 93. "A note of resons remembred in Counsell to move the Q. Majesty not to restore the Q. of Scottes."

Reputed and taken for a murderess of her husband, and an adulteress with the principal murderer. If the Queen's majesty put her to liberty, she will thereby discharge her of her heinous crime, whereof she was accused before her majesty, and to which she never made any plain answer for her accusal. She conspired with the Queen's subjects to raise rebellion. Being at liberty, it is not to be doubted but she will revive her challenge to the crown. As soon as she is restored, she will reduce all her subjects to her obedience. She will procure friendship of such princes as both for religion and other private quarrels will be easily incited to move quarrels against the Queen's majesty. It is manifest how the Pope, who by his bulls disabled the Queen's majesty, is affected to the Queen of Scots' title, and herewith is to be considered how ready the French King and the King of Spain will be to follow this opportunity of avenge. By her delivery, Papists and rebels within this realm, and fugitives on the other side the seas will be puffed up, and would generally resort to her, and the cause of religion in Scotland would be in danger, whereby the Queen's majesty would lack her best party in Scotland. It is most likely she will give herself to some marriage, whereof there cannot but ensue danger to England. If she revoke Bothwell, his malice is known to the Queen's majesty.

5⅓ *pp. Draft in Cecil's hand. Indorsed.*

Feb. 19. **633.** DELIVERY OF THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 88. "Considerations why the Queen's Majesty should delyver the Queen of Scottes uppon ye renunciation of hir present title, and with such assurances as may be demed most lylky to bynd betwixt princes."

It is to be held for a certain ground, that no man can devise how to assure the Queen's majesty, that if the Queen of Scots be delivered, she will observe such covenants as she shall make, or that any assurance can be devised so fast to bind her. Neither, on the other part, can it be made plain but that if the Queen's majesty shall continue her here still, both present trouble and continual charges must follow in maintainance of the King's estate in Scotland, and in withstanding her friends in Scotland and Ireland. When the Queen of Scots came first into this realm the Queen's majesty might have established the state of Scotland. Likewise, if she had proceeded against the Queen of Scots when the Earl of Murray accused her—though not in a judicial manner—she had gotten a great advantage of

Elizabeth.
1570-1. the Queen of Scots. But, those times being past, the cause is to be considered according to the present time. No good assurance can be made if she be delivered. The Scottish Queen is a person of such dishonour for her life past, and hath done so many injuries to the Queen's majesty, that it is to be hoped that God will not prosper her against the Queen's majesty.

(*Long arguments on the justice of depriving the Queen of Scots. Recapitulations as to her marriage, and her right to the succession after Elizabeth.*)

10 *pp. Draft in Cecil's hand. Indorsed.*

Feb. 20. **634.** RETENTION OF THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 97. "Two questions propounded."

(1) What reasons may move the Queen's majesty to retain the Queen of Scots?

(2) If her majesty shall not be so moved; what manner of assurances are meet to be required before she is delivered?

[*Answers.*]

(1) By justice, because she is reputed a murderess *etc.*; (2) No assurance can be devised.

[*Reasons of the usual form follow;—such as the fear of aid from France* and *Spain, etc.*]

3½ *pp. Draft in Cecil's hand. Indorsed.*

Feb. 21. **635.** TREATY WITH THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

C.P., Vol. VI. "Short answeres to ye foure princypall poyntes before rembryd."

(1) It was thought that the Queen's majesty entering into treaty with the Queen of Scots, whereof grew no end by the Queen of Scots' own dissent, ought not to be any let to the detaining of her, seeing that she did not dissent to the article concerning hostages, being of greater moment, and others also.

(2) It was also thought that nothing that has passed the Queen's majesty with any ambassador or other person, ought to be any let to this detention. As she does not assent to good assurance, the Queen's highness is at liberty to detain her.

(3) Although the Queen's majesty's party in Scotland is harder to maintain now than heretofore, yet it does not follow in reason that the Queen of Scots is to be delivered now, seeing that delivery will cause the Queen's majesty to have no party at all.

(4) As to the matter whether subjects may deprive their sovereign or not, it was thought that there is no cause to bring that in question now, for the Queen's majesty, where she contracts amity with any foreign Prince, is not bound to examine the title of the Prince whom she finds possessed of the crown.

1 *p. In the handwriting of Sir Nicholas Bacon. Indorsed by Cecil:* "Answ. to y^{e} 4 objections. L. Kepar.'

Elizabeth.
1570-1. Feb. 21.

636. DELIVERY OF THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

"Reply to the answer of the 4 principal poyntes."

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 99.

(1) The treaty with the Queen of Scots not being concluded, ought not to stay the Queen's majesty from delivery of her, if she shall not fully agree to the Queen of England's demands either for hostages or for any other thing, in such as shall be determined by her majesty to be necessary for her.

(2) No dealing by the Queen of England with any ambassador in offering to treat concerning the Queen of Scots' delivery upon conditions expressed, ought to bind her majesty to deliver her, if the conditions shall not be performed to her majesty's contentation.

(3) It is true the Queen of England will have a less party in Scotland when the Scottish Queen goes home, than she has now. But the party she has now, she must defend with men and money. The party she may have when the Queen shall be at home, is not to be maintained continually with men and money, nor will the Queen of England be charged to make war for them.

(4) The question whether subjects may deprive their Prince, or whether a King set up by his subjects, upon a deprivation of another who was in just possession, may be accepted by another Prince, his neighbour, are not to be discussed in this consultation; but it were hard for a neighbour to take the part of the new Prince openly with force to maintain him against the deprived Prince who shall pursue his right by force, and with aid of the subjects of the same realm, for that were to proceed as on what had determined upon the title, and judged the title good for the new King. There is no case extant wherein there ever was any treaty for England to defend the King of Scots against any other person who should invade Scotland, yet it may happen to be necessary for the King of England to defend the King of Scotland.

1¾ *pp.* *Draft in Cecil's hand.*

Feb. 24. **637.** LORD FLEMING TO THE REGENT LENNOX.

Perceives by a writing sent by the bishop of Ross, out of England, to the Duke of Chatelherault, with complaints upon the Queen of Scots' part and the party contrary, that some are given upon him. Offers to make redress for anything they can justly lay to his charge since the beginning of the abstinence, if he can have the like. Dumbarton.

¼ *p. Copy. Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk): "Aprill 1571. The Copie of the l. Flemyngis lettre to the Q. M^ties commissioneris of Scotland."

Feb. 24. **638.** JOHN CHISHOLME TO THE LAIRD OF GRANGE.

Add. MSS. 33,531, fol. 103.

"Richt honorable sir. Albeit I have writtin to yow at grit lenth be Thomas Car [ ]* for the maist part, quho is departit this same day towartis the Quene and directit hayme, zit for all that I wald not slip the occasion of this bearer Patrik Broun, quhom zour

* In cipher.

Elizabeth.
1570-1. m. knawis and for the trust I have in him, I will schortlie not zow sum of the principall heades of my other letters and this out of schiffre and in hayst. Therle of Morton got over the xxi day of this instant. He was something extreme at the first cuming, bot I trust he is sellis and salbe moir geentill aftirwart. The Quene and hir counsale this last Thursday the xxii of this moneth concludit sche wald restaure the Quene of Scottis, having first hir awin securitie, and that she saw no other securetye for hir and hir realme bot to restablishe hir in hir realme and restore hir to hir crowne. Siclyk, that she wald the Quene our soverane in this meane quhill agreit with hir subjectis. To this pourpos sax commissiouners war than chosin. Therle of Sussex, the Chamberlane, Sir Frances Knolles, Lord Keipar, Maister Cicill and Sir Walter Myldmay, quho this day haldis counsale how to begin the treaty, quhair to sit, quhat place, and quhow the said treaty salbe usit quhill the end thereof, quhilk ze may looke for be all guid apparance to be guid for the Quene and all hir guid subjectis, so we enter within twa dayes and gois fordwarth in the maiter as ze sall heir of aftirwart. The uther partie heir hes tane ane hous for thre monethis. Bot I hoip seurlie within sax oulkis we salbe at our wittis end and sonner. The Quene hes send zou with Archebald Stewart ane thowsand crownis, and writtis to zow ze sall want na silver, therefore be of guid curaige and hald zow still upon zour gaird, suffer na wraing of nane that is thair, bot keip that na motion be gevin to crabt the Quene of England to discurs the treaty. The King of France hes writtin to his ambassadour he sall not leave zow, bot ze sall be supportit and meanteyned gif thingis go to the worst, bot I look for better. I have ressavit all zour writtingis fra Thomas Car be the ordinar post, and be the freind came in the erle of Morton's cumpany. I have considerit the haill and als the writtingis send to me from Robert, quhair into I have taken ordour be D. adwis and writtin and send memoriallis therupon to the Quene, speciallye about the fournitour, and tutching the auld abbot of Dunfremeling, quhairof I am assurit ze will get perfite anser from the Quene and therby will knaw of my dilligence in all thingis. And ze may be assurit that nothing salbe left ondone in zour affairs so far as I may. And I sall be about to satisfye zow in all poyntis, God willing. [ ]* is for us all the way, and ane quhom suifflers for the uyer partie Sir Raf Saidler, Mr. Randolphe, Bedfuyrd ane glasterning man, Honsdone and sic as these, bot the uther thre will war them and be loth that thei sould over cum thame."

"The Quene has moyane annewch to fourneis zow. Ze sall not want. I trust in Guid my first letters salbe of better and more substanciall newis, reffering me for the rest to the letters ze will ressave of Thomas Car. I am so haistit that I must mak end. Albeit I myght writ to zow sindry uther thingis that ze will onderstand be the other lettres. The freind that came last and I conferris togidder ilk day. His cumpany all drouppis and walde wische thai war at haym, and had thai knawin quhat thai do now thai had not cumit. Keip all this to zour self and freindis bot to Robert onlie, for [ ]† commandit alwais that nane of ther folkis sould writ haym for gif thai gat guid newis than it being knawin these at haym wald disparatlie use thame

* In cipher. "Sir Harye Gaittis" in the margin. † In cipher.

Elizabeth.
1570-1. aganis them, gif thai gat ewill newis thai wald be sone annewch thair. And I say I trow that salbe rathest trew. Be war of them of the toun, confid not ovir meckle, bot hald zow stark for the most part of thame are nothing worth and aunle will will dissave zow. Suffer not sic as Archebald Ruthen to have grit haunting in the castell. He may be cassing ther pourposlie. Ze remember his father was ane interprisar. Be war of sic. Sua ze pleis mak Robert participant of this newis, and will trouble zow no more." London. *Signed:* Johnne Chisholme.

Postscript.—"Zour doingis ar weill thocht of heir be all these of the counsale twiching zowr stoute handling of maiters, and that causes thame think ze will not be wrongit quhilk thai allow." I thank you humbly from "Marguarite" for that which you pleased to write to me.

1⅔ *pp. Partly in cipher, deciphered. Indorsed.* "John Cheisholm to Grange of the xxiij of Februair 1570."

Feb. 26. **639.** LORD FLEMING TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE QUEEN OF SCOTS' PARTY.

I perceive by your letter to the Duke's grace anent the breaking of the abstinence by my servant, that you have made a true answer to Lennox's false narrative, for which I thank your lordships. I gave in my complaints in November, when Lennox and Morton had "spoilzeid" my house in September, putting their men of war and captains therein, spoiling of my house, goods, and "geir," slaying of my deer and "wild nolt," and destroying of my woods, parks and forests, and cease not to use the same craft of "rubrie" upon my "hoill landis and bondis," that they are "force" to lie unlaboured this year, because there is nothing left for the poor labourers thereof, which is violation. The Earl of Lennox has put "his Chalmerlandis and factores upon my cusingis landis, Jhon Flemyng off Boghall, and takis upp his hoill leving, except some Ele yeroff as war disponen to utheris into ye Erle off Murreis tyme." The said Earl of Lennox sent men of war into Galloway with their captain, and the young laird of Garleis to be their leader to "reiff" the priory of Quhythorne from my cousin William Flemyng, prior thereof, whom I have under protection, and were all bent to have murdered my servants. Three of my servants are slain, and eight or nine hurt. Howbeit, God gave you chance that the said laird with all his men and friends were taken by strong hand. "And howbeit ther lyes war into will and under mercie quha micht have bene juistlie execut be justice to suffer," and not handled as our sovereign lady's were, at Brichen, where they were "trateruslie betrayed be ye magistratis," and murdered. In case any complaint be made upon me to the contrary of this by Lennox or Morton, I offer myself to prove the contrary. I am glad of our sovereign lady's welfare, and your lordships shall be assured that I shall keep her highness' commandment anent the keeping of the abstinence until the treaty take an end. Howbeit, "I luik yat no guid success sell follow thereupon, bot spending of tyme and vasting of papir and ink." Dumbarton.

1¾ *p. Copy. Headed:* "The Lord Flemyngis lettre to my ll. commissioneres."

Elizabeth.
1570-1. Feb. 28.

640. TITLE OF THE KING OF SCOTS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 520.

[*Memorial by the King's party justifying his title to the crown of Scotland, and putting forward arguments in support of the legality of Mary's demission. It comprises an outline of the early history of the Kings of Scotland, and extracts from Latin jurists.*]

12 *pp.* *Indorsed by Burghley:* "Scotland, 28 Febr 1570. A copy of a wrytyng delyvered by ye Erle Morton etc., to ye Commiss. for ye Q. Ma^ty^ viz. L. Kepar, Erl. Suss. Leic. L. Chamb. L. Burghley. M^r^ Tresorer. M^r^ Mildmay."

[Feb.] **641.** ANSWER OF THE KING OF SCOTS' COMMISSIONERS.

C.P., Vol. VI.

We have seen some copies of letters written, as it seems, from Lord Hereis, by the commissioners here for the Queen mother, to our sovereign lord, another from the Laird of Grange, a copy of a letter to him from the Earl of Cassillis, and the copy of the King's charge against some lords and gentlemen in Carrik and Galloway, all which we have considered. Howbeit, we think the matters worth little answer as being sent from private men, "mair bissy then becumis thame," yet we will not forbear to answer "sumquhat in thir behalffis."

If Paisley had not been surprised under assurance, there had not been occasion to seek the recovery of it, "nor sic thingis as hes procedit thairon had not bene done." But whatsoever the Regent did there or elsewhere since, he might lawfully do the same, as being first provoked thereto by arms.

The manner of the Earl of Cassillis' coming in and appointment is declared in the Regent's letter (which some of your honours saw), and his letter should merit better credit than the untrue narration made by their copies. Yet the truth is, that the Regent did not pass to Ayr for the pretences that are written, but to aid the King's subjects, especially the Laird of Bargany and Gilbert Kennedy, whom Cassillis intended to invade by force, and had already "intromettit" with the said Gilbert's goods. Upon the Regent's passing into that country, the goods were restored, and the Earl of Cassillis has returned to the King's obedience.

As for the charge given to certain gentlemen of Carrik and Galloway—it is not to be thought strange, for the Regent never "sequestrat" himself from proceeding in ordinary things concerning his office upon the King's subjects, as we take these persons "chargit" to be. [*State what they judge to be the occasion of the charge.*]

As to the King's proclamation, at Edinburgh, to discharge men of war *etc.*,—we think the doings of those who give the occasion of the inhibition, unlawful, there being an Act of Parliament that none should levy men of war without his commission.

1½ *pp.* *Indorsed:* "The ans^r^ of the Commissioners for the Kinges Ma^tie^ of Scotland, to certaine copyes of lettres ressavit from the handes of the Commissioners of the Q. his hienes moder."

[Feb.] **642.** NOTES OF LETTERS TO THE QUEEN OF SCOTS AND THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

C.P., Vol. VI.

"A la Royne." It contains nothing but the sending to the Queen

Elizabeth.
1570-1. of Scots of two pictures from her painter, and request for his wages; from Angiers.

"A Mons[r] du Castell. Two letters,—contain nothing but for his private affairs.

A packet to the bishop of Ross from Piguillon—contains two letters. [*About money for the Queen of Scots.*]

Two letters from Sigougues, Captain of Dieppe, contain that he has stayed the wares and money of such persons as the Queen of Scots has by her letters prayed to him to stay.

1¼ *pp.* *Indorsed* (by Cecil's clerk).

Feb. **643.** PERILS BY FORBEARING TO DO JUSTICE.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 86. The continuance of the offenders' life must needs continue the hope of all such intentions and mischiefs as were intended, and as might probably have ensued if the treasons had not been discovered. What scruple soever it may be thought that the councillors of the Scottish Queen's delivery would have made to have deposed the Queen's majesty, sure it is that the Queen of Scots would not have been more scrupulous in that, than she was in destroying of her husband to obtain the marriage of the chief murderer, *etc.* The continuance of the offender to live in prison must needs make him more desperate, and yet, for saving his life, he will not spare any cunning in words, writings promises, and offers, to show himself ready to obey anything he shall be commanded to do for saving his life, and therein he is not to be reproved or misliked; for what will not a man's tongue or hand do to preserve the body in life? Hereupon is to be concluded, that if either force or cunning shall prevail to deliver the Duke, the Queen's majesty cannot be in safety *etc.*

4 *pp.* *Draft in Cecil's hand.*

March 3. **644.** HUNTLY ETC. TO ELIZABETH.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 530. The present dangerous state of this our native country, joined with the consideration of the future, which threaten to both the realms fearful accidents (if love of our country moves us not on both parts, by foresight, to avoid the peril beforehand) compels us to have recourse to your majesty as the Princess of Christendon who has the best means, and, as we think, of good reason, should have the best will to quench this heat begun amongst us, before it bursts out into a flame which is able, ere it be long, to set both countries on fire. We confess the first harm is like to be ours, seeing the fire already kindled in our house, yet the consequence thereof is like to draw your majesty's estate into fellowship of the same danger, by reason of neighbourhood and other respects which the situation of the two kingdoms in one isle makes common to both. It is high time now for us to hide the burning where the smoke has begun already to discover itself. Neither can we be persuaded that your majesty will refuse us that comfort, which, by your concurrence, will suffice to remove our inconvenience, and, consequently, your own, whose whole realm is next neighbour to this. Christian charity will not allow, neither policy permit, that whereas we require water at your hands to repress the rage of the flame, you should bring oil, timber, or other materials

Elizabeth.
1570-1. to increase and nourish it. For, so doing, with our loss of the less, you shall procure yourself the subversion of the main.

Your majesty is not ignorant how this State is divided into factions, not only the persons of the nobility, but descending from them to the gentlemen and commons universally "in the whole leigers"; and not so unequally divided that the one is so far like to overmatch the other, but the victory must be doubtful if matters be once brought to that point that force must try whose quarrel is best. The factions are grounded on the diversity of two titles pretended to the crown by the mother and her son—a pitiful case, God knows—yet bred by the forwardness of time, and our "unhapp," which, nevertheless, must end by time; or else, within a short time, it is like to bring many of us to an end. We find ourselves small conformity to appease the difference, because the most part are partially inclined, for private or public respects, to follow their parties, and see no towardness of any amendment. On the contrary, it appears evidently, that so long as there are two claims, so long shall the two factions endure; and it is probable that so long as there are two factions at home, neither faction shall lack maintenance abroad, but shall find some Prince or foreign potentate, who, by his countenance, will fit their humour, whereupon must follow of necessity, that by one means or other numbers of strangers shall be drawn into this realm. How dangerous that shall be for us, we know: and what prejudice may thereof ensue to your highness, we remit to your wise consideration. Wherein we will not appear too curious discoursers. Thus far only we will touch;—the foresight of the common danger should induce us on all sides to a common consent to provide the remedy against the same, which, in our opinion, can be no other but by removing the cause of the division, to make the effect to cease; to wit, by reducing the two claims to one, to put away the whole foundation of the factions.

There is neither Prince, potentate, nor people in Christendom who has the like interest to desire it, nor yet the like means to perform it. It is profitable for your majesty that strangers have no "pretenced coullour" wherefore to enter into this isle, or to set foot on dry land so near your majesty's country. It is honourable for your majesty to set at one accord the two persons who are made the parties, being your next cousins, and most tender to you by blood. It is easy, besides, for your majesty to bring it to pass, as well for your credit as for authority with all the parties, as the principal party is presently in your realm. We think it not convenient to prescribe to your majesty any certain rule to follow in this case, for we consider what your majesty is to whom we write, and what persons we are who write. Yet, for our opinion, we see no more convenient means to reduce this realm to an uniformity, and, consequently, to procure the quietness of the whole isle, than that your majesty will enter with the Queen's highness of Scotland into such condition as may be honourable for all parties, safe for your majesty, safest for the nobility of this realm, and apparent to continue the godly amity betwixt the two realms, which is most commodious for both. We are the more bold to enter into this here with your majesty, because a good part of us saw last year a certain "plat" projected under the same articles tending to this end, and sent hither from your majesty to the late Regeut by his servant, Mr. John Wood. Whereof, albeit at this time there was not such grave consideration

Elizabeth.
1570-1. had in any assembly of any part of the nobility convened at St. Thomston [*sic*] to that effect, as the weight of the same, and your highness' person—being the director—required. Yet find we in the same matter of great moment, worthy to be "intreated" of, and most humbly pray your majesty to take the same yet once again in hand, and follow forth the same trace, which we think the nearest—yea, the only—way to divert us from the desperate course wherein we are already, or like shortly to enter for lack of godly union among ourselves. We trust no faithful Councillor you have will advise your majesty to enter into the turmoil of a divided state, to bestow your forces, men or money in one unnecessary and unprofitable exploit—and unprofitable it will prove in the end, if your majesty shall join your fortune with a small portion of this realm, when you may have the whole at your devotion if you will; to wit, if you go about to unite us as a flock under one head, by entering into conditions with the Queen of Scots, whereby the different claims betwixt her highness and her son may cease from henceforth. In doing whereof, your majesty shall oblige us, and so we do protest to do unto your highness what service we shall be able, standing with our due obedience and allegiance to our sovereign. "Written towards the third of March 1570." *Signed:* Huntley; Argile; Atholl; Crauford; Cassills; "Snyland"; Marsthall; Cathnes; Hume; Setton; "Egylwy"; "Fynnervaill"; Forbas; Oliphant; Herris; Gray; Boyd; Flemynge; William Matland, "Controwler"; "Balfrin."

3 *pp.* *Copy by an English clerk.*

March 4. **645.** CROWN OF SCOTLAND.

C.P., Vol. VI. "Testymonies to proofe that the Q. Majestie of Scotland hes bene onjustlie removed frome the possessione of her croun of Scotland."

The Kingdom of Scotland being such a kingdom that in it all men depend of the Prince, as the Kingdoms of England, France, and Spain—for these kings are not chosen by the noblemen, but by succession—the posterity of that family govern as long as it continues with lawful issue; the subjects cannot for any cause rise against their Princes to displace them. [*Biblical arguments in favour of this theory follow.*]

2¾ *pp.* *In a Scottish hand.* *Indorsed by Burghley:* "Delyvered by y^e^ B. of Ross."

Copy of the same (*S. P. Scotland, Elizabeth*).

March 4. **646.** MARY TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 158. We received your letters of the 19th and 22nd of February, and for answer thereof, we begin by the consolation we received in understanding the honest demonstration which it pleased the Queen, our good sister, to make in receiving our letter, [and] of the great care she had of us during our sickness. Wherefore, in presenting to her our other letter, we pray yòu not to fail "but ze render her conding thankis, with assurance not only of a reciproque gud will, but of a love and reverence such as we wold beare to our mother or eldest sister, haveing no parent in this world narrar nor zit of whom

Elizabeth.
1570-1. we hope to obteane more favour and amitie," which augments in us from day to day the desire we have to be so happy as to come to her presence, and "se with our propre yes that which we could not comprehend but by the sight of others of her perfections." Esteeming that God will grant us that grace to merit hers, and that we shall need no other protector of our right but her equal benevolence in this parliament, which you write is proclaimed for the 2nd of April; in the which (considering the acts of the last), you think that our good sister may be pressed to establish the succession of this crown after herself. We hope it shall please her not to permit anything to be done "therintill" to our prejudice. As it is not unknown to us that practices may be working for the title unto which some other would pretend—who will be present at the said parliament, and will not fail (as it is thought) to make new prayers and requests to her for their own advantage—we beseech her "that we maye at that tyme have that good to be besyde her at the least secreitlie, under protestation that she sall not be importuned nor preassed be ws in ony thing," and that the most of our intention shall be to conform our will to hers, and by all means render ourself worthy of her good grace. The end of this treaty was the term appointed for obtaining this our so much desired felicity to see her; and, therefore, we pray you to haste it as soon as possible. Since such is our good sister's resolution to be so well disposed thereto, the tergiversations and subterfuges of others shall have no power to "impeshe" the same. You write that they would be glad to return hastily, undoing anything in this treaty, but our good sister and her prudent Council will take the best deliberation to satisfy the promises made not only to us, but also to other princes. For the great amity which by that means she will establish perpetually betwixt us, we thank our good sister most effectuously, and pray her to "hald hand" to the same.

We pray you satisfy her concerning the letters she desires to see, by which we gave you charge to assure her of our sincerity and innocency touching the bypast troubles; in the which, she must not think that you have spoken more than we commanded you. For, amongst the most ardent wishes that we can make, is, that, would God, she might read it within the heart, which is the same that we had at that time, and is not changed in any sort, which would be an inexpugnable defence against all those who would persuade her sinisterly of our intention—unto whom we beseech her to give no credit.

Satisfy her also touching the "proposes" that have been reported to her, that our uncle, the Cardinal of Lorrain, the "Nunce," and the bishop of Glasgow had made offers to M. d'Anjou to cause him make an enterprise in Ireland, for God is our witness that what you wrote to us by your letter of the 29th of February, after our good sister had spoken to you thereof, was the first news that ever we had of such a thing. As for our ambassador, he is "owercircumspect" for to proceed so far without our knowledge or commission. We know not wherefrom this "adwise" should come, but we believe it is of the same "forge," and to the same effect as the other, which was made to our good sister two years ago, that we had resigned our right to M. d'Anjou; which will be found false, as truly this shall be; and, therefore, the Queen has no occasion to refuse the passport which has been asked of her for the bishop of Glasgow, who, she need not fear, will

Elizabeth.
1570-1. come into these parts to impeach the treaty, nor for any other affairs, but for our dower, as we have written to you already. M. de Piguillon awaits on him at Paris, that they may pass together to set "fewes and fermes" in Touraine and Poictou, after the bishop's returning. Their voyage will be long, and we have granted some relaxation to the said bishop to take order in his own business at Poictou, and we would gladly that he were here. The instant pursuit that we have made to her to proceed in the treaty, and that whereunto we have already accorded, is an argument to esteem that the bishop of Glasgow nor any other of our servants or ministers will "oppone" themselves to our opinion, nor think to make us follow their particular opinions, albeit that was so. He has as good occasion to desire the treatv and our return to Scotland as any other of our obedient subjects, for, in the meantime, his living is in the hands of our rebels, whereof he receives nothing. We pray you also to obtain a passport of our good sister for Mr. James Boyd or James Boyd, whom my Lord Boyd intends to send towards us to render us "compt" of some affairs. This will serve both for the Commissioners and you, seeing we have no other subject to write to them at present. We will not stay this bearer, of whom you will understand news from Scotland, and of what has been attempted against the abstinence. Sheffield. *Signed:* Marie R.

2¼ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed.*

March 5. **647.** COMMISSIONERS OF THE QUEEN OF SCOTS TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 161. We have advised upon the overture made to us yesternight by your lordship, and others my Lords Commissioners, for satisfying the Queen's majesty in honour and conscience, that by law and reason our sovereign should be restored to her crown and realm, notwithstanding any alleged demission or the pretended coronation of her son, or confirmation of parliament; which, being a matter so well known to all Princes in Christendom, and principally to your sovereign, needs no answer by us, in respect that the deed was debated before her highness' commissioners at York, where we understand the whole heads are fully "resolvet," saving of a wicked precedent alleged of Therens, one of our kings; which story is "wraistit aganis the meaning" and words of the author for their purpose. "Therfore sendis zow the said historye markit," whereby it is easy to perceive that the King of Scotland at that time succeeded not wholly by line and succession, and that this Therens was banished by the conspiracy of his nobles in a quiet convention, yet during his life and exile they never chose another King. And likewise of the history of Ferhuhart, who, being put in prison, they chose but four governors, and no king, where all the heads now renewed by the adversaries were fully answered by us, a copy whereof we presently send you.

"We doubt not bot ye Quenes Majestie hes sum tyme conferrit at lenth with Sir Nicollas Throgmartone . . . zoung Lethington and Robert Melvyn, quho hes testiffyed unto hir hienes the just causes of feare quhilkis movit the Quene our soverayne, being in prison, to subscriwe sic writtingis as was presentit to hir, besyd the act maid in ther pretendit Parliament, wherby the Laird of Lochlevin semis to have tane as it war ane remit and discharge of the Quene that sho was nowyse compellit by him nor no utheris of his causing to do ony thing

Elizabeth.
1570-1. contrair hir plesour, be ye quhilk it may be weill gatherit that he doth testiffye sho was compellit be uthers in his hous." In consideration of these, and many other reasons, the most potent princes in Christendom—especially the Kings of France and Spain, the Queen of England, and all other princes—acknowledge her as undoubted Queen of Scotland, even at this time. We beseech her majesty to proceed in this treaty, and not to delay the same "for sic triffling alleageances willinglie set furth be the information of the adversaries." Our sovereign and the nobility of her part are wholly bent to use your sovereign's advice, and to satisfy her pleasure to the uttermost of their power; and, on the other part, the principal authors of their faction must needs be wholly at her devotion. As the Earl of Lennox—their pretended Regent—is her highness' subject, and the Earl of Morton, who is known to be the principal "contenance" of their forces, and Macgill, the chiefest of wit and judgment amongst them, are here present, there can be no delay alleged on their part for any further advice to be sought in Scotland; and, therefore, in case they shall be suffered to return thither (as we are informed they press to do) without further advancement of this treaty, the same is only to make further trouble for impeachment thereof, so that it shall never take any good end. London. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen; Galloway; William l. Levyngston.

Postscript.—We pray you to cause this other letter to be considered. ("Send heir wit ye Scottis cronicles and ye actis of parliament of ye Prince called King James ye saxt."*)

2 *pp.* *No flyleaf or address.*

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 140. Copy of the same. *Indorsed*—"The coppie of a letter send by my Lordis commissionaris to my Lord Burley ye fyft day of March 1570."

March 5. **648.** SCOTTISH MATTERS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 167. (*Notes headed*)—"What corse shalbe best for ye queen to hold in her speche with Morton." (*The point is*—to maintain the King as King—*If none of the arguments in favour of this take good effect, then—how to maintain him as Prince, and so to provide for his surety*). Provisions for the liberty of the Prince and his dependents upon the restoring of the Queen of Scots. The Queen of Scots to forfeit her title to England and her state in Scotland upon breach, *etc.*

1½ *pp.* (*In Sussex's hand*). *Indorsed.*

March 7. **649.** TITLE OF THE CROWN OF SCOTLAND.

C.P., Vol. VI. "A note of certain heades thought of for the pacificacion betwext the Queene of Scottes and her Subjectes for the controversye of the title of the Croune betwext her and her sonne, yf it be found probable that her dimission of her Croune may be and is lawfully to be revoked by her."

In primis:—For that her son has been crowned King during her being in Lochleven by virtue of her letters of demission, that the coronation was confirmed by the assembly of the three estates in a parliament, and that a great part of the same have continued in

* In the copy, fol. 140.

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1570-1. obedience to him and his Regents; it is reason that the said obedience should be allowed as lawful from the time of the demission, or from the 15th June 1567, until the resumption of the Crown by the Queen, and that all mean acts since the said 15th of June, for administration of justice and government of the "pollicye," shall be reputed lawful in this manner following;—All Acts of Parliament shall stand in force, or else shall be made of new in the next parliament as shall be thought meet by twelve Lords of Parliament, whereof six to be named by the Queen and her commissioners in England, and the other six by the Regent and the commissioners for the King's party being in England. If the said twelve Lords cannot fully accord, then the judgment shall be given by eight. If any of the said twelve shall die, the survivors, or two thirds of them, shall make choice of other Lords.

Item:—All statutes and ordinances concerning religion or the ministers thereof made since the said 15th of June shall be observed by all the subjects of Scotland.

Item:—All processes, sentences, and judgments in causes civil or criminal given since the said 15th of June, shall continue in force, saving such as have been given in the name of the King or Queen for not acknowledging their titles: out of which are to be excepted all judgments against the Earl of Bothwell or any other for the murder of Lord Darnley.

Item:—All benefices ecclesiastical, and all offices temporal for term of life shall remain in the same persons who held them on the said 15th of June, saving such as shall be duly proved to have been privy and assenting to the murder of Lord Darnley, *etc.*

Item:—All benefices ecclesiastical and offices temporal, wards and marriages that have been vacant since the said 15th of June, and have been given to any persons in the name of the Queen or King, shall continue in the possession of those who now enjoy the same, if the said twelve Lords shall so think good.

Item:—All strengths, castles, and houses appertaining to the Crown shall remain or be rendered to such as held the same on the said 15th of June, saving such as have "departed" with their interest by agreement: in which case the Queen shall dispose of the same, with the consent of the said twelve Lords or the more part of them who shall be of her Privy Council of that realm, as in the articles following are to be chosen.

Item:—All persons in Scotland that have any jewels, plate, movables, or implements of house that belonged to the Queen of Scots on the said 15th of June shall make restitution thereof, *etc.*

Item:—There shall be a like law established by parliament for an oblivion and remission of all things done since the said 15th of June as in the year 1563 (*with provisions as to receivers of the revenues of the Crown of Scotland*).

Item:—There shall be established a Privy Council to have like authority as heretofore, to consist of twelve Lords spiritual and temporal of Parliament, besides all ordinary officers and ministers usually attending upon the Council, the same to be established as *in anno* 1561. Except so many of them as shall be thought unable, from age or sickness, to give continual attendance, in which case they shall

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1570-1. be admitted as Councillors, when they come; and so shall the Earls of Errol, Montrose, and Marishal,—now unable to attend by sickness. Likewise, for that the Earl of Lennox is by nature most bound to take care of the weal of the King, it is meet that he be allowed as one of that Council.

Item:—Because it is necessary that the person of the King may be in safety from the dangers of such as were parties to the murder of his father; therefore, it seems necessary that he be in person drawn into the realm of England where he may be so governed and brought up by such noblemen of Scotland as most depend upon his surety, whereby he may be always ready to be restored to the Crown if his mother shall break such covenants with the Queen of England as in reason are to be accorded. It is also required that the said Prince have not only all estates of honour and revenue which any Prince of Scotland has had, but also the whole revenues and offices which the Earl of Bothwell possessed on the said 15th of June.

Item:—There shall be hostages of noblemen of Scotland, being such as have adhered to the Queen, and have solicited her delivery, and shall promise to keep all her covenants, *etc.*

Item:—Hostages to be delivered into England before the Queen of Scots is put to liberty, and bound that she shall speedily cause a parliament to be holden in Scotland, and there all these premises to be duly observed, and all subjects of the realm both to be sworn and bound to the same, upon penalties convenient for such a case. It is thought convenient that the Queen of England shall enter into covenant with the Queen of Scots, upon sundry penalties to be devised for performance thereof, to make good assurance of all things for the safety of the King, and all subjects who obey him.

7½ *pp. Fair copy, with notes by Burghley. Indorsed by Burghley*—"7 Martii 1570. A note of certen articles propounded to ye Erle Morton etc. for accordyng of ye Q. of Scottes and hir sonne."

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 536. Copy of the same, dated 14 March 1570.

March 9. **650.** KING OF DENMARK TO THE KING OF SCOTS.

Has understood by his letter, written from Stirling, on the 26th of August last, the desire that both he and the Regent Lennox have that the Earl of Bothwell might be either brought to trial in Denmark, or sent back to Scotland. on account of his very grave crimes, and that his majesty's captain and servant, John Clark, who is detained in custody, might be liberated and sent away; concerning which points, Thomas Buchanan, his majesty's ambassador, has not only pleaded excellently, but has also laboured with the greatest diligence to obtain these things. The Queen of England has again strengthened and confirmed this demand by a letter of protest. In the first place, he returns thanks to the King of Scots, the Regent and nobility for their goodwill, and desires to observe the friendship of the realms *etc.* Bothwell, who is detained in the King of Denmark's custody, has been affirmed both by letters of the Queens of England and Scotland, and by public decree of the nobility (whose faith and authority must not be derogated) of the supreme Council of Scotland to be the persuader, author, and principal of the Queen of Scots' misfortune, and of the other disturbances. Bothwell, however, trusting in the innocence

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1570-1. which he vaunts for the sake of clearing himself, puts forward various statements, denies that the murder was perpetrated by him, and says that he was acquitted in the court of final judgment in Scotland. He begs that his majesty [the King of Denmark] will not decide anything hard against him, contrary to the rule of law, in a case of so great moment. The King of Denmark, therefore, does not doubt that the King of Scots *etc.*, will accept in good part the fact that he has hitherto been unable to come to a decision in that matter, or to satisfy their wishes in the punishment or delivery of Bothwell, owing to doubts, and because a lawful trial could not be obtained in Scotland. "Nec officio suo regio ipsius Majestas in decernendo, permittendoque contra reum istum ordinario hic judicio jam erat defutura, si magnus dominus orator, plena potestate instructus, causa istius disceptationem persecuti, ovemque hoc in foro su sipere, ac instituere, quam eam regiæ Scottorum Majestati, et illustri domino gubernatori, ob causas, propositas, reservare maluisset."

John Clark was, by the sentence of Scottish and German captains, found guilty of breach of military duty, and is therefore committed to prison. Frederichsburgh. *Signed:* Fredericus Rex.

3½ *pp. Latin. Indorsed by Drury:* "The Kyng of Denmarkes and the French Imbassador's lettres towchyng Bodewell and Clarke."

Copy of the same. 4¾ *pp. Indorsed by Cecil:* "Bothwell."

March 10. **651.** [BISHOP OF ROSS] TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C. II., fol. 8. I marvel not a little at this kind of proceeding in our causes, by which it appears that the course intended by your honour before your coming to Chattisworth is almost "quytte overthrawen," as I am informed; wherein I am so taxed by all parties "having entres," who lay to my charge that I suffered myself to be abused with "sa mony fair wordes and promesses," that I know not what to answer thereto. Your lordship's dealings are honourable in respect of all causes you put your hand unto. I know what travail you have taken to bring it to some good end, and yet enemies prevail.

Morton promised to Boyd before his departure out of Scotland to abstain from all that might hinder the Queen's restitution, and to agree. He is minded to change that course here. Who is author thereof, God knows. Wherefore, my good lord, press to further this godly work, and let it not this way perish; since we are so well minded to satisfy in all things that may content her majesty, which if they are "refusit," I doubt not but God will be "uppone oure party, and defend us contrar all malitious attemptis proceding frome wicked adwyse."

½ *p. Copy. Indorsed*—"Double of a letre to my Lord Burghley, the x of Marche 1570."

March 11. **652.** SUMMONS BY THE REGENT LENNOX TO THE SHERIFF ETC. OF GALLOWAY.

James by the grace of God King of Scots, to Gilbert Makfedder, messenger *etc.* With the advice and consent of our dearest cousin, Matthew, Earl of Lennox, "we charge you straitlie and commandes yat incontinent yir our letres sene, ye pas and in our name and

Elizabeth.
1570-1. authoritie command and charge Patrik Agnew, shereff of Galloway, Hew Kennedy of Chapell, Mayr Patrik Waus of Barnbarrocht, Thomas Bailye of Dunraggat, Alexander Bailye of Dunraggat, Alexander Gordon of Largges, Maister Thomas Hay, abbot of Glenluce, Archibald Kennedy of Synones, William Kennedy, sone to ye lard of Coif, Quyntene Boid, James McCullocht [ ] M[a]Kaillocht of Ardwell, M[c]Cullocht of Killassour [Killasser] to compeir personalie befoir" our said Regent and Lords of Secret Council, at Ayr, on the 22nd of March instant, to answer to such things as shall be laid to their charge, under pain of treason, with certification to them "gif yat failinge ye said day being bipast yai salbe kepet, halding estimeet demanet and persewit with fyre and sword as traitours. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

½ *p. Copy. Indorsed:* "The charge of Erle of Lenox apon certane barones and gentilmen of Galloway."

March 12. **653.** ANSWER BY THE QUEEN OF SCOTS' COMMISSIONERS.

C.P., Vol. VI. "Answer of the articles proponit be my Lordis commissiouners the xij day of Marche 1570."

The commissioners for the Queen of Scots and her nobility offer on their behalf to do all things in their power to satisfy the Queen of England.

First:—Concerning the article "proponit" for the delivery of the Prince as hostage for the relief of his mother—that is the thing most dear in earth to her, and all her nobility and good subjects, and was most fit and convenient to be kept within his native country as our most special treasure and comfort next to his mother. Nevertheless, seeing the good zeal and love which the Queen of England bears towards them both, the Queen, his mother, has already consented to his delivery, and her nobility have given us commission to agree in that point to her pleasure and will, and that "speciallye for relief of hir majestie," and to be interchanged for his person at a certain time and place *pari passu.*

As to the desire for the hostages,—there shall be four "entrit" in England at the time of her deliverance, whereof there shall be an Earl and a Lord, and the other two, Lords' sons or brothers, heir apparent. Of the Earls, we trust the Duke of Chatelherault will be one, and the eldest son of the Earl of Huntly, the other. As to the degree of the Lords, the following—Ogilvy, Drummond, Oliphant, Yester, Borthwick, Somervell, and Gray shall be one of them, and one of their eldest sons.

Item:—As to the assurance of the subjects of Scotland,—the same shall be "providit" by the "sicht" of the Queen of England.

Item:—As to the desire of castles to be kept in the possession of Englishmen;—our mistress and her nobility think that the keeping of strengths in our country may engender great hatred and jealousy in Scotsmen's hearts, nor will the same do any profit in the maintenance of the common quiet between the two realms.

Item:—As to the remaining articles,—we are willing to make assurance by the treaty in all points "conforme" thereto so far as has been by her majesty and shall be accorded by us.

2 *pp. Draft. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 532. Copy of the same.

Elizabeth.
1570-1. March 12.

654. SURETIES DEMANDED OF THE QUEEN OF SCOTS' COMMISSIONERS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 173.

"Suertyes demanded of the Scottish Queen's Commyssioners with ther answers."

For the surety of the nobility depending on the King. [*Answer.*] They shall have the state offices and . . . . which they possessed. They shall be of Council as they were. They shall have pardon for all past. They shall have any other surety the Queen of England shall think fit. The Queen of Scots shall leave to the Queen of England the whole order of that matter.

For the delivery of the young King to the Queen of England's hands. [*Answer.*] If the King's party receive the order of the Queen of England, they will accord also to the delivery of the King. If they refuse the Queen of England's order . . . . If the Queen of England will directly withdraw her countenance and maintenance from them, the Queen of Scotland shall force them to deliver the King, and shall seek no foreign aid of men or money, but of her own dowry.

For delivery of hostages. [*Answer.*] They do not deny such as the Queen of England shall demand, but they offer earls and barons, and pray that the Queen's majesty in the choice will consider how perilous it were for the Queen of Scotland at her first entry to lack the assistance of the principal noblemen of her side.

For delivery of forts. [*Answer.*] They say the forts demanded belong to particular persons; they are loath to deliver any of their forts into the hands of any strangers; the French hearing thereof require the like.

1 *p.* *In Sussex's hand. Indorsed in the same hand:* "12 Marcii 1570. Memoryall wth q. of S. commyssionars."

March 13. **655.** CHARLES IX. TO M. DE LA MOTHE FÉNÉLON.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 534.

I returned Vassal the day before yesterday with the answer to all that which remained of your last despatches, in such sort that by him you will be quite fully satisfied and instructed of my intention. Your secretary, the present bearer, has since arrived. Having very particularly seen by the despatch which you have made me by him, how, before passing further in the treaty for the restitution of the Queen of Scotland, it has been required and advised to continue and prolong the abstinence and suspense from arms till the end of this month; which I find very good, and it appears to me that they could not do better than to agree to it thus. Wherefore, I will give you such consent therein, on my part, as can be required and be necessary therein, and I will despatch when you can assure the deputies of Scotland just now in the ports and havens of Normandy and Brittany according thereto, to the end that the merchants and vessels coming from Scotland, from whatever part it be, do not remain in any doubt or anxiety that they may trade fully, hoping that in the meantime God will assist my said sister, the Queen of Scotland, and that between this and the end of the said month some good resolution will be taken for her restitution, according to the so express promise which the Queen of England, madam, my good sister, has made, towards

Elizabeth.
1570-1. whom you will continue always to make all the honest instance and prayer on my part that shall be possible for you; praying you to tell Monsieur the bishop of Ross that he assure my said good sister, the Queen of Scotland, that I have no malcontentedness against her, as the said bishop of Rosse has told you that she fears I have, because she might have gone too far before agreeing to many things with the Queen of England to restore her. But, on the contrary, I know certainly that what she has done therein has been according to what the Queen mother, who loves her (as she ought to very much), led by the desire and affection to have her out of pain, has written to her, which was to refuse no condition to my said good sister the Queen of England, provided that she can have liberty, and draw herself out of her hands.

However, I have hope that without delivering into England the Prince of Scotland, her son, she will not give up striving to obtain to the end of this treaty her said restitution and liberty, and that by that treaty—so far from it—the alliances which are so long contracted between this realm and that of Scotland shall be rather augmented than diminished by what shall be done; wherein, I pray you take in hand that this may be to the greatest extent possible to the profit and advantage of my said sister, the Queen of Scotland, and show therein affection, as indeed I desire and will that you may be the most that is possible, so that we could do something good for her, whom you shall always console and assist on my behalf as much as shall be possible for you, and you shall deliver the letters which I have written, as also the Queen mother has done, to the said bishop of Ross, and, in like manner, those which I have written to the Queen of Scotland of the joy and good hope that I have that she will be shortly at liberty. I shall not forget, as I shall also not do on the part of the Queen mother, to make all the instance and prayer to the Sieur de Walsingam, which we shall think can serve therein, and we will always do in other respects all that which shall be possible for her, as much for the particular and affectionate amity which we bear to her, as according to the ancient alliances and treaties of our two realms, as you can assure the Sieur de Ross.

The rest of this letter shall be to tell you that I have been very glad to see the "memoire" which was in your despatch, and of that which particularly I have heard by mouth by this bearer of all that which passed there, whereof I shall be very glad that you continue to advertise me often; but I pray you, according to what I have written to you this day, not to send more people expressly, unless it is for a very urgent and necessary matter—as I know that there was occasion for the voyage of this bearer, whom I have also minded to send back to you forthwith, to the end that there should not be any delay in the said treaty. Fauxbourg St. Honoré, Paris.

2⅓ *pp. French. Copy.*

March 14. **656.** ANSWER BY THE QUEEN OF SCOTS' COMMISSIONERS.

C.P., Vol. VI. (*Fair copy of No. 653*).

2 *pp. Indorsed by Burghley.*

Elizabeth.
1570-1. March 14.

657. BISHOP OF ROSS TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI.

Please your honour's lordship, according to the Queen's majesty's appointment, receive a minute of the answers required, which we doubt not will be used by your discreet judgment, that they shall not be given into our adversaries, hand to our discredit, seeing there is nothing as yet concluded. If anything further is required for resolution of the heads contained therein, we shall be ready at calling to treat thereupon. London. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

½ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley:* "The Q. of Scottes Commissioners w^t^ ther answeres."

March 15. **658.** RETENTION OF THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 101.

If the Queen of Scots shall be continually retained here, then the following things are to be considered. (1) Her person must be more straitly looked to for escaping, her numbers diminished, and access of strangers to her forbidden, and in this matter the opinion of the Earl of Shrewsbury should be known. (2) The French King and other princes who solicit her delivery are to be answered with some probable reasons why the Queen's majesty does not put her to liberty. (3) The young King is to be maintained in his estate by the Queen's majesty's means and charges, and therein speed used to recover to him the obedience of the rest of the subjects of Scotland, either by force or by treaty, and that before the French or Spaniards shall give them comfort. In this point, it is necessary to treat with the Earl of Morton to understand how this may be brought to pass with least charge, and how the principal parties on the Queen's side may be recovered to the King. (4) The frontiers of England must be guarded with garrisons of horsemen and footmen to withstand the attempts of the thieves and borderers of Scotland, whereof the greatest part favour the Queen of Scots and our rebels.

If the Queen of Scots shall not presently be further dealt with because the King's party cannot treat upon the estate of the young King, as to dissolve it, then these things following are also to be considered, to the intent that neither she nor her friends be made desperate of her delivery. To the Queen's party it may be said, that the Commissioners for the King have been dealt with by all good means to induce them to receive the Queen home &c., and they peremptorily said they cannot condescend thereto. First,—they say that they have no authority to bring the King's estate into question. Secondly,—they allege many things to prove the Queen's demission good, and the King's coronation lawful.

To the other party, the like reasons would be made as have been to move them to think of the peril of their state, unless the Queen of England shall continue her maintenance thereof. If these reasons cannot move them to enter into the consideration with what conditions the Queen might be put to liberty, then they are to be comforted with good words, and may be required to send home to the Regent and the Council in Scotland to require answer. If they shall not assent to do so, then they are to be treated with, how their adverse party may be drawn to accord with them,—and though all will not—yet how some of them, being of value, may be won to their party, and what shall be

Elizabeth.
1570-1. the way to aid them for the recovery of their adverse party, if her majesty shall still detain the Queen of Scots.

3 *pp.* *Draft in Burghley's hand.* *Indorsed.*

March 15. **659.** DETENTION OF THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 179. Matters fit to be considered if the Queen of Scots shall be detained.

The Queen of Scots' offences must be published to show the justice of the King's cause. Her demission must be allowed as lawful. The coronation of the King must be allowed. The Queen of England must take open part with the King. She must aid him to bring all Scotland to his obedience *etc.*

⅔ *pp.* *Probably written by Sussex.* *Indorsed.*

March 15. **660.** LIBERTY OF THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 178. Matters fit to be considered of, if the Queen of Scots be set at liberty and restored to her crown.

A perfect amity, with continuation of all treaties. No money to be received in foreign aid without assent of the Queen of England. No person to be impeached for pursuing the murderers of Lords Darnley and Murray. All rebels to be delivered. Oblivion of all offences committed by the King's party. The Earl of Morton to continue Chancellor. The Earl of Lennox to have the custody of the Castle of Edinburgh. The Queen of Scots to promise performance by oath and seal. The Kings of France and Spain to be *fidejussores*. The Queen of Scots, if she violate, to forfeit her title to England, and give place to her son, *etc.*

1 *p.* *Notes probably written by Sussex.*

March 15. **661.** DELIVERY OF THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 100. If the Queen of Scots shall be delivered, then these things following are to be considered.

(1) That all manner of assurances be had that can be gotten, as—her son, the Duke of Chatelherault, the Earl of Argyll, Lord Herris, or Lord Hume, and all other articles heretofore "remembred" to be concluded.

(2) That the King's party may be settled in credit and surety, as—that the Earl of Morton may be either Chancellor still, or lieutenant over all the wardenries, the Earl of Marr continue keeping of Stirling, or, if it may content them, that the Earl of Marr may have Edinburgh, and the Earl of Lennox, Stirling.

(3) That if the French King shall continue earnest for the delivery of the Queen of Scots, then he may be moved to ratify that part of the treaty which was made at Leith, concerning her renunciation of all titles presently to the crown, with bond to join the Queen of England against the said Queen of Scots or any other who should seek to disturb the Queen of England.

1 *p.* *In Burghley's hand.*

Elizabeth.
1570-1. March 16. **662.** EARL OF CASSILLIS TO THE LAIRD OF GRANGE.

"Ryct honourable," I received your letter, together with a copy of the abstinence, and "schew" the same to the Earl of Glencarne, and others of their "consale," on the 13th of March, desiring them that, conform to the same, they would desist from troubling me on my "bondes," which "on no wayis thai wald ken or admit," but continue to destroy the principal houses within this town, and raise the same, and "garnish" my place with men of war to take up my living, oppress my tenants, and "wrak" the country, and all my "dependantis" and friends; for the eschewing of which, I have promised to enter Stirling on the 15th of April next, and to put my brother in their hands in the meantime. At which time, "I man by ye jugement of me Lordes of Glencarne, Mar, and Glamse or ellis remane in ward," but in the meantime, I have "promittit" nothing against the obedience of the Queen's majesty. "Mayboill" [Mayboll].

½ *p. Copy. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *At the head:* "The erle of Cassillis lettre to ye Lard of Grange."

March 17. **663.** PROCLAMATION BY THE KING OF SCOTS.

William Kirkcaldy of Grange, Captain of Edinburgh Castle, has levied certain "waigitt men of weir" under the charge of captains, without leave. Charges all liege subjects who have received wages of the said captain, and taken up arms at his command, that they leave him within three days under pain of "deid." Glasgow. Proclaimed at "Dunre" and Kelso 20th March.

p. Broadsheet. Indorsed 20th March 1571.

March 19. **664.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 104. "My veray good Lord," I have considered one of the arguments made by the adversaries, wherein they affirm, that although the demission "be not of the law," yet, nevertheless, in respect that it has taken some effect "opus est declaratoria"; which may be answered sufficiently, that the words of the law, "his que vi metus ve causa fiunt," *etc.* If it be needful to dilate this matter at length, I could send your lordship sufficient probation extracted forth of the laws to this effect. Pray use this as your wisdom thinks good, and not to suffer our countrymen to depart before some order be taken in this godly work, for assuredly "and" it be not done here, there will never be any good done therein "of my jugement." *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley.*

March 19. **665.** MARY TO HER COMMISSIONERS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 156. "Richt traist counsalores"; by your letter which we received, of the 12th and 13th instant, we are sorry to understand that it is not yet the Queen our good sister's pleasure to permit us come to her presence, where we have so long "and zit continewally wishes at God to be," for then we would not doubt to satisfy her more with one sign only of the sincere affection we bear to her, than we conceive we can

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1570-1. do presently by all other demonstrations. We have considered our good sister's answer to all the rest of the points of our former letters and the conferences we have had with her deputies concerning the effect of this treaty, and have found good your reasoning thereupon, and your answers to their propositions; but it grieves us greatly to perceive our said good sister and her Council wax cold in proceeding towards our restitution and liberty, and to give so good care to the inventions of the adversaries, who study by all means to "impeshe" the same. At the beginning hereof, in Chattisworth, my Lord Burghley and Mr. Mildmay put us in hope of better appearance than we see yet, which (as they saw) made us so willing to satisfy the Queen and them in all things; and as we saw her pleasure in "wryt" at that time, so we gave answer in articles subscribed with our hand. We take God to witness, and the said two councillors, how willing they saw us to proceed uprightly in this treaty, and what diligence we have used to the furtherance thereof,—the proof is manifest. Yet we will not despair, but hope that our good sister will more pitifully look upon our most just and reasonable suits, and take a good and hasty resolution therein for the weal of us both, and the common quietness of this isle. If you shall see our good sister not minded finally to restore us for fear and doubt she may allege to have (although she need not) of the surety we can make her, then shall you "essaye" another way, and desire our good sister to agree with us upon all other points, and make our name and authority obeyed in Scotland amongst the whole subjects there as their Queen and sovereign, and not to maintain any of them in the contrary, and we ourself shall be for her surety content to remain in this realm during her pleasure. Otherwise, in case it shall not yet be her will to agree with us in any manner, "ze sall desyre our saidis articles maid at Chattisworth to be randered," to the effect we may at the least be left in the same state we were found in. Also, you shall desire the ambassadors of the Kings, our good brethren, there resident, to solicit that we may have in that case honest treatment, and not to be transported nor put in the hands of our enemies—which, if she do, there will be no Christian prince but will "lyke ewill" and pity the same. My Lord Shrewsbury has "meanit" to us that he will not permit any man who is forth of the appointed number of our servants here, who shall come towards us, to remain longer than five days, because (says he) Thomas Car, who departed herefrom on the 15th instant, towards Scotland, remained a whole fortnight. Indeed, he could not be sooner "dispeshit," by reason we wrote generally to all our good subjects of the good appearance you advertised us of the hasty expedition of this treaty. Wherefore, when you obtain passport for any messenger to come hither, you must require so many days specified therein as you think he may be despatched in. As to Elizabeth Carmichel's passport to go homeward, in respect of the good hope the Queen puts us in, that it shall not be needful—seeing we are so near to go ourself—we will not that you press more therefor. Sheffield. *Signed:* Marie R.

1¾ *pp.* *Addressed:* "To oure richt trusty counsalores and Commissioners toward the Quene of England . . . the Bischops of Ross and Galloway and my Lord Levingstoun." *Indorsed.*

Elizabeth.
1570-1. March 20.

666. CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE SCOTTISH AND ENGLISH COMMISSIONERS.

Cott. Calig. C.III., fol. 418.

"The conference quhilk we hed with ye counsale at Greinviche the xx day of Marche 1570 (being present L. Kepar, erlis Sussex, and Lecester, Admirall, Chamberland, L. Burgley, Sir Walter Myldmay, Sir Francis Knollis* . . .)."

First,—my Lord Keeper declared the cause moving the Queen majesty to send for us to be, because upon these demands proposed to us in Council, we had given certain answers which were general, and therefore, the Queen's majesty had given command to deal with us more particularly upon "the saidis headis," like as my Lord Burghlie would declare to us at great length. Then my Lord Burghlie declared that the Queen's majesty was "deliberat" to proceed in this treaty with the Queen our sovereign, in such sort that there might be sufficient assurance provided for her majesty's self, and quietness betwixt the Queen our mistress and her whole subjects, and next betwixt the subjects of Scotland themselves, and would first begin upon the said articles concerning the Queen their sovereign's assurance, "quhilk ar the samyn that ves laitlie proponit in the treaty begun at Chattiswerth . . . .," because it is required that the Queen our sovereign should be fully restored and "deliverit" to her crown of this realm that it w . . . . reason that such assurance be made to their Queen as can be devised. And albeit it lies not in the power of Scotland to give such sufficient assurance as may "contrapese" the title of the crown, yet they must have such pledges as, for fear of the loss of them, our mistress shall not break the promises made by this treaty. And, notwithstanding, in so far as it may be supposed that the Queen our mistress may as well revoke all that she does as promises at this time in the treaty, being in the Queen of England's hands, as she does now her demission of her crown made in favour of her son . . . . in Lochleven. "Ther is mony vise men thinkis that ye Quene yer maistres can na vayis be maid sewer of ony thing promeist be oure maistres nor w . . . . hir name, be reasone quhair of thai wor constranit to seik sic hostages in speciall as thai thocht moist deir to ye Quene oure maistres, and of gretest powar and auctorite, and thairfor thay hed command for to declare thay will not plesour unto that poynt, quhilk was to have sex hostages besydes ye prince, to wit, the Duik of Chattellherault in France, quha is earle of Arrane in Scotland, the earle of Huntlie and earle of Argylle, the lordis Hume and Heres, and sic ane uyer as ye Quene of England plesit to name of sic as wes tender to ye Quene oure maistres obedience, and that her hienes wald have nane uther hostage bot these onlie; quhair onto thay desyrit oure speciall answere on yat we wald yerto aggree. To ye quhilk was ansuerit be ws first in generall termes respecting the caus moving the Quene oure maistres to cum in yis realme, quhilk procedit of naturall luif and speciall favour that oure maistres bure to ye Quenis majestie truisting at hir hand to geve releif as the custome of princes hes bene heirtofore, and sic support as Kyngis of England hes gottin of her predecessoris in Scotland, and sic as scho as zit luikis eftre at the Quene of Englandis hand. And thairfoir we wald refuse no thing

* The names in brackets are added in another hand.

Elizabeth.
1570-1. that may stand for ye quenis majesteis assurance. And it is not alyk of ye treaty to be maid be hir majestie heir, and yat quhilk wos maid hir hienes . . . . presoner in Lochlevine, for thay ar no thing lyk. For efter sche come to hir nobilite being in armes aganis hir upone thair promeis of faithfull obedience, and guid treatment to be maid to hir, thay wiolentlie in the contrare put hir in presone. Bot heir hir majestie com willinglie in ye quenis handis for aid and support of hir hienes as to ye Princes in erth to quhome scho is moist tender of blude and nixt adjacent." In Lochleven she was kept in strait prison. Here her majesty has liberty to ride and "promeny" about the fields at her pleasure. In Lochleven none were suffered to come near her but her mortal enemies. Here she has her own sufficient number of household servants, French and Scots. In Lochleven none were permitted to speak with her—of no state or degree—nor yet ambassadors of foreign Princes. Here sundry who come from France and Scotland have free passage to her as they please to require. In Lochleven she was not permitted to write or send message to any one "lyfe," but to "sic as thay plesit." Here her majesty can freely write. In Lochleven she was "schorit and bostit of hir leife without scho demmittit hir crowun," which she did for fear of the same. Here her majesty has free liberty to treat with the Queen's majesty and her highness' commissioners. In Lochleven she durst refuse nothing they required her to do. Here she accords what she pleases. In Lochleven she was "deputit" as a private person, without any estate or authority. Here she is "acceptit" and acknowledged as the Queen of Scotland. In Lochleven the Queen's majesty herself "refreynit" to seek her deliverance by force, for fear they should put her down. Here the Queen's majesty may . . . . her without any danger of her person. In Lochleven . . . . her true and loving subjects durst not avow her majesty's authority for the same fear, which now they affirm. So that there is no precedent to be made of her being prisoner in Lochleven over the freedom which she has at present. Therefore, we desired their honours to request the Queen's majesty to be more easy concerning the hostages, and especially of such as they had "namit," who were the principal councillors, and greatest power her majesty had for defence of her person, maintaining of her estate, and government of her realm. Wherefore, we besought their wisdoms to consider "twa headis." First;—that we could not agree nor think good to seek her restitution to her realm—being now well and honourably treated, "frelie interteneit in saifty of hir persone, being acknawlegit and haldine undouttit quene of Scotland, and being obeyit be ye grettest part of hir subjectis—that scho sall pas furth of yis realme and inter in a worse state in Scotland—being destitut of hir principall counselores and moist faythfull subjectis—and fall in the handis of hir new reconsyled enimyes, to be in thair will, and to be incarserat as scho wes befoir or mekill worse." Next;—if her majesty should enter such pledges as are required, "scho sall neither have force nor powar to satisfe the headis and articles contenit in ye treaty bot at ye plesour of hir lait dissobedient subjectis quha vald be . . . . to brek ony poynt of ye treaty as may be supponit, that hir trew subjectis quha ar requirit to entir as pledgis mycht be hangit." Which two points being considered, we doubt not but the Queen's majesty will be more gentle in that part, for such as were . . . . the most part of the realm of Scot-

Elizabeth.
1570-1. land under their government, and the whole frontiers are under the charge of Home and Hereis, and their confederates, so that "vanting" them, her highness was not able to execute justice in any part of the realm, nor to keep her own person in surety.

It was "replyit" by my Lord Burghlie, affirming by example of France, who gave the principal of their realm in hostage—such as the King's two sons—for his own relief, who were given for pledges at "Bullune." We answered, that there was offered for our mistress the Prince, her son, the Duke of Chattellerault's person, who was third person of the realm, with some of the principal earls and lords of the realm. But, as to the French pledges, they were no counsellors, but young men, and might have been "weill sparit." After this my Lord Keeper said that this matter was not of small consequence "quhilk conteynit the titill of ye crowne of Ingland, and knew not gif the haill realme of Scotland myght be sufficient securite for ye quene thair maistres, and give we maid greit accompt and held thay nobill men in estimation it vos the part of trew counsalores to move hir majestie to requier thame rather nor ony uther." And if the Queen our mistress was restored into Scotland by appointment, with consent of her whole subjects, these whom we called her most trusty counsellors and friends [*the next fifteen lines are decayed*] "and could not be content that thay sould be ony wayes altered bot to be holie accordit as thay wor proponit than be hir commissionaris. To the quhilk we ansuerit that ve vor content, conforme to ye use accustomat in al sic wechty materis, to begin at ye first article and to treate of every one of them to the end, and so vald give direct answeris atheir to aggre with thame or gif ane reasonbill caus for oure refuse, zit as befoir we desirit effectuisle that thair honoris vald be so guid as to move the Quene, that thais articles quhilkis war so hardlie requirit of ws myght be mitigat be hir hienes in one gentill maner. Quhair upone we desyrit to knaw hir majesties will and plesour, quhilk yai promesit to do, and to that effect thay past to ye Quenes hienes, and in ye mene tyme removit ws; and at thair returnyng we enterit agane in counsale. Quhair it vas declarit to us upone hir majesties part, that sho desyrit the hole articles that vas proponit at Chattisvorth be the Quenes majestie and . . . . for her assurance to be accordit unto be us" [*much faded and worn*] "with additions thereto, especially of the hostages, to wit, the Duke of Schattellerault, the Earls of Huntly and Argyle, the Lords Home and Hereis, and that the castles of Edinburgh and Striveling should be given in keeping to the Earls of Lennox and Mar. And because the treaty for the assurance of the Queen's part could not be well performed unless an accord and perfect reconciliation was made betwixt the Queen of Scotland and her subjects, and amongst the subjects themselves to that effect, the Queen's majesty of Scotland "myght be restorit with universal consent of all hir subjectes, and ye quene of England [*several lines decayed*] "with the Quenis majesties honour to suffre her to depart quhill that yis treaty sall tak sum effect, in respect of hir promisses maid to other Princes and to the Quene of Scotland."

"*Item*:—It is not neidful to thame to retourne for one commissioun, in respect that ye Prince is ane infant and hes no consent att all, there predendit regent is the quenis off Ingland's subject. Mortoun is heir, who is the contenance of thair forces. Mar and Glencairn, men abill

Elizabeth.
1570-1. anneuch to follow ony gud advice, and thair is no uther nobill men of ony accompt upone thair part."

"*Item*:—We are assurit that ther ves ane pretendit Parliament haldine be thame in their . . . . October last, quhairat they chuysit Lordis of thair articles; quhilkis Lordis sat as is accustomat, and thens devisit the erle of Mortoun and ye Lord Glammis with sic utheris as thay plesit to cum in England with sufficient commissioun to treat vyth ye quene of England upone all the headis contenit in the articles commonit at Chattisworth, quhairof thay had inspectioun and suire knawlege of the effect yerof, so that thay can pretend no ignorance. And lykwise to the samin effect thair ves no act maid for the uplifting of any taxatioun throw ye haill realme of the sowme of xij M. markis for sustenyng there charges ye said vyaige. And for these and mony other reasonis thay alleiget gif thay sould be suffered to depert on yis maner, thair vos no houp to be had of ony gud succes in yis treaty, and that Mortoun vald no more keip his promesses" [*several lines decayed*] "as vos possible to be done for expeditioun. Bot seing thay had no commissioun, they could not preasse thame, zit . . . thay affirm we had in yis a greit advantage, for now the Quenis majestie and the counsale hed declarit plainly and manifestlie to Mortoun and his collegues that she was determit to restore the Quene of Scottes to her crowne and realme, quhilk sho nevir did to Murray nor ony other before, and that sho wuld tak sufficient assurance and promes of Morton to trawell with all ye remanent of there party in Scotland to yat effect," and if he did not proceed truly the Queen would promise upon her honour to leave them and assist the Queen our mistress and her party, and affirmed that it would be a great diminution of their credit in Scotland when they shall hear that he is not moved to hold a parliament for restitution of the Queen, and deposing of their King, and it is very requisite to have an order kept as well in the taking of the crown from him by a parliament "as it vas approved be ane parliament . . . . delay sould not be longar nor the lawes of Scotland w . . . . a parliament quhilk vas alreddy cont . . . to . . . . in respect of ye quhilkis they desyrit to be advyse for ane day [*the last six lines are decayed*]. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen; A. Galloway; William L. Levyngston.

5½ *pp. Some corrections in the bishop of Ross' hand. Much worn and decayed in parts.*

March 20. **667.** PARLIAMENT IN SCOTLAND.

Cott. Calig., C,II.,fol,178,b. "Perelles yf a Parlament should be called by the King's partye in Scotland to gyve auctoryte to certen to treate *etc.*"

(1) That the Queen's party will not accord that the King shall call a parliament, the rather for that the King's commissioners will not enter into treaty here of the matters that shall be treated in that parliament, and it is likely that the Queen's party will require that the articles shall be accorded here *etc.*, before any parliament be, so that no question may arise afterwards in the treaty.

(2) The Queen's party, if they do not accord to the parliament, will conceive, if it be called without their consent, that all is but delay, that the treaty will take no effect, and that they will seek some other course without the Queen.

Elizabeth.
1570-1. (3) That the King's party, finding the maintaining of the King there to be desperate, will seek accord with the Queen by "componyng" amongst themselves with the French assistance.

(4) That, by the composition, the Prince may either be continued amongst them in Scotland or kept in surety in France.

(5) By this means the Queen of England would have no security but the person of the Queen of Scots, which will be kept with more difficulty when all Scotland shall be united.

1 *p.* *Probably written by Sussex.*

March 20. **668.** THE LAIRD OF GRANGE TO DRURY.

Earnestly desires him, after he has read these other letters, to close them with his own "stampe," and send them to the Queen of Scotland's commissioners. Though this manner of dealing of the Earl of Lennox compels him to run another course than he thought to have done, yet, let no man think that he will leave any good office to maintain the amity between the two realms. Edinburgh Castle. *Signed:* W. Kyrkcaldy.

½ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

March 20. **669.** THE LAIRD OF GRANGE TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.
C.P., Vol. VI.

My very good lords, these are to advertise you that I received your writing dated at London, the 2nd of March, together with the prorogation of the abstinence, whereby I have learnt of the Earl of Morton's arriving there, and of the audience which he got of the Queen of England; also, that your lordships, upon the 24th day, in like manner "gat presens"; at which time there was "ane certane" of her highness' Council appointed to treat with you on her highness' behalf, and that her majesty was minded to proceed without delay in the treaty, and to take speedy resolution therein to your lordship's contentment, whereof I am very glad, praying God that the same may take good effect. Immediately after the "reset" of your letters, I sent the Duke a letter with the prorogation of the abstinence sent to me, and also wrote at the same time to all the noblemen, the Queen's favourers, and others of my acquaintance desiring them most earnestly to give no occasion to make any trouble during the time contained in the same, which "thai war layth to grant onto" at the first, in respect that they judged the same could be no better ways "kepit" than it was before. After they had understood the Queen of England's good intention for performance of the treaty, they willingly accorded thereto, notwithstanding that the Earl of Lennox "hes usit him self moir uttragiouslie" since, upon the Queen's good subjects, than before the taking of any abstinence, as of late they have not ceased, after the "randering" of Paslay, to put to "deid" nine men "that com in his will," although Mr. Erringtoun assured me that he had in charge to cause the said Earl to desist from any further troubling of any of the Queen's subjects. After this, since the last abstinence came to the Earl of Lennox's hands, he passed to Air to have "persewit" the Earl of Cassillis' "rowmmes" and tenants, with sundry other noblemen and gentlemen in those parts, as you may perceive by the copy of the said

Elizabeth.
1570-1. Earl's letter inclosed. In the meantime, I was "werry hardle preiseit" by sundry of the noblemen to withstand the said attempts, which I would in no ways condescend to, but rather "disswadit" them therefrom, and that for the great goodwill I have ever borne and bear for the entertaining of the amity betwixt the two realms. Nevertheless, yesterday, the 19th instant, I being at the "sermond" within this house, the Earl of Lennox sent a messenger with a proclamation in his name, commanding all men under my charge to leave my service and depart within three days, under pain of death—a thing which I thought very strange, considering the state of the amity, and my former behaviour. Wherefore, I can gather no other thing but that the said Earl will take his advantage of all men during this abstinence; and, therefore, I am determined to stand upon my guard, and provide for myself and my friends the best that lies in my power, by all means possible, that we suffer no further injury at his hands. If your lordships shall hear any reports hereafter upon this occasion, you may be assured that I have been constrained thereto by the said Earl against my will. Please make my Lords of Sussex and Leicester and Mr. Secretary Cisill participant. Edinburgh.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Copy.*

March 22. **670.** PARLIAMENT IN SCOTLAND.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 179. "Howe foren Prynces maye be satysfyed with ye defferyng of ye accord with the Queen of Scots till the Parliament in Scotland."

The lords of the King's party have no commission, nor can have, but by Parliament, as they say. They promise to procure commission by parliament to converse with the other party, and to treat of no other matter in it. The accord between the two Queens cannot be perfected without this parliament. The Queen of England is to forsake the King's party if they proceed not directly *etc.*

$\frac{1}{4}$ *p. Probably written by Sussex. Indorsed. Written on the same sheet as No. 659.*

March 22. **671.** HERRIES TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

C.P., Vol. VI. "My werrey gud Lordis." This troublesome country is presently so "ewill," and so far "by ye expectatioun" we who continue our obedience to the Queen's highness, our sovereign, had in the abstinence taken at the commandment of the Queen's majesty of that realm, that I thought it good to advertise you thereof. Without order put thereto, all such as obey the Queen will be "hariit," or else "we mon concure with forces to resist." Their forces are not to be judged the cause hereof, for they "doith" not do the same if they had not—as is supposed—greater help than we know, for I trust it is not unknown to you that the money they "gat send" to them before the Earl of Morton's departure, has caused them "to gang to Peslay, quhair thay without eny deserwyng for keping of thair maisteris house hangit nyne abill men, Hammyltounis and utheris," and hold divers of the rest of them in "extreme presone." Afterwards, the Earl of Lennox, with the "waigit" men, came to Air, declaring that he would destroy the Earl of Caslis and his "haill boundis"; for avoiding whereof, the said

Elizabeth.
1570-1. Earl of Caslis was "constrynit" to enter himself in ward at Striveling. So the Earl of Lennox and his faction, with the aid which it is thought here they got from England, and promises made, as is alleged, of further help, may well move Karyk and Eglintoun to obey them.

L[ennox] has also sent proclamations charging Galloway "abon cete" to come and obey him on the 24th of this month; otherwise, declaring that they would pursue them with fire and sword, which will be hard for them to resist. A copy of this proclamation I have sent you herewith, and have thought it necessary plainly to declare, that in case there be no order taken in this cause, "undelayitlie" there will be very few or none tarry in the lowlands of Scotland forth of strengths. My lords, believe this to be true, and with your wisdom provide remedy there, if you can; but it is "grettemlie" doubted, and firmly believed by all men of judgment, that you will never get any end of your treaty there, "bot to mak oure enemeis to be obeyit under the cullor thairof." There are some "bruittis" here that England is preparing to send some forces into Scotland, but that comes of the other party, and we believe it not.

The Earl of Mortoun "wald say to zou the quenis obedientes hes done to the uther party wrang. The treuth is obeyand the Quenis majesties commandment in this abstinence, thay have nevir convenit thame selfis togidder, nor done eny thing that the lawes of the realme will notht allow quhen it sal com to jugment nor zit prejudiciall for the abstinence." Your friends and "rowmes" are as you left them, looking most earnestly for your proceedings. Terreglys. *Signed:* Hereis.

1¼ *pp.* *Copy.* *Indorsed:* "The copy of my Lord Hereis lettre to my Lordis commissionaris for the Quene of Scotland."

March 23. **672.** DECLARATION BY ELIZABETH.

C.P., Vol. VI. "The declaration maid be the Quenes majesty to the Quenes hienes commissioners of Scotland the xxiij day of March 1570."

The Queen's majesty declared to them that she had "travellit" very earnestly with the Earl of Morton and his colleagues for a good agreement to be made for restitution of the Queen of Scots, betwixt her and her subjects, and betwixt the subjects of Scotland themselves, and that her majesty had declared plainly to them that it was her "determit" mind to restore the Queen, provided that her own assurance and the said agreement were first made; but her highness was assured that the Earl of Morton had no commission or authority to treat thereupon. So that "on force" she "behuiffit" to grant licence to them to return into Scotland, and there to hold a parliament of the estates on their part, which shall only be to give commission to certain to treat thereupon with her majesty's own commissioners, and others of the Queen of Scots' own nobility, and no other matter shall be "treatit" in that parliament. These commissioners to meet upon the Borders of Scotland or here at London, as her majesty and her Council shall advise, immediately after their parliament in the end of May next, and that, in the meantime, an abstinence should be taken and kept betwixt all parties in Scotland. Also, that her majesty would send into Scotland one of her own of good credit to remain and attend till the said parliament should be ended, to see that all should be duly observed;

Elizabeth.
1570-1. assuring us that if they failed in appointing of the said commissioners, or attempted anything contrary to the said agreement, her highness would no further assist them; and, therefore, desired to write to our sovereign to have her answer and advice hereupon, praying her to agree to the same, for her majesty proceeded in this wise for the security and contentation of them both; and for testimony of her "determit" will to proceed in this wise, promised to write to our mistress, and to her lieutenants in Scotland, as also to the King of France, declaring the cause of this delay, and her good mind to end this treaty for restitution of our sovereign.

"Certane notis to be observit for satisfying of the Quenes majesties desir."

(1) The Earl of Morton shall make sufficient assurance to the Queen of England that he and his adherents will proceed according to her appointment, and observe these "nottis" following.

Item:—that nothing shall be "treate" in their parliament, but only certain commissioners to be chosen, and sufficient power given to them to treat for a perfect agreement for the full restitution of her majesty.

Item:—that the abstinence to be taken till 1st June shall be kept in all points inviolable *etc.*

Item:—that the commissioners shall return into England before the end of two months, to proceed in the said treaty.

Item:—it appears best that the commissioners shall meet near the Queen of England, and not upon the Borders.

1¾ *pp. In a Scottish hand. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 539. Copy of the same.

March 23. **673.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI. A poor Scotsman, bearer hereof, called John Tringhame, has an action depending before "my Lordis of ye secreit counsell," as he has informed me, and, therefore, I pray your lordship to take some regard thereto, so that the poor man may have justice. London. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

⅓ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley.*

March 26. **674.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI. I have received your letter of the 15th of this month, together with the Queen's licence for my absence this parliament, for which I render most humble thanks unto her. Albeit, if her majesty had thought so good, I would have been rather glad to have done my humble duty there unto her highness. But, seeing her pleasure is (in respect of this charge) that I remain here, I will not fail to have regard thereto. I will not forget to await for the party you made mention of, according to her majesty's commandment. Sheffield. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

Postscript. I have willed this bearer, Mr. Batman, to impart the state of things here.

¾ *p. Postscript holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

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1571.
March 26.

675. THE REGENT LENNOX TO ELIZABETH.

Requests a passport for "Maister" David Borthwick, the younger, "fear" of Lochill, with eighteen persons in company with him, to pass and repass through her realm into and from France for one year. Glasgow. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

¼ *p. Broadsheet. Addressed:* "To the Rycht excellent Rycht hiech and michtie Princes oure dearest Suster and cousinace. The Quene of England." *Wafer signet; lion of Scotland.*

March 27. **676.** MARY TO ELIZABETH.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 160.

"Madame," after all other public affairs, I wish humbly to pray you in particular to remember in this parliament, that during the other, everyone sought particular declaration to his advantage, but me only, and I remitted my cause into your hands by Robert Melvil without looking for other favour than from you; wherein also I was not deceived by you, for you alone took my part, as it has pleased you greatly to cast in my teeth; which also I now pray you to favour, and so much the more since I am in your hands, and I will not seek, as you have commanded me, otherwise than by you, in this case; and if you permit that others, my adversaries, put forward anything, I entreat you permit that someone may also answer in my favour for the defence of my good right under your favour, seeing, as above, that I desire to move nothing on my part to displease you without other respect, I swear to you, and I will pray God that he will long preserve you in your estate. Sheffield. *Signed:* "Vottre bien affectionnée bonne sœur et cousine Marie R."

1 *p. French. Holograph. Addressed:* "a la Royne madame ma bonne soeur et cousine." *Indorsed:* "26 Martii 1571. y^e^ Q. of Scotts to y^e^ Q^s^ ma^te^ w^t^ an oy^r^ lettre ye last Martii."

March 30. **677.** MARY TO MORTON.

C.P., Vol. VI.

Having understood by my Lord Boyd of what good mind you were before your coming to this country to have acknowledged yourself by good "effection" to satisfy us in all things by your "delaling" in our causes betwixt the Queen, our good sister, and us, "as also we have laitlie hard frome the bishop of Ross, our ambassador thair, the good apperance is found in zow, evin since your cuming here, of your former inclination and rememberance of dewitie toward us, wharby we myct the rather be moved to hear unto your reconciliatione"; we have taken occasion thereupon to write thus far unto you for the present, that if you will show yourself willing (as it seems to us you do) to confess your offences "bypast," and crave our pardon therefor, and also in time coming to amend towards us in living hereafter as a true, faithful, and obedient subject, in that respect you may be sure to have our "hartlie" pardon, benevolence, and good favour. For, seeing that the Queen, our good sister, is of that loving mind "deliberat" to restore us to our crown and realm, and therewithal to make a good agreement betwixt us and our subjects who have declined from their due obedience unto us, we can well find in our heart to set aside all the evils, griefs, unnatural extortions, and displeasure committed against us since the beginning, and are content to remit the same

Elizabeth. 1571. graciously to every one in his own respect; provided that they first acknowledge their faults, and crave our pardon, so that also in times coming they continue in their "bound" duty as loving subjects.

You and the rest of them have had (I doubt not) good enough experience of our merciful dealings and clemency shown at all times. Yet, praised be God, these qualities are not extinguished in our heart, which should move you the more to assure yourself (if you now return to us, and go about to deserve our good favour) that you shall take no reasonable assurance thereof, as we have commanded our said ambassador to declare unto you more at large in our behalf. So that "eftir as we hear of your forder proceeding with him, ye shall likeways knaw by him forther demonstratione of our good mynd as shall apperteane," whom you shall credit as ourself. Sheffield. *Signed:* Marie R.

1 *p.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "Double of the Q. . . . .* to the erle of Mortoun the penult of Marche 1571."

March 31. **678.** MARY TO ELIZABETH.

C.P., Vol. VI. It would be no little consolation to me, after so much delay and long patience that I have had to support since, under your promised favour nearly three years ago, I came for a last refuge (after God) to throw myself into your arms—to understand, as Lord Schrousbery has told me in your name, that you have a care and intention to restore me to my place and just authority by your favour and natural bounty towards me so desirous of your good grace. I forthwith will not perceive the inconveniences that threaten me, obeying that which for the same effect my commissioners have written to me, and am more constrained thereto for the desire to render you faithful testimony of my sincere intention to please you (for which I commend them in one respect), that foreseeing the malicious intention of those who have put before you such proposals before, who only endeavour to gain time with me for their particular advantage under your avowal. But, madam, I beseech you in a matter so important to permit me to be heard in my defence before I am condemned for the refusal thereof for the crime of distrust of your promises, or of obstinacy; reminding you that, before all other things, I reserve three points—conscience, honour, and estate. Offering myself in all the rest to please and obey you, which I intend to do still more than ever, and in this it pleased you to assure me that you would never press me. Whereof, madam, I appeal to you, being misinformed by my deadly enemies—to you alone, after having heard my just excuse. And first, whereas it is alleged to you that Morton and his colleagues have not sufficient power to treat concerning my restitution, it is only an absolute excuse; for the power that they pretend to be given to them by their pretended Parliament, and if they will take their oath before you to the contrary, I will make you, if you please, to know the truth, and that they have sworn falsely, as my commissioners can declare to you more fully. For the rest, what greater authority do they wish to wait for, seeing that your intention had been unknown to them at their departure? Their purpose is to send to seek more ample power without returning thence, and to put all

* Torn

Elizabeth.
1571. parties in distrust, and mine in despair of your favour towards me. And for that, what have they to do with the presence of Morton? For the others follow his counsel from here as well as if he were there—his person not carrying any authority; and I assure myself that the others will not refuse to follow his advice, being avowed by you, who undertake their protection. Or why do they wish at this time that I should permit their departure any more than I have permitted the others, if not by guile to the end to entrap me by this consequence, that in approving that, I should authorise the others who would aim at my demission by Parliament, and the avowal of the authority usurped in my son's name, which it is necessary that they confess to be null, insomuch that what they made me sign was by force, and against my will, for fear of my life? Otherwise, if the said demission had taken place, it would not now be in their power to dismiss my son in his boyhood; and in this respect all that they could do in that Parliament would be revocable as well for your surety as for mine, or theirs—being subject to the same revocation as the others preceding. Without the declaration of which to be null and of no effect, in vain shall I make offer for my restitution. And, as I wish no surety to myself from them, than their obedience, which they owe me naturally, and have sworn—and some of them re-sworn in private and public speech,—as Morton will be able to testify for his part, and of recent memory, when I pardoned him the murder committed in my presence. God has made me Queen. I hold my right of Him, and require assistance of you as my nearest relative and neighbour. On these points I have much wish to explain myself, remitting to my commissioners to explain the above at all times, and to point out to you again the inconveniences which can happen. As to the other sureties required, I shall refer myself also to them. Beseeching you only that you will not press me to consent to a thing which the fear of my life may constrain me to refuse, as I have fully enough discovered at Chatsworth to Lord Burghley and Mr. Mildmay, of whom I would desire you that it would please you now to enquire concerning my particular allegations and doubts; begging you to excuse me if I trouble you with too long a letter, for the weight of the burden they wish to put on my shoulders (which is to obey you to my dishonour, damage, and danger, or to displease you) constrains me, without dissimulation, to make these remonstrances to you, not requiring for the present other favour than that it would please you not to comply so far with their requests that all mine be rejected, which I feared since before Morton's coming. Without the assurance that I have always hitherto, that all other respects had been put in the background, the promise of my restitution made to the King, my good brother, will be of more force than the persuasions of my adversaries, be they what they may. Hoping also that you would not, at the desire of my enemies, deprive me of your good grace and inclination towards me, not giving other occasion than not having been able to consent to put my estate in dispute, my subjects in danger, and my enemies in authority, obtaining for exchange or recompense only the hope of a promise, which I have from you already, and the King, my good brother, in your name, of which I make no doubt, coming from such a Princess. Protesting that I have not in anything less affection than before to please and obey you in all that I can; of which my

Elizabeth.
1571. deportment till this hour can give evidence, not having refused any of your commandments—which my enemies cannot say they have done—and especially in the observance of the abstinence, which gives me hope that it will please you to be content with some more reasonable composition. And if it will please you to find good that which I offer you instead of that, tending to the same surety, giving me to understand you will, I will write for the surcease. In which case, whenever Morton departs, it will please you that my commissioners can presently depart, passing by here towards me,—at least one to return into Scotland, and the other two, as they were accustomed, if you are agreeable, the one staying near you, and the other near me. And in all other particulars, in such case necessary, I pray you to give credit to my ambassador, the bishop of Ross. Sheffield. *Signed:* Marie R.

2¼ *pp.* *French.* *Indorsed:* "Coppye de la lettre de la Royne escripte a la Royne d'Angleterre du dernier jour de Mars 1571 avant Pasques."

March 31. **679.** BISHOP OF DUNBLANE TO THE LAIRD OF GARTULY.

C.P., Vol. VI. "Seir, I heve ressavit ane lettir of zowres fra Schefeild ye 7 of Januar, menine that in Angers yis zeir bypast resoming of my Lord of Glascow's diligence in ye Quennis Magestis our mestres affaris as ze wret, I schew to zow that my Lord Cardinall of Loran hed tarld and advertist me plenle zat his L. ferit to dell prevale with him in sindre pontis conserning hir magestes affars, berason he had so gret respect to his awine particularatis that in ane maner he necleckit sum pert his dewate towart our mestres, and that at zowr returning in Ingland I mest ersfulle requirit ze casit schaw to hir Majeste amanges all other maters that pont twitchin my sed Lord of Glascow, to quhais cnawlege ye sam is cuming, and that ye ar bruttit not onle to ye Quenns Mageste our mestres bot also wyth my Lord Glascow to be ye inventur of ye sam."

As to the first head of your letter, "trewle I am of our sowerance and hir henes Imbassabores opinion, I mein that ze ar ye inventour off sik as ze chargit my Lord Glascow with at zowr retwrning fra Angeres, and man be on to ye tyme ze descharge yowr seilff yeroff wpon sum other mer cleirle and evidentle yan ze mein to do on me. I hewe wsit sik diligence that ye coppe of hir heines lettir send to hir oncle my Lord cardenall of Lorraine, efter ye sycht of zowr information maid yeropon is cummin to my handis quhairine is continwit as follouis word be word —'Le Sieur du Gartuly m'a signiffie par lettres que vous luy avies commande de me dire de votre part que nosies parler ny tracter librement de mes affairs avec mon ambassadeur Monsieur de Glascow pour quelque suspition q'aves de luy a l'occasion de la trop grand privance et familiarete qu'il a avec telz qui ne de ne desirent nullement l'avancemant de iceux'—Heir I appell zowr jugment to considir and in consiance to confer quhe differant yis information is fron it quhilk is continit in zowr bell* wrettine to me, differant I say bay[t] in meter and mener of propone yereof. It differs first in meter in sa far as zowr informant giwine to our sowerane is grondit apon ane swspition of my lord cardeneles contrer my lord Glasco for ye intelligence he hed with hir henes awin frinds quhilk is efter my

Bill.

Elizabeth.
1571. juggement ane point of trason. And zowr bel send to me quhairof ye wordes ar abov rehersit grundes yis suspition apon sik respek as my lord Glasco buir to his awne particular awancemant, quharby his L. necleckit sum pert his mestres efferes, quhilk is not tresonabill bot ane pont of schlaw service and mer ase to be helpit."

Secondly:—Your "informanes" differs in manner in so far as you informed her majesty that my lord cardinal commanded you to make such report of my Lord Glasgow's familiarity with her own friends. "Trewle I newir trettit with his lordship for zow bot in zowr awine presance, excep for ane letill particular triffill quhilk ze knaw passis not ye walour of twa houndret crowns." Give such honest persuasions and reasons as are "premittit" men "not bind zow authir narrar hame nor Rome quhairto ze derek zowr lettir," I will refer my part to God, and complain to his divine majesty who has already "revengit" my cause "contrar ze proudest of zowr brethren quha wald hewe burdwnit me and bund on me be menassing and bost."

You desire to be excused for your sharp writing. The sharpness of it I count nothing, but I will complain to God and our sovereign of the injury done to me by your "hyct wretting." Vaison.

3 *pp. Copy. Closely written. Indorsed by Burghley:* "ult. Mart. 1571"; *and* (by Burghley's clerk): "The double off a lettre from ye bishop off Dunblayne to Gartuly."

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 58. Another copy of the same.

April 1. **680.** M. VERAC TO M. DE LA MOTHE FÉNÉLON.

"Monsieur," although I wrote to you only on the 26th ult. so it is, not to lose one single occasion, I again send you this at hazard, to tell you that there is a merchant of Edinburgh, called Edward Litill, who has told me that he wrote to you in my name on the 12th of last month. I do not know who moved him to it, having no charge. It is well he to whom I address all letters has not yet declared so much as that he has willed me to write openly, and the said Littill is our "entre motour," and I only received from Leith the letter of which I have sent you a copy. If you please to write to me by that way it is necessary your letters be in cipher, and address them to the said N. or Little—it is all one. I told you in my last letter that Lord Cassillis had submitted to the Regent's will, and surrendered as his prisoner. Lord "Boued" [Boyd] went towards —— on Wednesday last, which makes me think that E. T. has not repassed to Edinburgh, as you desired, and does nothing without the advice of "Boued." To-day V. has returned to F. and T. to find them at Easter at the latest, and says that E. ought to be there within this week, and thinks that when they shall come to know—that is to say, the said F. and T.—the fault will not be his, who in that case will seek another party. He writes to R. that if the King will give him support he will render all Scotland at his devotion. He writes no letter but that which is above, to which I dont know what to say. Monsieur de St. Andrews says that he will remain there still, since he hardly believes that I have known the King's will since ten months ago I was despatched. I fear much that it will be no good if the Queen puts her hand "a bon essient." As I have told you

Elizabeth.
1571. lately, I understand now less of their doing than at the commencement; that which V. does in the King of Scotland's name, and even to an assembly which he called to be assembled at Edinburgh about the 10th or 12th of the past month, he protested that he did not wish to oppose the authority of the King of Scotland, but those who wish to call the English their ancient enemies. You can judge, monsieur, what trouble I am in. *Signed:* Verac.

1 *p. French. Holograph. Partly in cipher, deciphered. Addressed:* "A Monsieur, Monsieur de La Mothe Fénélon de l'ordre du Roy, et son Embassadeur en Engleterre." *Indorsed by Burghley:* "Cipher letters taken in Dombrytton."

April. **681.** REPLY OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

C.P., Vol. VI. Have considered the answers made by the other commissioners to the complaints mentioned in the letters sent to them by Lord Hereis and the Laird of Grange, which do not satisfy them, as they excuse themselves for the taking of Paslay under assurance. Send them the copy of the defence written by the bishop of St. Andrews to them, whereby he affirms that the abstinence was not violated by meddling with his house of Paslay. Send them a copy of Lord Fleming's letter to them, whereby they may be fully informed of the undoubted right he has to the priory of Quhitherne. As to the Earl of Cassillis, it is manifest that the abstinence was first broken upon him in November last, when the Laird of Bargany took his house by secret means, and in case the said Earl had gathered his friends for defence, it was no just cause for the Earl of Lennox to invade the said Earl.

The Laird of Grange has given sufficient reason by his own letter of his proceedings, and has willed them to assure, that if any trouble happened, it would come on the part of the Earl of Lennox, and not by him.

1¼ *pp. Indorsed by Burghley*: "Aprill 1571"; *and in another hand:* "Replyes for the part off the Q. Ma^te^ of Scotlandes Commissioneris to the answeris maid to ther former complaintis."

April. 1. **682.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI. My trust is that your lordship will make me partaker if any practices be made for this lady's escape, that thereby I shall be the better able to prevent them. I heartily thank you for moving her majesty for my suit. My trust is her highness will think a better thing than this "wel bestoid off me." I doubt it is made a much better thing than it is. If it shall please your lordship to remember this my humble suit to her majesty, I shall think myself in this, as in all other your friendly dealing, bound unto you. Sheffield. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

½ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley and* (his clerk).

April. 1. **683.** [CHARLES IX.] TO M. VERAC.

C.P., Vol. VI. I have received three days ago your letters of the 4th of January

Elizabeth. 1571. last, by which I see what you have done there since your arrival, and the discourse which has passed between you and those who say that they are well disposed to the service of the Queen, my good sister, to which at present I make you no other answer than that I will soon inform you of my intention, and of what you shall have to do. However, do not leave that place, always assuring those with whom you do business of the goodwill I bear to the Queen of Scots, as they shall know by the effects.

A strip of paper 8¼ *in. by* 2½ *in. French.*

April 2. **684.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI. We have this afternoon received answer from the Queen, our mistress, which we are ready to deliver to the Queen's majesty when it shall be her highness' pleasure to admit us to her presence, albeit we are loath to trouble her majesty in the midst of her other weighty affairs, but are willing to attend upon her better leisure. "At our logeing." *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

½ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed by* (Burghley's clerk).

April 4. **685.** [WILLIAM HERLLE] TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 60. Touching the business he came for, time "consumes," and he does nothing. The lieutenant has no warrant to suffer any access to him, nor has he so much as paper and ink, unless he writes to Burghley or the Council. Must have money to go through with the business, otherwise, it is vain to proceed in it, for, as he seeks only the good of his Prince, and her preservation, so it is not 10*l.* nor 100*l.* that can do him good, but as he deserves well in the end, so let him have well. Owes Barthlett 3*l.* 15*s.*, which he must needs have presently, else this his "committyng" will make him doubt altogether, and break off wholly in the business. Begs him to send him 8*l.* (which makes up 20*l.*), and he will make true account as he lays it out. Desires to speak to him to-morrow, and this his open being to the Court will make the better opinion of him with the bishop. Lastly,—requests that the keeper of the Marshalsea and his [Herlle's] man may repair to him, whereupon rests his greatest enterprise. Wishes to understand whether he may certify the bishop that he has been examined, if he had any access to him, or whether he ever practised between Charles [Bailly] and him either by letter or message. Must needs deny to have confessed any of this, or else he cannot attain to that end, which is to appear guiltless to the bishop of any overture or yielding on his side, whereby only he may enter into his former grace. Requires to know what articles he shall say that he was examined on by the Council, lest he may perceive another halting in the matter.

1 *p. Holograph. No flyleaf or address.*

April 6. **686.** M. DE LA MOTHE FÉNÉLON TO M. VERAC.

Royal MSS., 18 B. VI., fol. 294. Monsieur, incontinent apres le couronnement de la Royne *etc.* lon ma fait une depesche du premier de ce moys, dans laquelle le Roy m'a addressé un pacquet pour vous, que je vous envoye presentement par le sieur de Bruz, present porteur, ou a mon advis vous cognoistrez,

Elizabeth.
1571. que j'ay tousiours adverty sa majesté du contenu des lettres que m'avez escrites. Monsieur de Morton ayant asseuré avec serment qu'il n'avoit pouvoir suffisant pour accorder à la restitution de la Royne d'Escosse s'en retourne tenir une assemblee le premier jour de May pour cest effect, à la condition, que s'il ne revient incontinent apres avec le dit pouvoir, la Royne d'Angleterre procedera sans luy à la restitution de la dite dame, et abandonnera son party.

Je ne scay come il en usera ny s'il y a de l'artefice et intelligence entre la dite dame et luy pour gaigner temps. Tant y a que je vous prie de confirmer tousjours les seigneurs du bon party a perseverer en leur honneste et vertueux propos envers leur Royne, et les asseurer qu'ils serront aydez, secouruz et assistez de France.

J'entends que Monsieur de Granges s'est porté vertueusement a se rendre maistre de la ville de Lislebourg. Ce sera tousjours le vray moyen de tenir les autres reprimez quand l'on leur opposera la force, toutes les fois qu'ils entreprendront d'enfraindre l'abstinence de guerre. London.

⅔ *p.* *At the head:* "Copie d'autre lettre du dit de La Motte a Verac du 6 d'Avril 1571."

April 7. **687.** LEICESTER, &c., TO THE LAIRD OF GRANGE.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 263. Considering both by your own letters severally written to us, and by report of Sir William Drury (who reposes much confidence in your good meaning) that your principal desire is, that these inward bloody troubles in your country might by some good means take an end, and concord follow among yourselves—which is a very honest and commendable desire in you—and that to the furtherance hereof you would employ yourself to the uttermost, and wish that you might understand the disposition of the Queen's majesty, our sovereign, in what sort it might please her to direct you to further the same; wherein, being advertised by us, it should appear that you are not carried with any respect more than to procure a pacification of the troubles of your native country, and consequently to further the continuance of the amity betwixt both the realms. Hereupon, her majesty, liking very well of those overtures, and being desirous that whatsoever is otherwise doubtfully reported of you [to] the contrary may appear, according to the former proof that her majesty and this realm have had of you, has commanded us to advertise you that indeed her principal scope is to have all hostility cease, and that the intelligence and good amity betwixt the subjects of both the realms (wherein you have well employed your former labours) might be re-continued, and considering the original cause of these troubles outwardly appears to be the difference for the title of the crown, although in very deed it is much to be doubted that particular divisions, hatred, and "feedes" of a number of the "capitall" subjects of that realm are as great cause to nourish the common plague. Her majesty, meaning to the best of her power to devise some good means to reduce all these lamentable miseries to an end, has begun to confer hereupon with certain commissioners who of late have been sent hither on both parts, and upon a very necessary impediment alleged by those of the King's part, that they had no sufficient authority to treat of things propounded, nor could have without the assent of parliament to be holden in the

Elizabeth.
1571. King's name, her majesty was forced to stay her proceeding till further authority may be granted, which may be now had at a parliament to be holden at Edinburgh next month, and so she has by assent "dimissed" both the commissioners. In the meantime, her majesty has moved to both parties that an abstinence be continued from all hostility without any prejudice to the matter for the difference of the crown, and thereunto they have accorded to employ their endeavours that the same may be observed on both parts; and to this special end her majesty has willed us to give you knowledge hereof, and advice, and requires you to accommodate yourself thereto, especially in the order of the castle of Edinburgh, which is in your charge, and that you will forbear, by gathering of new forces, to make any innovation in the office you have as keeper of that castle, and if any suspicion has moved you to attempt such novelties as it is reported you have, that is, to fortify churches and steeples in that town, or to place soldiers in the palace, and such like; her majesty thinks it good for the furtherance of the common cause in hand, that you will utterly desist from these innovations, and to repose your trust in her, that by her means there shall be nothing attempted by the Regent against you as officer of the castle, so that you will on your part not provoke him by your extraordinary attempts to conceive justly doubt of his own surety, or the common quietness of the town and people therein. Westminster. *Signed:* Leicester; Sussex; Burley.

1½ *pp. Copy. In Scotch. Closely written. Indorsed:* "Doubill of y^e^ lettre writtin be the erles of Sussex and Lecester and the Lord Bourghly to the Lard of Grange the vij^th^ of Aprile 1571."

April 9. **688.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO THE LAIRD OF ORMISTON OR HIS WIFE.

Of your son, who is in France, I know no more than that I heard of late from my lord ambassador that he was in health, for he never wrote to me since he departed out of the country. I mind to write to him shortly, and to admonish him in all things for the best. I pray you to commend me to the good lady. She shall not need to make hasty provision for her Queen's home coming until I come myself to prepare her way, which with my will shall not be "haistly," for that I am but now in the beginning of my "woweing," and fear that if it be not ended before I go again into your cold country, it were as good for me not to marry at all. Sir Ralph Sadler or Sir Walter Mylde-maye, I trust, shall be the next, for that I have "tinte" my whole credit, saving with yourself, where I was wont to have most, and as far as I see, it had been as good for some of our old friends to have followed my counsel and yours as their own. If any good can be done "apone" them, I pr . . . some earnest pangs, and I will do for them the best . . . With my [recomme]ndations to all other good friends, not forgetting the Laird of Langton. London. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

⅔ *p. Copy, in a Scottish hand, with notes in the margin. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Injured by damp.*

April 9. **689.** WILLIAM HERLLE TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 178. Yesterday, my lord, on the stay of Melchior and Makinson, I

Elizabeth.
1571. communed with Makinson (with whom I was familiar on Charles' [Bailly] first apprehension), who wondered, he said, at so great injustice and extremity as were used, contrary to all form of law, and contrary to reason itself. Which occasion "ministred," I asked the cause of Charles' committal, and why the matter was so heavy against those who only came to see him—confirming that our equity was small—whereof I and another gentleman were good examples, having been so long detained for no cause, and able to be charged no way, not knowing why we should thus violently be punished. "'By my trothe,' sayth he, 'if ani knavery be rife in the world and communely excersised under ye habite of justice and state, it is here in England, and for Charlles I will show you the whole truthe, which may satisfye you the more. The sayd Charlles is borne in Bruselles and hath served ye Queen and ye Bishop wellny these vij yeres, and especially employed in these latter yeres verey muche in ye Queen's busynes, for as he is a propper man, so is he verey diligent and faythfull, suche vertues as Princes most embrace; which Charlles desirows now to visite his fryndes in ye Low Contrey (where he had nott bin of long tyme) and partly to supply som wantes yat he had, axed leve (saith he) of mi Lord of Rosse to reppaire thither. Who . . . . contented, licensed his departure. Butt Charlles being of ye other syde, mett with on Hammellton, a servant of the Queen, who intreated hym in ye Queen's name, what busynes soever he had otherwise, to retorne with a certayn male into England, and with som speciall messaige which concerned ye Queen muche to have. Wheruppon Charlles as a zelows servant to his mistres, lefft his own cawses, bringing ye male over, and yett ignorant whatt it conteyned; who att his arrivall was stayed, and brought to ye Lord Cobham and examined. Which Lord findeng small cawse against hym, mynded to discharge hym, yett till he had pawsed further sent hym to on Lego's howse, ye porter of ye Marshallsea, to be kept there on night under payne of xl *li.*, pretending therby as though it were som actyon against Charlles, butt ye Porter contrary to ye Lord Cobham's order brought him straight to ye Marshallsea, wheratt he was no les moved, than thought som grett wrong don to hym to have his prisoner committed close, butt marvaileng more whence this sodein intelligence should procede to the Cowncel, whom otherwise he had ment to have discharged affter a daye or two att th'uttermost, and being sollicited by mi Lord of Rosse' (saith Makinson) 'he sent in grett chollor for ye porter, who excused he had no other place than the Marshallsea to kepe hym in saffety,' and that he was ignorant how he was made close prisoner, butt by a warrant from ye Cowncell, as he hard by ye keper of ye prison."

Now for the things that were in the mail, they were only books and "suche as mi Lord of Rosse avowed to ye Queen's majesty to be his own doing, nether was it new matter, butt well knowen a xij months since"; whereof one book treated of the Scottish rebels, and of the duty of the subject to the Prince, and "whatt person it war to mayntayne them or partake with them," inveighing against the "sturrers" of commotions, and directing the marks to our mistress (as it should seem by his speech). Another book was of the Scottish Queen's title to the crown of England, which was so stuffed with good arguments, great reason, and plenty of our common laws, "as mi Lord Keper shold

Elizabeth.
1571. say unto ye Bishop of Rosse in waye of examination. 'Mi lord, he was skillfull in our lawes yat made this booke, which yf your lordship do avowe for your worke ye had good ayd therunto, and were verey necessary to be knowen.'" To whom the bishop replied, that this was his own work without aid of others, alleging that no laws nor science were so hard but that a diligent man might attain to; therefore, time had taught him, and by frowardness of men's proceedings to learn the best defences and helps that he could to a good cause. Then I enquired what other books there were. He answered that there were sundry, but he passed them over in such manner as though he would keep that to himself, which by good occasion I sought twice or thrice to understand; but he still turned to some other matter. After supper I was in hand with him again, marvelling that the Scottish Queen was so long detained, having so great friends, and her delivery so often at hand, and yet still deferred. Whereunto he said that the Queen of England had broken so many promises and abused her and the French King so often, that there was neither honour nor fidelity in her. 'And yett can your Queen say' (said he) 'God forbid yat mi Cosine of Scottland shold be kept prisoner by me, or her right to this crown and succession hindred, or yett her rebelles mayntayned to ye wasting of her contrey and revenewes.' But, 'fye' (said he) 'and a fart withall for those words which are so full of untruthe and infidelity, for she and ye Cowncell have cawsed ye Frenche ambassadour to wryte uppon all honour, faith, and assurance yat ye Queen shold be delyvered, and yat she shold be sett into kingdom with a grett power to repossess her own, and to chastice all her rebelles'; temporising from time to time and "putting of ye Frenche power yat shold have bin sent into Scottland, wherby whole summers have been deferred," and whenever any force was prepared she straightway used new policies and promises in such solemn manner as might persuade any good meaning to believe it, whilst she had neither regard to God nor religion, neither to justice nor law of herself, which all Princes know at this day. But she can abuse them no longer, he concluded. And, in the meantime, such an effusion of blood in Scotland is to be required at her hands, and now are we grown into that extremity that we must destroy one another, "which scerge being procured by them, take hede your scerge follow not in as grevous sort agayn," for in place of aid so often promised to us, your mistress sent in with great force the Earl of Sussex to destroy and kill all he could, overthrowing towns, castles, and gentlemen's houses where he came, as a most extreme enemy, 'and these be ye frutes of your peace and fair promises.' "Ye," replied I, there was great reason and equity in that dealing, for it is one thing to receive a fugitive, and for his safety to harbour him (which the privileges of each country observe), and another thing to receive your allies' rebels coming in with armed hand, and from your country to invade the Queen's Borders, to stir commotions, and to join with them as confederates; which is a plain condemnation of any excuse that may be made, and an open breach of any league or promise. 'Butt' (said he) 'whatt had they then to do with ye Lord Hammelton's house and landes, and with sondry other who medled nowaye? Beside yat ye Bordrers of eche side ar men given to spoyle and small obediens, whose joyneng with mi syde shold not have bin so hardly revenged.' "'Well,' sayd I, 'there was

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1571. a brute amongest us yat your Queen's right shold have bin established in this parliament for ye succession, and her liberty determined withall.'" 'No,' said he, 'there is not a word mencyoned therof (as we understand), butt rather there is som devise to barre ani spiche of it, and thus is she dallyed of every side. And to this may also be applyed ye comming of ye Erlle of Morton, who procured by ye Councell here to putt in sondry thinges, which being disputed with grett arte, and drawen furth att lengthe, att last was fayne to retorne for lack of sufficient commission, wherby you may se throwly ye good delyng and menyng yat is used, and whatt juste cawse of complaint, so good a Qwene hath, so humble a Prince, so bowntifull a creature, and so valiant a mynde, and wed with singuler constancye and wisdom, butt her trew cawse and good frindes will not se it long unredressed. Being spoyled by her rebelles of suche a masse of plate and jewelles, as never Scottland was master of, wherby they have bin mayntayned with her own against their soveraigne, and brought hither into England to be sold, so as mi self hath sene' (said he) 'on jewell of hers in a goldsmith's handes valued at 5,000*l.*, and your mistres likewise had her share, namely a perlle among other thinges, which our Quenes dere father[-in-law], Harry, the Frenche King, had given her, estemed at a marvaylous price.'

Now Barthlett has told me that the bishop of Ross took the stay of his men very "displesantly," but much more in that the French ambassador's secretary was in the said company, which might breed great suspicion to the Council of some privy juggling between them, as already their familiarity was vehemently noted. 'Butt' (said he) 'it may be excused the better in yat ye sayd secretary is of ye same contrey yat Charlles is of' (whereas indeed Charles is a natural Scot brought up in Brussels, yet they marvellously defend this part, whatsoever the mystery be), alleging that the secretness of the bishop of Ross is such that weighs not what may be done to him, pretending some great assurance he has of many sides, insomuch as he pronounced openly, that if the Council would fall to staying of his men, they should stay him also, and so the game would begin. Whereupon the bishop went straight to the Court to travail about them, fully persuaded that these were only tragedies raised to hinder the Queen his mistress' cause, but that he had sent three presently into France who should prevent the worst, and cut off such abusive delays and mockeries as Princes had been led with too long, that Douglas should be despatched to the Scottish Queen forthwith, from whom they looked for a post this night, and that it was well known what supply of money the Queen's majesty had sent after the Earl of Morton, to the end that it should be the better coloured, and therefore was also guarded with Englishmen. So likewise were all our practices discovered to the bishop, "who was the vigilantest and bowntifullest party a live," desiring me to deal in this matter of Charles as a mediator between both, and it should be the best office that ever I did, which he would maintain with surety, faith, and secrecy as should pleasure me, but never hinder me; showing how "politickly" the bishop had used the matter while he was close prisoner at the bishop of London's, where scarce a fly had access to him unseen, yet money and wise conveyance won all, receiving letters and discourses from his friends, and returning the like to them, which was ordered in this sort;—that one would

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1571. come with an open schedule containing nothing but officious and frivolous matter, especially such things as might please in sight, and h . . . . which brought to the bishop of London and perused, would send one of his men with the party to the bishop of Rosse, then had the said party a roll ready to deliver with the said schedule out of his shirt-sleeve; which order the bishop observed again, answerin openly the schedule for form's sake, delivering his rolls; and thus was the bishop of London abused, and his turn served. Declaring further that Thomas Cobham was on Tuesday night with the bishop of Rosse, and certain other gentlemen with him, and that the bishop has great and secret repair to him of sundry gentlemen and friends, whom I hope to "bowlle" out. Moreover, I have three things to utter touching this matter and parly, which only I would reveal to your lordship by mouth.

Talking with the Spanish ambassador's secretary, I find him to have good liking for me, but he is more wary and modest in speech than the rest, measuring well every word and sentence with a pause. I asked him what hope there was of these contentions and differences between us and the Low Countries for the intercourse? He answered that he saw nothing but devices and delays, now feigning one thing and then another, with small meaning of any conclusion. 'Butt' (said he) 'we are still spoiled in ye mene tyme by your nation and by those rebelles yat you mayntayne,' as though it were done upon a good reckoning till the pay day. 'Butt now' (said he) 'that the Moors are all destroyed, and ye leage concluded betwen ye Pope, ye King and ye Venetions against ye Turks'—if so mighty an enemy were somewhat stayed—'mi M^r estemes nott England nor all these matters more than ye waight of a flye, wherunto ye King hath good menes to make his own satisfaction, joyneng in these spoyles and offences in a maner off speche with the Frenche King his master as though the greeffes of th'one were commune to bothe.'

Malachias, on his return from your lordship, told me wonders of your wisdom, describing to him what he did till the hour he was taken, which he confessed to be true, opening some other matters to your lordship, but not so far as you would have had done. Whereupon you committed him back again, concluding that his liberty and preferment were in his own hands, not meddling with his conscience at all, but for discovering of such practices as were made against the state. Wherein he answered (as I perceive) but very coldly, and far from the matter—saving that he had never seen the bishop of Rosse but once. But he has commended himself wholly to my counsel and directions to do or say what I would have him, thanking me that I had given such sound advice as to be plain with your lordship, and true in those things which you should ask of him (only his religion and conscience reserved). Wherein, for the speech your lordship had of me, "it was passingly handled," confirming his opinion more than ever it was before; for, saith he to me, 'you are in extreme ill conceyt with ye Lord of Burghley, bothe to be a prodigall man, without governement, having good partes and abusing them utterly, and that John Poole and you would have betrayed the Cardinall and have becom Pirates at ye seas.' Also that your lordship asked him what gown it was he wore, and what company he had. But he bade me be of good cheer, for he had answered in my behalf, saying that I

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1571. was a good man, and that prodigality had some spice of charity in it, and, therefore, not utterly to be condemned. Now, to bring him to a full discovery, there remains but one of two ways, which, by your advice, when I come to you, may be effected.

Lastly:—your lordship sees what a charge you have given me for Charles and him, wherein, if I have reasonable advice from you, and secret repair, whensoever the cause requires, to your lordship, with maintenance to go forward with my business (for I spend and toil, and have not wherewith), I shall be able to do the Queen's majesty and your lordship good service, wherein I conceive such further matter as deserves great care and diligence, and shall show my travail to be not less zealous than commendable. But if these matters be not "plyed" and assisted, I shall be discovered to the world with a perpetual infamy, and your lordship's displeasure may rise to condemn me, the circumstances [being] not well handled—desiring rather on my knees that your lordship will use me no farther than such a mischief should rise, and having my liberty (towards the which I have put in sureties), I will be ready very humbly to anything I may. The Marshalsea. *Signed:* W. Herle.

Postscript:—I should needs speak with your lordship presently, howsoever I do, for the haste and importance is great.

6¼ *pp. Holograph, also address:* "[T]o y^e^ right honorable mi good Lord, y^e^ Lord of Burghley, her Ma^ties^ Principall Secretory give these." *Notes by Burghley on the back:* "Charles. Malachias. y^e^ booke. Ld. Cobham." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 10. **690.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO NICHOLAS ELPHINSTONE.

C.P., Vol. VI. Since your departure, I have heard nothing worth writing, nor can I put you in further comfort than yourself had cause to judge of at your departure, but you have by my Lord Morton's hither coming won this point over your enemies,—that they have not their will, as they boasted and looked for. Besides that, many honest men think well of your cause and allow well of your doings. You must, therefore, bear with the time, let pass a little space, and you shall see God work such "stoate" in this matter, that in despite of the devil all wicked wars will come to some mischievous end. Let not, therefore, honest men cast off their affection to do good, and in any case alter not your well-disposed mind of old to the maintenance of amity between these two countries. Understand that the bishop of Rosse and his fellowship report here that it is not Dumbretane that is taken, but Dombare [Dunbar], for fear the Lord Hume should fortify it. Yet the bishop travails by all means he can that the metropolitan's "lyfe" of St. Andrews may . . . . I pray you let me hear as soon as you can . . . . taking, and who now has the ke . . . . Grange doth take it a . . . . honest. I believe that if my lord of Morton . . . . at his return, he may be won, and therein I would . . . . an instrument for your country's sake. Let not my Lord of Morton . . . . sear with my old friend Mr. Archibald [Douglas], who, I believe, repents his folly.

I send you these letters to be delivered in Scotland, in all which I have given you credit to speak what you list, knowing your good nature to be such that you cannot but speak well, what cause soever you find to the contrary. Commend me to the Laird of Clyshe, and

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1571. bid him do with Northumberland what he lists, for I will meddle no more in the matter, except I have further commission. Commend me to the Laird of Lochleven with the same tale, when you see him. Salute Monsieur Hume of Northberwek, and all other friends, both at home and in your company. Egremont Ratclyf has slain an honest English merchant at Antwerp with a pistolet, "for that he wold len him no silver." London. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

Postscript:—Desire my Lord Mortoun to burn his letter.

1 *p. Copy. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Notes in the margin. Injured by damp.*

April 10. **691.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO THE REGENT LENNOX.

C.P., Vol. VI. Your grace will hear so much of the state of all things here by Lord Mortoun and other lords in his company, that I need not trouble you with any long letters, only testifying my desire to have had all matters succeed to your contentment. But seeing that cannot be, I trust you will take the next best, having in the meantime this cause to rejoice, that your enemies have had much less of their wills than they looked for, and by Lord Mortoun's wise dealing gotten unto your grace more friends in your action than ever you had, "in whose wyll, if all things wer, your grace sholde fynd a short end to all these combers that now your grace is in." I am glad of the good success your grace has had in taking of Dumbreton, a happy turn to your country, no small benefit to yourself, and such a displeasure to your adversaries that none can be greater, "except God wold delyver yow of her that is the cause of your whole troubles." I doubt not but your grace will now see well unto the keeping of it, and as God in this has showed a great [and] good beginning of his favour towards your grace and country, so I doubt not but he shall receive the worthy honour due unto him for so great a benefit. London. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

½ *p. Copy, with notes in the margin. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "The double of Tho. Randolphes lettre to the erle Lennox the xth of Aprile 1571."

April 11. **692.** THOMAS RANDOLPH TO MORTON.

C.P., Vol. VI. Since your departure hence, we have had no news of any great importance, trusting hourly to hear from the Regent some confirmation of that which was written to your lordship touching Domberton, which the bishops of Ross and Galloway in no case will admit to be true, but give out that it is Dombar [Dunbar] and not Dombretan, and immediately after these heard the "novelles," they sent a post to their mistress not to believe any report until they came themselves.

The bishop of Galloway has been among many of our bishops, laying out his learning to defend his mistress' honour with great eloquence, and his son has also written a book in Latin approving her authority, excusing the murder, and blaming the disobedience of her rebellious subjects who deposed her. "Treate him well" when he comes home, and if it be possible let a copy of it be gotten. They depart this day out of this town towards their Queen, and then what becomes of them, I know not. I must pray your lordship to take all

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1571. our doings here in good part. I trust that there is better meant than yet appears. I pray you "cast not the Creles with us over haistely." London. *Signed:* Tho. Randolphe.

½ *p. Copy, with notes in the margin. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "The double of Tho. Randolphes lettre to the erle Mortoun the xj^{t} of Aprile 1571." *Injured by damp.*

[April.]
C.P., Vol. VI. **693.** WILLIAM HERLLE TO BURGHLEY.

Has brought "this matter" to a full issue, and desires him to appoint him a certain time when he can make report thereof, which requires speed. There was one committed yesternight to the Marshalsea whose name is Charlles [Bailly], who pretends to have been born at Brussels, but he understands him to be a Scot, and a "minister" to the bishop of Ross, of whom "grett thynges might be drawen" if he had been a close prisoner, for he is a dangerous fellow, and "conteynes a whole masse of their secretes." This day a Scot of his acquaintance was sent to him from the bishop of Ross with instructions, by whom he learnt somewhat. Has some new matter to tell him. There is nothing dearer to him than to be restored to good opinion and name. Desires him to be good lord therein. The Marshalsea. *Signed:* W. Herlle.

1 *p. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley:* "May 1571 W^{m} Herle."

April 11.
C.P., Vol. VI. **694.** [WILLIAM HERLLE] TO BURGHLEY.

Malachias will write desiring to come to his lordship's presence, for he alleges that he has somewhat to say to him. By sending for him "secrettly by y^{e} back waye" he is to be won by gentleness and promise of his former promotion, for he is ambitious and obstinate, and has entered into some displeasure with the Spanish ambassador. Touching Ramsden, no doubt he is an apt man.

"Charlles" [Bailly] is the Scottish Queen's man, and pretends to be of the Low Country, but, as he learns secretly, is a Scot, speaking sundry languages. He is "on of ye only and secretest ministers" that the Queen of Scots and the bishop of Rosse have, and is a practiser in all their ill dealings in Flanders, and that way these three years. He is very dear to his mistress and the bishop. He deals from time to time with the Queen's rebels beyond the seas, and with the Duke of Alva, and is privy with all their confederates of this side, bringing over now sundry writings that are dangerous, as he hears, and intercepted by Lord Cobham. If Burghley commits him to close prison, with some secret taken to the keeper that he may have access to him, he hopes to discover any part that is in him, for he is full of words, glorious, and "given to the cup."

Touching Swavingham, there appears to be some outward discontent between him and the Spanish ambassador.

1½ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley.*

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 61. Copy of the same.

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695. Diary of the Bishop of Ross.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 2.

"Comentaria diurna Joannis Leslie, episcopi Rossensis, legati serenissimæ Mariæ Scotorum reginæ in Anglia."

April 11th: My Lords Gallovay and Leveinstoune departed from London towards Sheffield to the Queen's majesty, where they arrived on the 14th, being past even. I "tereit" at London. April 12th: William Leslie of Carny "departit furth of Lundon towart France." That same night James Cuninegam "arryvit" with some word that Dunbarton was taken, my Lord Fleming "eschapet," and "my Lord Sanctandrous in handes," who would be "execuite." April 13th: John Chesholme departed towards the Queen with letters. Charles Balze was taken at Dover with certain printed "buikis" in English for defence of the Queen's honour and title, and some packets of letters, which were delivered to my Lord Burghley, and Charles was put in close prison in the Marshalsea. April 14th: My Lord Burghlie declared to me—"albei ye Q. haid commandit me till depart toward the Q. my mistres, zit he had obtined liciens to me to remane." April 15th, being "Pashe day": I "passit" in the morning to my Lord Burghley, and requested him to be good in the matter touching Charles. April 16th: Robert Makesone and Melchior, the Spanish ambassador, secretly passed "till visit Charles and was haldin presonares in ye Marschelsea," but Melchior was "relivit" within ten days, and Makesone still "kepit" two months thereafter. April 18th: Charles was examined by the Council, and was sent to the Tower, where he was put on the rack, and racked a little, and thereafter "careit to ye court and examinet agane, and returnit to ye towre, and pepair and ink giffin him to wreit his awin depositione." All that time I made continually suit to the Council for him. April 21st: I wrote to my Lords Lecester and Burghley "complenand" for the racking of Charles, and that the "president and example was evile till all ambassadoris," and the French ambassador sent to Court to assist my former complaint. That same day the Laird of Garteley departed towards the Queen with letters, and a packet of letters from myself to many of the nobility of Scotland, that no fault should be "imput" to me that the treaty "tuik not better effect." He borrowed 40*l.* sterling from Acerbo Vitelly, for which I am become "cautionar," to be paid within six months. I have Garley's obligation for my relief. April 23rd: John Chesholme arrived from the Queen with certain "packeddes" of letters to France. April 26th: John Chesholme, Captain Muir, and "Jackes" the Frenchman departed towards France. I lent John Chesolm 3*l.* and Captain Mure 3*l.* sterling. May 1st: That day began "gryt triumphe and justing befoir ye Q. at Westminster." Which day I "tuik the first fitte of my feaver at ix houres at nycht, with ane gryt veirines, cold, schattring of tyeith, and yairefter gryt hait, quhilk held me all yat nycht." The same day Mr. David Borthik and Mr. William Arthe arrived with letters from the Queen. May 2nd: Doctors Caldvall and Goode visited me, and declared I had the ague, and "prescryvit" remedies, and that same day "caussit minister ane clyster." May 3rd: I had "ye 2 futte." May 4th: A vein of my right arm was opened. The same day arrived William Fouller, Michael Gilbert, and other merchants, and brought letters from the Queen, making mention

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1571. that my Lord Schrewesberrie was commanded to keep her more strait, and had put new order to her servants. Whereupon I sent to my Lord Burghlie the letters that I received, and desired him to get answer of the Queen's majesty of all these particularities, and deliver the same to George Dowglas, who was to repair towards the Queen; which he did. May 5th: I took my "3 futte." May 6th: I "tuik medici," and George Dowglas departed towards the Queen, to whom I sent letters and "sic packedis" as I had received from France. May 7th: I had the "4 futte" of my ague, and there arrived from the Queen, Mr. Nynean Vynnazt, the perfumer, Giles Reid (appointed to remain with me), and "Gilzeam," Frenchman, to pass into France, and Lawrence Gordon, appointed by his father, my Lord Gallovay, to go to "Camarage." May 8th: "I wreit at lynth in Scotland till Leidthentoun, Huntlie, Grange, and Robert Melving, and send them be schip with ane marenall callit Smyth, and tuik ane cleyster ye same day." May 9th: I had the "5 futte." May 10th: The French ambassador visited me in my sickness, as he did very oft. May 11th: I had the "6 futte" of my ague. May 12th: I received letters from Mr. Thomas Maitland to be sent to the Q., and letters from Mr. George Hackert, who sent me some books with Thomas Couper, viz., 'Theatrum orbis terrarum,' containing all the charters that are printed, with the "epistilles" of Antonio de Gueverra in Spanish and French, with a "rym" of fine paper. May 13th (Sunday): I had my "7 fitte." That day "efternoune," I lying "seik in my fitte," there came to my lodging, the Earl of Sussex, Lord Burghlie, Sir Walter Myldmay, and Sir Ralph Saidlar, who asked me many questions; to the which I answered as seemed most reasonable and convenient (to me). Then, they sequestered all my servants from me saving two to "depend" on me in my chamber, and appointed two gentlemen of the Queen's servants, called Mr. Kingismyll and "Maister" Skipwith, to attend on me in my house, "and yat none suld go furth nor cum in." They visited my study, wherein all my principal writings were, with a little coffer with some jewels therein, and took the key thereof with them, and sealed the door. They took with them a "wretin buik" of the defence of the Queen's title and honour, to "confer" with the "prent book" to see if they were "conforme." I made a minute of this conference. I delivered to my Lord Burghly the copy of certain letters written by Mr. Randolph against the Q. of Scots, my mistress, and complained thereupon. May 14th: "Efternoune" the Queen's litter was brought to my lodging by her own servants, wherein I was carried to the bishop of Ely's house, in Holburne, where I remained, and two servants with me, with my cook boy, and had all my own furniture, and made my own charges during my residence there. May 15th: I had my "8 fitte." George Dowglas arrived in the town from the Queen, and brought a packet of letters "direct" to me, which he delivered to my Lord Burghly "with ane memor till by sume graith to ye Q." Maister Foulller wrote to me to have his lodging delivered to him [*at the top*, "Nota M^{r} Foular payit"] because of my absence, and that my servants should have the other lodging to remain in, where my Lord Gallovay and Levenistowne were, and to that effect he spoke with Lords Leceister and Burghlie that no impediment should be made by reason of the study which was locked and sealed. I wrote

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1571. to him answer at length, and that I would please him in it, because I was to pass to "Esleintoune" when I got my liberty, and commanded my servant to give him 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for "the byrune maill" of his house. May 16th: Sir Walter Myldma and Sir Thomas Smyth came and spoke with me at the command of the Council, and told me they had been with the Spanish ambassador, enquiring him if I had delivered him any letters, and asked me who made "the booik of the title." To which I made reasonable answer, as is to be seen in the minutes of the conference. May 17th: I had the "9 fitte." May 18th: The packet of letters which George Dowlgas brought was sent to me by the Council, "clois," who willed me [*sic*] to take the Queen's letters direct on to me, and to send the "remanent" to them again; and after I had opened the packet and read the Queen's letters, I sent the same and all the rest to them again, because they were only letters from the Earls Cassillis and Egleintoune and others complaining on the Earl Lenox for putting these two Earls in "vairde" during the abstinence and treaty, and desired them to cause the Queen, their sovereign, to put remedy thereto, because it "twechid" her in honour to have that abstinence kept, "quhilkis hade bene so many wais brokin." But I could have no answer thereto. May 22nd: George Dowglas came and spake with me in the presence of my keepers, and told me of the Queen's estate; that Mr. James Boyd had been there, and returned to Scotland; that advertisement was come therefrom that the Earl of Argyll, Lord Boyd, and many others, were come to Edinburgh; that Mr. James Kircady was safely landed at Leith and "convoyit" to the Castle by Lord Boyde, and all that he brought; that Lenox was in the abbey, where he intended to hold his parliament, with sundry other like advertisements; and that the French ambassador had audience the day preceding, and that he himself had presented the letter written to the Queen in George Douglas' favour, but the Queen of England would not grant to write to Lennox in his favour at this present. That same day the most part of the Lords of the Council came and dined with the bishop of Ely, and sent me word by my keepers that "Maister Randell" was called before the Council to answer to these copies of lettters which I had given in; and that he answered, that he remembered not that he had written any such letters in Scotland, and, therefore, they inquired if I had the principals to be produced. I answered that I "truistit" the principals were in the Queen my mistress' hands, and that I would write for them. May 23rd: I "maid" a letter to be sent to the Queen, my mistress, declaring my estate, desiring her to write to the Queen for my liberty, and to send "Maister Randellis" letters, or else her own answer to the Court, and wrote to Lord Burghly desiring him to send the same to my mistress by ordinary post, or else to give a passport to one of my own. May 24th: George Robysone passed to Court and "spakit" with Lords Lecester and Burghly, who told him that no order would be taken in my affairs till the parliament was ended. Which night there came news that Mr. Andrew Leslie, my cousin in Aberdeen, was "deceissed" on the 20th of April, to my grief. This day a carrier passed to the Queen, with whom M. N. wrote of my estate. May 25th: I had the "13 fitte" of my ague. I received answer from Court to reform some words of my letter, and to send it

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1571. by a servant of my Lord Shrewsbury's, (who departed the 27th day). Which was done. May 26th: I had a "fitt," being the fourteenth, but it was but "licht," and thereupon I "wan" a "nycht cap" from Doctor Calduel, who said I should have no more after the twelfth. May 27th: I was more "soft," and "gat a clistere," and after that had no more "fittes." May 29th: I "past furth" first to take the air, but was very feeble, and very [ ] ere I could return to the house from the garden. May 30th: The Queen of England passed to the parliament, and ended the same. In which, contrary to the expectation of many, she would not confirm any Acts passed for more extreme using of the religion, and sundry others. May 31st: The two doctors, Caldwell and Good, were with me, and I gave every one of them twelve angel nobles for their pains *etc.* June 1st: "I was trobled with a deflux and distillation of humores from my head," which "maid" me to have sore teeth and a great heaviness in my body, "with a reaff and constipation." June 6th: The two doctors begun a new cure, and gave me three days following preparations for a medicine. June 10th: They gave me a potion of medicine, "quhilk was ye most vehement yat ever I gat in all my tyme." Lord Burghly sent me word that there were letters "cumin" to the Queen of England for my liberty, from my mistress, and I should hear of them within three or four days. June 12th: There was prepared "a bath fatt" to bathe me in, which cost 30*s.*, and after I had used it, I lent it to Doctor Good, who has it still. 13th: I took the bath for two sundry days, prepared with hot water and sundry herbs, such as "reid rosis, vialet laiffis, camavyne, malvis." June 16th: A "skarmishe" betwixt Edinburgh and Leith, between Huntly, Hume, and their company for the Queen, against Morton and his company. Both the parties "drawin" to the field, Sir William Drury stood by and beheld them. Lord Hume was taken, the abbot of Kilvynning slain *etc.* The King of France had written to the Queen of England for my liberty, and at seven o'clock at night I passed with my keepers to the Earl of Sussex's house, where the Earl, Lord Burghlie, and Mr. Knollis, the treasurer, enquired of me such things as were demanded, and they promised to move the Queen for my liberty. The same day, the Laird of Skeldon, John Dryisdell, and Alexander Erskyne arrived from France with letters from John Chisholme, John Davidsone, and James Davidsone, requiring answer to be sent to John, to Flanders, and to James, to Paris. June 17th: I got the examination into form, and sent a copy thereof to the Council. June 18th: I wrote to Lid[ington and] Gr[ange]. June 19th: William Leslie of Carny arrived from France. Letters from ——,* John Chisholme, and ——*. June 20th: Captain Brikell came from Scotland with news of the foresaid "defaitt" betwixt Edinburgh and Leith, and with letters desiring support, whereupon James Cuninghame was still awaiting at London. June 21st: Chalmer arrived from the north parts of Scotland with letters from sundry my friends and servants, and word of the death of the Laird of Geycht. June 22nd: I wrote to the Queen to be sent with Skeldon with the copy (dated 20th June) of the last examination, but he went away the next day without my letters. I wrote a long

* Cipher.

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1571. letter to the Queen of England for my purgation, her satisfaction, and desiring my liberty, *ut patet* 23rd June; and two letters to Lords Lecester and Burghly to present the same, which they did, and the desire was promised within three days. June 23rd: I wrote to D., and sent therewith a copy of my letter to the Queen of England. Lecester told G. Robeson that I should have liberty shortly. William Lesle made suit to speak with me, but could not have it. Got hard answer from Lord Burghly, and fair speeches from Lecester. This day John Chesolm departed from Diep towards Scotland with money and munitions. Sunday, June 24th: I wrote to Glasgo at length. June 26th: I wrote to Lord Burghly to solicit the Queen to give me answer, because the three days were past. June 27th: I wrote to Scotland, to Mr. Alexander Lesly, answer of all the letters received with Chalmer. Robert Melving to certify all, but was not sent till 29th June. June 28th: I wrote to Glasgo with Mr. John Dryisdale. June 29th: Letters sent to Lid[dington and] Gr[ange]. June 30th: This day there arrived Mons. de Arange, Captain of Mons. d'Anjou's guard, at London, with a "brave company." His message was to treat with the Queen of England for the marriage of the Duke d'Anjou; and he had credit and commission from the King to speak for the Queen of Scots, and for my liberty.

Sunday, July 1st: I wrote to the ambassador to congratulate the coming of the gentleman, wishing I were as I used to be to do him service, and "pleasour" his majesty's affairs. Their audience was "differrit" because the Queen was sick. July 2nd: The French ambassador and the said gentleman had audience. Amongst other their affairs, they spake for my delivery to my Lords Lecester and Burghly, but the answer was delayed. July 3rd: I received advertisement from Scotland of certain challenges for "singuler" combat betwixt the Laird of Grange and young Garleis in Scotland, and certain articles of abstinence betwixt the Duke of Chattillerault and Lennox by the mediation of the Marshal of Berwick. July 5th: I wrote a long letter to Lord Lecester for my liberty, and one to my Lord Burghly, which Mr. Kingismell delivered on the 6th, and had answer that within two days I should be put to liberty. July 6th: Harry Cobham arrived from Spain. July 7th: The Queen of England removed to Hampton Court. They were so busy that we could have no resolution till four or five days are past. Michael Gilbert came to the Court, and sent me in his rings and tablets, "cumin furth of" France, to see if I would buy any of them. July 8th: There were letters written with Michael Gilbert. V. L. wrote to d. and his company by M. Gilbert of the "occurrentis." July 9th: I read the Acts of Parliament newly set out; amongst which, the first contains many clauses very extreme and prejudicial. July 11th: The French Captain departed towards France, and, as is reported, no great hope of the marriage. Cuthbert [Reid] wrote me a letter that the money I left with him is now done, and therefore I wrote to William Lesly of Carny to pass to Court, and suit for my liberty, and for a passport to send one to the Queen for order to be taken for more furniture, and that he would send down the "keay" of my study, where there is some money that will serve for some time. July 11th: "Newis that ye A. is offendit that Leith is fortiffied muche, and in case Chesolm be entren and the ship quhilk he hes convoyit, in ye

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1571. cuntrey, it will move him more." July 12th: [*Some entries in cipher.*] July 13th: William Lesly advertised me that he had been at Court and spoke with Lord Lecester, who gave him good words; but Lord Burghly was gone to his house in the country, and would not return for eight days. It is certain that John Chesolm and Virak are taken, with all the money and munition that they carried into Scotland. Wrote to D. answer of the letter I received from the Queen, of the date the 28th of June, with a "ticket" of the 5th of July. July 14th: The ——* passed to Hampton Court, and complained upon the fortification of Leith as against the treaties betwixt the three realms, desired order to be taken for the Queen's liberty, and also me to be released. He received no direct answer but for me, which was, that the Queen would cause "anes zit" examine me, and thereafter send me to my mistress, and from that into Scotland. Michael Gilbert offered to "caus ressave" money from here, and give in Edinburgh 5*l.* 6*s.* for every pound sterling, but I would have had 5*l.* 11*s.*, and likewise to give as much as should be received here from Scotland. He "differred" till the coming of his good son. July 16th: I was advertised that Sir Thomas Stanley, Sir Tho. Gerard, Mr. Rolson, and Hall were examined, and put in the Tower. July 17th: Lord Burghly returned to Court, and Mr. Kingismell passed with my letters to my Lords Lecester and Burley to remember to get me the Queen's majesty's resolution, which was promised should be sent from Hampton Court. July 18th: I received letters from D., with a copy of a letter from the bishop of Galloway to the Queen of the proceedings in Scotland. "Newis":—a parliament holden in Edinburgh the 12th of June by the Duke of Shattileherault, Huntly, and others, with crown, "sheptour," and sword. The Queen's dimission made null. The Queen restored and proclaimed at the "corse be Haroldis" with their "coittis of armour," and of the manner of the "skarmishis." *Item:* certain articles for an abstinence taken betwixt both the parties in Scotland. A parliament by Lennox to be holden in Stirling, and one by the Queen's party in Edinburgh the 3rd of August. July 19th: I wrote to D. of all "occurrentis" with George Robisone, and that the French ambassador had received money from "y" to the send to Q. I wrote to "y," and sent him a copy of the bishop of Galloway's letter, and articles from Scotland. July 21st: Robeson departed towards D. I read a book in English, newly printed, for the defence of apparel of the clergy *etc.* July 23rd: Cuninghame went into Scotland with answer to Lennox to keep quietness till new advertisement. Mr. Henry Keir arrived from France, and brought me credit from [the bishop of] Glasco. July 24th: Received a letter from Lord Setoun. 25th: A passport refused to Keir to pass towards the Queen, but one granted to George Dowglas, so that he depart shortly thereafter out of this realm. The bishop of Ely dined with me, and his wife and company. July 26th: Received letters from the Queen dated 19th and 21st July, bearing news from Scotland, written at Edinburgh 2nd July, desiring money. July 27th: Diligence made with ambassadors to satisfy the contents of D's letters. July 28th: G.

* Cipher. Probably the French ambassador.

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1571. Rob[inson] arrived with letters from D. July 29th: I lent 20*l.* to William Lesly on his obligation. Douglas departed towards the Queen. Ultimo Julii: H. Keyr made me advertisement of the desires of M. D., Lord Fleming, and of the ——.

August 1st: W. Lesly passed to Court, and Mons. Saborine to travail for an answer for my liberty. I was required by Mr. Skipwoth in the Council's names to send the names of all my company; which I sent in "wreit," extending to twenty-five persons. Venison sent to me by the ambassador of France—a quarter of red deer—"quhilk was slayne be ye Q[ueen] of Ing[land] and send be her to him." I wrote to Lord Burghly to "remember" him to get me an answer before the "progres." August 2nd: Mr. Skipwoth was sent to remain with the Duke of Norfolk for a day or two, because his keeper, Sir Harry Nevell, was licensed to pass home to visit his wife. Mr. Kingismell being still at Court, and so no keeper left to wait on me but my Lord Ely's servants, I dined with the bishop of Ely, and afterwards conferred with him upon divers purposes, especially of an union to be made in the religion by a general council, "quhilk is easy gif ye princes will apply them selfes thereto." Mr. Paintor, the bishop's servant, "auaitted" on me during Mr. Skipwoth's absence. August 3rd: Captain Cais arrived from Berwick with letters from the Marshal and Scotland, with news that a part of the money that John Chesolme had was safely delivered into the Castle, Earls Eglinton and Cassillis were put to liberty under condition that they shall not bear arms against Lenox, Morton and Mar were "wery" of Lenox, that Lenox himself was weary of his quarters, in respect of the charges, that one, Melvin, was to come from him to require aid of men to be sent by the Queen of England to them, or else they would agree with their adversaries, and that Virak was "keped" with Lenox. August 4th: Answer from Court by the ambassador of France and William Lesly that there is no appearance of hasty liberty. Mr. Skipwoth returned at night. Sunday, August 5th: Mr. Kingismell returned to "await" on me, and told me that my answer was delayed, because the Queen is not able to go to "progres." Letters from the Q. of Scots dated August 1st. August 6th: One called Inglis, an archer of the King of France's guard, arrived by sea, "quha tellis thair was frequent skarmishes betwix Edinburcht and Leyth." In the last, before his departing, there were slain thirty on Lennox's part, and told that Captain Cullane was beheaded at Leyth, and that the Laird of Drumquhassill was the occasion of the sending of the boat with the munition to Streviling, which was taken by the way by Wormeistowne [Ormiston], "for the quhilk caus Lennox and Morton bostit till have hangit Drumquhassill," who departed therefore immediately to Dunbirton. August 7th: Mr. Skipwoth departed towards Court to solicit what he could for my liberty, and his own relief, and I "wreit" letters with him to Lords Lecester and Burghly, but he tarried at Westminster all night, passed the next morn to Court, and delivered my letters. August 8th: I was sent for to come to Hampton Court, whither I passed by water, accompanied with Mr. Kingesmell, and came to the "keeparis" house in the park "at sax houris efternone," where the Earl of Sussex, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Burghly, and Sir Francis Knollis came, and declared to me the Queen's mind, that she could not presently put me

Elizabeth.
1571. to liberty, as she intended, for sundry respects; and therefore willed me to take patience "quhill the progres tyme suld be done," and that, in the meantime, I should pass with my Lord Ely into the country, for the Queen's majesty looked to receive a full answer from Scotland of such letters as were sent thither by her majesty, whereof they could not send answer before they should hold a full parliament, which was to be "haldin" on the 28th instant; after which the treaty should be begun again, and I would be employed thereto. There were sundry things enquired of me,—as touching Sir Tho. Stanley,—as appears by the tenour of the conference. I obtained a passport to send one to the Queen to advertise her thereof. I was in Kingstoun all that night. August 9th: I returned to London, and the French ambassador travailed earnestly with my Lord Burghly to stay me in the town, and he gave some hope thereof. George Douglas returned from D. and brought letters "conform" to the last *etc.*, and of the means they have used in furnishing money. The D. wrote to me anent St. Andrews, that "sho wold have provydit yerto, and wold labour ye Duke of Shatt[elherault's] gude will to that effect"; but I wrote answer in my next letter, that I would not have it for divers respects, and "conselit ye Queen to give it to Glasco, and his bishopric to one of the D[uke of] Shat[ilherault's] friends." This night the Queen began her "progres," and passed to Qudein [Whitton], beside London. I sent the double of my answers to the French ambassador. August 10th: I sent certain articles to Lord Burghly with Mr. Kingismell with my letter, and in the meantime he sent for me, and promised to travail with the Queen hard to obtain the same. My Lord Burghly passed to Court *etc.* A passport sent to Makeson to depart towards D., and a letter sent to my Lord Ely to depart from town shortly. Mons. de Foix arrived at London. Sunday, August 12th: I made my "despeche" to the Queen at length, with an open letter with a discourse of the last conference at Hampton Court, and the Queen of England's determination, desiring to know her pleasure what should be done with the servants, and for "furniture,"—with such other advertisements as occurred for the time. August 13th: Makesoun departed this morning with my packet towards the Queen of Scots. Mr. Kingismell and Mr. Windebankis, clerk of the signet, passed with me to my wonted lodging, and opened my study door, "and visitt ye hole lettres yat was in it," to see if there were any that had passed betwixt any of the subjects of England and me, but none were found; "quha causit delyver them all to me ye nixt day, with all uyer thing yat was in ye study." I appointed my servants to prepare such things as were to be taken with me into the country, and what order should be used for keeping the rest of my furniture and coffers. August 14th: Angelo Maria, perfumer, and G. Robeson passed to Court, and I wrote with them to my Lord Burghly for answer of my articles, and received his answer that same night, that it was the Queen's pleasure that I should be honourably treated with my Lord Ely, with all favour, and have all manner of good air and entertainment necessary for my health—having regard to my restraint. *Item*:—That I should have with me two at least in my chamber, "and ane cook yf I war scrupulous," and another to "await" on my horses. *Item*:—That I might impart my matters to the French ambassador by letters, but not by speech. *Item*:—That I might

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1571. write open letters to the Queen, my mistress, to know of her health and estate, so being the same were sent to Court. *Item*:—That the Queen would not grant licence to G. Dowglas to pass towards D., nor into Scotland, nor to Angelo Maria to pass to the D. *Item*: That I should warn all those who attended about me to depart with diligence out of the realm. As to the rest of the articles, he sent no answer to me, but all was referred to my Lord Ely's discretion touching my favourable usage. This day I made a letter "quhilk comprehendit a hole theoth of Lombard paper in ye Frenche toung, and wreit it and send it to ye ambassador of France, quhilk comprehendit ye haill conferences with the consell and cause of my restraint," praying him and Mons. Du Foys to travail for the D. relief, and for her subjects' and my liberty. Mr. Kingismell read it, and said he never read any letter "wreittin of more pith and bettre order nor it was." I sent it with William Lesly of Carny, who delivered it to the French ambassador that same night. "I prepared silver work to be caried with me in ye cuntrey—ane silver bassie and lawer, ane saltfoolt, vj silver sponis, two goblettis, and ane drinking pott gilt; which all was gotten fra G. M."* *Item*:—I "caussit ressave" from the French ambassador, in the Queen my mistress' name, 400 "crounes of ye sone in ryallis," which make six score pounds sterling, whereof I received but 40*l*., and left with Cuthbert [Reid] the other four score pounds. *Item*:—I "raised," a passport for Theophilus and Chalmer to pass into Scotland. August 15th: The French ambassador and Mons. du Foys passed to Court. New letters sent to my Lord Ely to depart with diligence; therefore, he appointed Friday to depart without further delay. I sorted all my letters that day, and took with me only the commissions given by the Queen of Scots and the nobility to me, and my Lords Galloway's and Levinstoun's for the last treaty, with the articles and answers "subscryvit" at Chattisworth, and instructions which are in a "trein buist." *Item*:—the King's, Queen of France's, Mons. d'Anjou's, Cardinal's, and Glasco's testimonials in a box of white "yerne." *Item*:—Certain copies of open letters written since my restraint. *Item*:—I put the "princepallis" of the rest in a little coffer, which I left at London. *Item*:—All other "generall" lettres in a "tronk," which remains with the rest of my "graith," and what was brought with me of all furniture is contained in an inventory made thereof. August 16th: I wrote minutes of letters to the Queen, Mr. Alexander Lesly, and Glasgo, and sent the gift of James Gordon, "offret" to be given to the bishop of Aberdeen, by Chalmer. I wrote to the ambassadors. I would have left William Panton behind me to depart towards Scotland, but Mr. Kingismell would not suffer him to be interchanged with Cuthbert till we should come to Fennystanton. August 17th: I departed from London in company with the bishop of Ely, and came to Wair [Ware] at night, and with me William Panton, Mr. Thomas Lesly, "Wille," the cook, and Theophilus. [*Memorandum of the money disbursed at his departure follows.*] I wrote with Mr. Kingismell to my Lord Burghly that I was departed, notwithstanding the great clamour of the Queen's servants, praying him to have respect thereto. We came to Roistoun [Royston] for dinner, where Robert Makeson was arrived with letters

* Gilbert Michell.

Elizabeth.
1571. from the Queen, which "was" inclosed in my Lord Shrewsbery's packet directed to my Lord Burghly, and therefore I sent him to Court with the same, and George Robeson with him, to raise a passport for William Panton to pass into Scotland. Received some other letters from D. We came to the bishop of Ely's house, called Fennystanton, at night. Sunday, August 19th: Makeson returned from Court with my own packet closed, and my Lord Burghly sent another packet that was therewith to the French ambassador, for it was directed to him. In my packet there was a letter to myself, with a "memoire" for order taking with the Queen's servants, viz.:—that Mr. N. Vingzet should remain with myself, Makeson to pass into Scotland, perfumer, and Gelis to be "orderit" by the French ambassador, Lawrence Gordon to be sent to Camerage, to the schools, George Robeson to remain at London, if it may be "solisted." The bishop of Lincoln, called Doctor Coper, dined with the bishop of Ely after he had preached in the church of ——, and I dined with them, where we had conference of many matters, but the bishop of Lincoln complained fast that many of his diocese were favourable to the "ald religion," and would not come to the service. August 20th: I dispatched Makeson again to my Lord Burghly, and wrote with him, and sent the said letter and "memoire" to him. *Item:* I wrote to the French ambassador praying him to help to take order for accomplishing of the Queen's direction. I wrote to Cuthbert Reid to answer them of money to this effect, viz.,—to Makesone to make his journey into Scotland, as he was wont, to get 30 crowns of the sun; to every one of them who should pass into France, 30 crowns; to G. Robesone if he shall pass into Scotland, 30 crowns; if he passes into France, 20 crowns; if he remains, 10 crowns. The same day, I sent Lawrence Gordon to Camerage with Mr. Bell, one of the chaplains of the bishop of Ely. He was "bourdit" with Mons. Chevalier, "lector" in Hebrew, and should pay every month three French crowns for his "bowrd," chamber, "candill," and washing of his clothes. I gave him 5*l.* with him to buy him clothes and necessaries. *Item:* I sent him 27th Aug. 3*l.* to "furneis" the rest of his necessaries. August 21st: I began the "repetition" of the Greek and Hebrew tongues, and "visited" the rudiments of both as time might serve. Conference with the bishop of Ely anent the government of "commone weillis" *etc.* August 22nd: Conference with the bishop of Ely, who counselled me to take pains at my returning into Scotland to recover all the ancient books that were in the abbies and cathedral churches, —as the Archbishop of Canterbury has done in England,—and to "gather furth of them" all things notable touching the religion from time to time, and if there be any written "vyt" English tongue or Saxon tongue. August 23rd: I "reid" about the meadows with my Lord of Ely, and his servants shot at "revaris" and "buttis," *etc.* The bishop of Ely said to me on the waterside, "yat I micht tak boitt thair and pas to Ros be watter, bot he beleifit wele I wold not do it in respect of ye apperance, yat thair was no caus to depart in that maner *etc.*" August 24th: I "reid" upon Hiperius in the meantime, and some of the Bible every day. 25th: My Lord of Ely passed to his "chasse" and park of Somershame, and hunted a buck, and dined there, and returned at night. I gave the principal hunters a crown amongst them, because they killed a buck, and I got the honour to cut the first cut in his skin, "as ye use is yat honestest man in ye

Elizabeth. 1571. company hes it." Sunday, August 26th: The sheriff of Camerage, called Mr. Hynnein*, and Mr. Marlbery, who was sheriff [?] the year "precedant," dined with the bishop of Ely. I made certain verses on the hunting the day preceding, and gave them to Doctor Ty, doctor in the University, for an argument "to mak ye same in Inglis." August 27th: The carrier of Camerage brought my trunk, bows and quivers, with other furniture, from London to Stentoun, which Cuthbert Reid and Mr. Ninian had sent before them. August 28th: I had conference with the bishop of Ely, who offered to give me freely bread and beer, and other small things of friendship; to whom I answered, that if the Queen of England will give him any allowance to make my charges, I will take it gladly, as the Queen, my mistress, does, otherwise it is neither my mistress' honour nor her will that I take anything of any subject. He answered that he had heard nothing from the Queen or Council in that matter, but he offered it of friendship. August 29th: Mr. Ninian and Cuthbert Reid came to Stantoun, and brought a passport for William Panton to pass into Scotland. Advertisement from the French ambassador that he and Mons. du Foys had been well treated at Court, "et que la royne par l'advyse de son conseil avoit accordé au mariage moyennant que Monsieur d'Anjou vouloit accepter sa religion," as appears by his letters; "et que retourneront encores a la court." *Item*:—"Jame" Broun, Archibald's son, and William Lesle, "Johne of ye briggis sone," had come to London. *Item*:—I received two pair of "perfumet gluffes" sent by Angelo Maria. August 30th: I "maid" William Panton's despatch for Scotland, and instructed him as was necessary in all things. The ambassador of France and Mons. du Foyx were at Camerage. I wrote to "Nicolas," the ambassador of France's servant, and to William Lesly to place "Jame" Broun with a "wretar" in the French tongue in London for three months. August 31st: William Pantoun departed towards Scotland. I wrote with him open letters to Lord Herys, my Lord Galloway, Balquhane, Meldrum, Mr. Alexander Lesly, Mr. James Hervy, Mr. John Chalmer, Mr. "Nicoll" Hay, G. Gordon of Lesmoir, the Laird of Balnagown, Gartuly, Patrick Leith, Andrew Lesly of New Lesly. *Item*:—in cipher, to Huntly, Atholl, Herys, Mr. Alexander Lesly. *Item*:—I sent a large memorial with him of all my particular "effaris," *ut patet per copiam ejusdem*. *Item*:—I gave four "auld angell nobillis" to be given to Janet Lesly of New Lesly. *Item*:—I appointed him to send Chalmer again with the first answer. *Item*:—I gave him 10*l.* to "mak" his expenses in going and returning, and 5*l.* 8*s.* more to buy him a horse on the Borders. *Item*:—I wrote with him to the Queen of Scots, in case he shall speak with her majesty by the way. William Pantoun made reckoning with the clerk of the kitchen for all expenses since our departing from London. Eodem die incepi perlegere grammaticam Hebraicam, authore Clevardo, assistente et cooperante magistro Niniano Winzett illius lingue satis perito. Incepimus quoque legere Bibliam singulis diebus—duo capita in prandio, et tot in cena.

September 1st: [*Studies and shooting arrows.*] Sunday, Sept. 2nd: Mr. Maleray and his wife, with divers others, were with the bishop of Ely, and I "sowpet" with him. There came a servant of

* Francis Hynde.

Elizabeth.
1571. my Lord Burghly to the bishop of Ely with a letter and a book new made "per Henricum Bullingerum contra bullam papisticam publicatam per Pium p. v. contra Elizabetham reginam Angliæ," new printed at London 1571. Which book the bishop gave me to read over shortly thereafter. Sept. 4th: The bishop of Ely came to Somershayme with his whole company and "plenissing," and I with him, and our whole furniture was carried by carts with the bishop's own furniture. I was lodged in a chamber called "the Cardinallis chalmer," and "dynit and soupit" with the bishop of Ely. Sept. 6th: Eo die, mane, cepit episcopus Eliensis venari damas tam in nemore quam in saltu, et sic quasi totum diem triuimus hoc recreationis genere. Pransus sum cum domino episcopo Eliensi. George Robeson arrived that afternoon from the French ambassador, the bishop of Glasgo, and others. The French ambassador wrote that M. du Foyx was departed, "and hes gotten a reward of silver weshell worth xij^{c} crounes," but, as to the matter he came for, it was uncertain if it would take effect. *Item*:—That my Lord Burghly had advertised him that both the parties in Scotland were agreed to hold a parliament on the 29th of August, after which, news would be sent hither. *Item*:—News of the putting of Higford and Barkar in the Tower for dealing with the French ambassador. *Item*:—George Robeson has licence to remain at London; Robert Makeson a passport to pass into Scotland and return. "Geilis" and perfumer to pass into France. "Ressavit my knok." Sept. 7th: Wrote to the Queen's majesty, and sent all the letters which I received to her, for advertisement, and sent some "quenchis"* to her. Cepimus legere premium et secundum psalmum Hebraice. Sept. 8th: Visited the two or three towns next adjoining with the bishop. Mr. Adley "lennit" me "Maister" Estham's book called "ye scole Maister" which is worthy to be read. Sept. 11th: Studies. Ninian set out for Cambridge, where he visited each college. I wrote to Lid[dington], Grange, and Herys. Sept. 12th: Maister Ninian returned. I composed a long letter to the King's ambassador in French, and another in English to Lord Burghly. Sept. 13th: The bishop set out towards his palace of Downham. We hunted in his forest, where two horned does (*damæ cornutæ*) were killed. Sept. 14th: I visited the cathedral church of the city of Ely, "quod est magnifice extructum columnis marmoreis, ubi est etiam capella beatæ Mariæ arcu triumphali insigniter elaboratum," and two other smaller chapels renowned for the same art. "Palacium quoque ipsius episcopi amplum et decorum satis. Vidimus quoque, et turrim in medio templi, quod 'Lanterran' vocant, arte geometrica, summa industria erectum, necnon et molendinum in monte manufeste situm. Est et ibi scola grammaticalis" *etc.* In the evening we returned to Somershame. A certain Frenchman came to me, who made a crossbow for the Queen of Scots, to whom I gave twelve gold "solares" for the said bow. I wrote by him to the French ambassador's servant. The bishop of Ely's servant returned from London, who gave me my native letters. Sept. 16th: I dined with the bishop of Ely. Sept. 17th: I rode with the bishop of Ely to his palace of Dunningtown, where we hunted deer . . . . Sept.

* Quinces.

Elizabeth
1571. 18th: All the clergy dwelling in the isle assembled before the bishop at the church of Dunningtown. A certain honest Scot, named Kar, came to visit me, who lives in a village near Dunningtoun, called "Le Marche," and has two sons, servants to the Lord Geffuird, the elder. I first heard that Lord Lenox had been slain. Sept. 19th: I sent a messenger to Huntingdon, who related for certain that Lenox was slain, and that certain matters are being treated touching the Queen of Scotland,—but they do not know what they are. Sept. 20th: A messenger came from the Council to the bishop of Ely, who brought a letter signed with the hands of Lords Lecester, Bedfourd, Burghly, and Knollis, to diligently search all my writings for letters *etc.* Sept. 21st: At the eighth hour of the morning the bishop and his two companions searched my letters. [*Here follows an account of what they found.*] Sept. 22nd: Wrote to Lords Sussex, Leicester, Burghly, the Chamberlain, and Knollis to remember that they had promised me at our last conference at Hampton Court that the Queen had determined to proceed with the treaty after the 28th of August; therefore, I asked them what I might expect in the matter. They delivered my letter to Lord Burghly, at Walton, where the Queen was then staying. Sept. 23rd: [*Account of his studies.*] Sept. 26th: The bishop's servant returned, who brought me letters from Cuthbert Reid, wherein it was written that Lord Burghly ordered him to remain till answer should be given to him to my letters. Sept. 27th: I dined with the bishop, and he forthwith set out for the palace of Downhame with all his suit and furniture, and I accompanied him thither. On the same day, I received letters from Cuthbert, the ambassador of France, and others, touching the present state of all things, that ——* was setting out for France immediately, and that Lord Levinstoun, Mr. Thomas Levinstoun, John Gordon, Archibald Betoun, and many others, were sent away by the Earl of Shrewsbury, and compelled to set out for France, and that Lady Levinstoun, John Gordon's wife, and George Roberson were gone to Scotland. The Queen also commanded that Makeson, Angelo, and Gelis be contented with the sum of money offered them, viz., Makeson, 30 gold crowns, and each of the other two, 20 gold crowns; and so they set out for France. The Earl of Mar is elected Regent of Scotland. The Council to seize my letters,—and all that were in James Caldwell's house were specially examined,—but nothing found there which concerned me. Mr. John Gordon sent me a letter with certain songs written in praise of the Queen. Meanwhile, he is examined by the Council whether he practised anything between the Queen and the Duke of Norfolk. Die dominica ultimo [*sic*] Octobris 1571. Cuthbert Reid was examined by Master Thomas Smyth by command of the Council (who was thought by the Councillors to be John Cutbert), and they caused him to be kept in the gate of Richmond palace for three days; but afterwards he was let go. October 2nd: No answer touching our affairs, except that the Queen of England was unwilling to hear anything at present concerning the Queen of Scotland's affairs or those of the bishop of Ross. The same day the bishop of Ely came into my bedroom, and brought certain letters, which he took from a friend of

* Cipher.

Elizabeth.
1571. . his, concerning Scottish affairs, in which was mentioned the death of Lenox and some others. October 4th: "Accepi pharmacum medicine purgatorium, quod paravit uxor episcopi." October 5th: Fearing lest Cuthbert might be detained captive in the hall, I sent a letter with a messenger to the ambassador of France. Sunday, October 8th: Two of the bishop of Ely's servants went to London, by whom I wrote a letter to Nicholas, the [French] ambassador's servant. October 9th: Cuthbert Reid returned, who related to me the state of all things, and the answers given to him by the Council. Meanwhile, I signified all these things immediately to the bishop of Ely. He also brought a certain invective, composed by George Buchanan, against the Hamiltons and the Duke of Norfolk. George Douglas set out for France. October 10th: [*Notes about his studies.*] October 13th: The messenger returned with answer to my letter from W[illiam] L[eslie] that the Duke of Norfolk had been examined on Oct. 10th by Bedfurd, Burghly, and Knollis, and that the Queen is going to send one of hers to the King of the French for confirmation of the marriage. October 14th: The bishop of Ely's servant returned with an answer from Nicholas to my letter, which the bishop gave to me. October 16th: A yeoman of the Queen's guard came to the bishop of Ely, and brought a letter to deliver me to him; and so I prepared myself for the journey, which we took on Thursday [18th].

36 *pp. Holograph of the bishop of Ross. From Sept. 8th onwards it is almost entirely written in Latin in very small writing. Each page measures* $6\frac{1}{4}$ *inches by* $4\frac{1}{4}$ *inches.*

April 12. **696.** ELIZABETH TO MARY.

C.P., Vol. VI. Although we doubt not but the bishop of Ross and your commissioners have already, by their letters, and shall, on their return, declare unto you the manner of our proceeding both with them and the Earl of Morton and his colleagues, and upon what difficulties we have been occasioned to forbear presently the continuance of the treaty, with a full intention to recontinue and pursue the same to some good end, as well for yourself as for all other parties, as reason and order will permit us; yet we cannot but think it meet to add this for your satisfaction,—that your commissioners have faithfully, diligently and discreetly used themselves in all their treaties and negociations with us, and that nothing else has moved us to cease from proceeding herein but the open lack of authority in the commissioners on your son's part to accept such conditions as we should find meet and honourable both for you and him, and for the realm and the subjects thereof,—the surety and quietness whereof we do so much desire. We have also thought meet—considering that by your letters you referred the bishop of Ross' continuance here or return thither to be according to our liking—that, for your benefit, he should return thither, and be absent from hence this time of our parliament, for avoiding of occasions to breed offence that by his being here would be conceived, and not only trouble us, but offend you, as we have imparted our meaning herein with more particularities to the said bishop.

1 *p. Draft in Burghley's hand. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "12 Aprill 1571. A Minut to y^e^ Q. of Scottes."

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 66. Copy of the same. 1 *p.*

Elizabeth.
1571.
April 13.

697. THOMAS HAMILTON TO WILLIAM PANTHER.

Was "purposit" to have charged William Leslie with this matter. Was this day advertised by James Bruce of his journey into France. Prays that he will be "helplie" to this bearer, Francis Lyntoun, to further him to some means to make this one voyage into France by "my lordis" means. Assures him that he is a true subject of the Queen's grace, and has been a friend to him in the trouble he sustained in the Queen's service. The Captain* has this day published a proclamation declaring in effect that the Earl of Lennox, who has "intrusit" himself unlawfully into the government, has calumniously "sclandrit" him of divers things which are not true, "as he will proof be law of armes on horsbak or fute aganis qwhasaever gentleman of his factioun will present him self in ye contraire;" declaring likewise, that because the said Earl "mindis" nothing but the "eversioun" of this commonweal and "dounputting" of true Scottish men, he will be his enemy. Both parties are with all diligence making for the fields, and "trests" surely his next news forth of this country will be of "bluid." Edinburgh. *Signed:* Thomas Hamiltoun of Preistisfeild [Priestfield].

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed.*

[April 13.] **698.** PROCLAMATION BY THE LAIRD OF GRANGE.

"Till all and syndrye nobilmen, barronis, gentilmen and utheris liegis outhrouth Scotland," I, Sir William Kirkcaldy of Grange, knight, Captain of the castle of Edinburgh, make manifest and declare, "that for samekle as Mathew erle of Lennox having unlauchfullie intrusit him self in the regiment of his realme" has caused divers letters to be published full of calumnies, injuries, and untrue reports against me, and in effect commanding all men whom I have "conducit" for preservation of the said castle, to abandon and leave me and my service, to the end that he might more easily suppress the same, thereby to continue in his "detestable tyrranny." I am "provokit" by his said letters to make plain demonstration of all my proceedings in time bypast. "Quhair" he alleges that I have "devysit mischeif, trahisoun and conspiracie" against this country, as letters of mine "apprehendit" within Dumbarton "beiris," I am assured "yat nevir he nor na uther man is able to latt se ony sicc lettres of myne." I am content to avow all letters written by me. I have "hasard" my life for the defence of Scotland when he was against it, "and gif ony gentilman ondefamit, of my qualitie and degre, of his factioun, or pertenyng to him, will say the contrarye heirof bot I ame ane trew scottisman, I will say he speikis untrewlie, and leis falslie in his hert," and I shall be ready to "feicht with him on horse bak or on futt" according to the law of arms. Further account of my doings, I will not give the said Earl, "quhais usurpit regiment I nevir did acknawlage nor zit intendis to do." How I have behaved myself in keeping the castle, I call God to witness.

1 *p.* *Broadsheet.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk), and by Burghley: "May 1571."

* Grange.

Elizabeth.
1571.
April 16.

699. WILLIAM HERLLE TO BURGHLEY.

C.P. Vol. VI.

The keeper of this place has received your warrant for "Charlles'" close imprisonment, and for the stay of all such as desire to speak with him,—who is to execute his charge as zealously as truly. Charles has been visited all this day by a great "sight" of his fellows, till a little before your warrant. William Barthlett, my man's host, whom I mentioned to-day, was even now with me "sorrowing y^e^ chance to be so sodayn, and to be happned so unseasonably, 'for mi Lord of Rosse,' saith he, 'is allso commanded to kepe his howse,' whose wisdom was to have forsene this soner;" but now, requiring my aid, I told him that if he would use fidelity and secrecy, I would hazard my poor fortune to convey either message or letter unto him. Whereupon he departed with great contentment, meaning to return to-morrow. Besides that, his opinion of me is such, that he is to be persuaded to anything. He told me of two Scottish ships belonging to Fife that sail down this tide to Blackwall, and it might seem by him as though there were some parties or some matter in them which are worth the search. If they send any special party, he must be looked for as well below Gravesend as on this side. He told me that one Morgan, who had been in Spain, was a dear and secret friend of the bishop, and so was Thomas Cobham,—but that was spoken in such manner "as though he were a vewer of thinges to currye more favour," exclaiming that Dunbarten was won by treason, wherefore, they had doubted for some time whether it was taken or not, and that now, against all honour, the Earl of Lennoux had hanged up the bishop of St. Andrews, the wisest man of all Scotland, putting Lord Flemmyng and others to strait and hard keeping, which had so moved the Laird of Grange, keeper of Edinburgh Castle, that he had seized both the castle and the town into his own hands till the King should come to full ripeness, fortifying the abbey called Holy Roode, and the cathedral church that adjoined the castle, and looking for money out of France for the Queen's behoof. With this, he told of certain prodigious and monstrous tokens, "presaigeng" great fire to fall out of heaven upon this realm shortly. These are things that are augmented from hand to hand in this town to bring the people into an astonishment, and consequently into mislike of the present government.

I have told Malachias that his friends forsake him, and that his own advice to write to your lordship was not ill, whereby happily he might get more liberty, and under the same, our flight might be the easier. The Marshalsea. *Signed:* W. Herlle.

2¼ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 61 b.

Copy of the same.

April 16.

700. BISHOP OF ROSS TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI.

I pray you most "hartly" to further me to recover the packet taken at Dover, which, as I understand, has been taken by my Lord Cobham's servants. It is not the first time that those who bring anything to me have been so narrowly shifted by my lord's deputies at his command. Where it proceeds from, I cannot judge, for I cannot believe he has any such commands from the Council; and, therefore, it appears to be done as much for malice borne to my

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1571. mistress' cause as for duty to his own mistress. I repose myself wholly upon your goodness, principally that your sovereign be not moved to conceive any offence against me, considering that I would "so fayne please her majeste in all thingis to me possible." *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 17. **701.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO WILLIAM HERLLE.

Cott. MSS. Calig. C.III., fol. 70. Hears he has been before the Council and Charles [Bailly] face to face. What they said, he is ignorant of; therefore, if he will advertise him what it was, he will give him his best advice. Is sorry "of the handling," which does not proceed of any of his house. Marvels not a little that he kept such letters beside him so long. Hears Charles is committed to the Tower. Requests an answer with diligence, that he may the more plainly make answer to the things which shall be demanded for him.

½ *p.* *Copy.*

April 17. **702.** MORTON TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI. "My verie gude Lord." Since my last writing to you, from Durham, besides the common bruit dispersed in the north parts of the escaping of the Queen, my sovereign's mother, I have got advertisement that the same bruit is not altogether vain, but that the means of her escaping is in practice divers ways. The matter is thought to be devised by some Englishmen, and especially by one Talbot. The means are said to be thus. First;—that the Queen should "faynzie hir self seke for twa or thre dayes. Afterwards being "convoyed" to the hall or other patent place to see "daunsing" (now, in this season of the year) she should be desired to dance for a singular remedy for her disease and melancholy, which she should not refuse. "And so in the tyme of hir daunceing she shuld fall in a suddane passioun, as thocht hir seiknes wer returnit to hir. And desiring to be caryed to hir chalmer, suld haif ane of hir gentlewomen apparelle after hir ordor quha suld ly doun above the bed in hir place, as desirous of rest and quietnes. And in the meane season the Queen apparelling hir self in mannis apparell suld ishe at sum privie posterne, and yerfra pas to horse," which should be purposely provided by some who are in the practices, not only there, but in all other places needful, till she be in Scotland by land, or at the coast. At the sea coast there are to be men attending with their ships to receive and convoy her. If this should fail, she is to desire to pass to the fields in hunting, when she should have her gentlewoman apparelled in her clothing in her stead, and then some Scotsman should come to speak with her, having licence for post either from the Court or Berwick; who, shortly speaking with the gentlewoman in the Queen's stead, should depart, and the Queen "convoying" herself in the meantime in man's apparel should depart away with that man, "quha culd haif na stop nor be stayed, having commissioun of post," The third "devyse" is, that she should cut her hair, and "blott hir face and body with filth, as though she were some "turnbroche" of the kitchen, and so "convoy

Elizabeth.
1571. hir self furth on fute" to some place where horses are provided, and thence to the sea, or by land into Scotland. I have written this other letter to the Countess of Levinax, which I pray may be delivered to her. Alnwick. *Signed:* Mortoun.

1¼ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "17 Aprill 1571 y^e^ Erle Moreton to my L. Y^e^ Q. of Sc. Escape."

April 18. **703.** MORTON AND OTHERS TO BURGHLEY.

As we came here yesternight, the 17th of April, we found there honest men of Edinburgh minding to pass through England to France and Flanders, having goods lying in their factors' hands in France, which now they cannot have transported into Scotland by any Scottish vessels, through the edict prohibiting any Scottish ships professing the King our sovereign's obedience to repair thither. We have thought meet to recommend them to your good favour, praying that passports may be granted to them. The names of the passengers are—Michael Gilbert, Thomas Gilbert, his son, William Foular, Simon Marjoribankes, John Acheson, David Somirvill, John Esbye, his servant, Archibald Fairlie, Nicholas Wduart, and William Wduart, his servant. Berwick. *Signed:* Mortoun. R. Dunfermling. Ja. Makgill.

½ *p. Addressed:* "To the richt honorable o^r^ verie gude Lord, the Lord Burghley." *Indorsed by Burghley.*

April 18. **704.** ELIZABETH TO SHREWSBURY.

C.P., Vol. VI. Having some particular intelligence out of Scotland of the determination of the Queen's party there that she shall be very shortly conveyed into Scotland by some practice, and that also being confirmed by other intelligence here, and adding thereto the occasion of the repair to her of her commissioners and their company, amongst whom may be persons "covered" to execute such enterprises, we find it most necessary to give you warning hereof, to keep such order for her safety as you shall think meet, without imparting to her or any of hers any doubt you have herein. If her number shall increase above the ordinary heretofore accorded, we give you licence to abridge the same. "Given under our signett."

½ *p. Copy. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "xviij Aprill 1571. M. to y^e^ Erle of Shrewsb."

April 18. **705.** LORDS OF THE QUEEN OF SCOTS' PARTY TO CHARLES IX.

Royal MSS., 18 B. VI., fol. 292. "Sire," the Sieur de Verac, the present bearer, going towards your majesty, who has been well informed of the state of the affairs of this realm, and will be able to render you good account, we would not fail by the same means to point out again to your majesty the necessity wherein the Queen, our sovereign, finds herself to-day, and consequently all those who depend on her, which is so great, that if your majesty does not put hand in good time to succour her, the Queen of that realm threatens us very closely. The better part of this nobility and of this people desire nothing with greater affection than

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1571. the liberty of the Queen, and to restore her into their hands, the due and entire obedience of the country, and the continuation of the ancient alliance which for so long has been maintained between the two crowns of France and Scotland, ... for this effect, they are determined to spare neither body nor goods. If your majesty permits that this goodwill be taken away from them by force, or that foreign arms snatch from them the power of putting in execution, the means will arrive too late to remedy it, after the inconvenience shall have already happened. We beg your majesty very humbly that you will think soon of this, and give such order to obviate the dangers which could follow, as the necessity of the case requires, according as this bearer will give your majesty to understand, and also M. de Glasgow, the said Queen's ambassador, and M. de Seton will make instance. Edinburgh.

½ *p. French. Copy. At the head:* "Copie de la lettre escrite par les seigneur [*sic*] de la Royne d'Escosse" *etc.*

April 18. **706.** WILLIAM HERLLE TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 176. "Yesternight, mi Lord, was with me the same William Barthlett, ye Scott, which is hoste to mi man," and excusing that he had told me the day before an untrue tale of the bishop of Ross' committing to his own house, "which he had hard of on, he sayd, of ye contrary side," but that the bishop, he thanked God, was never better, having been with the Queen's majesty on Monday night till after ten o'clock, determining to remain here till his mistress' cause was ended, which by her commandment he was willed to do. Thus I must write plainly to your lordship such speech as passed in handling of this cause,—be it true or not,—to the end the judgment thereof be your lordship's only, who is to see by their halting or plainness whereunto they tend the more, yet craving very humbly, as I have to deal with a "suttill party"—the bishop of Rosse, from whose forge many cunning inventions may rise—that I may have instructions from your lordship the better to guide the cause, "so ye will I procede in ye same." Being told by William Barthlett that the bishop weighs not anything the Council may do, and touching the letters, says he, that are intercepted from Charles, their contents are so hidden from them by the ciphers and other "conveyance," that they are brought to a greater "mass" than any way satisfied by them. But he has entered into a league with me, promising "mowntaynes," so I stand firmly in this behalf, well assured, he says, of any goodwill towards him, and of my willingness to any who are depressed. Whereupon he had three requests to make. The one was to know by whose commandment of the Council, or by how many, and what their names were, who directed the warrant for Charles' close imprisonment, and if it were possible to get a copy of the said warrant? The second was, whether any of my Lord Cobham's men, or any other were appointed, either secretly or openly, to observe such as came to enquire for the said Charles, and to describe how they proceeded in it, and who they were by name? The third was, that the said Barthlett might repair to me with messages from time to time, and to be the mouth between Charles and him, which this way might be done cleanly, and void of all suspicion; desiring that I would comfort him lest he was weak and

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1571. timorous, and that I would convey to him, at his next coming, some money, shirts, and such other necessaries as he wanted (under which, I suppose, some secret writings or discovery of their minds might be contained). Whereunto, with great circumstance, I consented, marry so increasing the difficulties and dangers herein, as if solemn secrecy and faith were not used on their side, I were undone for ever; which he confirmed with such reverence and assurance that it should turn besides to the best gain that ever I had. Whereunto, replying that I must use great wariness and policy in this beginning, he might not stay long in talk with Charles, but that upon my peril I would convey paper and ink to him, whereby he might the better declare his mind, and I repair the less to him; which with great thanks he liked, showing that he could cipher his meaning unknown to any but to the bishop himself. And so departing, he will be this morning again with me; therefore, I would know of your lordship what to answer to him in every part, and what to minister besides.

Of the other side, I have been already twice at a secret hole with Charles, sometimes approaching, and sometimes starting aside, as if in great fear to be surprised—hazarding myself as it were for his comfort and aid, and yet adding such causes of such dread to him (for he is fearful beyond measure) as may work him the more to my purpose intended. Further, I have showed him the trust committed to me by William Barthlett, which has won him marvellously—promising him paper and ink to utter his mind; but he would have some of his fellows write first. Whereunto, I said that time must work that,—but in him,—for I could not tarry any long talk, for the danger was great —he must use time and occasion as they were presented to him, a felicity which happened seldom to men in his case. Wherewith he was contented, persuading me to leave this vile and effeminate State, and I should have beyond the seas, either in France, Spain, or Flanders,—what degree I could wish,—requesting the loan of some French book, which I promised; but I have none here but the Psalms and service of the reformed religion, and that may breed my discredit with him. May it please your lordship, therefore, to send by this bearer some story or prayer that might serve the turn, which shall be reserved for you again. The Marshalsea. *Signed:* W. Herlle.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed:* "To ye right honorable my good Lord ye Lord of Burghley" *etc. Indorsed by Burghley:* "18 Aprill 1571. Wm. Herle. Bertlet. Charles."

April 18. **707.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO THE NOBILITY OF ENGLAND.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 251. Having the occasion by the returning of my Lords Gallowaye and Levinstoun, commissioners, I thought necessary to write this letter to you for declaration of my own part towards the proceedings of this treaty,—that although the same has been delayed, and more time spent than I would have wished, without any resolution taken of "ane guid and happie end" therein for the restitution of the Queen's majesty, our sovereign, to the comfort of "hir hoill guid subjectis," and common quietness, "zit I wald not wishe zour lordships nor none of hir faythfull freindis and servandis sould consive onye sinister opinioun of me, thinking yat thair hes bene sum gross errour in my jugement in traveling as I have done for meating of commissionaris

Elizabeth.
1571. asueill for her majestie as for ye Quene of Inglandis part, and assenting to ane abstinence for keiping guid peace in ye mein quhyll amongis all parteis in Scotland, for trewlie I haid sufficient and probable reasons to move me so to do, quhilkis frome tyme to tyme I made knawin to her majestie and the nobillitie of her obedient subjectis in Scotland, speciallie in respect of the great promeses and assurance maid be ye quene of England not onlie to our said soveringe and me in her highnes behalfe, but also to ye moist Christian King of Franche his ambassadour here resident, and to ye King of Spain lykwyise, that ane guid and spedie resolution sould be tane therintill apon sic reasonable conditionis as hes bene alreddie offred apon our part, quhair of there was na les apperance be the treaty begoune at Chattisworth, eftir ye quhilk conferance there, the Quene of England did saye and affirme baithe to ye ambassadour of France and on to me, that she was veill appleased with ye Quene our maistres ansueris made to her desyris, as being baithe honourabill and ressonable, and zeit as apperis sho dois still continewe shauing her self villing to go fordwart in the treatye, and restoire ye Quene our soverane gif sufficient assurance myght be maid according yerto, and to yat end onlye hes permitted this present delay to be used, suffering ye commissioneris of eyther partie to returne lyk as my saidis Lordis will sufficientlie make zour lordships understand therof, and of all other procedingis sence thair cuming hether, quha hes deutifullie and diligently employed them selfis in the charge committed to thame in this treaty. Quhair for I pray zow maist effectuislie to consider my part in thir procedingis, to have bene grounded apon as gryt suretie as ye nature of sic a myghty caus did require, albeit it consisted not in my power to bring materis to sic a guid perfectioun as we wald all wishe, for that must be referred to God and guid Princes, quha I doubt not but sall caus all guid and lefull promeses to be keped, and that zour lordships will repute and think of me according to my honest and trew meaning to my Prince and cuntry, that na fault be imputed unto me, for layth and sorie wald I be to leave onye thing that becummis ane guid minister to do for ye veill of the causes committed to my cuire, according to ye jugement and experience that God hes gevin me, for there is na caus of dispaire to be takin of ye guid successe of thir causis with tyme, notwithstanding of all the late hasardis and losses susteyned, sence God ye justice and ryghteosnes of our actioun doithe move all Christiane Princes to favour ye same. And I doubt not bot thay sall assist and give ayd or it be longe, to obteyne be all guid meanes the full restitutioun of ye Quenis majestie our soverane, and to releive her faythfull subjectis; for ye quhilkis and for dyvers other considerationis, I do advyse zour lordships in loving and freindlie maner, and all otheris quha hes shauin them selfis so faythfull in tymes past, not to shrinke or go back thair deutifull obedience for onye sic accident stor[m] and troubles as hathe of late happened, but to remayn constant toward her heighnes service as nature, reasoun and all lawes dothe require, quhilk zour lordship's wisdome may considder, like as it is moist godlie, so sall it be reputed moist honourabill befoir ye world to zowe and zour lordships posteritie." London.

1⅔ *pp. In the bishop of Ross' hand. Indorsed:* "Copie of a lettre send be ye b. of Ros to the erles, Lordes and principall barones of ye Quenis majesteis good subjectis."

Elizabeth. 1571. April 18.

708. LORDS OF THE QUEEN OF SCOTS' PARTY TO CATHERINE DE MEDICIS.

Royal MSS., 18 B.VI., fol. 292.

Madam, having the commodity of the Sieur de Verac, the present bearer, who goes to seek the King, we have taken the boldness, in the absence of the other lords of the country, to write to the King to beg him very humbly to take to heart the affairs of the Queen, our sovereign, which grow worse from day to day, and we fear shortly all extremity, if God and his majesty do not provide for it early. Although the fact touches us all very closely, so it is that the consequence imports nothing less than the rupture of the ancient alliance between the two crowns of France and Scotland, in which the King has very great interest. We hope that his majesty will never permit that other strangers may meddle, as is aforesaid, with the affairs of this realm *etc.* Edinburgh.

½ *p.* *French. Copy. In the margin:* "Copie de la lettre des Seigneurs du party de la Royne à la Royne mère de France."

April 20. **709.** MARY TO M. VERAC.

C.P., Vol. VI.

Has been informed of some proposals that the Earl of Lennox has made to him, which threaten her life with poison.

Requests that he will write her a letter, signed by himself, which she can exhibit as testimony of the words used by Lennox. Sheffield. *Signed:* Marie R.

⅓ *p.* *French. Copy. At the head:* "Double au S^r de Verac." (*Printed, Labanoff* (1845), *p.* 210.)

April 21. **710.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO ELIZABETH.

C.P., Vol. VI.

Having understood that your highness has of late conceived some displeasure against me upon the occasion of certain books intercepted, and having made means to some of your Council to be mediators for me, who, for fear of offending you, have utterly refused, I am therefore constrained to make humble petition to your majesty's self, to whom I will declare such matters as shall be very fit for you to know, and by the same you shall understand that I never went about any practice to trouble your estate or realm. If any such thing can be proved against me, I refuse no order that your majesty will take with me, not as an ambassador, but as another private man. If it shall please you to let me have the packet that is taken, I will make a true declaration to your highness of the principal points therein. Beseeching your majesty not to condemn me before I am heard, I most humbly kiss your majesty's hands. "At my logeing." *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

⅔ *p.* *Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 21. **711.** THE LAIRD OF GRANGE TO SUSSEX, LEICESTER, AND BURGHLEY.

Has received their letter dated the 7th of this instant, and thereby understands that they rightly conceived his meaning touching the pacification of their inward troubles, and the continuation of the

Elizabeth.
1571. amity, which course he intends to follow as far as he may conveniently. Mislikes that a part of this nobility should go about to destroy the other, and wishes that both parties would moderate their passions. Detests such as are the occasioners thereof, and wishes they would "hauld hand" to remove all such incidents as may breed a misliking on their part; the best means whereunto, is to procure their sovereign "hald the ballance equall to bayth the sydis." The Earl of Lennox has so unlawfully used him, that he has compelled him to provide for his own security, and that of the place he has in charge. Besides many wrongs, he has charged the soldiers to depart from him *etc.* If it shall please the Queen's majesty to prosecute the course she has begun for according the difference for the title to the crown of Scotland, numbers of the noblemen with whom he has joined will be as far at her devotion. As to the abstinence, he will willingly accommodate himself to everything accorded between the commissioners, unless the others attempt to do injury to him or his friends, in which case Lennox shall have no cause to look for quietness. Doubts not that her majesty will overrule him. As for the common quietness of Edinburgh, and the people therein, no man has received injury or violence from him or any of his. Edinburgh. *Signed:* W. Kyrkcaldy.

1¾ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley.*

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 169. Copy of the same.

2 *pp.*

[April.] **712.** ARCHBISHOP OF ST. ANDREWS' DEFENCE.

The Queen of England took upon her that no parliament should be holden. Nevertheless, they proceeded in their pretended parliament to the "forfaltor" of sundry. Was never out of possession of his living. As for his place of Paisley, it was standing waste, and no man in it,—but only a boy who had the key of the gate. His servants did no violence, but entered into his own place without trouble to any man. Lord Semple, who before had usurped that place, was content, for it "dide him no proffeit"; therefore, it can be no violation of the abstinence. Whereas it is said that he was in Paisley, and held Courts in his sovereign's name, that is false, for he was not there these three years and more. Where Lennox says that his servants have taken "gair" off his lands of Cruixtoun, it is manifest "inventit tales." This assurance is broken by the Earl of Lennox and his soldiers remaining in the place eight days, who slew certain in it, and hurt others. When they delivered the place, they were led as prisoners to be "hangit." This is the abstinence kept to them!

2¼ *pp. Copy. Indorsed by Burghley:* "Aprill 1571"; *and by* (his clerk): "The Copie of the B. of Sanctandres lettre sent for defens of the medling with Paslay."

April 22. **713.** ELIZABETH TO THE REGENT LENNOX.

Has heard from his wife, Lord Burghley, and the bearer hereof, his servant Cunningham, and is especially glad that the castle of Dumbarton is returned to his possession and custody, and heartily

Elizabeth.
1571. wishes that he may make good choice of such as shall have the charge thereof, that it be not surprised by fraud or corruption. Thinks it convenient to forbear the answer of certain things demanded by his servant until he shall have conferred with the Earl of Morton, who has now arrived, as she trusts, by whom he will perceive that, until this treaty is ended, she cannot show any partiality. Desires that a "lewde" subject of hers, named Johnson, taken in the castle of Dumbarton, may be safely sent to the Marshal of Berwick, to be kept till further order. "Given under our signet." Westminster. *Signed:* "your loving frende Elizabeth R."

½ *p. copy. Indorsed by Burghley. At the head:* "The copy of the q., Ma^{ts} lettre."

April 22. **714.** WILLIAM HERLLE TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI. On his return from his lordship yesternight, he found William Barthlett [come] to speak with him. Is in that degree with him that he may work great and secret things. May he repair to the Bishop [of Ross] with such message as he receives from "Charlles" by mouth, which may breed greater trust by travelling in that manner, whereby he enters into a hope that he may learn "Charlles'" cipher? Has talked with "Charlles" about Mydington, who has delivered him another letter for the bishop in cipher, which he sends herewith, and which contains, as he supposes, his examination before his lordship and the Lord Chamberlain, wherein he was asked why he should serve a bishop, being so well able to live of himself. Which he excused upon the Duke of Alva desiring the same. Requests some matter to minister to the bishop to win more grace. Understands that the bishop means to be at the Court to-day, and, therefore, would have "Charlles'" instructions beforehand. The Marshalsea. *Signed:* W. Herlle.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 63. Copy of the same.

April 23. **715.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI. I thank your good lordship for your friendly letter of the 19th of April, which I received on the 22nd of the same, and also a letter from her majesty, which I have answered "with so ill a hande," that I doubt it will be troublesome for her to read. I shall so look to this my charge in such sort that I trust to have her forthcoming. This Queen seems to make small account of the loss of Dumebarten. It touches her so near that she has been very sickly ever since, and "brukes" little meat she takes. She is still desirous to ride and go abroad daily, which sometimes I restrain her from, whereat she is much offended, and says that I have authority to remove her, and carry her abroad whither it pleases me. When I shall abate her number—as now I may take good occasion to do by reason of the "brutes" that have been spread about York, that she should be "escaped" away from me, which Mr. Gargrave advertises me of this night, and he was advertised by the Archbishop of York, by letter, of these speeches, wherefore I marvel upon what occasion it should have arisen. This will give

Elizabeth.
1571. me the occasion to look more surely to her if I can, which will bring acute conflict betwixt us, and I doubt much lest she fall into sickness by reason of the news that "Tommie" Carre brought her from Scotland last night of the Bishop of St. Andrews' death, and that things do not go so well there as she looked for, which she frets inwardly at, though she bears a good face to it, and says that though she has by treason lost a heap of stone, yet she has gotten the chiefest thing she looked for there, that is, the castle and town of Edinburgh to be at her devotion, and that all her own friends—as she terms them—are put out of the town.

As I have intelligence that sundry Scotsmen, well horsed, are come to Doncaster to go to London—which I shall have regard unto—"I doubt the lesse, because they come from the Marshall of Barwyke under his condytte, and for her safe kepying che was never in the lyke sequrete synse I hadd hur as now che is in," which troubles some not a little. This Queen has openly spoken to me that I should give strict charge to my officers to have regard what meat or drink is delivered to her people, for that she has warning given her to look to herself for fear of poisoning. Sheffield. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

1⅓ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 24. **716.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI. I received your letter of the 22nd of April on the 24th of the same, and where I perceive that Mr. Bateman showed you that I had no servant daily with me, named Talbott, true it is that I have no such who is daily with me. There is one Talbott dwelling in Lancashire, who is retaining towards me a man of 300 or 400 marks living. He was my father's man before, but has seldom come hither these two years past. He has married Francis More's sister, who has fled, and dwells not far from the sea coast. I humbly thank her majesty for these advertisements. I shall so beware of him that his practices shall take no effect. My most hearty thanks to your lordship for your friendly dealing. "From my castell at Cheffeld." *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

½ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 24. **717.** WILLIAM HERLLE TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI. About midnight I came to Charles' chamber door, alleging that the gentleman, his neighbour, had come that night to lie in his chamber, which had opened the occasion to me so to have free access unto him, "yett showing grett fere to miself," but comforting him in what I could, ... of purpose the bishop's letter, whose cipher I gave your lordship yesternight, till I might fully know his mind touching those points the bishop required me to know at his hands. I told him that I had a letter for him, but could not find it in the dark, and I durst not seek it for my chamber fellows, which unhappily I had forgotten to put apart before night. Whereat he was importunate to have it by and by, but I told him there was no remedy till the morning. "And demanding of him in the Bishop's name whither he had byn examyned, who gave him the mail,

Elizabeth.
1571. and whither he had confessed it was Hammellton; and lastly, whither his examinatyon extended not to know whatt delyng he had with the English rebelles; att which word he was so astonyed, as albeit there were no light his, allteracion was apparent, falling into a sodein trembling and to suche a falteryng of his tong, as in som whyle he could expresse nothyng woll." But, in the end, he asked 'Why then, hath nott mi lord his lettres?' Which I answered, 'Yes,' but before he had received them he "writ" me a letter to that end, and used the like speech by mouth, or he had deciphered the said letters, and this was the occasion. Half stammering, he said that he had confessed nothing of "Hammelton," but for the rebels, he detested them, and knew no one of them—using such vehement passion in speaking of them as though they had been "fellowes to ye devyll," and that the executioner had been by to have punished some present fault, "like to escape his mowth sigheing indeed that your lordship had threttned hym dethe, or att lestwise the losse of his eares and this stickes depe in his brest." In this place, I glanced at some secret kinds of writing, "to passe by his mene bettwixt us;" but he gave very cold answer. Then I told him of two special friends I had among the rebels, whose chance I lamented grievously, desirous only to know how they did, and what life they led, and where;—the one was the Countess of Northumberland, whose poor kinsman I was by the Somersets, and the other, a companion of mine,—Thomas Janney; but he could "endure no motyon" of them at all, professing that he never knew them, nor understood what names I meant by them. I left him contented, and so departed for that night. This morning—knowing what time he would come forth—I "convoyed" myself secretly before into the privy in the garden, where I delivered him the bishop's letter. Receiving it with great joy, he promised answer in the afternoon, but "still harping uppon a certayn fere to lose his eares," I confirmed him again. Being "espyed" by John Grey, who attends upon him, I was sharply reproved by him. Repairing in the afternoon to Axe Alley, where he cast me out of the "grate" an answer to the bishop's letter, which I present herewith, "and menyng to have cast up a lettre of myne owne, whose copi is here also, I was espied by a baker's wife, who objected to me, ytt cowd be no honest matter that I offred in so unffytt a place, which she wold declare unto the keper, butt I gave her the best wordes I coud, and so departyng delyvered the said lettre under the stayres dore to hys own handes, who within a whyle after delyvered me an answer to the same, which I also have here with me."

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "24 Apr. 1571. William Herle."

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 63 b. Copy of the same.

April 25. **718.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI. "Good my Lord." Since one of the prisoners is already put to liberty by your means, I pray you to show some favour towards my servant who was last committed, that he may be delivered; wherein I will think myself "detbound" for your goodness in that as in many other your friendly helps in these our great troubles. And

Elizabeth.
1571. albeit I will not press for the other—poor Charles—at present, yet it is my duty not to forget him, if my humble request may further his relief, wherein I still only have recourse to your good lordship. May it please you also have George Douglas in your memory, that he may have a passport for himself to visit the Queen, my mistress, and return. He is desirous to kiss the Queen's majesty's hand ere he pass. The other two Frenchmen attend here with me for their passport to pass into France. I cannot write more than I have spoken to your honour of my "determinat" goodwill to deal honestly. "At my logeing." *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 26. **719.** WILLIAM HERLLE TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 239. As your wisdom, my lord, is great and noble, so now show it or never, for I am this morning committed to close prison for Charles' causes, and am charged with heavy irons, being searched for writings; but, as God would, whilst I was put apart, and they were seeking another chamber, I broke Charles' letter as you see, and put it in a dark chink. Considering afterwards that it might serve you for some instructions, I send it herein inclosed, beseeching your lordship, for that virtue's sake which is lodged in an invincible mind, to stand fast in one thing—that I never was with you, nor that once you knew me, neither that you be privy to any letters or participation that should pass by me in these affairs,—otherwise there is great wrong done to me, and I must cry out on faith and constancy. Once I have been examined by the Clerk of the Council to-day, and by one Wynnebank very straitly, and threatened to the rack, but I defy the spirit which is subject to any pusillanimity though five thousand deaths lay thereon. I only desire your lordship to know your mind herein, and whether you have been urged to say anything of me, for I have expressed how they have proceeded here, and what I mean to stand in, and if you had some comfortable advice how to "weld" myself the better, I am fully satisfied and armed,—come white or come black. I lie on the street side, and may have some writing conveyed to me, but no speech. *Signed:* W. H.

⅔ *p.* *Copy in Herlle's hand.* *No address.* *Indorsed:* "To y^e^ B. of Rosse from me y^e^ 26 of Aprill No. 3."

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 65. Copy of the same.

1 *p.*

April 26. **720.** WILLIAM HERLLE TO [BURGHLEY].

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 68. Has copied the cipher—but it was not about him when those came who were sent by his lordship; to whom he made great difficulty in delivering his writing so as to cover his dealing, having meant, that as he never could close up Charles' letter, to have broken it into [three] or four parts, yet in such sort that they might well have been pieced together again, to the end that he might have declared to the bishop that he was searched, and had so broken them beforehand, hiding them away, and now sent them to him that he might be the better armed—whereby a second trust might rise in him.

Elizabeth.
1571. [*Relates contents of his letter of April 26th to the bishop of Ross. No. 719.*] Desires to know how he shall behave himself if he be examined. Incloses certain notes. "In close prison." *Signed:* W. Herlle.

¾ *p. Holograph. No flyleaf or address.*

April 27. **721.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI. Having made earnest suit three days past to speak with the Queen's majesty by your procurement, and the same being delayed, it makes me think that her majesty has conceived some evil opinion against me, principally in respect that favour is shown to strangers by putting some of them, who were in equal condition, to liberty, as my servants were, and mine so straitly kept. One of them was transported (as I am informed) to a more strait prison to be more narrowly sought and shifted, which is no good augury of favour, unless you, by your favourable mediation, make the same to be mitigated, wherein I beseech you to take some pains to further their relief. "My logeing." *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

1 *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

April 27. **722.** WILLIAM HERLLE TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI. "I hope, mi Lord, that those thinges will procede well, for yesterday I writt to the B[ishop] inclosing Ch[arles'] cipher all to torne in the same," and this morning he received them, making great "nicenes" to answer me, but in the end he has written with his own hand, as you may see herein. "And I, presently sending another lettre, do attend for his repplye," whereby your lordship shall perceive how far he deals with me, and where he may halt with you and the Council, for, by this present, you have the copy of all things that passed between us.

The Irish bishop will fain go into the common gaol, pretending some want of money, yet I am privy to 20*s.* he has in his purse. He blusters out whatsoever he thinks, and carries a very ill mind to the state. I took a pair of shackles yesterday on purpose whilst I went into the garden, and that has astonished the Scot, and all those of the house marvellously. The Scot told John Pole in secret that Charles had three or four ciphers "by rote," and on principle he used to keep no writings by him, so that he feared no interception of letters about him, or for any discovery of his alphabet, "which rather was in hys hed than in ani paper," which "partly might appere" in that he was searched at Dover, and the same was not found, "butt yett it may plese your lordship to serche his cap well," and that I may know what writings were found about him. "I have no monney, nether to feede mi [man, nor to send him to and fro] to the bishop muche les to use in other necessary partes" appertaining to this service.

⅔ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 69. Copy of the same.

1¼ *pp.*

Elizabeth 1571. April 27.

723. WILLIAM HERLLE TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 69, b.

Thanks him for his answer, which has much relieved him, but he has not been face to face with Charles, nor out of this chamber since he was committed, for they observe him straitly, and deal with great rudeness with him, having this morning, besides his irons, had a pair of shackles added. It is said that Charles confessed the whole of his dealing with him, and threatened him to the Tower and rack. Hopes Charles is not so weak as to yield "so filthily" to any examination they can make, as for his part, he is resolved to abide 5000 deaths before anything proceeds from him unworthy the name of a man. Requests his "comfortable advice and council." The keeping of Charles' letter by him was done of good purpose to have delivered it himself, and to use the more surety and secrecy. Hears nothing of Charles being committed to the Tower—only praying to God to give him constancy, for these are but certain thunderings to amaze him, as he is young. Has a good opinion of Charles' promise to him, and of his good education and experience of the world. Expects the bishop's answer, for in honesty he will have good cause to make good account for him. Written immediately after the receipt of his lordship's schedule at 10 a.m. What he wrote yesterday to him, he will keep inviolably. Requests a quire of fine paper, and some hard wax.

1 *p.* *Copy.*

April 28.

724. [WILLIAM HERLLE] TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

C.P. Vol. VI.

My lord, your sudden letter has amazed me wholly, seeing myself "bettwen the hard anneville and the hammer," but I will comfort you as I look for comfort at your hands, which is all that I desire, and is the proof I will show with hazard of my own life. And first,—for the trust you have committed to me, this right hand shall play rather "Mutin's" part, than either break with you or shrink therein, "and for a last conffirmation, they shall rather rend this pore carkasse, than I bewraye the lest tytell of that that hath passid in these affayres: wherin, as I speke it with grett sorow of mynde, so will I seale it with mi blood yf nede be, estemyng no torment gretter than the unjuste gelousye conseved of a true frind, for they be even droppes of dethe in every mentyon, *etc.*" Stand boldly to the Council, (if they charge me) in my honest cause, "for this tong and pen shall nevir com agaynst you." And as wisdom is to suspect likely causes, "and to give eare to true rumors, so is it gretter wysenes to condempne fryndship so truly ment and so dangerowsly tryed; for I am a party, and no beholder, which may move ani wyse judgement to depe consyderation, otherwise gretter service wilbe discoraged, when so grett a weakenes is discovered in the principall, lokeing for consolatyon att your lordship's handes, elles you do me more wrong than ever ye may redresse, protestyng to you, that yf ani will mayntayne that I procede otherwise than honestly, I will make them lyers in their throte." Keep this writing for an inviolable faith between us. I have secretly heard by my dear friend and companion, John Poole, that the keeper here has been at the Court, and that the Council storms that Ch[arles] will utter nothing, wherein his removal to the Tower is not so much, I think, for any extremity as to divide us asunder, the suspicion arising

Elizabeth.
1571. through a baker's wife, who saw me talking at a window with him. Our Lord preserve you and comfort us in trouble, for truly "mi legges are galled with irons, butt mi mynde muche more with pensive thoughtes." I have written also to William Barthlett to this end, willing him to show it to you. "This Satterday morning att x of the clock, forsaken of all mi fryndes. S."

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 70. Copy of the same.

1¼ *pp.* *At the head:* "From W^m^ Herle to the B^p^ of Rose."

April 30. **725.** WILLIAM HERLLE TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI. The bishop, after some great pause, has answered my letter, which is inclosed herewith. He has entered into jealousy of my doings, as plainly may appear, therefore, a remedy must accordingly be provided. His jealousy is not so much as his mistrust of his own practices being discovered by Charles, which has driven him to such rages at home, that he would neither eat nor sleep for two days, not permitting any man within his gates. My man and Bartlett had secret access to him, yet with some difficulty. Whereupon, to "salve" the matter, I wrote a letter of some grief to Barthlett, complaining much that he had brought me first to the bishop, and now, being plunged into the depth of all wretchedness, I was hateful to my Prince and mistrusted by my friend.

I wrote another letter to the bishop (a copy of which is herein), but he was so scrupulous that he would never receive it; yet, on Saturday night about eleven o'clock, he sent Barthlett to me with a message, and the like by my own man, who was with him yesterday, "that he never hurt ani Englishman unles they hurt them selves," neither was any one of all parties brought to mishap who dealt with him. This was the advice and comfort he gave me, adding that Charles had been racked on Friday, and so brought before the Council, and on Saturday racked again, "which was not so rufull as unjuste," and their fault was great who procured it. Also that the Council had told him there were "secrett practisers and factious fellowes repayred to hym" to be his instruments, whereby he would remove the "repaire" of any unto him, for he was here only to solicit the Queen his mistress' delivery, and had no other imaginations in his head; whereof, when he was resolved by the Queen's majesty and her Council of a plain answer, either "ye" or "no," which he must have, his commission was at an end, and his departure as present. 'But if M. Herlle' (saith he) 'will assure me, that he hath nott delyverd me three tyckettes written to Ch[arles] to be copyed by the Lord of Burghley, I will do asmuche for hym, as for myne owne brother, which shall appere in verey few dayes, but in the mene season I will nether receve nor wryte lettre to hym, commendyng all to his tryall.' Notwithstanding, this night, at midnight, Barthlett came to comfort me again, having been with the bishop a great part of the afternoon; to whom I said lamentably that my keeper had told me how Charles had accused me of the whole matter, and how it was my invention to devise his alphabet, and to write his ciphered letters,

Elizabeth.
1571. exhorting me to "pasyons," for that he looked for a warrant to remove me to the Tower. Whereunto, I added that he had upon faith assured me of one comfort—that Charles neither was racked nor likely to be racked. Which speech of mine was uttered "in suche pyteous forme, myne irons gingling up and downe by mete occasions, as the fellow wept and sobbed, having indeed confirmed the bishop by the hering of myne irons the first tyme, in a more assured oppinion of mi trust." But your lordship must send for me to be examined, for that it is as well observed within door as without, which requires speed, if your graver business permit it, having more to say unto your lordship by mouth. But this is the state I stand in with the bishop, who is not so wholly lost as fearful of his man, lest he, by any extremity, be induced to a confession, having sifted me many ways, and enquired of me abroad. But the general opinion is that I am a discontented man, and "factyeous," which, joined with my troubles, perplexes his other suspicions—as he is certain in none of them—driving him to the uttermost corner of his wit. If I had wherewith, I would know what he did in his bed-chamber, and win any credit I could with him. *Signed:* W. H.

1⅔ *pp.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): 29 Aprilis 1571. W^m^ Herle. Of y^e^ B. of Rosses gelousie for Charles."

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 70b. Copy of the same.

2 *pp.*

[April.] **726.** MARY TO [M. DE LA MOTHE FÉNÉLON].

C.P., Vol. VI. . . . . Should find it more strange still if it were true that Monsieur * had revealed the design. It appears that the Queen of England† caused someone to think . . . . if such advice were given her from such place, she might quite despair of all aid and favour from the King and her. Shall never think it. Begs him to advertise them thereof. Is advertised that she, the Earls of Leicester and Sussex, and Lord Burghley have given charge to the Marshal of Berwick to attempt Grange with offers, and that a gentleman, named Harrington, who, on the part of the said Queen, has passed towards Lennox, and returns, has made him many overtures, as far as asking him if he would be content that the Earl of Sussex should govern in Scotland. The bishop of Ross will tell him the other particulars. He can judge what is to be said, and if there is fraud in the good words they give them. There is intelligence that upon Grange's refusal, Lennox is assured to have the forces of the Queen of England, and attempt a certain enterprise which he has in hand upon the said castle. The Earl of Morton expects to return as Regent in Scotland.

Has no doubt that Morton is a sworn Englishman. The Queen of England has so well made her profit by sending her deputies to her, as to have shown outwardly that she was willing to condescend to a treaty, and to restore her, that this terror is the cause why Morton, Mar, who has her son in his hands, and others who feel

* The Duke of Anjou. † Symbol F.

Elizabeth.
1571. themselves most ungrateful, and wish to have her more grievously offended, are willing . . . .

Prays him to give advice of all to the King, so that, with diligence, it may please him to succour the castle of Edinburgh.

Lord Fleming has told her that Thomas Fleming has done his duty very badly, by sending what he received in France* to Dumbarton. Begs his advice herein. *Unsigned.*

1¼ *pp. French. Indorsed by Burghley.* "The Q. of Scottes lettre deciphered whylest Grang kept y^e^ Castell of Edenburgh." *Printed Labanoff (1845), p. 185.*

May 1. **727.** WILLIAM HERLLE TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 71 b. The bishop of Ross, in his great rage for Charles, has let fall these words in his chamber;—that whosoever lives a month to an end shall see "a rufull and strange mutation here," and that these dealings shall not thus be carried away; uttering such "stomack" against the 'State' as might show some matter in hand, and grown to that ripeness as should presently revenge his action. Mackinson reported to John Poole, upon the bruit that Charles was racked, "that it should rue divers the racking of him alone," using extreme sobs and tears mixed with threats, as though in the person of one Charles, the hazard or hap of all their business consisted; and so did they generally in the bishop's house. Robinson, another of the bishop's men, met with the keeper of the prison, affirming that Charles had been seen brought to the rack, and at his return was scarce able to go—discoloured as pale as ashes—provoking by a certain manner some speech of him [Herlle]. Who said he was in a heavy plight, in great displeasure with the Council *etc.*, yet affirming that by no means could he perceive him to be guilty of any participation with Charles. Whereunto Robinson objected that he [Herlle] was busy in many matters, and very factious. They all depend his examination, so it is necessary that Burghley should send for him forthwith; for the bishop says that the circumstances and the end will try his truth—living only in jealousy, in the meantime, because he was the only instrument between Charles and him; and to confirm this, his man is followed every place by some espial of his. If the matter be so handled that he appears guiltless, he will be able to creep further into his grace than any of his sort ever did. If he had money of his own, he would disburse it to the last penny in his sovereign's service. Has received 12*l.*, whereof he will be sworn he bestowed no part on himself. "In close prison." *Signed:* W. Herle.

1⅔ *pp.* Copy.

May 2. **728.** M. DE LA MOTHE FÉNELON TO M. DE LANSAC.

Royal MSS., 18 B. VI., fol. 294 b. Monsieur, ... you have heard what has happened in Scotland, of the surprise of Dombarton. I fear much that the Sieur de Verac will return again to France. Nevertheless, his stay was more than ever necessary there, for this accident has not made affairs so much

* Symbo N.

Elizabeth.
1571. worse that one does not still see hope and resource, *etc.* London. *Signed:* De la Mothe Fénélon.

⅔ *pp. French. At the head:* "Copie d'une lettre de Mons[r] de la Motte à Mons[r] de Lansac chevalier de l'ordre du Roy, capitane des cent gentilh[ommes] dc sa maison et du conseil privie de sa Majesté."

[May 2.] **729.** CHARLES BAILLY TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

C.P., Vol. VI. "My Lord, I doubte not bot your lordship hes bene advertist hoe that I hafe bene kept prisonner at this tyme in the toure as I ame zet stil in a cave, being a place verie romatye and unholdsame, and that without a bedde, than with a little stray to lye opall, whiche had caused me to be some what ewill at ease and lykly to take a great sicknes quhilk I am assured wold be lot and displaysand to zour lordship to understond." I have suffered this with as great patience as possible, hoping every day that at your hand I should have been released. Through the earnest prayers I have made to the Lieutenant, his worship has granted me to write to your lordship only for to pray you to send me a bed with "chittis, blanckettis and suche other appareillis." I pray your lordship to command George Robbisson or some other "to take tend" that such little goods and garments with my "sarkis" I left in my chamber and lodging "go not a losse," and that he deliver to the bearer of this a "sark" or two, and also that he go to my Lord Cobham's house, and enquire there where the "charchers" [searchers] of Dover led me to lodge the first night I arrived in London, because I left there all my riding gear, and also that the "pourchasse" of my Lord Cobham to write a letter to Dover to the "Baillieu" and mayor for recovery of my "rapper" and pistolets, with the "flasher" which they have taken from me, and that he keep all as his own. "The toure of London, this thrisday 1571." *Signed:* Charles Bailly.

½ *p. Holograph. Addressed. No flyleaf.*

May 3. **730.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI. Please your honourable lordship, I have forborne these days past to make instance to the Queen's majesty for obtaining answer upon certain particular heads written to me by the Queen, my mistress, hoping to have got audience of the Queen's majesty, but seeing that the same is deferred, and myself presently not so well at ease that I can repair to Court, I have thought good to send the same herewith in "wreitt" to your lordship, praying you to show them to her majesty, and to procure such good and comfortable answers thereto as may best stand with her highness' pleasure, to the satisfaction of the Queen, my mistress.

I am likewise commanded to show her majesty the "manner" of a new order lately taken by Lord Shrewisbury with my sovereign and her household, which your lordship will understand by a minute thereof, herewith inclosed, "whearof her hieness doeth mervale greatlie, and thinkes the same proccidis of som sinister informatione maid by her enemyes, of suche practises, as nether have bene thought, nor intended be her, or any of herres, for she affermes constantlie,

Elizabeth.
1571. upoun her conscience and honour, that althought she myght depart furth of this realme, be any privat meanes, she wold no wayes attempt the same, with the Queen's majestes displeasour, seing she hes travelled so long to obteane her favourable ayde and assistance for recovering of her owne crown and realme, whiche yf it wer obteyned be uther meanes war hard for her to enjoy with quietnes. Hearfor, good my lord consider, that nether the Queen my mistres, nor yeat her faythfull freyndes be of so small jugement, but doeth welle forsee the same, whearthrow there is not greate cause to be jelouse of her departure." Please show this to the Queen's majesty, that her highness' pleasure may be known therein. Not omitting to remember for the liberty of my servants, which I refer to your discretion. Although I have direction of the Queen, my mistress, to declare some other matters to the Queen's majesty, I will defer the same until I may speak with her highness and your lordship myself. In the meantime, I expect answer upon the premises that I may advertise my sovereign thereof by George Douglas. "Frome my ludgeing." *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

Postscript:—Please your lordship to make my lord of Leicester participant hereof, to the effect his lordship may assist for procuring her majesty's good answer upon all things.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

First inclosure with the same:—

(Shrewsbury to M. Beton.)

"To the Maister of the Scottis Quenis householde, Maister Beton."

First:—That all the people who appertain to the Queen shall depart from the Queen's chamber or chambers to their own lodgings at 9 o'clock at night, winter and summer, either to their lodging within the house or without, and there to remain till the next day at 6 o'clock.

Item:—That none of the Queen's people shall at any time wear any sword, either in the house or when her grace rides or goes abroad, except the Master of the Household himself to wear a sword, and no more, without my special licence.

Item:—That none of the Queen's people carry any bow or shafts at any time, either to the field or to the butts, except 4 or 5 in the Queen's company.

Item:—That none of the Queen's people shall ride or go at any time abroad out of the house or town without my special licence. And if he or they so do, they or he shall come no more in at the gates.

Item:—That you or some of the Queen's chamber, when her grace walks abroad, shall advertise the officer of my ward, who shall declare the message to me one hour before she goes forth.

Item:—That none of the Queen's people shall come forth of their chamber or lodging when any alarm is given by night or day, and if he or they keep not their chambers or lodging, wheresoever it be, he or they shall stand at their peril for death. Sheffield. *Signed: per me* Shrewisbury.

¾ *p.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "v May 1571"; *and in another hand:* "A minute of the new ordre takin be my Lord

Elizabeth.
1571. of Shrewisbury with the Quene of Scotlandes and her houshaldes servandes."

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 74. Copy of the same order. *Signed:* Shrewsburie.
1 *p.*

Second inclosure with the same:—

"Certne heades wreittin be the Quene of Scotland to the bischoppe of Ross her hieghnes ambassador to be shawin to the Queen's majeste of Ingland, and therupoun to obteane her highnes answer."

First:—Declare the state of my person, how I have been lately vexed by sickness, with a great "vomisement," first of pure blood, "and eftir of congeled blood, flewme, and colore, the dolour of my syde, and the cause whearof I know (although I beare it fair) procedes of dailie augmentatione of displeasurs, and heaping ane uppon ane uther, that may be my death at lenthe, whiche afoir the whole world, wilbe layde upoun the Quene and her counsalloures." Desire them to consider then, into what reputation "it shall bring this realme amongs whole christnedome, and how honourable it wold be, yf they wold mak me be better treated." Therefore, "purchasse" licence for my Lord of Shrewsbury to transport me to "Bookstons* well" for a few days, according as I have written to Lord Burghley by Mr. Lewret, "phicicien."

Item:—Desire licence to send into France for some physicians "that knoweth my seaknes bettir nor any of theme I fynd yeat hear."

Item:—Since it appears by the proceedings of this treaty that the Queen is minded to hold me perpetually in this country,—desire that I may have honest liberty and treatment for my health's cause, "to travell in the cuntrey and have pastyme of halking and hunting, for it wer easyer to abyde hard treatement for a whyle (as I have done evre long) nor I can be able to sustene all dayes of my lyve, for that wold be occassioun to shortne the same. And yf the Quene be feared for my escape, mak ze sufficient offres that I shall not, but will geve in sic reasonable assureances for that effect as I may goodly performe."

Item:—Desire that my officers and servants may be permitted to serve me quarterly &c.

Item:—Desire that their number be not so narrowly "prescryved" as they are, but that it be "outwith" with 30 persons, my women excepted, and I shall require no more expense than is already allowed "one theme."

Item:—That it will please the Queen to write into Scotland to cause me to be answered of the revenue of my crown, for honest entertainment of my extraordinary necessaries and paying my servants' wages.

Item:—Show how John Semple is troubled because he will not deliver my jewels to Lennox. Make instance to obtain a licence for him to come here, and render me account thereof. Since they came to me from the King of France, and pertain not to Scotland, the ambassador of France should assist you.

* Buxton.

Elizabeth.
1571. *Item*:—Declare that the wardens of the Borders have already refused to give any more passports to my servants.

Item:—Require a safe conduct for Elizabeth Carmychaell with three servants to pass into Scotland to visit her husband and friends, and to repair hither again to our service.

2 *pp.* Indorsed (by Burghley's clerk): "v May 1571"; *and in another hand*: "Certane articles to be shawin to the Queen's majeste, and ther upoun to obteyne her hie^{s} anser."

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 166. Copy of the same.

2 *pp.*

May 4. **731.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO ELIZABETH.

Has received her letter brought by his servant James Cuningham. Touching Dumbarton Castle, it is as great comfort to him as he could wish, to perceive how graciously she takes that fact, and trusts to use that house to her liking and contentment. As for the things demanded by his servant, he thought that the Earl of Morton had not then departed from her Court. Has conferred with the Earl of Morton since his arrival, and the others joined with him in commission, in the presence of the Council, and they understand her meaning to be, that in this approaching parliament, appointed towards the middle of this May, some men should have been appointed for conference and treaty of pacification in the matters of controversy of this State. Before and since the returning of the King's commissioners, matters have fallen forth far otherwise in this realm than she perfectly knew of, or would have believed at their despatch. The commissioners for the Queen of Scots, when her majesty's order was moved unto them, "excusit" to accord unto it without their mistress' commandment, and as she "disassentit" to the order, so have the actions of their adversaries in Scotland agreed in effect with her "refuse,"—nothing appearing on the part of her party but hostility against the King. The colour of the Queen's name and cause is left, and such as proclaimed her authority last year at Linlithgow now call themselves the King's subjects, and that they maintain the King's cause. Such liberty they challenge as to change sovereigns yearly at their fantasy. Edinburgh, the capital of the realm, where the parliament and chief seat of justice ought to be, is now "ower laid and occupiit with soldiores raisit be sic as will nather expreslie avow thame selffis subjectes to the King nor Quene," the inhabitants are exiled and made prisoners, and warlike preparation is made to debar him and the noblemen professing the King's obedience by force forth of that town, that the parliament be not holden, and that what her majesty has willed to be moved therein shall take no effect. This he thought meet to certify her, seeing a force of "wageit men daylie raisand upoun foreyne charges," the violators of the public peace, and maintainers of her rebels being principal in this confederacy against the King. Beseeches her to look upon the cause as now being in action, and how it cannot well suffer longer neutrality of her majesty, and craves her comfortable and present maintenance, which she in honour may well grant, the adversaries here having so plainly contemned her order, and with foreign support are massing forces intending to suppress the cause of this young King,

Elizabeth.
1571. "quhairanent" he has further instructed his wife to declare to her. Has travailed in the examination of the Englishman, naming himself Johnson, apprehended in Dumbarton Castle when it was recovered, and finds him very "dissimulat." Such informations as he can have of him, he will send shortly to her. Stirling.

1½ *pp. Copy in a Scottish hand. Indorsed by Burghley:* "Copyes of y^e^ Q. lettre to y^e^ regent, 22 Aprill, and his answer, 4 May 1571." *At the head:* "Copy of my answer." *On the same sheet as the preceding letter.*

May 4. **732.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI. With much ado, I have brought this Queen to lessen her people as near thirty persons as I can, and not without weeping tears. She has willed me to tolerate nine persons below the thirty, till she may hear from the Bishop of Rosse again, and has promised me, that unless he obtains the Queen's favour, they shall not tarry either. I have agreed to give them the "ovarsyght" for a time. I have herewith sent the names of her people, as well of those that go away, as the rest that remain here, saving that the bishop of Galloway has willed me that his eldest son may tarry here. He is leavened in hope of entering into credit with this Queen,—whom Beton, her Master of the Household, and the rest of the Papists about her, do not like, as the bishop says. I perceive he has written to your lordship therein. *Signed:* by Shrewesbury.

⅔ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

My Lady Levingstoun, dame of honour to the Queen's majesty; Mrs. Setoun, "that bowskis* the Quene"; Mrs. Levingstoun, Mrs. Bruce, gentlewomen of the chamber; Mrs. Courcelles, Mrs. Kennedy, maids of the chamber.

My Lord Levingstoun; Mr. Betoun, M^r^ of the Household; Mr. Levingstoun, "gentilman servand"; Mr. Castell, "Phesitian"; Mr. Raulet, Secretary.

Bastiane Pages, groom of the chamber; Balthazar Huilly, M^r^ of the Wardrobe; James Lawder, groom and musician in the chamber; Gilbert Curll, groom of the chamber; William Dowglas, groom of the chamber.

Archibald Betoun, usher of the chamber; Thomas Archibald, "huissier, who goes afore the Quenis meit, and servis the M^r^ of the houshald"; Jacques de Senlis, groom of the wardrobe and tailor; William Blak, "who serves in absence of Florent, the tapissier."

Dedier Chifflard, "somlier"; Gwyon Loyselon, "pantlare"; Andrew Mackeson, "help to the somlier and pantlare and to serve Secretaire Raullet"; Estienne Havet, master cook; Martin Huet, foreman in the kitchen; Pierre Medart, "potagier"; "Johne" du Boys, "pastlare."

Mr. Bruce, gentleman servant to my Lord Levingstoun; Nicol Fisher, servant to my Lady Levingstoun; "Johne" Dumfreis, servant to Mr. Setoun.

"Permitted of my Lordes benivolence."

Christen Hog, Bastian's wife; Eles Bog, the M^r^ cook's wife;

* Dresses.

Elizabeth.
1571. Christen Grame, my Lady Levingstoun's gentlewoman; Janet Lyndsaye, Mrs. Setoun's gentlewoman; Janet Spittell.

Robert Hamiltoun, to bear fire and water in the Queen's kitchen; Francois, to serve Mr. Castell, the Physician; Robert Liddell, "the Quene's lacquey"; Gilbert Bonnar, horsekeeper.

"At the castell of Shefeild the iijth daye of May 1571."

"Thes ar to departe."

The Laird of Gartly and his servant, George Levingstoun, Sandy Bog, Sandy the M^{r} cook's boy—gone into Scotland.

Mr. Niniane Winzet, Scottish secretary ("is a preste whyche I suspected at his furst cummynge, and tolde this quene off it. I think if you examen him offe his heddar cummynge hur *enime* the cardynall was preve therunto.")*

Angel Marie, perfumer; Guillaume Le Seigneur, "pantlare"; Giles Le Royde, help to the "somlier"; "Johne" Bog, "fruictier"; James Simpson. These go away by the Queen's command, and require their passport.

John Levingstoun, my Lady Levingstoun's "lacquey"; "Tibault," Mr. Levingstoun's boy; Thomas Shery, Mr. Levingstoun's servant; "Dawid," Bastian's boy; James Lawder's son.

"The rest of my Lord Levingstoun's servandes to the nombre of iiij goes in Scotland with my Lord of Gallowaye." If there are any other persons in the castle or town, the Queen's majesty is not "acknowen of thame."

3 *pp.* *Written by one of Mary's secretaries.*

Copy of the same in French. 3 *pp.*

May 4. **733.** ELIZABETH TO THE REGENT LENNOX.

Of late we required you that an Englishman found in Dumbarton Castle, naming himself Johnson, might be sent to Berwick, and now hearing that he changes his name to Hawle, we are the rather moved to require you to send him safely to Berwick, for if he be indeed Hawle, we think him a person very seditious, and the same man who, by our order, has been sought for this last year in Derbyshire, and other counties thereabouts, from whence he fled.

⅔ *p.* *Draft in Burghley's hand.* *Indorsed by him:* "4 May 1571. Min. to y^{e} Reg. in Scotland from y^{e} Q^{s} Mat ."

May 5. **734.** BISHOP OF GALLOWAY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI. I "wreit" to my Lord of Leicester and your lordship before, how I should "trawell" with the Queen, my mistress, to move her highness to grant a commission to such of her Council as her majesty should think "maist" convenient to confer with her disobedient subjects—"I meine the Erll of Lennox and his adherenttis"—which her highness has granted, "twichying all reassonable offers to be maide to them" for their security, and obtaining their goodwill for the furtherance of this treaty: so that on my mistress' part, and that of her nobility, no occasion shall be given for breach of this godly treaty.

* The words in brackets are in Shrewsbury's hand.

Elizabeth.
1571. I have not been forgetful of the "estait" of religion, but, according to my duty, I have obtained at her majesty's hand, that albeit she is not persuaded herself, "zit in ye instructionis send with me in Scotland sche is content that ye religion establyssit contenow still, conforme to ye actis of parlement and consell, and warrandis subscrywit with hyr hynes hand befor ye trowbles, and ye sammyng to be ratefyit in ye fyrst Parlement salbe hawldin in hyr hynes name and auctorite." I "wreit" to both your honours to obtain a passport for me with twelve persons to attend upon the Queen my mistress' service, at my own expense, till the time of her full deliverance, and your honours may be assured that I shall leave nothing undone that may procure a perfect amity betwixt both their majesties, because I am surely persuaded that my remaining with my mistress may serve to many good offices, tending both to the glory of God, and the quietness of both the realms. For which cause, the Queen, my mistress, has written to her ambassador to labour to obtaiu the said passport for me.

I have left your "scollere," my son, here still with the Queen, "to conferre with hyr majeste in lettires, wharin I am rejoysset her hynes takis greit pleassour," and my Lord of Shrewsbury is content to "owersy" him till such time as I may obtain a "warrande" for his remaining. I pray your honour, in respect of the great favour you have shown him heretofore, and that such company will not be altogether unprofitable to my mistress, that you "will hald hand" to the furtherance of his abode, in obtaining the warrant for him and his "serwand." Sheffield. *Signed:* A. Galloway.

1 *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "v Maii 1571. y^e^ B. of Galloway to my L."

May 7. **735.** THE LAIRD OF GRANGE TO MORTON.

I understood by letters received from England that the treaty was "differit" upon "allegeante" made by your lordship that you had not sufficient authority to treat and conclude upon some heads which were "proponit and insident" in the treaty, desiring a delay till commission might be obtained in your parliament, which you intended to hold in May instant. I perceive by some proclamations sent out by the Earl of Lennox, under the authority of his pretended regiment, that he and his adherents are preparing forces to come shortly to this town, and on the other part, I know that a number of the principals of the nobility with whom I am joined are determined to resist all such forces if any shall come here—understanding the same to tend to very unlawful and unreasonable effects—and are resolved not to suffer him to proceed in the "forfaltor" of honest men. For my own part, I have ever wished a godly union, and seeing that the Queen of England has taken such pains to "interpone" herself, I would be sorry to do, or consent to the doing of anything that might impede her good intentions. If the Earl of Lennox and others of the nobility joined with him come to this town in quiet manner "for na uyer purpos and intent bot only to treat upoun a commission to be grantet for prosecuting of ye said treatie and fortherance of ye same, without attempting any uyer thing, ayer tucheing ye summondes of forfaltores

Elizabeth.
1571. or publict stait of ye realme, the toun salbe maid patent to thame, and na mane hier convenit or to be convenit sell molest or truble thame." If, on the contrary, they intend "to repare hither with forcis to any uyer intentis, I will forwarne your lordship thay sall obtene na uyer entres bot sik as as [*sic*] yai may purches be force," which I hope shall be very hard for them. Protesting always, that if this offer be refused, the stay of any good purpose shall not be "imput" to the noblemen here "convenit," nor yet to me. I pray you write me a direct answer. "Ye castell of Edinburgh." *Signed:* W. Kirkcaldy.

1 *p. Copy. Indorsed by Drury:* "the coppy off the L. off Grangys off the vij of May 1571 unto Morton." *Addressed.*

May 7. **736.** MORTON TO THE LAIRD OF GRANGE.

Sir, I received your writing by this bearer, by which I understand the matter written therein to concern the King our sovereign's estate and authority, as also my lord Regent's grace and Council, so that I, by myself, can give you no direct answer thereunto, but as soon as I meet with the Regent and Council, they shall understand the contents. As to the estate of this realm, I have been of good mind to see it continued in quietness, and who has given occasion of the disturbance thereof, yourself can testify, who was with me at the beginning of this action. Dalkeith. *Signed:* Mortoun.

$\frac{1}{3}$ *p. Addressed. Indorsed by Drury.*

May 11. **737.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI. Requests the wardship of Balengton, who held his chief house, called "Dydyke," of him by knight service. This Queen is much perplexed that she hears no oftener from the bishop of Ross, and doubts that he is not so well heard by the Queen's majesty and the Council as he has been, which she marvels at, and says that neither he nor she deserve to be otherwise thought of than well. Doubts that she will not greatly commend his dealings with George Douglas, for he suffers him no longer to remain here with his mistress. She uses him friendly, and they have had great conference together. Perceives that he is loath to depart hence so soon. Gives him leave to lie in the town, which he thinks fitter for him, considering all things, than to lie in the house here.

One Boyd, Ascote's man, arrived here two days ago from Scotland, who was not suffered to tarry here above two days, which was "thought myche at." Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 13. **738.** JOHN HAWKYNS TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI. Fitzwylliams has been in the country to deliver his tokens, and to have some speech with the Queen of Scots, which he could by no means obtain. Wishes to know whether he will obtain access to her for him, for her letter to the King of Spain, for the better obtaining the Englishmen's liberty.

$\frac{2}{3}$ *p. Probably holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

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1571.
May 13.

739. MARY TO ELIZABETH.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 75.

Madam, my good sister; George Douglas, the present bearer, having come towards me to receive some order in his affairs as well in France, where he lives, as in Scotland, whither he much desires to go, I should have been very glad to satisfy him as his faithful service deserves, but I cannot take such order for it, as is necessary, without your aid. I hear from the coast of Scotland, where he has some property, which I gave him before my imprisonment, by means of the late M. de Mora, and some other things which may appertain to him, so I pray you to command the Earl of Lennox and his adherents to permit him to have and hold freely, without constraint, as one of my faithful subjects and servants under your protection, in my favour, and for respect for the King, my good brother, whose servant he is, and as such is recommended by his ambassador. I will not trouble you with a long letter, although the necessity of my present estate, and of my people, gives me good reason to importune you with many requests and humble remonstrances, but I like better to endure with suffering what on all days you send, without other relief than my prayers. May God, who knows all, make you know what I have ever in my heart, and what is in it for those who are so great enemies to me. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* Marie R.

1 *p. French. Copy. At the head:* "The Q. Scottes lettre to the Q. Ma^tie^ the 13 of May 1571. *No indorsement.*

May 13.

740. EXAMINATION OF THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 76.

"The xiij of May 1571, therle Sussex, my l. Burghley, Sir Rauphe Saidlair and Sir Walter Myldmay com to ye bischoip of Ros lugeing, he being seik of ane agew, and demandit him sindrie purposes. To the quhilkis they requyrit his answer, qlk he than presently gave thairto as followes."

1. What time and to whom did he send the book for the defence of the Queen's honour and title to be printed in Flanders?

A.—He sent no book. But being often required by an Englishman, called Dynise, who is "towart" Sir Frances Englefield, he sent him a copy in January last. What he did therewith, he knows not, for he never saw any of the printed books, but afterwards hearing that the second book was printed, and having the commodity that Charles [Bailly] was to pass over into Flanders, he willed him to bring some of them with him, that he might consider whether they would serve in this parliament time, but afterwards, thinking the time nothing convenient, he wrote to Charles, and sent special message by tongue, which he received in Calais, to bring nothing. "Albeit he keiped not command."

2. When did he write to Sir Francis Englefield, and what was the matter?

A.—He never received any writing from Sir Francis Englefield but a letter in December last, when Lord Seton would have persuaded Sir Francis to have taken a "wayage" to Spain to obtain support of the King for the Queen of Scots. Sir Francis had no will for that voyage, and therefore wrote to the bishop to persuade the Queen, his mistress, not to put him to that charge. Which he did. So it

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1571. was stayed, and thereupon he wrote an answer to Sir Francis, and never more.

3. When did he receive any letters from my Lady Northumberland, and what were the contents thereof?

A.—At his being at Chatsworth, in October last, with Lord Burghley and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, they willed the Queen of Scots to be content with the article for the delivery of the Earl of Northumberland, so being he might have his pardon. Whereupon the bishop was "conselled" to write to Lord Seton, being then in Flanders, to enquire of my Lady Northumberland what her husband's mind might be thereanent. Whereupon "sho tuik ane argument" to write to the bishop in Lord Seton's cipher, desiring him to beware "with fals capitalationes" in the treaty, for the whole burden would be laid on the bishop if the Queen agreed to anything against her honour, and that she had no moyen to make any intelligence to her husband, but wished his liberty by all honest means, and since, she has written to know of the "estait" of the treaty and her husband, but of no matter of weight.

4. What did he write to the Earl of Westmorland and others, and what answer did he receive?

A.—He never wrote to any of them, nor received any letters from them.

5. What letters did he receive from Rodulphi that were written by Charles in cipher, and two letters with them to noblemen of the Queen's subjects of this realm, under the signs 30 and 40, wherein mention was made of a port to land men? What was that, and what was meant by his 'Instructiones'?

A.—He received letters from Rodulphi, but truly none of them were to any noblemen of this land, but there was one to the Queen, his own mistress, which never came to her hands, another to the bishop himself, and one to the Spanish ambassador, which was delivered to him. The contents of his own letter were "conforme" to a letter of credit which he had from the Queen of Scotland. To the Duke De Alva, he had declared her case, especially of the "litle apperance" of this treaty, and, therefore, that some support of money and men, if it could be spared, should be sent into Scotland, and they should be received at the ports of Dumbriton or Leith, and have a strength delivered to them to keep their money or munition in. And because we were "assurit" the King of France, for alliance, would put to his aid thereto, and that the Queen could require nothing of the King of Spain but of benevolence; therefore, in recompense thereof [she] would be content to "furthfill" that thing which was before "proponed" touching the marriage of her son, the Prince, with the King of Spain's daughter. And because Rodulphi had "lenned" us sums of money, we desired him, if he got any money from the Duke of Alva or the Pope, that he would pay himself first, and send the rest to the Queen. He wrote that he had showed all this to the Duke d'Alva, and had gotten a good answer, but that the Duke could do nothing of himself, and, therefore, should advertise the King, and get his answer, which he trusted would be good. The lords replied that they hardly believed that there was no other thing in

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1571. these letters, and said—'Quhat gif Charles quha wreit the lettres wold say it was said of a port in Ingland, and that noblemen was nominat quha suld ressave thame?'

The bishop answers;—Charles might say, being in their hands, for fear,—but no such letters came to the bishop's hands, nor did he know any such matter. Yet they affirmed still that there were letters to two noblemen; which the bishop constantly denied. Then they said the practice was "meaned of a new rebellion heir," and the Duke of Alva to support the same at some port in England.

6. Thereafter they said they had a letter which was found in Dunbirtane, written by the bishop in favour of one who called himself "Jonstoune," to cause him to be entertained there. But it is well known it is one called Hall, who was a great doer in the rebellion of the north, and is now forthcoming, and his servant too, called Spenser, who will be brought hither to speak for themselves. Therefore, they desire to know, at whose persuasion the bishop wrote that letter in favour of "Jonson"?

A.—He wrote such a letter in favour of one "Jonsone," but truly he does not know the man. It was Rodulphi persuaded him to write the letter in January last, and knows not for what cause he departed, except for conscience sake. He was informed he was a good soldier.

7. They enquired with whom he dealt in the Marshalsea for convoying letters to Charles, and with whom in the Tower, and if he sent a letter to Doctor Watsone to be delivered to Charles?

A.—At Charles' first entry into the Marshalsea, one Herle offered himself for convoying of letters, but he understands that he did what was in him to deceive them both; and in the Tower, Charles' jailer brought a letter from him to the bishop, and he gave him an answer thereto, but he believes he was a false knave as the other. He never wrote a letter to Doctor Watsone.

8. The lords declared to him this matter was very weighty to the Queen's majesty, that she had advised with her whole Council thereupon, and would try further in the same. As to the Queen of Scots' cause, they declared that their mistress would bear the same affection thereto as she had done in time past—but would not admit the bishop any more as an ambassador for her, but as a private man, and would use him accordingly for to search out further in this cause.

A.—He answered that they could not take the state or privilege of an ambassador from him, and if anything was to be laid to his charge, he had a free Princess in his mistress, who would cause him to answer for his doings. They said the Queen had used him more "curteslie" than any stranger in her time. He answered, that he got licence to spend his mistress' money and his own, which was all the courtesy, but never could obtain any weighty suit that ever he made, and now, in what terms their treaty was left, all the world saw, so that they were constrained to seek aid out of all countries. Thereupon there was long discoursing.

9. They said it was the Queen's command that all his servants should be separated from him, saving two to remain in his chamber. They passed to his study, where all his principal letters were kept, and after they had considered them, and some jewels of the Queen's,

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1571. they locked the door, and took the key with them, and sealed the door with their own seals. They desired to have his ciphers. He told them he had none at present, for he used every three months to burn them all, and now lately, being desired by the Queen to depart, he burnt all the residue. The bishop desired them to "hald furth" a packet which was sent to him by the Queen to be showed to the Queen's majesty, which were the "dowbles" of certain letters sent by Mr. Randell in Scotland, whereon the Queen, his mistress, complained, and "desirit" Mr. Randell to be called to answer thereto, which they promised to cause to be done. They "tuik" with them a written copy, which was in the study, for the defence of the Queen's honour, and of the title and "regement" of women, which they said they would "confer" with the printed book.

10. When they had gotten the rest of his servants, they inquired for one called John Cuthbert, who wrote to him.

A.—He said he was departed twenty days ago towards Zetland, because of a pension which the Queen had given him of the priory of St. Andrews, and some other little benefices, through the decease of one of his servants, who lately "deit" at London, called Mr. Alexander Hervy, and therefore he passed to get the same. Thereafter they departed, and left two gentlemen, called Mr. Kingismyll and Mr. Skipwith, to take attendance upon him while it should please the Queen and Council to take further order; who would suffer none of his servants or others to pass forth nor to come into the lodging during the bishop's remaining there. The next day, being the 14th of May, he was "convoyit" to the bishop of Ely's house in the Queen's own litter, where he remained with his keepers.

3½ *pp.* *Probably written by the bishop of Ross.*

May 13. **741.** MORTON TO THE LAIRD OF GRANGE.

Sir, by my answer to your letter of the 7th of May, I gave you to understand that I could then give you no direct answer, but that as soon as I met with my lord Regent's grace and the Council, they should understand the contents of your writing, which I have now done, and will delay no longer to give you a direct answer. First:—"towardes the lettres (ze wrete) ze have ressavit frome Ingland, quhat ze have ressavit, fra quhome, or quhat ye lettres contenis, I knaw not, for ye tretie we war upoun w^t^ ye quene of Ingland and at quhat poynt ye mater restit, I undirstand as weill as ony that hes wretin to zow, and gif ze had conferrance w^t^ me as ze have had at sum tymes, I could have maid zow to understand ye mater to be uyer wayis nor zour wreting importis."

"Quhair ze wryte that ze persave be proclamationis set out, that the regent, quhome ze terme only 'erle of Levennax,' and undir authoritie of his pretendit regiment (as zour plesour is to speike), intendis to levie forces, and cum to Edinburgh, I traist it be na strange nor new thing to se ye Regent, nobilitie and estatis of Scotland repair to that toun, and that thay cum in armes ze zour self apperes to have ministrat the occasioun, for that ze of befoir had interprysit to levie men of weir aganis ye lawes of ye realme, takin ye Kinges palice of Halyrudhouse, placing suddarttiis thairin, takin

Elizabeth.
1571. ye stepill of ye toun of Edinburgh and baith ye tolbuithis, garneschyng ye same w^t men of weir, fortefeing ye portis and making of barrieres and fortressis at certan places of ye toun."

As for your writing of the Regent, none was nor is thought to be so kindly and lawful for the "regiment," as he is the King's "guidsire," and in which state and "rowme" you have acknowledged and recognised him, "as your handwrete baris recorde," and none of his proceedings since he entered on the administration are thought to be either against justice or to tend to any unlawful effects. So, I cannot believe that any should mislike his "regiment," except it be "sic as fyndes thame selffis priktit w^t sic odious crymes quhilk peradventour thay think he occupying ye charge can not weill remit." I and the others professing the King's obedience thought you "joint" with us. These noblemen and others now in Edinburgh "ar not symple cumit thair of yair awin motioun, bot send for be zow." As to the matters to be "procedit" in parliament, it has always been the ancient custom that the noblemen convening in parliament should resist all unlawful and unreasonable proceedings by good reason and "probabill argumentis" in the face of the parliament and before the Lords of Articles, not "be force and way of deid" to withstand the holding of the parliament, which has never been attempted "bot be sic as war plane rebellares aganis ye lauchfull authoritie for ye tyme." Where you write that if the Regent and nobility joined with him will come to Edinburgh in quiet manner to treat, then shall you make the town patent; this your answer seems "strange and prowde," that you, a private man, because of that house committed to your trust in the King's name, should take upon you to devise and prescribe to the Regent, nobility, and estates what they should treat upon, being "convenit" in parliament, and that no further shall be done, that you "limit thame boundes," and you to take our surety upon you! "Knawing that we ar mair abill to make zour suretie nor ze to make ouris." Without cause or provocation you have not only levied forces, but have used them and the King's ordnance within that house in annoying of his good subjects,—far transcending your proper charge,—so that, whatsoever extromity follows thereupon, you cannot but be "comptit" the very author thereof.

As to your protestation, that if your offer be refused, the stay of any good purpose must not be imputed to those who are there, or to you; I protest, that if any inconveniences fall out, that only your unreasonable doings and proceedings, and the lack of reasonable offers are the occasion thereof, and if any of the King's obedient subjects shall "inlaik" and perish in the prosecution of this his cause, "that thair blude be requyrit at ye handis of zow and youres," for it had not been in the power of the adversaries to have resisted his authority or moved this new rebellion if you had not given over yourself, and that the King's house committed to your trust to his behoof, for the safeguard of the "disawouares" of such authority, and such as are suspected of "haynous and odyous crymes." Leith. *Signed:* "Yo^r guid freind, Mortoun."

2½ *pp. Copy. Indorsed:* "The last ansueir send to ye Laird of Grangis w^rting be my Lord of Morton"; *also indorsed by Drury and Burghley.*

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742. CAROLUS DANICUS TO THE KING OF SCOTS.

Thomas Buchanan has delivered to him his majesty's letter of August 26th, which commends Captain John Clark to him. Can say bonâ fide that he, of all the soldiers in the war which the King of the Danes waged against the King of Sweden, always performed his office as a wise and valiant captain. Some people made false accusations to the King of the Danes, whereby he has been detained in custody for nearly a year. Prays that he will again intercede for the said captain. Has little doubt that he will be delivered by his majesty's intercession. *Signed:* Carolus Danicus.

1¼ *pp. No flyleaf.*

May 14. **743.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO ELIZABETH.

Received her letter of the 4th of May, at "Lynlythgw," on the 9th. The Englishman apprehended in Dumbarton Castle was left in prison at the castle of Doun in Menteith. Has caused him to be brought here to Leith, and now sends him to Berwick. Sends such information and notes as can be had of him at present. Being an Englishman, it was not thought convenient here "to urge him be panys." Craves to be made participant of such things as he and the bishop of Ross (whom he has apparently dealt with) shall declare. The same bishop ceases not his practices with her highness' undutiful subjects, leaving nothing unattempted that may trouble the quietness of the whole isle. Leith. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley.*

May 14. **744.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO BURGHLEY.

Has sent John Hall, apprehended in Dumbarton Castle, to Berwick. Is still lying at Leith with a good company of noblemen and others ready to hold the parliament, from which the adversaries at Edinburgh think to debar them, having made all kind of fortification, and lately received money and munition from France. With them there will be found no lack of goodwill to do their duties. Leith. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley.*

May 14. **745.** EXAMINATION OF THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 78.

"Upone the 14 day of May 1571." The Council sent Sir Walter Myldmay and Sir Thomas Smyth to the Spanish ambassador, who "inquyrit of him gif he had resaved any lettres from Rodolphy for sho was informed he hade send lettres quhairin he hade spokin evill of hir."

He answered, he had received many letters from the Low Countries from sundry "concerning ye materes of merchandis yat was now in treatie and did not remembre none yat did twiche ye Q. or hir estait."

On the 16th day of May 1571.

Elizabeth. 1571. By reason of his general answer the same two were sent to the bishop of Ross.

¼ *p. On the same sheet as the Bishop of Ross' examination, No. 749.*

Copy of the same, *ibid., fol. 80.*

May 14. **746.** ELIZABETH TO SHREWSBURY.

C.P., Vol. VI. We have lately discovered that the bishop of Ross has of late attempted by sundry practices with our rebels and fugitives on the other side of the seas, and with others also of the like condition, to move new troubles in our realm, greatly to the danger of the same, and as much as in them might lie to stir up a rebellion, the proofs whereof, which we have against him, are so probable both by his own letters and by witness, that we could not but cause him to be charged therewith, and finding no sufficient answer made by him for his defence, we have thought it necessary to restrain him from his liberty, and not to use him as an ambassador for any Prince who professes amity to us; of all which we require you to advise that Queen, and to let her understand that we do not mean in any sort to charge him or to enquire of anything that concerns his service done for her as her ambassador or servant, but therein do well allow him—wishing he had contained himself within those limits—and therefore, if she shall be otherwise informed, she may be assured that the same is not true, and so it shall manifestly appear hereafter upon our further proceeding with him. There are some other things that we have commanded Lord Burghley by his letters to advertise you of, which we will to be executed by you with speed.

1 *p. Draft in Burghley's hand. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "xiiij May 1571. M. from ye Q. to ye Erle of Shrewsb."

May 14. **747.** ELIZABETH TO MORTON.

Acerbo Velutelli, a merchant of Italy, residing in England, has given her to understand that a certain quantity of woad belonging to him, being taken by pirates upon the seas, has been brought to land in Scotland, and there sold. Prays him to cause order to be taken that it may be restored to the bearer, or the value thereof answered to him.

⅔ *p. Draft. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

[May.] **748.** REQUESTS BY THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

C.P., Vol. VI. "Memorie of certaine headdes to be moved to my lord of Burghly in the name of the Bishop of Rosse."

First:—Since it is the Queen's pleasure that he shall remain with my lord of Ely, and that the most part of his company should depart—he desires that he may speak with Lord Burghley, to the effect that such order may be taken as may most commodiously satisfy the Queen's majesty's pleasure in that behalf.

Item:—that a passport be granted to one of the Queen's his mistress' servants, to pass with his "wretingis" to certify her of the

Elizabeth.
1571. said determination, and that she may advertise him of her pleasure, principally touching her servants, where they shall be sent, and in what manner they shall be furnished.

Item:—Desires that he may have liberty of "fre ayre" at my lord of Ely's discretion, "being alwayis accumpaneit with such of his servandis as he pleasis to appointt."

Item:—Desires that four at least of his servants may remain with him, with a cook, boy, and a "lackay."

Item:—that he may freely speak with the gentlemen and servants who have attended upon him, in respect that they are to depart, and with his other servants for taking their "comptis."

Item:—that he may have liberty to pass to his "logeing," and put order to his letters and such furniture as he has in his house.

Item:—that he may speak with the ambassador of France,—principally to the effect that in his absence he may "solist" the treaty already begun to take effect; as also that he be his help to be furnished with money of his mistress' dowry from France, for his charges, in respect that he has no other "moyen" at this present.

Item:—in case he shall pass to the country,—that he may have liberty sometimes to write "oppin" letters to the Queen, his mistress, and to hear from her of her health, welfare and estate, and likewise to write to the said ambassador or some of his company for such necessaries as he or his company shall have to do with.

Item:—"that I wisie the universite of Camerage."

Item:—That one of his own servants may be suffered to pass into the town "to by his mait" and other necessaries in the town, provided he has a keeper with him.

1½ *pp.* *Indorsed by Burghley:* "The B. of Rossees memoryall." *Notes in the margin in Burghley's hand.*

Copy of the same.

1½ *pp.* *Indorsed.*

May 16. **749.** EXAMINATION OF THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 78. "Upone the 16 day of May 1571."

(1) By reason of his [the Spanish ambassador's] general answer, the same twoo was send be ye Concell to ye B. of Ross. Quha said to him that ye Spaneis amb. hed denyit yat he ressavit any lettres from Rodolphy, and thairfoir desyrit him to declair plainlie to ye Q. to quhat two noblemen of hir subjectis was these two lettres delyverit."

A. It might well be that the Spanish ambassador did not remember the receipt of that letter, "in speciale being so sodanlie inquyred thairof," and in respect that he receives so many letters daily, but whensoever they shall meet together, he will put him in remembrance thereof, and doubts not but he will grant that he received it; but it appears that it has not been of great moment in respect that it has "over passit his memorie." As to the deliverance of any other letters to any noblemen in England, he answered constantly, that he never received any, nor delivered any to them.

(2) Then they enquired who was the author of the book.

A. He knows not who was the author thereof, for the same was made at the last Parliament. "and yat Leidthingtoune and Robert

Elizabeth.
1571. Melving brocht copeis thairof in Scotland, befoir ye cuming of the Q. in to Ingland. And they said yat Justice Broune and ane Carrell was in ye cosell of ye making thairof," which is an answer to the allegation that the Queen of Scotland was "foren borne," and therefore might not succeed to the crown of England.

(3) They demanded, "quha revisited it and inlargesed it?"

A. He did himself "help quhat he culd, and at ye help of some zong studens within the court—sic as Franceis Bischoip and wtheris."

This was the effect of the "commonding."

1 *p.* [*On the back are the questions and answer of June 16th 1571. See No. 802.*]

May 17. **750.** EXAMINATION OF THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 81. "At my Lord Bischoipe of Heleis House in Holeburne, the 17 day of May 1571." Sir Walter Mildmay and Sir Thomas Smyth, two of the Council, declared to the bishop of Roiss that they were sent by the Queen's command towards him "to schaw him quhair in ye conferens quhilkis my lordis of ye Concell hade with him yis last setirday, being demandit be yame gif he hade resavid eny lettres from Rodolphy with figures upone thame of 30 and 40." He then answered that he had received three letters from him. Therefore, the Queen took occasion to send to the Spanish ambassador, and enquire of him if he had received from Rodolphy, who denied to have received any from him; and this makes the Queen to believe that their two letters were not directed to the Queen of Scots and the Spanish ambassador, but to two of her own nobility of England, "quhilk movis hir to conceave a gryt jolasie of sum gryt mater in hand. Thairfoir inquyrit ye bischoip of Rois to declair p . . . . to quhom he delyverit the same lettres?"

He answered that he had declared the truth the other day to the Council, that these letters (which he received from Rodolphy) "war bot onlie to the Q. his mistres, ye ambassidour of Spaine, and to him self, and to none other." And albeit the Spanish ambassador does not perhaps remember the receipt thereof *etc.*, for he often receives letters directed to the bishop, and likewise the bishop receives letters in his packet "direct" to the Spanish ambassador from beyond the seas. Albeit they do not remember the receipt of every letter. As to the other two (which were sent to the Queen, his mistress, and himself), he did therewith as with many other "ciffaris," which he "brint" as soon as he perceived his servants put in prison, and "extremlie handlit," for he uses every three months at least to burn all ciphers and "superflouis lettres"; and now principally hearing that his mistress was "restranit" of her liberty, he thought it not good to send her any letters in cipher or otherwise "of wecht," and "assurris" he never delivered any letters to any nobleman of this re[alm] from Rodolphy.

They enquired of him what Englishman made the book of the title?

He answered, he knew not who made it, for it was a long time since it was first made, for there were sundry copies of it in Scotland before his coming therefrom, which "Leveintoune" and Robert

Elizabeth.
1571. Melving brought out of England the time of the last parliament,—some four or five years since. They said that Justice Broune and one "Maister" Carrell "was in the consell of it, for it was maid for ane answer to a buik" which was printed at that time against the Queen of Scotland's title, alleging her to be "ane foren boirne," *etc.* And now if they have altered anything thereof beyond the seas, he is uncertain. In the end, they prayed him to deal more plainly with the Queen, and to let her know the truth both of the one matter and the other which they had demanded, affirming that the Queen had used him more "courteslie and familiarlie" than any stranger who has been here this long time, so that he had experience of her gentle nature.

He answered;—he could say no further than he had done already, and as to the courtesy used towards him, he granted that he had liberty to spend his mistress' money and his own in the country, but could never obtain any "wechtie suit" that he "proponed," either in his mistress' name or his own, "notsomikile as til be obeyit of his awin living in his cuntrey during his absens, quhilkis hes bene haldin from him continuallie sens his cuming furth of the cuntrey, and one lettre of the Quenis Majesties mycht have caussit him to beine anserit thairof."

1⅔ *pp. No indorsement etc. (Appears to be in the Bishop of Ross' hand.)*

May 18. **751.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI. I have advertised this Queen here particularly and at large of so much in everything as the Queen's majesty's letter of the 14th of this month gave me in charge to say, and I have further said to her as your lordship's letter of the same date required me, but I have not thought meet to say any more to her, than that my charge was to require her answer to certain questions, wherewith she, seeming a little grieved, and said that "che loked for sume quarrell to the bysshoppe of Rosse for hur sake." Yet in the end she gave good words towards her majesty, and answered to every of your lordship's questions as hereafter follows.

First:—she saith that she has not written any letters by any man named Rudolf to any person or persons for any purpose, nor kept copies of any her letters since she was searched at Tutbury.

Secondly:—she saith she never received any letters from Rudolfe, neither during his late being in the Low Countries, nor at any other time, written in cipher or otherwise, nor hath any cipher wherein Rudolfe did at any time write unto her, nor alphabet thereof.

Thirdly:—She saith that, to her remembrance, there remains no cipher with the bishop of Ross wherein she is named by the figure of "30" or "40," and if any such were, she minded not to disclose or make that her writing known to many, because the same may concern the causes of herself and country.

Your lordship shall understand, I wrote out first your articles with my own hand and showed them to her. When she had answered I wrote all her answer, whereof she took notes. This I did lest any doubt of our denial of any part of that answer might happen hereafter. I also asked her if she had written any letters to the Pope or any other foreign prince, and to whom? She answered,—since the end of her treaty, being without hope of aid or support here, she had

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1571. written to all foreign princes, her friends, for aid against her rebels, but neither against her majesty or realm. She would not acknowledge when she sent those letters, nor by whom. She saith no man has authority to examine her so far, and she well knows the bishop of Ross has at no time practised or done to any other end. I could by no means perceive she had any intelligence from the bishop of Ross before I spoke with her, and do hold it the rather, because her people are daily abroad in every corner to learn some news; whereof, if some restraint were made, it were not amiss, for their liberty is too great. She has lately sent her footman with Douglasse to London, so if he be met with in time, he may give some knowledge of further practices, for, as I think, he does not return without letters. If John Cobbard can be met with, I shall send him to your lordship. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

1¼ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "xviij May 1571. Y^e^ Erle of Shrewsb. to my L."

May 18. **752.** SHREWSBURY TO ELIZABETH.

C.P., Vol. VI. May it please your most excellent majesty. Upon receipt of your majesty's letter, dated the 14th of this month, I declared particularly, at good length, to the Queen of Scots the wicked attempts and practices of the bishop of Ross against your majesty, and that for the same he is restrained from liberty, and not suffered to use the office of her ambassador, with everything further as your majesty commanded me. Whereat she was at first a little troubled, and with a few tears uttered that she had for a long time looked to hear of some quarrel to be laid against that bishop for her sake; but in the end—seeming well pacified—she protested, with many good words, great goodwill always intended towards your majesty, and continuance thereof, and then very quietly answered my Lord of Burghley's letter, whereunto your majesty further referred me. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

⅓ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "xviij May 1571. Y^e^ Erle of Shrewesbury to y^e^ Q. Ma^te^."

May 20. **753.** ELIZABETH TO DRURY.

Understanding the new troubles arisen at Edinburgh, directs that he repair with all speed to the Regent, and enquire of him what he intends to do both for offence and defence, and how long he will be able to keep his power together. He shall also enquire of the state of his enemies, and their purpose. Is to let him know that he has some message to the other party, which she means to be used or forborne for his advantage, if he shall so like of it. He shall require to speak with Grange and such other noblemen with whom he is joined, and say to them, that she finds it very strange to hear that they have of late attempted to come to the castle and town with such forces, and to commit such hostile acts against the Regent and his party. Hears that Grange, notwithstanding his promise for furtherance of quietness, and for permission for the Regent to come to Edinburgh, at the very time of his said answer amassed great numbers of soldiers, entered and fortified the town, calling to him certain noblemen with their powers,

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1571. and with them has begun a new civil war, oppressing that town of Edinburgh, and making proclamations at his pleasure, without notifying thereby to whom he is a subject. Finds it strange, and, if it be true, condemns him therein of falsehood and untruth, in that it is said he reports to the common people by his bills and "chartetts" that the Regent is sworn English against his country, and that he means to deliver to [her] the castles and strengths that he has, with many other such light rumours, being, as far as they concern her, most false, for she affirms on her honour that neither the Regent nor any for him ever signified any such disposition towards her, nor did she ever motion any such matter to him. He shall require the Captain, that if he has not thus reported, he will notify the same to her by his writing, otherwise she will have cause to think both this and sundry other things true that are reported of him, against her honour. If he and others with him shall in this sort [seek] to increase the troubles of the realm, and to draw into the realm any strange forces, as is reported, by sending his brother into France, he has sought to do, then, surely, she will judge that to be true which by some has been long doubted—that he and his companions are partially disposed, for their own lucre, and to maintain their disordered authorities, to continue the inward troubles of the realm by pretending to favour the Queen, so now they neither mean to have her return with quietness nor her son to continue in any authority. If this shall further appear to be their intents, let them be assured, that as heretofore she has showed favours to them, so shall she be ready to avenge their ingratitude. Is to require Grange, and Lethington also, if he may speak with him, to give her what she may justly account of them in these matters, wherein the world imputes the principal blame to Lethington as the instrument and nourisher of these lamentable divisions in that nation for his particular interest. He shall also say to the Duke, that she would gladly hear of some better disposition in him towards quietness than is reported. All this to be said to them is to the intent to give occasion for some surceasance of these bloody quarrels, if the Regent shall so think it good to be said, and if need be to add thereto some sharper speech, whereby the Captain and his party may believe that she will indeed give present aid to the Regent, as to him who observes peace with her, and does not maintain her rebels. She would have him understand the state of the Regent and of the contrary party, and consider what possibility there were to recover Edinburgh Castle, and how the Regent might be thereto of his own power. When he confers with him, he is to have regard that his demands may by him be made moderate, for she knows they will ask largely. Is so to use his speech that he may not conceive any certainty to have such aid until he hears from her again. Is to have regard that the ordnance and soldiers must be sent from Berwick. She cannot make choice of any to be head and leader of that supply into Scotland but him only. She means further to direct Lord Hunsdon to his government there, and Sir John Foster to his charge, to the intent that the Regent's friends may be comforted, and their contraries used in contrary manner. Forbears to give plain directions for lack of knowledge of the state of things in Scotland, therefore, the sooner he advertises her the better he will content her, for she is of opinion that these matters cannot suffer delay without danger. Leaves the rest to

Elizabeth.
1571. his discretion. When one Haule is brought thither, he is to be very straitly kept, and as secretly as possible from conference, for he has been a dangerous practiser both in the last rebellion and since. Would have that he were examined upon certain articles which she sends herewith, "and lett Hall looke to be racked to all extremite if he will conceale the truth, and contrarywise will be pardoned with favor, if he will frely confess." Would have him confer with the Earl of Morton in as many matters as he shall think meet, lest he should conceive any jealousy of his dealings with the Regent.

7½ *pp.* *Draft in Burghley's hand; and indorsed by him.*

May 21. **754.** REQUESTS BY THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

C.P., Vol. VI. "Ce que l'ambassadeur de France a requis a la majesté de la Royne d'Angleterre le xxj[e] de May 1571."

That if the Earl of Morton does not return with the powers that he had to bring, it may be the good pleasure of her majesty to pass on without him to the conclusion of the treaty, and to restore the Queen of Scots upon the honest offers which the said lady has made to her, or at least to send her back to the hands of those who hold her part in her realm, as she has promised to the most Christian King, her good brother, to do.

That since the Scottish lords of the Queen of Scots' party have summoned the said King on his honour and duty to the observance of the things, wherein he is bound to them by the treaties, although he has the power to proceed therein himself, he is nevertheless content that, jointly with her majesty, in order to avoid suspicion, provision may be made that all violence, *etc.*, cease in the country, *etc.*

That since those of the said party have requested the protection of the King and of his crown against the injuries which the English have done to them, and which they fear that they will again do to them, her said majesty will take in good part the answer that he has made them,—that he will employ himself with all his affection towards her to entreat her that directly or indirectly they be no more molested nor troubled from the side of England, and have obtained from him, in case they should be, that the assistance of himself and his realm shall not fail them.

Wherefore, that it will please her majesty to make to the above a reply that may be conformable to the true and sincere friendship that the King, her good brother, bears to her, and to the respect that he wishes to maintain to her, *etc.* If her majesty or her Council see any other better expedient than this, which, without offending the King's honour, can better satisfy the said lady, his majesty will be ready to follow it.

¾ *p.* *French.* *Indorsed*: "Les requestes de l'Embass. de France, touchant le fait de la Roine d'Escosse."

May 21. **755.** ELIZABETH TO THE REGENT LENNOX.

For the desire we have that both the parties now contending in that realm might be by some means brought to good concord again,

Elizabeth.
1571. we have thought good to send thither our trusty servant Sir William Drury, knight, whom we pray you to credit. Westminster.

¼ *p. Copy in Scottish. Indorsed by Drury.*

May 22. **756.** CHATELHERAULT AND HUNTLY TO BURGHLEY.

Have taken the boldness to write to his sovereign the full declaration as well of their own meaning as of the remaining noblemen professing their obedience to their mistress. It was intended to have sent some convenient messenger, but fearing their adversaries might prevent their advertisement by misreports, they were enforced to make the greater haste, and so send their letters in double form to the officers on the frontiers, the one by the East Marches, and the other by the West. Pray her to excuse their lack in that behalf. Intend to give no occasion to her majesty why they should not have as good part in her good grace as any other noblemen in this realm, and therefore look for her goodwill, wherein they crave his mediation. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Thomas Hamylton.

⅔ *p. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley.*

May 22. **757.** CHATELHERAULT AND HUNTLY TO ELIZABETH.

"Your Majesty." We have with great patience long looked for some end of this civil dissension. We have heard what "schiftis" have been used by the Earl of Morton and his colleagues to hinder your majesty's intention, by alleging that they were not sufficiently authorised, which delay has been purposely "casten in" to frustrate your good deliberations. Offers have been made to them that they might quietly assemble themselves, which they refused, "we trust thayre proceadinges sall manifest that thay hade na thing les in theyre mynd then the prosecution of the said treaty or ony thing thereto apperteyning quhilk may weill appeare by an informall forme of parliament, quhilk we ar informed thay held within thir viij dayes in a privat howse the tyme thay lay in the Cannogait without all ceremonyes requisit or accustomat," wherein they did somewhat which tends only to the setting forth of their private malice, and in plain language "thay speike it that the treaty wes quite cutted of without ony promise of abstinence or farther propos of recontinuation." In consideration whereof, we can no longer suffer the people to be abused or blindly led in error under colour of a surmised demission of the crown, whereon they have built this their pretended authority. That pretended demission is known to have been made in the place of the Queen's imprisonment, and extorted by just fear of present death, which neither by the law of God nor man can stand in force. We pray you not to let the persuasion of our adversaries move you to think that we mean any alteration or disturbance of the good intelligence between the two realms, or to violate the peace. Your majesty has had some experience of the behaviour of our adversaries to your great charges, and no advantage. We wish it may please your highness to give no countenanse or aid to our adversaries to our prejudice, for recompense whereof you may have us all at your devotion. Edinburgh. *Signed:* James Hamylton. Hwntlye.

2⅓ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley.*

Elizabeth.
1571.
May 23.

758. DRURY TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

On Sunday* morning, the Regent, with all that remained with him, to the number of 1,500, marched towards Stirling, passing through Linlithgow, and purposing over night to have passed over the ferry. The Earl . . . 500 horse . . . after they had marched altogether . . . battle two miles distant from Leith, the castle shooting at them divers pieces, which did no harm. The same Earl Morton stayed upon a hill until the Regent was near unto Linlithgow. All this while they of the castle and town early in the morning issued out to the next crag by the loch, thinking that if the Regent had in the night taken boat, to have taken advantage of those that were to remain or unembarked, whom they might have dealt with, but perceiving Lord Morton with his company drawing towards Dalkeith, they left the place they were in, and put their horses from them, marching in order of battle half a mile towards the way he was to pass. When Lord Morton saw this, he likewise put himself in order of battle, leaving the way he meant to go, and sent towards them . . . could not draw them from a . . . they had chosen, which was within . . . shot of the castle. "Butt my lord Hume and the other syde sayes they offered more then was reseyved, and off boathe parties it ys affermed that there was no fawlte in the lord Hume why they tryed not theyre strengthes and have comytted the victory to God, boathe companyes beyng together wytheyn lesse then a myle, prest and redy to have schotted together."

Sends them a letter from the Earl of Morton, wherein he mentions that money has come out of France . . . to the Laird of Grange, and also declares that unless the Queen's majesty procures some order therein, all will turn from evil to worse, and that Lord Hume and "Pharnherste" are great causes of these matters. Wishes that Lord Hume might want his living, which not only helps and nourishes himself but others in these actions. There are few in all Lothian whom he or the Regent may give credit unto. Finds a misliking by many—and not the meanest born—against the Regent, forgetting nothing wherein they may discredit him,—yea many of those who concur with him greatly mislike his government, and would be glad of change. Some say he is an Englishman, "cruell and extreame where he hathe the upper hande—nothyng lyberall, susspytyos—nothyng effable, nor yett dysposte off body or mynde, and they lyttell regardyng eyther his woordes or proclymatyons." Upon Sunday, by proclamation, all persons were restrained from bringing victuals to any that are not at the King's obedience, upon pain of treason. Requires their direction touching Hawle, who was taken in Dumbarton, and whom he now causes to be kept in the "chamber of the wall." Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

$2\frac{2}{3}$ *pp. Holograph. Indorsed by Burghley. Injured by damp.*

May 23.

759. BISHOP OF ROSS TO MARY.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 86.

[*Refers to the proceedings at his examination.*]

When the Council were at my house, I delivered to them the copies of Mr. Randolph's letters which your majesty sent to me to be "schawin" to the Queen. Whereupon [I] received answer from the

*20th.

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1571. Council on the 22nd instant, that Mr. Randolph, being called before them, answered, he did not remember that he wrote any such letters; and, therefore, the Council demanded of me if I had the principal letters, which I affirmed (as it is truth) that I had not indeed, but received the copies from your majesty, and "truistit" assuredly the principals were come to your hands, and [you] would produce them when required. Wherefore, please your majesty to satisfy the Queen and Council by sending the principal letters (if they be in your hands), or otherwise to write your own mind to them thereanent, for your honour, and my discharge, and likewise to write to the Queen's majesty for my liberty, that I may be permitted to go towards your majesty's self, seeing that there is not great matter to be treated here at present touching your service, and that it may be her pleasure to "releif" your two servants, Charles and Makesone, who are "haldin" in prison still. I received the packet of letters which George Dowglas brought, sent to me by the Council, and sent the same to them again, after I had read your letter—but find not great suit to be made for the contents thereof at present; for, as to the treaty, it is alleged that your good subjects in Scotland are the "stay" thereof. As to the Earls of Egleintowne's and Cassillis' liberty, and the "releif" of their "bond and plaeges," I spoke for the same to the Queen's majesty before "Pashe" last, but could have no resolute answer thereanent, and therefore must needs reserve that to be redressed with the rest of the wrongs done during the abstinence. As to George Dowglas, he came and spake with me by "tollerans" of the Council, and told me he presented your letter in company with the French ambassdor at his audience on the 9th of May, and would advertise your majesty himself what answer he got thereto. I give your highness most hearty thanks for your comfort given me by your letter in this my sickness—judging the same to proceed of melancholy, through the little fruit that has followed my long suit and labours, affirming always that no fault can be "imput" to me thereanent—and willing me to be of stout courage. This your majesty's testimony of my "devoir" and "persuasione" is sufficient to relieve me of any melancholy thoughts. The long travail has so taken on me at last, that it seems very necessary that some other were placed here in case your majesty enters again to treat of any great matter, or at least that some other man was joined with me to help to bear the burden—not that I will refuse as long as the body may serve to employ the same in the service of your majesty and of my country, but, in my opinion, by that means your majesty's service may be the better advanced. I pray the eternal God preserve your majesty in good health, and send your highness and all your good friends and subjects comfort with peace and quietness in your country.

1¾ *pp.* *Probably in the bishop of Ross' hand.* *Indorsed in the same hand*: "The Copie of a letter send to ye Q. majeste of Scotl. be ye b. of Ross be ye tolerance of counsell ye 23 of May 1571, albeit not send away quhill xxvij of May 1571, be ane man of my l. Shreusbereis."

May 24. **760.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

At 3 o'clock this morning he received the Queen's majesty's

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1571. letter of the 21st,* together with his. This night takes his journey towards the Regent, minding to be at Dalkeith in the morning, with Lord Morton, with whom he will confer, and if he will allow of it, will procure his coming to Dalkeith or Leith, or some place near Edinburgh, and procure, if he can, an abstinence for certain days during his being there. Prays him to procure direction from the Queen how long he is to remain. Takes with him Mr. Lovell and Captain Brykewell. Has given order for the apprehension of John Cobham, Scottishman, if he comes this way. Returns herewith some matter from Hawle in answer to the articles. Sends a packet of letters which were now brought to him from the Laird of Grange. Hears that by the Regent's order there is a ship taken that brought munition for the castle. More munition is looked for, and a man-of-war lies here off this coast, with a pinnace in consort, which it is alleged has a letter of mark from the Prince of Orange. "He" has done no harm yet on this coast. Would gladly understand whether "he" might be dealt with to attend the coming of any more munition. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley.*

May 25. **761.** CHATELHERAULT AND OTHERS TO [ ].

"Traist freind, eftir our hartlie commendation." Seeing that the nobility convened in this town have determined to follow forth their obedience professed to the Queen's majesty, our sovereign, through which the quietness of this realm may ensue, we desire you most earnestly to address yourself to us within three days next after the receipt hereof. Declare by the bearer whether you will come to us, or not. Edinburgh.

½ *p. Copy. Indorsed by Drury.*

Another copy of the same.

½ *p. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk), *and by Burghley:* "25 May 1571."

May 25. **762.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI. My very good lord:—"albeit I have send to zow ane lettre wretin to the Queen my mistres, quhilk, gif it may stand with zour plesour, I wald war convoyit be ye ordinar packet till my Lord of Shreuesbery to be delyverit to hir: or uthervayis that I may have ane pasport till send ane of my awin servandes thairwith, till returne with the anser. Zit nevertheles in the mein tyme, I moist hertle pray zour honour till preuent hir request, till be maid to ye Queen's majestie, for my libertie: swa that be zour laboures and procurment I may obtene the samme. Considdering that in the beginning of this cause, upone Ester Day last was, at morne, I maid my first suitt unto zour honour, and sens continuallie hes maid my onlie ancorage thairupone." Therefore, my good lord, let me have relief by your means, that I may "mak jorney," as my "seeknes" will permit, towards my mistress: for, indeed, I cannot be thoroughly cured

* Burghley's draft indorsed 20th.

Elizabeth.
1571. thereof till I get the air of my own country, or else be near to it. Besides that this charge has been so troublesome to me, that I "wald mak instans to my mistres to be disburdened thereof." For "quhat gryt loiss of rent and goodes; quhat displesure and wiresume travell I have sustinit" since my coming from Scotland, many can bear witness, and I "truist" few of my nation would have so long borne the same. "Elyhows." *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

½ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 26. **763.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO ELIZABETH.

I have directed the bearer hereof, James Cunnynghame, my servant, to communicate unto your highness the present estate of matters in this country, and "how thay ar fallin out far contrarious to zour Ma^ties^ meanyng and expectation, especially about the late parliament time, which was continued till the 14th of May." Stirling. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

⅓ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk), *with some notes in Burghley's hand.*

May 26. **764.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO BURGHLEY.

Has thought meet to despatch the bearer, James Cunynghame, to the Queen's majesty to declare how things have lately fallen out on the part of their adversaries. Trusts he will credit his wife and the bearer. Stirling. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

½ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed by Burghley.*

May 27. **765.** COLLECTIONS BY WILLIAM HERLLE.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 82. "Collections made by William Herle of his conference with D^r^ Lopes in the Tower of London, out of the original."

[*Extracts.*]

I have, my Lord, talked with Dr. Lopes three or four times, he being lodged in the Constable's Tower, and I in the "Broadarrowe," next to him, whereby we have access the one to the other. He has declared to me the cause of his apprehension, *etc.* He cries out on the Spanish ambassador that he, adventuring for his cause thus far, does not sue for his delivery, which he says is an infinite dishonour to the King himself, and a great discourager to those who do service. But he terms the ambassador "a babler," and "a foole," covetous and impatient, and the vainest of all men, *etc.* He shows that the bishop of Rosse and he [the Spanish ambassador] are great companions, and have mutual repair to each other, whose conferences are so long and so mystical that it is hard to draw them asunder; but he notes the bishop of great openness with all, and his very servants carry matters of counsel about with them, therefore, never able to execute weighty attempt whilst secrecy is not present—much less having the want of money, which alone could supply many defects. 'But there are now-a-days in the world,' says he, 'such a sight of miserable ambassadors, who, in sparing a little, deface their Princes, and overthrow their own doings,' *etc.* 'But what think you,' said I, 'of the Scottish Queen's

Elizabeth.
1571. case?' 'Mary,' saith he, 'that the greatest partie of this realme are at her devotion and attend with great hope the time of her government, which as it cannot be far of, so the dethe of the Queen's majesty would rayse an incredible sturre in the whole realme' &c.

8 *pp. Copy, closely written.* [*Refers chiefly to one Thomas Heron accused of attempted poisoning.*]

May 28. **766.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO ELIZABETH.

Received her gracious and favourable letter of the 20th of May, on the 27th instant, at Stirling, from Sir William Drury, and has conferred with him. Stirling. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

$\frac{1}{3}$ *p. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley. Wafer signet.*

[May 28.] **767.** THE REGENT LENNOX'S ANSWER TO ELIZABETH.

My present state stands thus:—I am at Streveling, occupied in making preparations against the attempts of the adversaries, and to erect and establish the ordinary justice at this town, seeing that Edinburgh is now garnished with men of war under the tyranny of our enemies, the men of war being levied, and Edinburgh fortified within the time of the abstinence agreed to by her majesty's order when the King's commissioners were in England, the Laird of Grange having both by word and deed now at last declared himself "avowit innymie" to the King's cause and us all, and having "assemblit" in that town and castle to his society the personages who have been the instruments of all the mischief and trouble in Scotland, who publicly maintained her highness' rebels the last year, invaded her realm with fire and sword, and did and do what lies in them to break the amity. Our "suldartis," being 400 footmen and 50 horsemen, are with the Earl of Morton, who now lies at his house of Dalkeith, within four miles of Edinburgh, attending on the enemy. The like—or rather greater—number of "wageit" men are presently entertained in wages at Edinburgh upon foreign money. This accident has happened, viz.:—that 100 men of war with a captain are recently landed from Denmark. We have provided for their entertainment during some short time in hope of money to sustain them with forth of England, which, if it comes not in time, we may surely make account that the adversaries' number will be augmented with this hundred. Seeing the matter in this state [we pray] that it will please her majesty to support us with as much money as will pay the 400 footmen and 50 horsemen for this month, and for June next money for payment of 500 footmen and 200 horsemen, because the adversaries will have the like number in wages before the 8th day thereof, and that support to continue monthly till the principal occasion of all this trouble (which is the castle of Edinburgh) be recovered. If there be not expedition made in sending the money, our men of war will pass to the enemy, and the noblemen and others, seeing her highness still neutral and not careful for their safety, will seek some other course, and—as it were—knit up matters amongst them and our adversaries. My intention is to reduce this "troublit" realm to the obedience of the King's authority, and to begin by seeking the recovery of the castle and town of Edinburgh. I am able not only to make a match to our

Elizabeth.
1571. adversaries, but to be master of the fields if they have no power of men or money but their own. How Edinburgh Castle might possibly be won is as well known to the Marshal of Berwick as to any Scottishmen. "Wageit" force we are not able to sustain on Scottish rents, and pieces of battery meet for such a purpose are not in Scotland outside the castle. We will so accompany her highness' ordnance, when it shall please her to direct it for recovering of that castle, so that it shall not lie in Scottish power to interrupt the action in the fields or rescue the "assege," unless foreign power arrives. In our opinion, it would be meet to send eight cannons, four culverins, and "twa battertis," with sufficient powder, bullets, instruments of war, and pioneers, with 1,000 footmen and 300 horsemen, besides the Scottish footmen and horsemen we desire to be entertained. We would wish the action to be accomplished in a month, so that foreign princes will have no "moyen" to send succour, which they may well attempt if they see the matter "lingerit" and not sought otherwise but by famine. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

2⅔ *pp. Indorsed by Burghley.*

May 28. **768.** LORD LINDSAY TO THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Reminds him that in his last letter he desired to understand the Queen's majesty's mind towards Mr. Swinburn and his fellows, his prisoners, and has received no answer. Has kept them, at his desire, till now, which is very cumbersome and chargeable to him. Prays that he may be discharged of them. "Byrris." *Signed:* Patrick L. Lyndsey.

⅓ *p. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley.*

May 29. **769.** MORTON TO BURGHLEY.

Since my departing from your lordship the troubles here have been great. The special cause thereof is by the defection of the Laird of Grange, whose open deeds now declare what he is, for he has made the Castle a receptacle and defence for all those who are suspected to be the murderers of the King and the Regent, and for their defence and their causes he has levied and taken up bands of men of war, and, as we understand, has received silver to that effect both forth of England and France. We doubt not but your honour will consider the weightiness of this cause, and be a means at your sovereign's hand to cause these matters to be helped. Dalkeith. *Signed:* Mortoun.

1 *p. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley.*

May 30. **770.** MAITLAND TO ELIZABETH.

The Marshal of Berwick has, upon her behalf, charged me very sharply as the instrument and nourisher of all these lamentable divisions within the realm, with "titles as I will not acknawlege justly to aperteyne to me," knowing that I have not deserved them, "so doth it greeve me weary sore," that the malice of my enemies has so far prevailed against me that it might induce your majesty to conceive any doubt or "small suspition" of me, which, for all this, I

Elizabeth.
1571. assure myself never entered into your majesty's breast. I have been this year past "maist impudently assaulted" with all kind of wicked calumnies, which the father of such wicked inventions could himself have contrived, and yet I thank God not one of the whole number has proved true in effect, I have continually from the beginning of your reign gone about by all good offices to procure your highness' good favour, and I will appeal to no other judge but yourself. I fear that my letters have not been communicated to your majesty. My enemies have wearied your cares with misreports, imputing to me the blame of everything at home and abroad, and of many things which I am sure never to this hour came to my knowledge. Of such things as I was charged with by your ministers, I trust I at all times discharged myself sufficiently. Can any man justly charge me that I have meddled in anything prejudicial to your majesty's person or state? Have I meddled in any practice within your realm? Or have I since the commotion began so much as once written a missive letter to any subiect in that realm—the Earls of Sussex and Leicester, and Lord Burghley, excepted? Has any rebel of your majesty's in this realm received comfort or aid of me to the value of one shilling? Your majesty has never uttered to me any misliking that I should deal with the Queen or do her any service, but on the contrary you have seemed to be offended that I and others had undutifully behaved ourselves towards her. Immediately after the Earl of Murray's death, foreseeing what contention was likely to burst out, I was the author of an atonement and reconciliation of the whole noblemen. I went about to persuade the whole number to yield some part of their particular passions for public respects. I advised them to direct two noblemen to your highness to put all their differences in your hands. When I saw I was not able to bring it to pass, I advised as many as were present to direct a letter to your highness. My brother going in message, accompanied with my brother-in-law and six or seven servants, without arms, were apprehended by the way, brought back to the Earl of Morton, "spoilit" of their horses and goods, cast into prison, and there detained till such time as I was compelled to relieve them by setting at liberty a gentleman whom Lord Fleming had for a long time detained within Dumbarton. When I saw the "garbuyle" begin to increase—being also diseased in my person—I took purpose to retire to some place where I might live in quiet, and so passed to Athole with firm intention to have lived iu quiet, taking care only by what means I might recover my health. This deliberation I was determined to follow, had it not been interrupted by a letter from the Earl of Sussex requiring me to deal with the Duke and the Earls of Huntly and Argyll. This was my third fault, which must be punished without delay! For—"to what other end (sayd these gay manteyners of commen quietnes) could that greate intelligence which I haide with your lieutennant tend bot to theyr desadvantage?" Immediately they dispossessed me of my office of secretary, which by law they could not, I being thereof provided for the term of life. By and by I fell into another error greater than all these; for by my means an abstinence was procured, yet was it so far misliked of them that my father's house was taken with the whole "plenisshing" thereof, my goods were seized, my lands "intrometted" with, the revenues

Elizabeth.
1571. disposed to their use, and my brother also dispossessed of "ther" livings. I repent that ever I was joined in any fellowship with any of them. Under colour of the King's authority, and abusing the name of that young Prince, they bring the realm—which must be his in due time—to that miserable decay, that when it is time for him to be king he shall find no kingdom at all apt for rule, but in place thereof a confused chaos and a country divided into 200 or 300 kingdoms resembling Shane O'Neil's, whereof every one will be a king in his own bounds—or in ten miles compass! This consideration has moved the Laird of Grange to follow another course.

Because they know him to be my dear friend, they impute a part of this to my advice, as if the Laird of Grange were to be led by other men's persuasions! He is known to be of such wit and experience that I would rather be advised by him, than take upon me to give him advice in matters of weight. It must be imputed to me for a seditious crime that I do not allow that five or six Earls and Lords—not of the greatest in degree—shall, without law or reason, overrule the whole "remanent" noblemen, and—as it were—"tred thame onder fote," that I will not wink at the injuries done to me and others, and keep silence till they have "wracked" the most part of the gentlemen—at least such as will not become slaves to them! I am not so insensible that I feel not my particular interest, nor so "unprovident" that I am careless of it, neither yet so charitable that I can love those the better who do me wrong. I am robbed of my whole goods, which are not to be set at so light a price "bot the best erl on that side wold have whyned if he had laked asmoche." My brother and I have lived by our credit for a year and more, without receiving one penny of our own rents. I have not been accustomed to live in misery, and therefore would find it strange to be driven to that poor estate that I must live by other men's goods now when I am come to "mo yeares," and less able to "travaile." I cannot omit my particular interest, and yet I will not "prefarre it to the public." I will thus far offer my service to your highness, viz.:—to use my credit and all the means God has given me, at your appointment, to procure a reasonable union of all the states of this realm to maintain the peace with England, and that—your majesty looking graciously upon me and my friends—I shall never procure or consent that strange forces be received in this realm. I shall procure, as far as in me lies, that your majesty shall be put in trust to make a final end of all these controversies, and shall be mediatrix of all our debates, reserving only this point,—"that your majesty so deall with the Queen as we by our proceeding may not be justly burdeyned to have dealt ondewtyfully with her highness," to whom I am particularly bound for benefits received, and have made particular promises which in honour I cannot break, and I am assured your majesty will never require me to. I trust your highness will find the noblemen of this party very conformable to the Marshal of Berwick's honest speaking and true dealing, [which] has minded them to yield a great deal more than they otherwise would have done. Edinburgh. *Signed:* W. Maitland.

6¼ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed by Burghley.*

Copy of the same.

5¼ *pp.* *Indorsed by Burghley.*

Elizabeth.
1571.
May 30.

771. THE LAIRD OF GRANGE TO ELIZABETH.

Has received her letter, dated the 20th instant, from the Marshal of Berwick, and, to his grief, understands that she is offended with him. His conscience bears record of no unjust dealing towards her. This offence proceeds only from the misreports of his enemies. Where she finds it strange to hear that he and the noblemen joined with him have stayed the Earl of Lennox and his party from entering Edinburgh;—seven or eight days before their pretended parliament, he offered to make the town patent to them. Morton declared to Lord Boyd, Lord Herries, and the Laird of Lochinvar, at several conferences with them, who reported it to the noblemen here convened, and to him, that the treaty was dissolved. If it had appeared that the Earl of Lennox and his party had truly meant to make a choice of persons authorised to treat, he would gladly have furthered the same. When all overtures were rejected, he had just cause to concur with other noblemen to stay their disordered designs. Has not meant to begin a new civil war, but only resisted the war long continued by the adverse faction. Has set out no proclamation or "cartell," but only one whereof he sends her a copy.

Will not disavow that he said that the Earl of Lennox was her subject by oath. Has not so spoken without warrant, as the Marshal can testify. Has always meant well towards her, has thought of her reverently, and though he has joined with other noblemen to oppose Lennox and his faction, he prays that she will not condemn him that he practises for his own lucre. A great part of the other faction are maintained by unjust lucre, and possess other men's livings. Neither he nor his friends have had one groat of other men's livings. It is not meant to draw any strange forces into the realm, although his brother has been of late in France, but the Earl of Lennox having wrongfully dispossessed him of the revenues for the sustentation of this place, they have been obliged to get powder and other munitions of war from France, of which a sufficiency to serve his turn for a good season has been brought by his brother. Lennox and his party held a parliament without the walls. The noblemen with whom he is joined are content, upon knowledge of her pleasure, to send commissioners into England within a month, or shorter, and if she will deal favourably with them he offers for them, that they will not receive any strange forces within this realm or procure that any be sent, and will also submit all particular quarrels to her decision or mediation. If there is anything wherewith she is not fully satisfied, he offers to send a special friend of his sufficiently instructed from the noblemen and himself to her. Edinburgh Castle. *Signed:* W. Kyrkcaldy.

5⅓ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed by Burghley.*

Copy of the same.

4¼ *pp.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

May 30. **772.** MAITLAND AND THE LAIRD OF GRANGE TO DRURY.

We have either of us written a particular letter to her highness answering specially such objections as upon her behalf you laid out against us. We intend to direct some gentleman towards her

Elizabeth.
1571. highness instructed with our mind, for which purpose we desire you to procure a passport. We trust the messenger will be Mr. Mailvill, and yet, if he has impediment by sickness or otherwise, we think it convenient that the passport contain no name, as Lord Lethington told you how, if the disposition of my body was able to endure the "travell," assuredly no other should occupy that place but myself. I also desire not to neglect my complaint of Lords Sussex, Leicester, and Burghley, to whom I wrote on the 21st of December, the 18th of January, and the 21st of February, and to Lord Sussex on the 2nd of January, and have received no answer. I take their silence for a discharge of further dealing with me. We have sent you "double" of our letters. Edinburgh Castle. *Signed:* W. Maitland. W. Kyrkcaldy.

¾ *p. In Grange's hand. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley.*

May 31. **773.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Returned this morning. Left the Regent at Stirling, [and] Lord Morton at Dalkeith. The contrary party, "wythe all they may doo," prepare their forces against the 8th of next month. All that the Regent's party may do (as much as he can gather) is but to defend, "wych iff they be able to performe is all." Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley. Injured by damp.*

May 31. **774.** SETON TO MAITLAND.

I have received a letter from your lordship in recommendation of a merchant, "and thinkis zour lordship misteris not efterwart to tak sic panis for nane, considdering yai ar all oure weill traetit heir, and ye rest of thame, quhilkes ar oure innemies." I let you understand how I am welcome to this Court. The Queen mother has no great "feist" of me, but holds me "at gryt haitt," and I have got no silver "awand" to me by reason of my estate in the "chalmer," nor yet the silver lent at Leith, which "paseis" 8,500 francs. I am sure that none will come after me in commission who will "handill" her more quickly to the purpose than I did, for I was constrained to say, 'I pray zou Madame forzet not your auld alliance for your new conqueist freindes.' 'What will ye say be yat my Lord Setoun?' said she. After she had "constranit" me twice or thrice, I was constrained to answer: 'Marie, madame,' said I, 'zour allyance yat ze ar makand betuix zour sone and ye Quene of Ingland. I wald, Madame, ze understude we wer onworthie servandes to our mastres gif we knew not quhat wer done in ye warld.' My Lord of Glasgow stood beside "herand yir hee wordes betuix hir and me and never spak word." 'Zit, madame,' said I, 'I am constranit to speik tuay wordis to zou, and prais zou to ressave yame, cummand owt of ane trew Frenche hart,—my dewitie being reservit to ye Quene my mastres and to my cuntray,—yat is to say, madame, sen Charles Mannis dais yer wes never send from Scotland be ye King, Quene or nobilitie ane mair honorabill sutt nor is desyrit at this present be me on yer behalffes. And seing, madame, yat yis vane opinioun of the Quene of Inglandes mariage is

Elizabeth.
1571. so hett in consait, quhobeid ze hyde it from ws yat ar crewallie invadit bayth be fyre and sweird, oure castellis and housis demolisit. Madame, I dout not to be thankit within schort dais for that thing ze tak now in evill part, and as I have schawin zou of befoir, madame, the nobilitie of Scotland will not faill to sutt quhair yai may best, quhobeid yat salbe aganis my maistres will. And as to my part I can find na falt in ye Kinges grace gif his consall wer condescendand to his will, bot ane Prince yat resentis him self of our predecessores, quha hes offerit thame selffes for ye cuntray of France and hes left yer banis behind thame in ye townis of Orliance, Towris and Blais, as may be knawin be yer lair stanis'; and so made an end with her majesty. "Now, my Lord, sen it is ye Quene my Mastres will, yat I sall pas* to Flanders, to sutt forther, I pray zour lordship cause ye nobilitie to send ane affectionett litter to ye Duk of Alvay with mony fair wordis, with credence to me, conforme to ye commissioun I have of your Lordshippis," and I pray your lordship to haste this writing, for I "think lang to be at hame" to take part with you "of sic thinges yat may aventor." Paris. *Signed:* Seton.

1⅓ *pp. Holograph. Addressed:* "To my Lord, y^e^ Lord Secretar of Scotland." *Indorsed by Burghley:* "ult. May 1571 y^e^ l. Seton to Lyddington."

[May.] **775.** ELIZABETH'S ANSWER TO THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.†

C.P., Vol. VI. (1) If neither the Earl of Morton nor any other persons sufficiently authorised in the King's name will return, so that the fault shall not appear manifestly to be in them, but in their contrary party, who will by force—as it is reported they lately have done—impeach the assembly of the three estates obeying the King to convene, whereby they might give authority to certain persons to treat, then her majesty will readily re-continue the treaty concerning the Queen of Scots.

(2) Her majesty has always had an earnest intention to cause all violences and hostile actions to cease, and, therefore, solicited an abstinence for certain times, which was not so duly kept as was convenient, whereof the Regent always avowed the default to have been in the contrary party, and, therefore, her majesty is desirous to understand in what sort the King shall think good to have arms to cease, and an abstinence to be better kept, and her majesty will gladly hear thereof and employ herself with the King to further the same.

(3) Her majesty means not to molest any of the Scots on the Queen's part, unless they break the treaties of peace betwixt the realms, or aid her open rebels or outlaws to make incursions into England, or themselves make incursions, as they did last year openly, in burning towns, killing her majesty's subjects, and taking prisoners, which was the reason her majesty, as honour bound her, caused a revenge to be made—yet without fire, or killing of any.

1½ *pp. Draft in Burghley's hand. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "Ye copy of ye answer to ye Fr. Embass^r^ requestes."

* Marked with a cross over it. †See No. 754.

Elizabeth. 1571. [May.]

776. REQUESTS BY THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

C.P., Vol. VI.

May it please her majesty:—To ordain that no innovation or change be used towards the person of the Queen of Scots, nor in the manner of her treatment.

Such number of men and women retained for the service of the said lady by the previous retrenchment be allowed to her entire, it being impossible that she could do with less. That she be not deprived of taking the exercise and air which she was accustomed to for her health.

That means be given to her to have communication respecting her affairs and those of her realm, and of her dower which she has in France, and have power to write to her ministers and "servitours," and to receive letters from them.

That "Robysson," who is gone towards her with a despatch from the ambassador of France, under her majesty's passport, be sent back to the said ambassador with the other packets committed to him, coming from France, to M. de Bethon, although they were not subscribed by him.

That her majesty, jointly with the King, her good brother, will take some good expedient concerning the miserable state of the Scots, to the end to cause the troubles and divisions to cease, which continue amongst them.

That it be her good pleasure to give a present satisfaction to the King, her said good brother, for the 2,000 crowns that he sent to his agent, robbed in Scotland.

⅔ *p. French. Indorsed in two hands:*—"De l'ambassadeur de France,"—"Pour la Roine d'Escosse."

June 1. **777.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO THE COUNTESS OF LENNOX.

The bearer, James Stewart of Glastoun, archer of the corps in France, now married in this country, and lately become my servant, presently repairs to France for attending his service and his other affairs there, with whom I write these few lines to you in his commendation, that by your means he be not impeded for fault of his passport. Stirling. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley.*

June 2. **778.** DRURY TO ELIZABETH.

Upon receipt of her instructions [to proceed] to Scotland, he addressed himself thither without delay. Having delivered her letters to the Regent and Grange, he declared by word fully and plainly the things contained in the said instructions as well to the Regent as to the contrary party; but, as their answers are ample, he will not trouble her with a repetition thereof. Sends the very answer of the parties themselves. Has advertised Lord Burghley of the rest of his doings. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley. Damaged by damp.*

Duplicate in Border Papers, Vol. XVIII.

Elizabeth.
1571.
June 3.

779. ADVERTISEMENTS OUT OF SCOTLAND.

The Hamiltons and their assistants came to Edinburgh on the 1st of June. On the second of June their whole forces of Edinburgh issued out with certain pieces of ordnance to surprise Lord Morton and the town of Dalkeith. The Earl of Morton issued out with "hagbutters," and his own servants on foot, leaving their horses behind in Dalkeith, meaning to have fought with them, they being about half a mile from Dalkeith. The contrary party, seeing them come forth, placed their horsemen with some hagbutters in the dykes, and the rest of their footmen and ordnance retired to a place called Edmundstone Edge. The Earl of Morton sent for his horses, and pursued them "in skyrmysshe" to Cragmyller, where Captain Malvin delivered powder to his soldiers. By chance, one of them set fire to it, and burned, as they said, sixteen or twenty, whereof some died, and some others are like to die. The Earl pursued the skirmish, putting them to "Boorrowe Moore," and so divers were slain, hurt, and taken on both parts. One Hagerstone, who would presently have been a captain, is very ill hurt, and taken with divers other soldiers. One Claude Hamilton is at the point of death, as they say. He is the Laird of Cowghnei's son. Of the Earl's party, one Adam Whawhope is slain, and the young Laird of Carmyghell and Robert Heburne hurt—but little the worse. Also, of the Earl's party, one Andrew Hollyburton, tutor of Petcur's brother's son, is taken.

1 *p.* *Indorsed by Burghley.*

June 3.

780. SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI.

According to the Queen's majesty's contentment in your letter, I brought George FitzWilliam to the speech of this Queen, and being somewhat doubtful at first to write, yet said she must pity prisoners, for that she was used as one herself, having all intelligence taken from her. Yet she said she would do any pleasure she could to relieve any Englishman out of prison, and so has written according to his request.

This Queen has been very sickly these two or three days past, and on Friday last swooned three or four times, that her people were afraid of her; and now well again, but somewhat weak. She is very desirous to hear how the bishop of Rosse is used, for his imprisonment touches her near. "Whyttesondaye at nyght." 1571. At Sheffield. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

Postscript:—After I had written my letter, this Queen let me understand she would write to the Queen's majesty by this bearer. Whereunto I wished her so to do, and to put her whole affiance in her majesty, and to no other, and to give over all her practices if she had dealt in any, for truth sought no corners.

⅔ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 4.

781. INSTRUCTIONS FOR CAPTAIN BRICKWELL.

[*Extracts.*]

My repair to the Earl of Morton, being in my way. Seeking assurance of Grange. Finding the Regent at Stirling accompanied

Elizabeth.
1571. with the Earl of Mar, the Bishop of Orkney, and the Commendator of Dunfermline. Morton's dealings with Argyll, Caithness, Boyd, Herries, Lochinvar, *etc.* Grange's receiving a letter and 20,000 francs—some say but 5,000 crowns. Lord Seton looked for with money and munition. Great suspicion conceived by Grange and his adherents of Argyll's and Boyd's departure. The injurious speech used in the field in the skirmishing. The practice of Glasgow Castle. Offers made to Morton by Livingstone. 300 soldiers to be levied in France or Flanders. The enterprise that the Duke and the rest will take in hand is either to enter Stirling and besiege the Castle there, attempt Dalkeith, or do some exploit against Lord Lindsey and Alexander Hume of Manderston. The Regent's soldiers will to the other side if they miss their pay, *etc.* *Signed:* William Drury.

3 *pp.* *Indorsed by Burghley.*

June 4. **782.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO DRURY.

"Efter my maist hertlie commendationes gude Mr Marshall." I have presently written to my wife, and to my servant, James Cunnynghame, how things have proceeded in this "troublit" country, specially of the skirmish last Saturday, whereof I trust you were as hastily and as certainly advertised as I was. In this packet to Lord Burghley are contained my letters to my wife and James Cunnynghame, which I pray you to despatch as soon as you can. Maister Thomas Buchannane, who was directed last year to Denmark for suiting the delivery of Bothwell, and procuring the liberty of Captain Clerk, has returned this day with good answer—although deferring—whereof you will shortly hear further. Stirling. *Signed:* Matthew Regent.

⅔ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed by Burghley.*

June 4. **783.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

In my instructions and notes sent by Captain Brickwell, I advertised you that one of the enterprises the Hamiltons and that side would take in hand would be the attempting of Dalkeith, which on the 2nd of this month they meant to have done, as . . . by Lord Morton's letter, received this morning at the opening of the gates. There are many hurt, taken, and slain on both sides, and if my Lord Morton takes not heed, they will again visit Dalkeith. His "spyalls" or intelligence-givers deserve not their hire that day, for they were very near Dalkeith before they were "eskryed," and a woman—they say—was the first. The Regent has made a proclamation for all men to assemble the next morning, which I think will hardly be obeyed. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed by Burghley.* *Damaged by damp.*

Inclosure with the same:—

(Morton to Drury.)

On Saturday last, the 2nd of June, the whole forces of Edinburgh, both on foot and horse, "sortit" out of Edinburgh, and came to the

Elizabeth.
1571. Serefhall Mwir with two pieces of carted ordnance, thinking to surprise me in Dalkeith. We, hearing of the adversaries coming, came forth to the Serefhall, within less than a quarter of a mile of them. [*Gives an account of the skirmish.*] There is some "exchange amangis ws baith be slauchter and taking," yet, thanks be to God, nothing to our disadvantage. You may perceive, by this manner of dealing, what regard they take of the Queen's message, and your own dealing therein, and, therefore, I pray you to advertise the Queen's majesty that aid may be hasted unto us.

There are some Mersemen "cummit" to the Lord Hume—not the principals of the clans, but some of their brothers and sons—by whom it is thought he has some "moyane" to get the house of Hume "stowin," whereof I thought good to advertise you, that you might take the better heed thereunto. I hear say that the Laird of Pharnyhirst and some others of Teviotdale intend to be in Edinburgh with the Captain of the Castle and that company about the 6th of this month. It were good that something were done for the stay of them. Dalkeith, 3rd June 1571. *Signed:* Mortoun.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed by Burghley.*

June 4. **784.** MARY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P. Vol. VI. "Trusty Cousin, we grete yow well. If we could conjectour in what maner the Bischop of Ross oure Ambassabor might have offendit the Quene our good sister in any sort to merite the strait inpresonement he is cassin into, we wold be werray sory, and more prompt to give him gretar punishement nor we think she may lawfully putt him to at this tyme. But sence we have by long experience knowin his honesty and discretion so sufficient in all treating in our affaires, we are most certane he has done no thing but that quhilk aperteanit to ane faithfull subject and Minister, and so exearced his office that we wilbe pleased with the same (as to this hour we have bene) when ewer he may cum to our presence to rander ws accompt therof. Ze can zour self testifie how affectionat ze did se him at Chattisworth to move ws condescend to mony things wherewith the Quene our good sister might have bene pleased, trusting if it war but for that respect only she will not mak the worse to be treated; and if his hard intertenement for the present proceid only but apone alledgit surmises be suspition—as we know perfytlie it can be apone no other,—thair is no ressone he sould be so deteanit as he is, but sett to libertie as the ambassador of a frie princes." To which effect, we have instantly by our letters requested our said good sister to agree. We pray you to aid to the same, and in case she think his remaining beside her is in anywise to her miscontentment, that he be permitted to come to us to the end we "may tak sic ordor with him that in tymes cuming he nor no other of our ministers sall in any maner use them selffis to her greif." We would have written to you with our own hand "war not the debilitie of our persone wold not permit ws throw seiknes we have bene wexed with thir dayes bypast," but in that respect we hope you will excuse us. Sheffield. *Signed:* "Your most asured good frind, Marie R."

¾ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "4 Junii 1571. Y^e^ Q. of Scottes to my m^r^." *No flyleaf.*

Elizabeth.
1571. June 5. **785.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO DRURY.

Has caused the answers given by the King of Denmark and the French ambassador to be copied, and has sent the same to be communicated to Lord Burghley, the sum whereof is that—seeing Bothwell was absolved in judgment, and refused not to have tried the matter by the law of arms, whereunto he yet offers himself, force and public or private injury shall not precede the trial of his cause,—the restitution of him shall be no skaith or damage to the King of Denmark, and that the like duty of kingly jurisdiction shall not be denied to the King of Denmark if occasion be offered; and hereupon declaration securely sealed and subscribed to be sent before St. Bartholomew's day next. In the meantime, Bothwell shall be kept in "straitair ward." Although great "travellis" have been taken for procuring the liberty of Captain John Clerk, yet by the malice of his enemies he is still detained captive. Subscribed: "from the regente."

½ *p.* *No flyleaf or address.*

June 6. **786.** MEMORANDA BY BURGHLEY.

That money be sent to pay the 400 footmen and 50 horse, which may be done for May with 500*l.* The like for June, 500*l.* That both parties be treated to leave their forces. That the Captain of the Castle may only keep garrison in the castle at Edinburgh, and have his ordinary allowance belonging to the castle. That Edinburgh be free of soldiers, and the ordinary Sessions be kept there. That the Regent forbear the execution of the forfeitures. Two or three persons of both parties to commune concerning the cause of the Crown and the particular controversies, as Grange and Lethington offered, that no foreign forces be received, and if the parties will not abandon their forces, that 200 harquebusiers be sent to Stirling to preserve the person of the King. If the King's party have not chosen commissioners in this last parliament, to procure some with speed.

1 *p.* *In Burghley's hand. Indorsed by him.*

June 7. **787.** JOHN HAWKYNS TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI. Fitzwylliams has returned, and has letters from the Queen of Scots to the King of Spain, which are inclosed with others in a packet directed unto your lordship. He has also a book of gold (sent from her to the Duchess of Feria) with the old service in Latin, and at the end has written these words with her own hand—"Absit nobis gloriari, nisi in cruce Domini nostri Jesu Christi. Marie R." I would have brought the packet myself, but he would deliver it himself, and requires to have from me a speedy despatch for his departure into Spain, the which I would gladly that you should determine. If it shall be thought good that I proceed in the course which I have begun, three commodities will follow. (1) The practices of the enemies will be daily more and more discovered. (2) There will be credit gotten hither for a good sum of money. (3) The money shall be employed to their own detriment, and what ships there shall be appointed may do some notable exploit to their great damage. I pray you to carry

Elizabeth. 1571. this matter so that Fytzwylliams may not have me in suspicion, and for speedy determination for his despatch. *Signed:* John Hawkyns.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "7 of June 1571. M^r Hawkins."

June 7. **788.** ELIZABETH TO DRURY.

Has received his letter and all other letters and writings from the Regent and the other party in Edinburgh Castle, and upon consideration of all the contents thereof, and the information given by Captain Brickwell, she finds that the Regent is in harder case than is convenient for the safety of the King. Has thus concluded to be meetest, but trusts to his discretion to alter or forbear the same as he shall see cause, and as he shall find it profitable for the King. The principal points which she desires are, (1) to have a surcease of arms on both sides, (2) she would have the person of the King in surety, (3) that both parties should send persons hither to treat with her. For prosecuting these three points, he is to return with all speed possible, and in his dealing with the Regent to let him understand, that as Grange and Lethington have offered a cessation of arms on both sides, so the Regent must allow her in honour not to require it of them, but that also the like must be of his part; and that she intends this for his advantage, because the time has made them superior, and the same cannot be remedied suddenly. He is also to say to the Regent, that she cannot well tell how to defend him against the accusations of his adverse party, seeing that she concluded with the Earl of Morton and his colleagues, that at the parliament to be holden in May last, choice should be made of persons to treat of the differences between the King and his mother, and that it was then moved that no other thing should be treated on prejudicial to the Queen's party; yet, nevertheless, many other things—as forfeitures of sundry persons—were then concluded, but of choice of commissioners she has had no word, whereby the adverse party take great advantage, calumniating the Regent and Morton, that they only meant private revenge. If he finds the Regent loath to consent to treat upon these differences, and finds that the same proceeds from his opinion that no foreign force or money shall come to his adversaries, that he shall not be able to withstand, and that he may be helped by her aid to have Edinburgh Castle at his commandment; he may answer that it is not to be thought that the adverse party shall have foreign aid if she does not either stay the matter by treaty, or if she shall give him any aid to take the castle, for hitherto she has employed all manner of persuasions to stay the sending of aid out of France, and she cannot, with good reason, withstand that the Queen of Scots' revenues growing in France upon her dowry may lawfully be sent to maintain her own party. If the Regent can tell him how this cause may be otherwise held up, she would gladly hear thereof, and if he thinks it not convenient that Drury should deal with the other party, he may forbear. Can tell him that she has ordered money to be delivered to his wife to be sent to him for payment of his soldiers. If, upon treating with him, he finds it convenient, he shall advertise Grange and Lethington that she has well considered their letters, and finds the contents reasonable, and not to be misliked, and how their past

Elizabeth 1571. actions warrant their speeches. Is earnestly to require that by mutual accord all arms shall cease, that the town of Edinburgh be restored to the former liberty, discharged of all soldiers and patent for the Sessions of justice, and that presently some special persons of trust be sent on both parts to confer with her. The Regent shall suffer the ordinary victualling due to the castle to be answered, as by ancient custom has been done. Finds by Grange's and Lethington's letters a sharp complaint that the Regent has spoiled the lands and goods of Lethington and his father, which will appear in the eyes of the multitude a cruelty. Is earnestly to advise the Regent to forbear from extremities, and from the execution of the forfeitures.

If he finds the King's party inclinable to these motions, and the adverse party not willing, and if the King's person is in danger, he shall offer the Regent and the Earl of Mar the aid of 200 harquebusiers, and let them have Captain Brickwell if he shall come home in time, or some other, and to let Grange and that party understand that she is bound to do this only to preserve the person of the King, and that otherwise she means not to intermeddle with the title to the Crown. If the King's party will not assent, he may let them understand how hard it will be for her still to maintain them, and in that case she would be content that the Queen's party would send some person in post to her to confer withal.

6¼ *pp.* *Draft in Burghley's hand. Indorsed by Burghley.*

June 7. **789.** ELIZABETH TO WALSINGHAM.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 183. Although we heretofore thought it reasonable to forbear the sending of any articles containing the demands on our part, until we might have a resolute answer from the King to our former answers made to his first articles, sent hither by Cavalcanti, and namely to the article touching religion; yet finding both by your letters and by the continual solicitation of the French ambassador here resident how earnestly the King requires to see our said demands, which, when he shall have, he will make answer to the former, we are, contrary to our own disposition, induced by these means to send the same at this time, as you shall herewith receive the same in certain articles, whereof you shall advertise the King and the Queen mother, and let them understand that, were it not for the earnest solicitation of their ambassador, we would have forborne so to have done, for that we take it may be interpreted in some manner to touch us in honour, that not having knowledge how the King will satisfy us in the principal matter of religion—which is the principal—we should pass further into the treaty of all the rest, altogether upon uncertainty what to hope in the most principal; but, for their satisfaction herein, you shall say that we have not only caused the Earl of Leicester and Lord Burghley—whom only of our Council we have used herein—to impart our demands in certain articles to the French ambassador, but have also sent them now in writing to to be showed by you to them. And, further, you shall say that these articles are but briefly conceived by our said Councillors, who have not knowledge of the forms of law requisite in such case.

If the King or any other shall press you to understand of our proceedings with the Queen of Scots—as in misliking of the restraint of the bishop of Ross, or in not determining her cause—you shall for

Elizabeth.
1571. the first say, that the evil parts done by the bishop of Ross are such, and so dangerous to us and our estate as no Prince could suffer, we think, the like without some sharp revenge; for, whereas in the late rebellion in the north, we understood truly that he had given the heads of the rebellion comfort to enter into the same—which he could not deny, being charged therewith—but that they had secretly sent to him for aid and comfort after their rebellion, although he did not yield the same to them, nor thought it meet to utter the same, we were content to pass over the same with hope that he would attend his mistress' causes only, according to the place he held—to be as an agent or minister for her, and not to intermeddle as he has done with our affairs. Nevertheless, within a few months after, he secretly, by night, last summer, entered into such intelligences and practices with some of our nobility that we could not endure the same, but for a time restrained him of his liberty, until he promised never to be found in like sort to offend us. Contrary whereunto, he has now of new entered into practices by his letters and ministers to stir up secretly some new rebellion in our realm, and has for that purpose dealt by his ministers both with certain our fugitives and rebels in the King of Spain's Low Countries, and also with the Duke of Alva, and further prosecuted his intentions to that purpose by sending both to the Pope and the King of Spain. Of all which his doings we have full proof, and in certain part to prove the same, his own confessions manifestly argue his guiltiness. Now, therefore, you shall require the King or his mother, if they shall deal with you herein, to interpret well of our doings, for we cannot well endure such kind of dealings as may so endanger, or—at the least—trouble our estate. And for this purpose, if you be required why we refuse to grant a passport to the bishop of Glasgow, you shall say that it is upon the self same ground, for we will know his conditions, and "specially how unmate a man he is" to come hither to do any good office betwixt the Queen, his mistress, and us—who we know has been rather a maintainer, than a pacifier of discord betwixt us in times past. And, as for our intention towards the Queen of Scots, although her minister, the bishop of Ross, has otherwise desired, yet we continue in mind to proceed to the hearing and ordering of her cause upon the coming of certain of the noblemen out of Scotland both for her and the King, her son,—the delay whereof has lately grown by a renewing of arms on both sides. Whereof being by an express messenger of ours now very lately sent into Scotland to both parties earnestly charged by us, either of the parties charge the other and excuse themselves, and yet at length they are now content to re-enter into treaty, offering to send hither their commissioners; for which purpose we have even this day returned answer to them to our contentation to hear them, and have required both parties to lay down their arms, which we doubt not but they will; and so doing, we trust shortly some good end will follow, for so is our desire and full purpose, and so shall it appear by our actions. Of all this, we thought good to inform you, to the end you may the better answer thereto if speech be moved thereof, or else not.

We perceive by the French ambassador, that certain clauses which we agreed should be added to some of the first articles, were not contained in the writing there showed by you, and not knowing whether

Elizabeth.
1571. in the writing of them here the same clauses were omitted, for more surety, we send you a perfect copy thereof, to be showed as you shall have occasion.

5 *pp. Draft in Burghley's hand. Indorsed by him*: "vij June 1571. Min. by M[r] Walsingham from Osterley by Harcourt."

June 9. **790.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Since his last, of the 4th, nothing has happened worth signifying. Captain Melville, who was burned when the powder took fire, is dead, with two others, and more, by the same cause, are likely to "treade the same steppes." His death is much lamented. They have appointed Captain Coolyne to cause certain houses in the Cannongate to be taken down, as the Regent's soldiers placed there much offended those within with their pieces. This he puts in execution with all extremity, as in anything else that may be hurtful or offensive to the townsmen, wherewith—as with other matters—they are much grieved. He and his soldiers have been at Leith, and caused all the wine and other victuals to be brought up to the town. It is said that they also mind either to bring away thither their coppers and brewing vessels, or to break them. Hears that they mind to bestow some labour in fortifying their walls. Lord Gloyde [Claude] has brought Lord Symple with him, and placed him prisoner in the Castle. A "garston"* of their side, who was taken and sore hurt in the skirmish (now holden for one of their principals for execution), shall be set at liberty, he causing ten of Lord Morton's soldiers of the twenty-four who were taken by their own rashness and disorder to be released; which is agreed on. The Regent's proclamation is, that all men be ready upon twenty-four hours. . . . Lord Morton is now well accompanied in Leith. Mr. Thomas Buchanan, who was sent into Denmark a year since, has returned with no certainty of answer to his requests. Even now, word is brought me that the bishop of Dunbleyen's brother has landed at Leith from France. Lords Herries and Maxwell, Lochinvar and that company are looked for at Edinburgh this night. Lord Herries goes to Dalkeith in passing, and speaks with Lord Morton by Dumlanryke's procurement. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

2 *pp. Holograph. Indorsed by Burghley. Damaged by damp.*

June 9. **791.** BISHOP OF GALLOWAY TO MORTON.

"I ves desyrous to heve spockin zour lordship dyvers tymis sen my returnninge from Inglande, and now sen I am so neir, I will pray your lordship zit as abefoir to appoynt me, with my Lord Heres and Lard of Lochynwair, sic place convenient as ze think maist expedientte, quhan we sall keip tryist betuix yis and Dalkythe, and yer sall shaw zour lordship sic thingis as conntenis zoure awyne weill, and commoun quietnes off this haill cuntray." Edinburgh. *Signed:* A. Galloway.

¼ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley.*

June 9. **792.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI. I am right glad the Queen's majesty intends a progress towards

* Youth.

Elizabeth.
1571. Tutbury. My great comfort will be to see her majesty in those parts, and if that be determined, I pray your lordship to write so to me by John Kingston. I apprehended Rolston immediately upon receipt of the Council's letters, in his house at "the Lion," who has lately come from London, as I hear, very sick of an ague, without any company save his wife. It seems he is unable to travel without great peril of life; nevertheless, I have sent him to my house, Wingfield, sequestered from his wife and all his friends, and there shut him up from conference, until the Council's pleasure be further known therein.

I delivered to this Queen the bishop of Ross' letters, and she has written again to him. I can say little touching the marriage your lordship wrote of. Sheffield. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 10. **793.** MORTON TO THE BISHOP OF GALLOWAY.

Has received his letter of the 9th instant desiring a meeting. If he comes here and lets him understand the matters, he shall have reasonable answer, but cannot appoint a trysting without advertising the Regent before. Dalkeith.

⅓ *p. Subscribed:* "The copy of ye bishop of Gallowas lettyr."

June 10. **794.** BISHOP OF GALLOWAY TO MORTON.

Has received his writing, and perceives that he cannot appoint a trysting with Lord Herries, the Laird of Lochinvar, and him, without "adverteisment maid to him quhome zour lordship callis Regent." Has express commandment from the Queen, their sovereign (whereunto the Queen of England is also privy), to speak with him, on which commission Lord Herries is joined with him. If he will meet them between this and Dalkeith, they are willing to declare her majesty's mind. If he will not meet them without Lennox's advice, they are content that he make him or any other privy to the meeting. Desires for his discharge to have his particular answer, if he will be content to meet them any day within three or four days. Edinburgh. *Signed:* A. Galloway.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 11. **795.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Received yesterday, at 4 in the morning, the Queen's letters of the 7th, touching his return into Scotland. Set out thitherwards this morning, having stayed yesterday, as it was the fair day—a cause of the repair of many English and Scottish there—and partly to understand the certainty of an incursion made into the barony of Wark by the Crosiers, with some others of Liddesdale, who have away with them thirty horses and mares—and also for the coming of Captain Brickwell. Thinks that Lord Semple and the Hamiltons are very near accorded, which will be little to the advantage of the Regent. The agreement is procured by the Laird of Grange.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley.*

Elizabeth.
1571. June 11. **796.** CHALLENGE BY THE LAIRD OF GRANGE.

Whereas it has come to my ears, that some wicked persons, of very malice bred in their ungodly breasts, have taken liberty "to utter the vennomme of their poysoned hartes" to the prejudice of my honour so far as lies in their slanderous tongues, having by letters, proclamations, bruits, and reports given out to the people false and untrue tales, calling me a traitor, a murderer, an assister to murderers and murder, and especially an allower of the slaughter of my Lord of Murray, late Regent, for whom I hazarded all I had in the world *etc.* If I knew who the authors were, I would answer them more particularly, and if any dare come forth and profess himself to have devised, written, or spoken the same, "I shall answere him so directlie that I truste he shall have occasione to advaunte him selfe nothinge of his enterprice." Of what estate, degree, or quality soever he be, he hath unhonestly, falsely, and mischievously "lyed in his throtte." Edinburgh. *Signed:* W. Kirckaldy.

⅔ *p. Copy. Indorsed by Burghley.*

June 13. **797.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI. I have sent Francis Rolston to my lords of the Council with some speed, because I rather think he dissembles sickness.

This Queen is very blithe at the assembly and strength of her people in Scotland, but more afraid of the Queen's majesty's speedy aid being sent against them. She does what she can to comfort them to stick together; but the greatest thing that troubles her most is, that she wants that daily intelligence she was wont to receive from the bishop of Ross.

The Laird of Sckeldon arrived here by your lordship's passport. It was not to have conference with this Queen, yet because he came, I suffered him to remain here two days. I pray your lordship that it may be expressed in their licences for their abode here, and I shall know the better how to do my duty, and satisfy the Queen's majesty's pleasure therein. Sheffield. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

⅔ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 13. **798.** PARLIAMENT AT EDINBURGH.

"The names of Bisshoppes, abbottes and priors with the Earles and Ll. in the Parliament holden at Edenborough the xiijth day of June 1571."

Bishops and archbishops:—Gawan Hamilton, archbishop of St. Andrews, who now is slain—before abbot of Kilwinning—allowed by the pope seventeen years by past to succeed the bishop that last was.

The bishops of Dunkeld and Galloway. A commissioner sent on behalf of the bishops of Murray and Aberdeen.

Earls:—The Earl of Arran, Lord Duke, the Earl of Huntly.

Abbots and priors:—Claude Hamilton, abbot of Paselay, allowed by the pope sixteen years by past. The abbots of Hollye Woodde and New Abbey. Priors of Coldingham and Petinwem. A commissioner sent on behalf of the abbot of Arbroath. Lords:—Hume,

Elizabeth.
1571. Maxwell, Somervell, Herries. Lord Semple is thought to have agreed for the safety of his life.

The order was as follows:—The Duke bearing the crown, Lord Huntly the sceptre, Lord Hume the sword. The Parliament being "fenced" in the King's name, the Laird of Gartley "compered" for the Queen of Scotland, and in her name presented a supplication, wherein she alleged that by threatening her life she was induced by great fear and dread to make demission of her crown. His bill desired that the Lords of the Parliament there present would find by Act her demission to be unlawful, and the King's coronation to be of none effect. Which was found to be reasonable. They ordained an Act thereupon, which they proclaimed on the 14th instant at Edinburgh, and continued their parliament to be holden by the Queen's lieutenants till the same day in August that the Regent's parliament extends unto. There are summonses of forfeiture directed out from both parties, to begin the 18th of August. One parliament is to be holden at Stirling, and the other at Edinburgh. The parliament which should have been holden by the Regent, in the Tolbooth at Edinburgh, on the 13th of May last, was "fenced," and holden by the lords of the contrary party there, and continued till the 13th of June.

1⅔ *pp.* *Indorsed.* *At the head:* "xvij° Junii 1571."

June 14. **799.** ANSWER TO GRANGE'S CHALLENGE.

It is convenient that the truth be manifested to the world, as his treasonable actions will not permit the same to lie hid, and how he is that man that his "cartell" describes him to be, which appears evidently, in that he has fortified, assisted, and joined with those who fortify and assist the persons suspected and known to be culpable of, and "forfaltit" by law for the murder of the King's father and the late Regent, and has divers of them presently in the Castle of Edinburgh, *etc.* What arrogance the Laird of Grange shows in his provocation to fight without any exception! How vain and treasonable is his offer, comparing himself in that case to the kingly blood and others of the chief nobility, his race and condition being known, and of what calling, blood, and rent not only he is of, but likewise his father and "guidsire" were, neither of whom at their beginning had the value of eight "oxingang" of land! Has not his shameful defection betrayed not only the King and such noblemen and subjects as the said Grange joined with for revenge of the murders, but also betrayed Edinburgh and the King's good subjects, the inhabitants thereof? Their honest neighbours are exiled and made prisoners, themselves made slaves, the service of God and discipline of the Kirk neglected, excommunicates received, and the house of prayer and preaching of God's word, with the "tolbuithis," where justice should be ministered, made a den of thieves and a receptacle of men of war! Although no undefamed man should compare himself to so vile and filthy a traitor and murderer as he is; notwithstanding, whensoever he will in earnest make the challenge which his "cartell" imports, appointing therefor a convenient day and a place, out shot of the cannon of the castle ("quhilk he rather causes fecht than him self"), then there shall not only one be found, but a hundred will accept the conditions. Stirling.

1 *p.* *Broadsheet.* *In a Scottish hand.* *Indorsed by Burghley.*

Elizabeth.
1571. June 15. **800.** BISHOP OF GALLOWAY TO MORTON.

Wrote to him touching a commission he had to declare on the Queen his sovereign's behalf, and has received no answer. Prays him to let him know his mind by writing. Edinburgh. *Signed:* A. Galloway.

¼ *p. Holograph. Addressed.*

June 15. **801.** MORTON TO THE BISHOP OF GALLOWAY.

Finds no occasion to alter the resolution taken by him at the time of his writing. Knows not what his commission bears, but, by his proceedings, it appears that he takes little care what trouble there is in this country. Leith.

¼ *p. Copy. Indorsed by Burghley.*

June 16. **802.** EXAMINATION OF THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 78, b.

"The xvi day Junii 1571."

"At vii of the clok at nyght the bishop of Ross was convoyed be his keiparis at ye command of the consell to ye erle of Sussex house. Quhair thair was the said erle my Lord Burghley and M[r] Knollis. And Sussex proponed first that tha[i] war sent be ye Queenis majeste to declare certaine pointis to him, and to knaw his answer thairupone, as my Lord Burgly wald schaw him at more lynth."

(1) Then Burghlie said the Queen had abstained this while past to deal with him in any matters, partly because her majesty was "impashed" with her public affairs of parliament, and partly to try further of these matters "quhilkis thay maid him to knaw befoir," as they have done, "and found moir as thay se declair unto him"; whereby he may in his own conscience judge that the Queen's highness has dealt more gently with him than his proceedings have deserved, aud that his mistress and other Princes may understand that she has not restrained him without cause. "And swa repeted fyve pointis, wherof thre was declaired to him befoir." First:—that he had dealt with the rebels who were in Flanders, by letters and messages, and others who are there resident as fugitives.

(2) That he had sent over a book to be printed, which is altered from the former copy, and there are sundry points in it "yat makis againis ye Queen's majeste, in ye book of ye successione, and sindrie untrewthis in ye defens of ye honour."

(3) The matter which "twiches" her most near of all, "of ane rebellion newlie to be attempted. Quhair upone thair is lettres cum from Rodolphi, quhairof thair was one to him self, and he said ye wther two was to ye Queen his mistres, quhilkis she denyis yat ever she resaved any lettre." And the Spanish ambassador likewise denies that he received any letter. "Therfoir it apperis weill thay have bene to ye heades of the rebellion in this realme, for they affirmed thay knew ye eventis of thame, and requyrit ernistlie the bishop to produce thame and thair alphabet."

(4) They had gotten one of his papers, wherein there was written "ane consultatione yat in caise any noble man of this realme wald pas as Livetenent to ye Queen's majeste and invad Scotland, he did

Elizabeth.
1571. commit treasone as going contre ye second persone and heare apparent of this realme, which touched my Lord Sussex and utheris."

(5) In the same consultation there was, "yat albeit the Queen his mistres' authorete and title to yis realme war confermed be act of parliament, as was Queen Mareis, in case of recognitione, it wald not abyd ye hemmer."

(Fol. 79.) "Ansuires to ye foirsaidis articles."

The bishop answered, he was sorry that the Queen's majesty had conceived any evil opinion of him, for truly he never meant to do anything within her realm nor "outwith," since his being here, to offend her majesty, but sought by all honest means to "conquesse" her favour to his mistress, and that he, so doing, should be found a good minister betwixt them; and as to the points objected, he answered as follows:—

(1) He never wrote nor sent message to any of her rebels, "saving yat he caussed persuade thame to cum furth of Scotland that the treaty might take the better effect," and since wrote to Lord Setoune, being in Flanders, to persuade the Lady Northumberland to make her husband content to return into England, and live as the Queen's subject in times coming. "Wherupone she wreit to ye bishop ane lettre of ye answer thairof, and sum tym thairefter she wald wreit of ye same purpose." As to the others, he never sent any to them, nor received any from them.

(2) As to the books, they were printed without his advice, "quhilk is ye moir manifest gif thay be altered, as is said, from yat copie quhilk he did gif to ye consell." They required [him] to tell who were the authors of the books. He answered as before—Justice Broune—as he heard.

(3) As to the letters received from "Rodol," he answered as he did before,—that there was one to him, another to his mistress (but he never sent it to her), and one to the Spanish ambassador, which was delivered. And albeit he denies the receipt of any such letter, as is said, perhaps he does not remember, "becaus it semeth it hes not bene of any mater of wecht." But, when they shall meet, he doubts not to put him in remembrance of it. And because the lords replied that it was not apparent that if the letter was directed to his mistress, but he would have sent it, therefore, the Queen's majesty would try that matter further. He answered, that albeit Rodolfi had written to him, and he also to Rodolfi, there were none of them bound to give account to the Queen's majesty or her Council thereof, for neither of them was her subject; and he could say no further in the matter, for he received no letters "direct" to any noblemen of this realm.

(4 and 5) As to the last "purposses" of the consultation of lawyers, he answered, he never had any conference on such matters with any creature, and if the same has been found amongst his papers, he never remembers that he saw it before, for it is "Inglis wreit," and it may well stand that some Englishman has given the same to him for the purpose of the "sax articles" which were made in King Henry VIII.'s days, which are written on the same; but he remembers not who it was.

Thereafter they said they had sundry other things which they would not speak at present, but the former were the principal.

Elizabeth.
1571. Then the bishop prayed them to move the Queen for his liberty; and they called his keepers, and commanded them to convoy him to his lodging till the Queen's pleasure should be further known.

There were many other "incident purposes," but this was the principal of all.

2½ *pp. In the bishop of Ross' hand. Indorsed :* "Conference w^th^ the consell be ye b. of Rosse ye 14 of May and 16 of Junii 1571."

June 17. **803.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

According to the Queen's letters of the 7th, I went to the Earl of Morton, at Dalkeith, on the 11th, and the next day to Edinburgh, where, not two hours before my coming thither, the Duke and the rest of the nobility there had assembled themselves in the Tolbooth, beginning a parliament, and continuing the same the next day. The persons there assembled and their proceedings your lordship shall receive herewith.* The prior of Coldingham, brother to Lethington, and Robert Melville met me within the town; to whom I declared that I found their innovation strange, as they had written to the Queen that she was to be the mediatrix of all the matters in question, and knowing over night of my coming, and would not stay the same till they heard what answer I had to their letters. I declared to them that I had brought answers to their contentment, and the next day departed towards the Regent, being then at Stirling. When I was ready to take my horse the Laird of Grange came to me, to whom I declared that I thought the Queen's majesty would not take this their innovation in good part. He declared unto me that he had of late written to her of their intention touching the holding of their parliament, assuring me that her highness would not mislike thereof. I answered that it was more than I understood. That night I came to Stirling, and found the Regent there, accompanied with the Earl of Mar, the bishop of Orkney, Lords Ruthven and Cathcart, and the Commendator of Dunfermline, and declared unto him according to her highness' instructions, and by his advice returned on the 15th to Lord Morton, whom I found in Leith. The next day, I sent unto the Laird of Grange signifying to him that I would come to Edinburgh in the afternoon to confer with him and Lethington, requiring that a gentleman might come out of the town for my more security. On my way thitherwards, they of the town, horse and foot, issued out towards Leith. Seeing this, this party to their uttermost came forth, and some of the horsemen on either side drawing very near together, I travailed with either party to retire, as this bearer, Captain Brickwell, can declare how I succeeded. He has also to signify to your lordship the Regent's request for my staying some time here. Leith. *Signed:* William Drury.

3½ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley. Slightly injured by damp.*

[June 17.] **804.** MEMORANDA BY DRURY.

Order of his dealing for surcease, and the misliking some have

* No. 798.

Elizabeth.
1571. thereof. His declaration to Lethington and Grange of her majesty's well meaning towards them. The intent to divide Grange from the Hamiltons, whom he is already weary of. The answers to Grange's challenge, *etc.* *Signed:* William Druery.

2 *pp.* *Holograph.* *Indorsed by Burghley,* "July 1571."

[June 17.] **805.** SERMON BY THE BISHOP OF GALLOWAY.

"The bischop of Gallowayis preching in ye powpet of Edinburgh upoun ye Sonday eftir ye defait wes gevin yame be Mortoun upoun Settirday befoir, transportit word be word be ye maist copeous auditour beand yair for ye present."

"Gude people, my text is yis, of fayth, hoip, lufe and cheritie," for of faith proceeds love, and of love, charity. "Now brethir, may I not speir at zow in quhat place of this pooer realme is fayth, hoip, and cheritie resset?" Or if they be authorised amongst the three estates? "Na, na, brethir, na." Is faith or love amongst our nobility? "Quhy yan, how mony lordis hes observit yeir hand wrettis," or kept their promise either upon the other side or ours? "Ze few or nane." But I will speak "newtrallie," for my brother's son and I are third of kin to Lord Morton. Have our ministers not "alterit" from the last order set out after the reformation of the Kirk? The only cause of this is "particularitie," which has been the greatest defection that has caused this our country to decline from their sovereign, the Queen's majesty, our only "maistres," who now remains in England, but not a prisoner as they made you believe. I will take upon my honour that she "is bettir treittit" and reverenced in England in one day "nor scho wes in Scotland in ane zeir," and "licencet to halk and hunt," with sundry other pastimes. Albeit our ministers have altogether forgotten her, and are not willing to pray for her. But I would wish you inhabitants of Edinburgh to send for your ministers, and cause them to pray for the Queen. If we pray not for sinners, whom should we pray for? "Sanct David wes ane synnar, and sa wes scho. Sanct David wes ane adulterare, and sa is scho. Sanct David committit murthour in slaying Uries for his wyff, and sa did scho." I beseech all faithful subjects to pray for their lawful magistrate, if it be the Queen. I doubt not but you consider that no inferior subject has power to depose their lawful magistrates although they commit whoredom, murder, incest, or any other crime. Was she ever excommunicated by order of the Kirk? I remember myself at the beginning of our religion, when I taught "owther" in this pulpit or in the pulpit here beside, when we would have been glad "to have hard ye mess heir, the precheing yair." When I stood with the "stoill" about my neck, how many bishops bore the burden on their backs but I? But now our ministers have grown so wanton and ceremonious that they will not pray for their lawful heretrix who has given them such liberty of conscience that they may use what religion they please. If we be not sinners, who can say that he will cast the first stone at the woman taken in adultery? Is it my Lord of Morton upon their side? Is it my Lord Ergyle upon our side? Or is it we ministers? "Na, brethir, na, for I confes my self, zea yis fowll carcage of myne, to be ye maist vyle careoun and altogidder gevin to ye lustis of ye flesche,

Elizabeth.
1571. zea and I am not eschamit to say ye greittest trumpour in all Europe" until such time as pleased God to call upon me, and make one of his chosen "veschell" on whom he has poured the spirit of his Evangil. On Wednesday and Friday I will take some pains to open the rest of this text.

2½ *pp.* *Indorsed by Burghley.*

June 18. **806.** INSTRUCTIONS FOR MONS. VERAC.

The King having heard of the return of M. de Verac, "son vallet de chambre ordinaire," has thought it expedient for him to return to Scotland with express charge to use his good offices to bring about tranquility, and to reinstate the Queen in her authority and the obedience of her subjects. He is to visit the Duke of Chatelherault, the Earls of Huntly and Argyll, and Grange, and after he has presented the letters he has written to them, is to inform them that he understands the great affection they bear to the Queen of Scots, and assure them that he will continue all good offices towards the Queen of England that may tend to her liberty, and the re-establishment of her kingdom. He is to speak the same language to Lethington, and to tell him that if he will embrace the Queen of Scots' service, he will procure her to forgive and forget all things past. Is to declare his goodwill to the other favourers of the Queen of Scots. He is also to present to the Earl of Mar, the little Prince's governor, the letters he has written to him, to tell him that he knows him well, and has heard with great pleasure of the good offices he has done about the person of the said Prince, that he is sorry at the division amongst the nobility, and that all the good subjects of the Queen of Scotland and her son ought by all means to unite that realm again in good peace and amity. For, in taking heed to preserve to the said Prince his true and lawful succession, they are taking the right way to remove the discord and division which reigns amongst them, and his majesty will leave nothing undone in his power for the ancient amity between that realm and that of Scotland. He is continually to give advertisement to the King and M. de la Mothe Fénélon, his ambassador in England, of what he does in Scotland. *Signed:* Charles.

2¼ *pp.* *French.* *Copy.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June. **807.** ARTICLES BY THE REGENT LENNOX.

We are content to have a surcease of arms on both sides for fifteen or twenty days, on condition that the King's authority has full and perfect obedience within the town of Edinburgh, and that the same town be restored to the like liberty that it enjoyed in the latter end of January last, that the Session may proceed, and that the Laird of Grange keep such number of men within the castle for ordinary keeping thereof as other keepers have been accustomed. The Regent and the King's subjects to behave themselves as they did during January.

½ *p.* *Indorsed.*

Elizabeth.
1571. June.

808. ARTICLES BY THE QUEEN OF SCOTS' PARTY.

Are content to grant to a surcease of arms on both sides for fifteen, twenty, or twenty-four days, providing there be good surety made for the keeping of it. As for the town of Edinburgh, they are content that it be patent during the abstinence, and that they in like manner may repair to all towns of the realm. They will take the artillery out of the town and "stepill." Providing that in case an accord cannot be procured in the meantime, the town of Edinburgh shall be again put in the same state as it is now. No innovation to be made in the town either in the name of the one authority or the other. As to the Session:—by the laws of the realm it behoves them to rise on the 10th of July next, before which day it is hard to get the full number assembled; therefore, that point need not be spoken of. The Laird of Grange shall keep the number of men of war convenient for the surety of him and this house in a part of the town "ewest"* to the castle, out of which they shall not repair in arms; others not coming in arms within the town or suburbs thereof.

⅔ *p. Indorsed by Drury. Notes in the margin in Drury's hand.*

Another copy of the same.

1 *p.*

June.

809. ARTICLES BY CHATELHERAULT, HUNTLY, ETC.

[*Similar articles to the foregoing, but with the addition*]:—that before the matter be brought to a full accord, it is convenient that the Earl of Lennox and his men of war in the meantime remain at Stirling, and the Earl of Morton at Dalkeith or outside Edinburgh. In like manner, the Duke's men of war to be removed to Hamilton and Draffen. No men of war to be in the town of Edinburgh but 150 with the Captain of the Castle, for the surety of his state and the house he has in charge. The principal noblemen present on either side shall bind themselves for the same by writing.

1¼ *pp. Indorsed.*

June.

810. THE REGENT LENNOX'S ANSWER TO DRURY.

"For answer to that quhilk ze have proponit in the quenis Ma^tie^ zour soveranes name at Leith the [ ] of Junii 1571." Doubts not that he understands how matters have passed since his last coming to this country. Trusts that her majesty would neither have directed him nor any other if she had either understood or suspected that form of dealing by the adversaries that he has seen since his arrival. Drury is not ignorant how they proceeded to the deprivation of the King from his crown and authority. After his coming to Stirling, the Regent's answer was, that seeing such innovation attempted, and that the town of Edinburgh was fortified at the time when the King's commissioners passed to England, he required to know if the things lately "innovat" would be repaired, and Edinburgh put to liberty. On Drury's return to Edinburgh he "travellit"

* Contiguous.

Elizabeth.
1571. with the adversaries, and obtained of them a grant for surcease of arms, howbeit on such unreasonable conditions, that they think "nane indifferent sall allow thame." The King's party are content for a surcease of arms in simple and direct words,—requiring only matters to be in like state touching the King's authority and the liberty of the town as when they last departed out of Edinburgh, in the end of January. The answer obtained at the adversaries' hands is so far beyond all terms of reason that they have good cause to refuse abstinence from arms on such dishonourable, disadvantageous, and unprofitable conditions for the King's party. Their expectation is, that when her majesty shall consider the form of dealing of their adversaries, it will neither appear that truth is meant, reason offered, nor surety proposed. Is it profitable or beneficial for the King's party that he, the Regent, shall be "sequestrat" to remain at Stirling, and that the Earl of Mar shall remain at his house, within four miles of Edinburgh, during the surcease? What equality is there between the Earl of Morton and Grange, the one being Chancellor of the realm, admiral, and sheriff of Edinburgh, the other a man whose estate, parentage, and proper power is not able to maintain above five men on his own rent and living?

(*Recapitulates grievances against Grange.*)

As for the summons against Lord Seton and others, if the surcease had been agreed to on reasonable conditions, her highness would have been satisfied. Begs that he will report the truth of the whole to her highness, and be a means that by her force and aid those things may be redressed, which by quiet and peaceable means cannot be had. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

1¾ *pp.* *Indorsed.*

June 21. **811.** COUNTESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND TO SIR THOMAS STUKELEY.

Cott. Calig. C. III., fol. 184.

Does not hear that he has yet taken his journey eastward. Has long since sent letters to Rome to meet him there. The Earl [Westmorland], Dacre, and all the rest of the gentlemen send their most effectual commendations. Meklyn. *Signed:* A. Northumberland.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed by Burghley:* "21 June 1571, Lady of Northumberland from Macklyn to Th. Stuckly. Joseph."

(*Printed, Wright's* Elizabeth, *vol. I., p 361.*)

June 21. **812.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Since Captain Brickwell's departure, he has not ceased to travail with both parties for a surcease but for twenty days—if the same cannot be procured for a longer time. Both parties to refer their causes to his sovereign to be the "moderatrix," which, if he can bring to pass, he will haste the Provost Marshal, who is here, to his lordship. It will be pleasing to procure a surcease. Is hateful to some for his dealings for surcease, and threatened to his face. Mr. Archibald Douglas being in company with him near this town is witness, that from this side he has been narrowly missed with two or

Elizabeth.
1571. three harquebus shots. On the 19th instant, Lord Herries accompanying him from his lodging up to the castle, a soldier in their hearing forbore not to say that it were a good deed that they were both shot. For all this, he will not omit to follow his course begun. There is some occasion to use money here, as there are persons who merit reward, and look for it. Has already done something to their content,—already using his credit in Edinburgh. If the Queen shall please to use his services further here, begs that Scudamore and a cipher may be sent to him. *Signed:* William Drury.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 22. **813.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO ELIZABETH.

C.P., Vol. VI. Please your excellent majesty:—When I consider within myself, and reduce to my remembrance the great humanity, the gentle behaviour, and "courtesse" entertainment which I have received oftentimes of your majesty, and now being "sequestrat" from the fruition of the same, "hath wrocht to me such anguishe in my spreit, such troble and seiknes in my body, that I am broght almoist in a kynd of dispaire," unless I knew so well that I have to do with such a Princess, whose princely and renowned virtue is so garnished with wisdom, clemency, and long experience, "as may wele say with pitiefull Dido:—'Non ignara mali, miseris succerere disco.'" This hope of your bountiful goodness (most excellent Princess) largely "ministred" to many, as well strangers as to your own subjects; among which number, I, as one, have tasted of your "coup" of clemency and humanity. But now having heard of some suspicion and "disdaine" conceived against me of late, it has moved, or rather constrained me to be so bold as to direct my principal recourse to your highness' self, being also encouraged thereto by the sincerity of my conscience, my upright meaning towards your majesty, and honest dealing in all my actions, notwithstanding whatsoever has been informed to the contrary. For in deed and verity, like as I, being a simple minister appointed by the Queen's highness, my mistress, have travailed earnestly (since my coming within this realm) by all means honest and "leesum" for her relief and restitution to her crown and realm of Scotland, and shot at no other higher mark, so did I choose and follow that way only as most sure to have it brought to pass by your highness "allanerly," without intermeddling with any other Princes betwixt her and her subjects. To which end I endeavoured my whole "cuire" and labours for making a perfect union, and a perpetual "band" of amity betwixt your highness and my mistress. Contrary to the opinion of many, I entertained "the abstinences, the treateis, and assembleis for concord" by messages, letters, and fair promises ("albeit as yeat no thing to our advantage), and God is my witness my meaning was to keep foreign powers from entering into our parts. I appeal to your highness' own conscience if I have [not] sought by all means your tranquillity and full satisfaction, whereof your majesty's self (of your own goodness) has at sundry times borne me record, therefore, now, it makes me to be marvellously amazed when I hear your highness, by such light causes of suspicion, to be so suddenly moved to think of me that I now mean the contrary. Truly (madam) I am not one of those who are so simple of judgment that I

Elizabeth.
1571. do not consider that there is no course can be taken either by foreign forces or power, or by wicked rebellion, sedition, or any suchlike enterprise, may be so godly to save nor so honourable for the weal of our cause as to have it by your favourable mediation compounded. "Nor yeat am I of the college of these fyne witted clerkis of Machivellis scoole, who can never live contented of the present estate: bot dooth employ thair braynes for altering of commoun wealthes and depriving and setting up of Princes at thair plesour; wherof my awn cuntreymen will beare me witnes as I trust." Therefore, your majesty shall be assured that, whatsoever attempts or enterprises either foreign Princes or private men, or any of your own unnatural subjects, against their duty, would pretend for troubling your estate or realm, I would not only forbear to assist them thereto, but also I promise faithfully, if I had any knowledge thereof, I would, without any delay, make your majesty privy to all that I knew thereof. But I take God to witness, I know not of any suchlike, and doubt not but it will so prove evidently in the end, whatsoever is "suspect" to the contrary; unless your majesty would think that these "suittes" which are made at other Princes' hands for aid to be sent into Scotland in case the treaty take not effect to the relief of my mistress' good subjects, might be offensive to your highness. Which aid is not required to be sent thither before your majesty fully gives up the treaty—as I am persuaded your highness will not do. Wherefore (most clement and bountiful Princess) I most humbly beseech your majesty to weigh my case, and to think of me "conforme" to my meaning and proceedings, and then I doubt not but your highness will think otherwise of me, than has been lately informed, and so of your goodness relieve me of this sequestration from your presence, and fruition of your princely clemency and humanity accustomed (whereof being "frustrat" is more grievous to me, "albeit I am heare wele and honorable used, nor any prison"), and so being restored to my wonted liberty will "ministre" to me a "soverane" remedy for all my diseases. Ely House. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

2½ *pp.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed by Burghley.*

Copy of the same.

1⅔ *pp.* *Indorsed:* "The Copy of a lettre sent to ye Q. of Ingland be ye B. of Ros ye xxij Junii 1571."

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 168. Another copy of the same.

1⅓ *pp.* *Note at the end:* "The Copie off a Lettre send be ye B. of Ros to ye Q. off Ingl 22 Junii 1571."

June 22. **814.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI. Considering the long time that I have spent here—not without anxiety of "spreit" and trouble of body—awaiting the Queen's majesty's answer and relief of this restraint by the mediation of your lordships of the Council, and seeing that the same is deferred, I have taken the boldness to write this other letter unto her highness' self for declaration of my mind in such things as have been laid to my charge, and beseeching her that I may have her accustomed favour and relief. Wherefore, I pray your lordship to be so good as to present

Elizabeth.
1571. the same unto her highness, and to procure such answer as it shall please her majesty to give thereto, which I will accept—whatsoever it be—in very good part, and with thanks. Ely House. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

½ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 23. **815.** MAITLAND AND THE LAIRD OF GRANGE TO DRURY.

Our request is, that we may send a messenger to the Queen, your mistress, who shall declare what course we have followed, and how we are bent to conform ourselves to her course in reasonable manner. Our credit shall be "interponed" at all hands where it may serve the Queen and others, to procure their consent, that the Queen of England may have the whole honour of making an end of the controversies of Scotland. Edinburgh. *Signed:* W. Maitland. W. Kyrkcaldy.

½ *p. Indorsed.*

June 25. **816.** LORD RUTHVEN TO THE COUNTESS OF LENNOX.

Desires to hear of the welfare of herself and Mr. Charles, her son, and wishes that there were such quietness here that she might arrive in this realm. His majesty (God save him) increases so daily both in growth of person and judgment, that it is a great comfort to all his faithful subjects, and "displesand" to the enemies, whom, he doubts not, God will consume in a short time. Cannot half express in "wrett" the good qualities appearing in his majesty, and the good success that God of his mercy gives to "my lordis grace" daily in all his proceedings. Desires her to obtain "placket" of the Queen's majesty to transport three or four horses with "twa mearis" out of England. *Signed:* "Your g. nephoy all power w^{t} service. Ruthven."

¾ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 25. **817.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO ELIZABETH.

I certified your majesty how we had required Sir William Drury to tarry some time, so that we might make him more resolute answer than we were then able to do. Although he found our adversaries dealing contrary to your meaning, and thought it not meet anywise to have dealt with them, yet we, willing that your direction committed to him should not return "frustrat," could not but find it good that he should travail with them to understand whether they would repair things lately "innovat." He has travailed painfully and carefully, and has omitted nothing of the duty of a peace-maker in your majesty's name, but such success as his travail has taken, or in whose default it is—that I remit to your highness to consider of upon his report. Although I have declared unto tho Marshal such resolute answer as we could make, I have desired him to stay at this town for a few days, that he may be the more ready to execute whatsoever it shall be your highness' pleasure to direct him. Leith. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

⅔ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Wafer signet.*

Elizabeth.
1571. June 26. **818.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VI. Thanks him for presenting his letter to the Queen's majesty, and for the hope given to him of her good answer within two or three days thereafter, as also for procuring Makeson to be put to liberty. Prays him to move her highness that he may know her good pleasure for his delivery. Ely House. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

½ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk)

June 26. **819.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO BURGHLEY.

One John Craufurde, burgess of Ayr, has a suit depending in the Court of Admiralty for his ship and goods stayed at Bristol this last Lent. Prays him to extend his favour in furthering the young man, so wrongfully troubled, to an end of his suit. Leith. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

⅓ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 27. **820.** JAMES CUNNINGHAM TO [BURGHLEY].

The Queen's majesty commanded me to "remember" you, that direction be made to her ambassador in France that he do not give a passport to Master Henry Kerr to come into England, and that your lordship would "remember" her majesty that no freedom or liberty be granted to the bishop of Ross for any further suit till she gets further advertisement from the Regent. Moreover, to "remember" her that commandment be given her Wardens foreanent Scotland to stay the Lords Herries and Maxwell, the Lairds of Buccleuch and Phernyheyrst, and others of the Borders, who are the principal force of the adversaries, and plain maintainers of her rebels. Also, that she would haste money to my lord's grace to pay the men of war, otherwise they will be constrained to "breik," to the overthrow of the whole cause. London. *Signed*: James Cunyngham.

1 *p. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 30. **821.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

The Regent has caused a trench, 6 foot deep, to be cast about the east and south-east part of this town, and so minds to remain here. On Monday next there come hither, to remain for twenty days, the chief persons . . . as Fife, Angus, and Stratherne . . . them a thousand persons. Proclamations are made here by the Regent, and also by them of the castle and town of Edinburgh, to repair to the town within twenty-four hours (which time is already expired), upon pain of confiscation of goods and houses. Notwithstanding these, none obey, but repair hither. There is no day that passes but some . . . and skirmish is. "Pharnherste now chosen . . . xvj persons well horsed thoght . . . into Tyvydale, and was thre myles onewardes off hys jowrney." Young Drumlanrig, Sir James Hume of "Coldyngknoles," Alexander Hume of Manderstane, and Captain David Hume, with 100 or 120 horse, lay for him, and, there being a great rain, drew themselves

Elizabeth.
1571. into a church, out of which they could not pass at once at the approach of Pharnherste, the door being little. Pharnherste, perceiving the unlooked for company, retired with all the speed he could to the town. Captain [David Hume had] him once about the neck, but three or four of his men came and rescued him, and the Captain [was] a little hurt with a sword upon the hand. Pharnherste, with much ado, recovered the town, being chased hard to the walls. He had six of the best of his taken, and one of them [had] a deadly wound, one of the Regent's taken the day before relieved, and two of those who escaped with him [are] deadly wounded. Drumlanrig was a little hurt with a spear. This side received no other harm. The day before, one Story, of this side, was slain,—reputed as valiant a man and as good a horseman as any in Scotland. Thus he may see that they are not idle.

The young Laird of Skeldone is lately come to the Castle from France, through England. . . . [The Regent] has caused divers of his contraries [to be] summoned upon pain of treason to compear on the 18th of August, at Stirling, to the number of near 300, and the like have they of the Castle done to compear the same day at Edinburgh. When this quarterage of the shires comes, the Regent intends to place both horsemen and footmen in Edmerstan, Gragmyller [Craigmiller], Krystorphyne, and other places to keep both victuals and fuel from going into the town. The Lord Rythen is now made . . . does not like all persons here.

Yesterday letters came hither to the Regent from Lady Lennox and James Kunyngam, whereby no answer from the Queen's majesty is looked for these four or five days, for her highness expects to hear from him [Drury], before she resolves of answer. Retires to Berwick, with the Regent's and the Earl of Morton's consent, having nothing to do here. Requires money, not only for his debts, but also to be employed in the furtherance of her highness' service. There are great means made by the contrary side to draw Morton from the Regent and this party. Sums of money out [of] . . . Flanders are looked for by them of the castle, and for the coming of Verac with some men. There is now before the haven a ship from France; what she has brought is not yet known. Sends herewith a copy of a letter from William Leslie—who pretends to be Earl of Rothes—to the Commendator of Newbottle.

4 *pp. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Injured by damp.*

Inclosure with the same:—

(William Leslie to the Abbot of Newbottle.)

Men judge that the Queen of England never has in mind to part with the Queen, their mistress, yet men's judgments are many times disappointed. Has been here in France these two months seeking for his pension, but "is remittit to a better commoditie," as this bearer will show at length. Lord Seton has departed towards Flanders with his two sons, and returns home with all diligence. There is support already delivered to come into Scotland with Wirak [Verac], "it is ellis imbarkit at Pares," and takes ship at the Newhaven. This bearer will show him the manner, for he has given him direction

Elizabeth.
1571. secretly. There will be grant of no men here, except with condition. That is, if the Queen of England sends men to the adverse party, there will come Frenchmen, but not otherwise; but these will want no silver. Wishes him to keep himself as well with Grange and the Secretary as he can. Assures him that it will not be as it has been in times "bygane." Is to return towards England, and there remain. If he finds any sure hand that he may trust, is to send him a "chypher," and he shall understand things in times coming. This bearer has done good offices, "as ze directit him," because partly he can testify in syndre behalffes as weill towardes my Lord Setoun as to your sone." As for his son, "abandone him as mekle as ze may be your lettres," for it will stop many things. "Keip yir premisses to zour self." Dieppe, 6th June 1571. *Signed:* William Leslie of Carny.

⅔ *p. Copy. Indorsed by Drury.*

June 30. **822.** BISHOP OF GALLOWAY TO ELIZABETH.

"Sen my returnyng in this realme, I hawe ernnestlie dealt witht the nobill men professing thair obediance to the Queen my soverane, quhome I fynd so weill disposit to ane common quietnes that thay vald wish no thing so muche as that the ground of these civile divissionis wer takin away, and that be your majesteis meane this dangerous garboile may cease, and that the treaty may be recontinewit to that end." The Queen's good subjects are willing to entertain the amity,—whatever is given out by their enemies to the contrary. Please your majesty to give commandment to your ministers on the Borders that my letters may have free passage to the Queen, my mistress. Edinburgh. *Signed:* A. Galloway.

1 *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June 30. **823.** BISHOP OF GALLOWAY TO SUSSEX, LEICESTER, AND BURGHLEY.

Since his departing, has done all things and good offices possible for him with the Queen, his mistress, and the nobility of this realm at her devotion to satisfy her majesty in what his colleagues and he understood to be her pleasure. Assures them that the Queen of Scots' obedient subjects will leave nothing undone for the common quietness and the union of both realms, without respect of foreign nations "quhatsumevir." Prays them to speak to the Queen's majesty that commandment be given that his letters shall have free passage. Edinburgh. *Signed:* A. Galloway.

1 *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June. **824.** DEMANDS BY THE REGENT LENNOX.

A ship of seven or eight score tons burden to be lent, furnished and appointed, to "let" any shipping that without the King's authority would come into the "frythe," as for other purposes. A pinnace of thirty or forty tons to wait upon her. Two cannons with their carriages to serve as well by sea as by land. Six carriages for

Elizabeth.
1571. "colveryng and demi colveryng." Money for the pay of 50 horsemen and 300 foot for two months.

⅔ *p. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

June. **825**. MEMORANDA FOR THE REGENT LENNOX.

A warrant for six carriages for great ordnance. To obtain a ship with a pinnace to be sent to my Lord Regent, and two cannons. The ship and pinnace are not a little needful, not only for daunting certain houses on the sea, river sides, and islands, but for abating the pride of some notorious pirates who now, without fear, come into the havens of Scotland, and take their pleasure. One lately brought Lethington from the North.

½ p. *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

July 1. **826**. ELIZABETH TO DRURY.

Has seen his letters sent hither by the Marshal of Berwick, which she accepts in very good part. Is sorry that the interposition of her request has taken no better effect for the present ceasing of arms. He is to tell the Regent and the King's party that, considering she considers it better for the present to handle the matter to their advantage rather by treaty than suddenly by force, she would, if they can be content, think it good that this surcease might be made for a month or six weeks, and that she may thereby hear what they of the Castle will offer by their messenger. He is to move the adverse party that the town of Edinburgh may be free from all soldiers. Grange is to be suffered to keep his ordinary forces in the Castle, and if he will needs retain his number of 150, that they also may be either in the Castle or retired to Hamilton, or some other place, and that the rest of the soldiers may retire to Hamilton and Draffen.

Item:—that in Edinburgh nothing be publicly executed by speciality in the name of the King or Queen during the abstinence, that the Regent's power remain at Stirling, Dalkeith, or some other place, so that they do not resort to the town of Edinburgh, and that the Sessions for this time may be transferred over. If Grange cannot be persuaded otherwise than to retain his 150 soldiers with some part of the town of Edinburgh, then, unless the King's party disallow thereof, he is in the end to yield thereto rather than not to accord to a surcease, provided that the soldiers shall reside in some place next to the Castle, without coming into the heart of the town.

3 *pp. Draft in Burghley's hand. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Another draft of the same.

3⅔ *pp. Corrected by Burghley. Indorsed.*

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 88. Copy of the same. *At the head*: "Answere to S^{r} W^{m} Drury."

3 *pp.*

July 1. **827**. DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Having given order to some matters he had somewhat travailed in as to staying some unkindness growing, and to hinder any secret

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1571. practice of principal persons on both sides to agree between themselves, without his sovereign's mind being further known therein, both which heads, it is assured him, shall be observed till her highness' pleasure be had. The respects that chiefly move his coming are these. Justice being dead on the Borders, thieves and loose persons are nightly doing outrage and harm, and no day escapes without some complaint made to him by the nobility or meaner calling serving the King. Some order is to be taken touching Home and Fast Castles, and for staying of Lord Home's cattle and corn. The Regent has earnestly dealt with him that Home's rents may be stayed. In his letters yesterday, from Leith, he touched that a ship was newly come from France into the roads there. A little before his departure thence, Lord Lindsey was sent over with certain of the soldiers into Fife, whereof he is sheriff, to apprehend one Chisholm, now landed with a heavy coffer, in which it is supposed there is money. It is thought that Lindsey cannot miss him. He is Master of the Ordnance of the Castle of Edinburgh, and is wholly addicted to that side. Sends a note of the names of those who are summoned by the Regent to appear on the 18th of August. Berwick.

Postscript:—The misliking of the Regent by both parties still increases. Morton is offended, partly because he was not well answered for the obtaining of the bishopric of St. Andrews. Has himself dealt with him in secret, and caused him to be dealt with. Thus far he has promised that he will not discountenance the Regent. He says that, of his own charges, he has maintained this action, which of himself he is not longer able to do, his adversaries having foreign support. Gathers that money or a pension is the matter he would be at. This last victory breeds life in him, wins friends, and increases his strength. He greatly desires to understand what course the Queen's majesty would have kept. He serves impatiently under the Regent, and so do the greater part of all the rest. "Iff he tarrye he wyll passe the same passage the late regente dyd." He waxes weak of body. Has heard in Scotland of some letters he has sent touching the Regent and his government, and it is thought that France deals more liberally with them of the Castle than they of the other side are dealt with. Lethington has received some consideration to answer his journey, as it is thought, into England. This was brought by the Laird of Skeldon. What course is to be kept, is looked for either by Captain Brickwell or the Provost Marshal. *Signed:* William Drury.

4 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

July 4. **828.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

John Chylsome, Master of the Ordnance of Scotland, after his landing, repaired to the Laird of Rothes, eldest brother of the Melvyles, by whom he was convoyed towards the Queen's Ferry, and was to have passed that way to the Castle, but being diligently followed by Lord Lindsey, was taken and brought to the Regent. There was taken about him 6,000 francs. In the ship he came in, there are twelve barrels of serpentine powder, 100 bullets for cannon, 300 for smaller pieces, 300 "callyvers," 300 "mooryons," and 200 pikes, all meant for the Castle. On the 2nd of this month, at night,

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1571. an enterprise was intended against the house of Tantallon, where the Lord Hume is [taken] prisoner. Some say it was to meet with Chylsome, whom they understood would land thereabouts; but Lord Morton, having understanding of their coming, has gotten four of them, and caused the rest to seek another way for their return. There is great means made by them of the Castle to relieve Lord Hume, and Lord Semple and the Laird of Drumlanrig will both be offered for him. Word is even now brought to him that there is more found in the ships—"dages" and corslets, and some better portion of money in a trunk bestowed in a barge near where Chylsome was taken. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

July 5. **829.** KING OF SCOTS TO THE KING OF DENMARK.

As regards Bothwell, as he awaits the answer of the Queen of England (whom he has caused to be informed of the matter), he defers that cause till another time, but is persuaded that he cannot neglect Captain John Clerk in these straits, especially as he held the position of ambassador (whose body ought to be sacred) in his name, in Denmark. Prays that he may be set at liberty and sent back to him, as he would be of the greatest use to him on account of his great skill in military affairs.

1½ *pp. Latin. Copy. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

July 5. **830.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. "My very good Lord," having heard of the Queen's majesty's removing from this town, whereby the commodity will not be so easily had to remember my "sutte" as it is presently, I am therefore constrained to trouble your lordship with renewing thereof. But first (with your leave and patience) "I thought necessare, for intertynement off yat good opinion which your lordship did consawe of me, to wryt sumwhat more amply at this time," which I beseech you to weigh and consider. "It may pleis your lordship; synce my cuming within this realme, I had never ye cause in hand which I was so carefull to bring to pass, as to mak your honour before all otheris in this land, throgh my syncere and honest proceidingis, so think of me, that I did meane uprightly as a travellar for peace and concord, and not to be a bruillear or gevin to nurish seditioun, rebellioun, or discord." Wherein I addressed myself the rather to your lordship, than to others, "for that I did persave yow to tak ye publict effares of this governement more deip in mynd (without offence to ye rest of ye honourable counsell, I meane) and trawell more ernistly for ye preservation of ye estate in quyetnes, nor did any otheris": and likewise thinking myself that the messenger sent to treat any cause being well liked by those to whom he was sent, that the matter was the more likely to succeed well in his hands, "to this end I did employ ye most part of my travell, applying my awn mynd, and of all those who put me in trust, to follow that course which your honour thought best for establissing a perfyte amity betuix this tuo realmes, wherin I onderstude yow deliberatly gevin to bring ye same to pas, and did direct your course that way. Howbeit many stombling blockes was cast in ye

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1571. way to impeshe ye same." And if I followed sincerely that way which your honour "did prescryve" to me to that end, in persuading the Queen, my mistress, the noblemen of my country, and all others "whair my credit might tak place" to keep quietness, and "attend" for that godly union and amity that was to be treated and concluded by your means principally, "I do report me to the publict actes and proceidingis and to your lordship's awn conscience," through which I believe you were persuaded that I meant well, and that your honour thought well of me, "and to professe ye treuth, so it appered in deid apon your part, be your favour shawin towart me dyvers wayes, wherof I am not ignorant nor ever will forget ye same, not only in obteyning my honest and lesome suittes, bot also in tyme of suspitione and disdayne in staying ye severe and extreme disseins and determinations yat sum went about, before and now lastly, to have had executed aganis me," for the which I can do no more presently but recompense you with my good mind, for if my power were equal thereto, your honour should have it "alssone declarit in deid as be wreit or word." Therefore (my good lord) change not your good opinion you had of me for anything you have heard of late, "but rather think that I have sum caire of my saul and conscience to please God, and to preserve my honour and credit in estimation before ye wordle, swa yat for ye plesour of all ye princes in Christendome I wold not wittingly and wilfully offend aganis any of those." And in this point I pray your honour yet once again to bear with me to say something for myself, which I may well justify (albeit the same has not come wholly to your ears, and so perhaps is unknown to your honour). I have "exerced" the office of a judge (although not so worthy as was requisite thereto) in my own country nearly twenty years, first in the north of Scotland, where I was born, and for the most part nourished, and all the time of ten or eleven years that I was amongst my countrymen, I most earnestly endeavoured to compound differences betwixt parties (which is the first and best part of a judge's office, 'ne partes ad lites vel arma veniant'), "nor to pronunce rigorouse decreittis amonges them: sua that in these dayes thair was none of ye six erles yat was principales in ye north of ye tyme," as Huntly, Atholle, Mershell, Erroll, Sutherland, and Cathnes, nor any other of any reputation in the country who would refuse me to be "odman" (as they call it in "arbitrie") in whatsoever difference of bloodshed, deadly "fead," injuries, or action of land or goods, and yet (thanks to God) I stand in such credit with them all, that I have their favour and "luf" for my former behaviour; "and being therefter called to be a counsalour and Juge of ye sessioun in ye publict face of ye whole realme, I will report me to those who semeth now to be my enemeis for ye publict cause (for praysed be God I have none for any particuler) yf my doinges was honest and upright, and never did favour, ayd, or assist to any rebelliouu, seditioun, murther, slauchter, or any such ongodly act, for yat I knew perfytly the authores therof wold ever have ane unhappy end and mischevous in ye sight of ye wordle." This moves me not to be "effrayed" to enter in judgment and trial before the Chief Justice of my country without "respict," remission, or pardon for any crime that deserves "suchlik" punishment as these do,—yea from my infancy,—wherefore I give all praise and honour to God who has preserved me, and in this assurance of

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1571. "save" conscience I do rejoice in my God who only is author thereof. This (my good lord) have I reported, not to "want" or flatter myself, but to the end your honour may enquire, if it please you, of my behaviour in my own country, and knowing the same to be such as is above mentioned, that then your wisdom may well think it is not likely that I am so suddenly changed altogether as to invent, persuade, or assist these wicked enterprises now which I so much abhored all my life past. "And therfore takes on my saull and conscience before your honour, that I never did invent, sturre, persuade, or manteyn any rebellioun or seditioun in your countrey, whatsoever be otherwayes informed," but rather on the contrary, "quhair my credit or persuasion might tak place," I employed the same to stay all attempt that might trouble the common quietness, and followed no other course but that which in my judgment should have satisfied your expectation of me. Wherefore (my good lord) change not your opinion of me, abstract not your wonted favour from me, "lett it now appeare as it hath done before that your lordship did not think wele of me without former tryall and sum deppe considera-tione of my nature and inclination, for that may prejudge and enteresse yourself incase your honour suld appere to be so suddanly changed;" but rather employ yourself to "saufe" and not to "losse" the friend who is already won to your devotion, and willing to follow and obey you. "Sua yat yf any thing semeth to be amisse, or negligently handilled apon my part," that your honour by honest labours be a means to cause the same to be repaired. Which thing your lordship may the more boldly "tak apon hand" in respect that no public hurt or damage is wrought by any of my proceedings, and then, by your good mediation, I shall obtain my wonted liberty and favour, which I refer to your great wisdom and judgment; praying you to accept all that is here written in good part, as proceeding from the affection which I have to satisfy your lordship in such sort that I may keep your friendship, which I have travailed so earnestly to obtain, and, with God's grace, your lordship shall not have cause to think it bestowed on an "ingrate freind." Expecting your good answer, I pray the eternal God to have your lordship in his protection. Ely House. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

3 *pp.* *Holograph, also address:* "To ye Right hono^{ll} my very good Lord My Lord off Burghly." *Indorsed by Burghley:* "5° Julii 1571. B Ross."

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 90. Copy of the same.

2½ *pp.*

July 6. **831.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

John Chylsome, being examined before the Regent, has confessed that he received from the bishop of Glasgow, whom he left at Gallion, 7,400 francs, and that the bishop sent one of his own servants with him to Rouen, who caused the money that he mentioned in his former letter to be delivered over to him, with 100 corslets and some saltpetre—not touched upon in his said letters. He also says, that the night after his departure, the bishop caused to be delivered to him 500 crowns to be delivered to Lethington, without letting

Elizabeth.
1571. the same be known, and that he should let him know that the Laird of Skeldone had received as much more to be delivered to him. Also, that he should receive as much more from Verac, at his coming, for the entertainment of his men. He also confesses, that after his coming to Rouen, he was sent for by the bishop of Glasgow, who showed him that money. Verac was come down to pass into Scotland, who would carry with him great credit and great support, and commanded them to declare to those in Scotland, that, in the communing betwixt France and England, it should be specially provided by articles for the Queen of Scots' liberty, and if it came not that way to pass, he assured them that there would be another shift, and that in the meantime they should not lack money till it were known what matters would tend unto.

After this he was charged by some that came in the ship, that he had received 30,000 francs. He said he was commanded so to pass, but then would not yield that he had received above 10,000 francs. He is to be examined again upon a new information of one that came in the ship with him.

Mons. Verac, on the 4th of this month, came in a pinnace or small French vessel into the Firth, and caused a boat to come aboard of him to receive a man of his, whom he sent to understand the state of Leith: who got knowledge of the company there, but was stayed and brought to the Regent, and being demanded concerning his master, he said he was sick on the seas, and it therefore behoved him to land on the north side, as nearest to him. At that time the Regent was advertised that he had landed at the "Burnte Iland." Boats were immediately sent to that place, and a ship to seek the pinnace. Thinks Lord Hume is, or will be set at liberty. There is an Englishman with a ship laden with timber lately come hither from Denmark, who assures him that he saw seven or eight great ships, well manned and furnished, bound (as he could learn) for the Orkneys. Wishes himself discharged hence. Prays him to be means to the Queen that order may be taken for William Smythe, that his life may be saved. His charges are great. The Regent has reserved for himself the 500 crowns sent to Lethington, wherewith some who would have had their share thereof are not well pleased, saying that they spend their own and get nothing. How France "monyeth" the other party, and what consideration is had of private men of that side, is not forgotten. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

5 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

July 8. **832.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Has received his letter of the 3rd, sent by the Provost Marshal, who came yesterday at the opening of the gates. Has received no small comfort to understand of the Queen's majesty's restoration to perfect health. Has, by the Provost Marshal, received her highness' letter for some further dealing with the Regent and the other party, and has sent him thither instructed, and is himself to follow if cause shall so require. One cause of his stay is that he is assured they look for other meat than he has to bring them, and believes that their hungers will be better satisfied by him. Besides, the Regent has

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1571. gotten money, munitions, and ministers meant for, and of the other party. Verac was brought to him on the 6th of this month with his coffers, wherein many writings are found,—both of his last dealings being in Scotland. Sends as much as he has gotten knowledge of. Lord Hume is delivered for the Laird of Drumlanrig. There was certain powder sent by water from Leith to Stirling, with some "calyvers" and corslets, by Drumwassell's order, and were to have been convoyed to Dumbarton Castle, but those of Edinburgh Castle, having knowledge thereof, sent out to the Queen's Ferry forty horsemen, who there manned a boat, and boarding the other boat, took as much as they could well carry of the furniture, and threw the other overboard. Yesterday morning they got some cattle and victuals coming to Leith. Neither party are idle, but take advantage as time serves them. The execution of the combat between the Laird of Grange and the young Laird of "Garleyes" is deferred till the 25th of August. It was looked to have been tried on Tuesday last, half the distance between Leith and Edinburgh, where the Laird of Garleyes tarried from 9 till 12, and the Laird of Grange did not come, as he alleges, upon reasonable cause. Berwick.

Postscript:—Has received 150*l.* for himself, for which he thanks him. Perceives that the Queen will not pay for rewards or intelligence. If those with whom he has to deal miss their reward, they will forbear to give him knowledge, as they do. If consideration be denied him, which is the meat he feeds them with, he trusts that fewer advertisements will be looked for from him. Prays him to use this advertisement of Verac's as shall seem expedient to him, only putting him in mind of the [warn]ing the Scotchman gives him in the same touching the "holdyng from my Lady Lenoxe," and assuring him that he has heard the effect of some letters he has written to him in Scotland by Scottish persons, and also some letters written from the English Court. The Queen's majesty may better serve herself by maintaining one party, than by being neutral, or else to follow and make a quiet end betwixt both, whereby she may have surety,—and no accord to pass among them without her. Of the one she may have honour and good, and her ministers credit and honesty. Of the other, peril may come. Means not to hold the proceedings of Scotland from him. *Signed:* William Drury.

4 *pp. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Inclosure with the same.

([ ] to Drury.)

Verac arrived at Leith on the 5th instant. Being inquired of the causes of his coming into this country, he answered that he was commissioned to remain agent in this realm with them who were of the Queen's faction, and also said that he had some directions to some lords that were favourers of the King. His coffers, being four in number, are stricken up by the Regent; in which there was nothing found saving his clothes and great store of books, with exceeding great number of letters, which are the whole writings and memoirs that he had received the time of his first and last being in Scotland, together with the "doubles" of his answers made to them. In like manner are found amongst his writings the whole proceedings he had

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1571. at Rome, together with his instructions* for negociations in this country, and writings from the King and sundry others to certain noblemen in this country to be used at this time.

There are long letters from the bishop of Glasgow and La Mote to Lethington and Grange, wherein is contained sure promise that in case the Queen's liberty be not obtained by treaty with the Queen of England, which they look for shortly, the King of France "will leave no kynde of supporte, and or hit fayle will denounce warre for that cause."

There are many writings of Lethington's, and some of Grange's, to Verac, after the winning of Dumbarton, with the Duke's, Huntly's, and Argyll's to the King of France, all declaring that there is no "discorage" to be taken for the "tynesyll"† of that house—which is of no moment,—desiring him to assist them with money and some men, and they promise to employ themselves and their friends for restoring the Queen to liberty, and in her absence to set forward her authority in this realm. In some of their letters is contained that one part of the nobility of this realm have been for years past, and yet are busy "travailers" to join with England, persuading the people that the friendship of that realm is more meet for this country than the help of France. This is written by Grange to Verac—being at Stirling—after the winning of Dumbarton. It contains sundry other like purposes to these. "I thynke yt shalbe sent to your courte by the Regent for augmentation of Grange's credit thair."

There is a writing of our Queen, from Sheffield, to Verac.‡ The Regent is offended with this letter. Verac is yet detained in a sure lodging, no resolution being taken what to do with him, whether to keep him as prisoner, send him back again, or give leave to negociate.

It is all I can do to keep concord betwixt the Regent and Morton whilst you are returning. Were not the promise been made to you, they would have been asunder ere now. I pray you haste hither as soon as you may, "and yow wryte any thynge hereof to the courte, be wyse that my Lady Lennoxe gette no knoledge therof." [July 1571.]

3½ *pp. Copy.*

July 10. **833.** MAITLAND AND THE LAIRD OF GRANGE TO DRURY.

We have received your letter by this bearer, the Provost Marshal, as also the articles containing the conditions of the surcease required by your sovereign, which we have communicated to the noblemen being present, who have yielded to the principal and most part, as will appear by the answers thereof delivered to the said bearer, and have imparted the reasons moving them and us to answer every point as we do, which we doubt not her majesty will well consider, and how willing we are to satisfy her in anything which will not directly tend to the subversion of us and our cause. Edinburgh Castle. *Signed:* W. Maitland; W. Kyrkcaldy.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

* *See* instructions of June 18th, p. 610. † Loss. ‡ *See* No. 709.

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834. MONS. VERAC TO MARY.

"Madame": although I have heretofore made answer to the letter which it pleased your majesty to write me on the 20th of April, so it is that the Earl of Lennox, having found your said letter amongst my papers, and that he has wished that I would again declare to you if he had held any proposal concerning what you wrote me, I have assured him, and assure you, madam, as the truth is, that he has not spoken to me, nor held any proposal that might threaten your life, be it by poison or otherwise, and I cannot think who has given you this intelligence. Leith. *Signed:* Verac.

¼ *p. French. Indorsed:* " . . . . lettres, 1571." *No flyleaf.*

July 11.

835. DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

As he signified by his letter of the 8th instant that he had sent the under Marshal into Scotland instructed according to the Queen's letters, and looks for his return to-morrow, as well with answer to those instructions as with other matter, he stays something which has come to his knowledge, to send all by him. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

⅔ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

July 14. **836.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Asks him to credit the bearer, the Provost Marshal. Forwards answers of the Regent and the other parties concerning the heads which the Queen's majesty, by her letters of the 3rd instant, willed him to deal with them in. He will understand by the bearer what speech has been used therein. Both sides desire with speed to understand the Queen's resolution, otherwise they determine to agree amongst themselves, and the same is already in hand. The misliking of the Regent's government still increases, the same not being hindered by Morton, yet he has assured him that he will use all good offices till he hears again from him. Has had these ten months past to disburse money in Scotland, besides gifts bestowed on Scottish persons who brought intelligence hither.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

First inclosure with the same:—

(The Regent Lennox to Drury.)

Has received his letter of the 8th of this month. Has also received from the Provost Marshal a note of certain heads to be considered of, which he, with the nobility and Council here have advised upon, and thinks they have already answered the effect of the same notes. They were not "contrarious" to accord to a surcease of arms for the time the adversaries prescribed, but on such reasonable conditions as he trusts her majesty nor any other indifferent person will mislike of on their part. Has not yet heard of a messenger from the adversaries, except somewhat of Lethington, whom he hopes her majesty will never admit to her presence, nor license to come into her dominions, as he has been not only convicted by Parliament as culpable of the

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1571. murder of the King, his son,—but having proved so evil an instrument to the quietness of both the countries. They are content that Grange should keep such number of men within the Castle for the guard thereof as he and other keepers have been accustomed to keep before *etc.* It cannot be beneficial for the King's party to be restrained from resorting to the town of Edinburgh during the surcease. Divers of the King's power have their proper habitation within the same. There can be no safety for him or any of the King's party to come to Edinburgh. There cannot be but innovation made at Leith if the King's power should be transported therefrom. The Queen, seeing that a parliament was shortly to be holden, thought meetest that an equal number on both sides should be elected to consider the matter, and that her majesty would send some into Scotland to treat with them. Which being "proponit" to the Queen of Scots' commissioners, they excused themselves, alleging that they could not accord to any such matter till they knew their mistress' mind. And so they were "willit" to write to her. Whose answer coming, she therein called her commissioners "malaport" so to proceed in her cause, and in effect disagreed to the Queen's majesty's resolution; seeing which, her highness resolved to detain the King's commissioners no longer. Thus it was by the default of the said Queen and her commissioners that her majesty's resolution at that time took not effect. Leith, 11th July 1571. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

2½ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Second inclosure:—

(Answer of the Regent Lennox to Mr. Case.)

"M^r Caise." Forasmuch as her majesty is minded to send down to her Borders, about the 6th of August next, some men of credit to hear commissioners to be sent by both the parties, and to treat with them for an accord as well for the title of the crown as for all other private matters of discord, being of moment, her desire is that both the parties shall not only appoint commissioners, but also agree to an abstinence, and that the parliaments intended on both sides shall only be "fensit" at the days appointed, and no proceedings be therein moved for "forfaltores" or other act of moment, but only to give authority to certain persons to repair to meet and treat with her commissioners, we have considered the same, and have willingly yielded to your motion made upon her majesty's behalf.

¾ *p.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk); "ye Answer of y^e Regent to s^r W^m Drury's message."

Third inclosure:—

(Answer of Maitland and the Laird of Grange to the articles.)

"The articles deliverit to ws be Johnne Cais, Provest Marshall of Berwik, in the name off the Q. ma^tie off Engl. his soverane, w^t o^r ans^r to every ane off thame."

(1) We will that the town of Edinburgh may be free from all manner of soldiers, and that it may be patent.

Answer:—We are content to yield, provided that it be not extended to the 150 soldiers for surety of the house.

(2) That the Captain keep his ordinary forces in the Castle.

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Answer:—The Captain is content to keep them next the Castle, where they shall offend no man.

(3) That in Edinburgh nothing be publicly executed, *etc.*

Answer:—We yield, provided we have liberty on the 3rd of August to fence the parliament in the Queen's name by such a few number of commissioners only as may serve for the purpose, which we must do, in respect that the adverse party have their parliament that same day, at Stirling, and it "importis" all our destructions if they have a parliament wherein they may proceed against us, and we are not suffered to meet them.

(4) That the Regent's power may remain at Stirling, Dalkeith, *etc.*

Answer:—The Earl of Lennox's power may remain no nearer Edinburgh than Stirling. Onr men shall remain no nearer Edinburgh than Hamilton or Draffane.

(5) That it may be lawful for the Regent or his party to come to Edinburgh at their wills, so that they come not with force.

Answer:—The noblemen of the adverse party may not make their residence at Edinburgh during the abstinence, but if any one of them, for his own private affairs, has to do in Edinburgh, he may, with his ordinary household, resort thereto at his pleasure, to remain for a few days, "Bot alwyis no nombre off the nobilmen to be in Edinburgh at a tyme," as also the noblemen and others of this party to be free to repair to other parts of this realm.

(6) That none of the Queen's party make any innovation in the town of Edinburgh.

(7) The principals of both parties to be bound.

(8) That if a surcease shall be accorded, the Queen of England will be a protectrix of the same.

Answer:—To these three we yield,—requiring also that we may have the same promises ratified by the Queen of England under own hand. We are content to a surcease for a month or six weeks, which must be extended as well to law and colour of law as to arms, for avoiding captious interpretation.

1¾ *pp. Indorsed by Drury.*

Fourth inclosure.

(Maitland and the Laird of Grange to Mr. Case.)

Declare unto the Marshal our goodwill to satisfy the Queen's majesty's pleasure, as will appear by the answers delivered unto you. Desire him that, by his procurement, my (Lethington's) father's house may be restored, and that the other party be inhibited to have further intromission with my living, lands, and possessions, or with my brother's benefice of Coldinghame, whereof the time now approaches to levy the fruits, by reason of the harvest. My brother was "dispossest" by a commandment given by Mr. Marshal to his chamberlain more than a year ago, at Lord Sussex's direction, as I understand, and, therefore, by his procurement, it is convenient that he be restored. (*Complains of his property being taken.*) We pray you to "remembre" to Mr. Marshal our request touching Lord Home's houses, and desire him to procure the restitution thereof, or that the same be put in our hands, upon condition that we will either make Lord Home conformable to the Queen's majesty's pleasure or restore it to her in the same

Elizabeth.
1571. state we shall receive them. Remember to send us answer touching a safe-conduct for a gentleman to pass from us to treat with her majesty, and likewise touching the sending of our letters to our sovereign, whereby we make her privy to the abstinence required, and our answers.

¾ *p.* *Indorsed:* "Memoriall to Johnne Caise."

July 15. **837.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

I have received this packet here inclosed from the Regent, which he requires I would with all expedition send away. Since the departure of my Lord Morton over the water, they of the Castle and town have shown themselves abroad every day, their horsemen being more in number than the others, but the Regent has still offered them "hed." * On Friday night they issued both out of the Castle and town, minding to have surprised the abbey of Holyrood House (where lie 100 soldiers of the Regent), bringing with them . . . . of which they have left behind them, Captain Arthur Hamilton of Meryngton and his lieutenant, with an ensign bearer,—and some others are sore hurt with shot, and some slain. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

July 18. **838.** RECOMMENDATION FOR AN ABSTINENCE,

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 188. At Hampton Court: Earls; Sussex, Bedford, Leicester. Lords; Chamberlain, Burghley. Mr. Treasurer.

Upon letters sent from the Marshal of Berwick, with answer from the Regent in Scotland, and from Lyddyngton and Grange to certain articles sent by her majesty to both those parties to move an abstinence, it was thought meet that her majesty should send word to both parties, that she mislikes much that they have not yielded to her addresses for an abstinence, and that although their partialities in their own cases stay them from the clear sight of that which is meet for them both, and especially for the weal of the whole realm, yet her majesty's disposition is such to do them good, that she cannot but move them to assent to her former motion for abstinence, and if they will do so, her majesty will without delay send commissioners to her Borders with full authority to hear the allegations of both parties, and to end the controversies finally, even as the truth of the causes shall move her. Therefore, they shall be most earnestly required on both parts, that if they will not accord to such an universal abstinence as her majesty moved, yet that they will forbear mutual hostility, and that she cannot think it impertinent if both parties keep their appointed day of their parliaments, so that nothing be done to the prejudice of [each] other, saving the fencing of the same, whereby there may be, by those several assemblies, opportunity to have commission granted by both parties to certain persons to resort to the Borders to meet with her majesty's commissioners, when all the controversies may be heard and determined without further delay or effusion of blood.

1¼ *pp.* *In Burghley's hand.*

* Heed.

Elizabeth.
1571. July 18. **839.** CHARGES OF SOLDIERS.

"The charge of 500 fotemen and 200 horsmen intreteyned in wages by the Lord Regent of Scotland."

(*Items of pay under Scottish money and sterling for a month. Total*) 5,938*l.* Scottish; 1,190*l.* 12*s.* English.

1 *p.* *Indorsed by Burghley.*

July 24. **840.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

I have received your letter of the 20th, sent by the Provost Marshal, &c. Yesterday, early in the morning, Captain Brickwell and John Case came hither, and shortly after them your packet, without the copy of the Queen's majesty's letters to the Regent. I have this day despatched the Provost Marshal to the Regent and them of the Castle, according to the instructions in her majesty's letter of the 19th.

On the 17th, the Earls of Morton and Mar met at Dunblane, and the Earls of Argyll, Glencairn, Montrose, Eglintoun, the Master of Cassillis, for his brother, the Earl, and Lord Boyd. On the 10th of next month they meet again to subscribe with their hands and seals, and they expect a final resolution from the Queen's majesty. It will be this day or to-morrow ere Morton returns to Leith. He speaks quietly to the Earl of Rothes. In coming Captain Coolyne is beheaded, greatly to the contentation of the people—especially the women; but Huntly is therewith greatly offended, and says he will revenge. On the 22nd and 23rd there have been skirmishes, and many horses killed by pistolets and "urryers," and on the town's part, some men, as it is reported, were slain. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

3 *pp.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

July 24. **841.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

I received this packet from the Regent for Lady Lennox, accompanied with this letter to me. May it please you to hold the contents of the letter to yourself till you hear from me again. I have this morning despatched the Provost to the Regent and them of the Castle. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

July 25. **842.** MARY TO M. DE LA MOTHE FÉNÉLON.

C.P., Vol. VII. Begs him to make every effort possible that the messengers may have power to speak with him without her guard hearing, and to cause this to be expressed in the passports which shall be given to them. It is necessary that Shrewsbury give his passports for her people to go there when occasion shall require, that she have permission to go to "la fontayne de Bogsby" [Buxton] this month, and that Thomas Randolph's letters be shown to the Queen and Council, and if they expel her ambassador, that De La Mothe be received to treat and negociate her affairs in his place.

⅔ *p.* *French.* *Copy.* *Indorsed:* "de l'ambassadeur de France touchant les affaires de la Royne d'Ecosse."

Elizabeth.
1571.
July 27.

843. THE REGENT LENNOX TO ELIZABETH.

I have received your majesty's letter of the 19th of this month, and have understood from Sir William Drury the effect of your direction given to him for "travelling" as well with us as with our adversaries for an abstinence, until the coming of your commissioners to the frontiers. Having deliberately considered with such number of the noblemen and others of the Council who are here—"it is thocht be thame all, that thair can be na greatar inconvenient to the state of the King and to the subjects professing his obedience, nor to aggre to abstinence from hostilitie,—the towne of Edinburgh remaining as it now dois under the thraldome and tyrannie of our adversaires." The most part of the honest inhabitants who refused to receive your rebels being now banished from their houses and their goods "usit as pray," moved us to think that first of all your majesty would see that town "reponit" to the state we left it in the latter end of January, before any further treaty. For us to agree that they shall either fence or hold a parliament would be no other thing but a beginning of the subversion of the King's cause, and the harm to us all avowing his obedience. In the time of the abstinence there is no truth kept with us, but advantage is always taken by them. Our "lippynyng" is that your majesty will incline your favour to that party where honour, justice, and friendship lead your highness, so that the rebellion of that faction being "repressit" by your aid, your highness may be assured of the friendship of the whole. Although the time of the fencing of the King's parliament is about the 3rd or 4th of August, there will be no convention before the 28th. "Beseking the same" that my servant may have your absolute answer of the things committed to him. Leith. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

1⅔ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

July 27.

844. THE REGENT LENNOX TO DRURY.

The Provost Marshal, the bearer, has had conference with our adversaries, and by mouth has let us understand their answer. Advising with such noblemen as are here, I have answered her majesty's letter, and have also conferred with the bearer on those matters, in consideration of whose sufficiency I remit the same to his report. Leith. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

⅓ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

July 27.

845. MAITLAND AND THE LAIRD OF GRANGE TO DRURY.

Have received his letter sent by this bearer, the Provost Marshal, and by his credit, they understand that the Queen's intention is to send persons to the Borders about the 6th of August, with commission to hear commissioners of both parties, and to treat with them. The noblemen present yield to every part of the motion for this party. Although the other party obstinately refuse the abstinence, that shall not stay them from appointing commissioners, and sending them to treat. Edinburgh Castle. *Signed:* W. Maitland; W. Kyrkcaldy.

Postscript, *on a slip of paper,*:—

Understand by this honourable and direct dealing how far they

Elizabeth 1571. are bound to him, and perceiving that, by his favourable report, her majesty deals the better with them, they have cause to give him thanks, and will faithfully perform all they promise him. *Signed:* W. Maitland; W. Kyrkcaldy.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

July 30. **846.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

According to the Queen's letter of the 19th instant, he sent this bearer, the Provost Marshal, to the Regent and the other party. Has thought it convenient to return him once again with the report, not only how he has been answered by either party, but also of what he he has further understood of their intentions. Robert Melville is presently to come from them of the Castle. Has deferred all his knowledge to the bearer. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

July. **847.** INSTRUCTIONS BY DRURY.

The Regent and his party misliking the last articles sent from her majesty. Their determination to agree amongst themselves *etc.* It seems as though they would have the Queen's majesty to be umpire. Verac has commission to deal with both parties for concord. Morton and others misliking the Regent's government. Morton's promise to use all good offices to entertain quietness. His speech to this bearer. Morton's departure over the water to meet Argyll and others. Most of the Council being at Morton's direction. Lethington and Grange's desire for a surcease *etc.* Money from Flanders still looked for. The Earl of Eglintoun to be delivered by Morton's means. 100 horsemen newly levied. What shall seem good to the Queen's majesty to determine on in Scotland is required to be understood of both parties with speed. Sir James Hume against Alexander of Manderstone. *Signed:* William Drury.

2¼ *pp.* *In Drury's hand.* *Indorsed by Drury:* "Instrooctyons." *Notes by Burghley.*

July. **848.** INSTRUCTIONS FOR JAMES CUNNINGHAM.

"Memorye for James Coninghame, of such instrouctiones as he receaved of my lord regent, maist humble craving ans[r] of the same from the quene's majeste, and yf it sall pleas hir ma[te] in wryte."

To take the open maintenance of religion and the King, to employ her forces for recovering the town and castle of Edinburgh, and to that effect to send 1000 men, with sufficient artillery and munition. That her majesty entertain monthly 500 footmen and 200 horsemen. That she send money to pay the wages of 400 footmen and 50 horsemen for May last *etc.* That she will command her Wardens on the Borders to stay the Lords Herries and Maxwell, and the Lairds of Farnieherst and Buccleuch. That she will write to the King of Denmark for the delivery of the Earl of Bothwell; that she will take order that the bishop of Ross be not set at liberty; that she will not permit the bishop of Glasgow to come to this country; that she

Elizabeth.
1571. will write to her ambassador in France to grant no passport to Mr. Henry Keir to come to this country; that she will not suffer William Maitland, sometime Secretary of Scotland (who is convicted of the murder of our late sovereign) to repair within her dominions; and that Lord Hume have no profit of his living and lands during the time of his rebellion to the King. To remember certain carriage for some pieces of ordnance, and certain books made in the Scottish Queen's favour.

1 *p.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

[July.] **849.** INSTRUCTIONS FOR JAMES CUNNINGHAM.

"Giff it sall not pleas the quenes majeste to condiscend unto the former articles presented be zoure honor unto hir hienes, in that caice it maye pleas zoure honor to mowe hir majeste with thir subsequent petitiones."

(*In addition to the requests in the preceding document.*)

That some money be instantly sent to pay my Lord Regent's soldiers, and for the entertainment of 500 other footmen; also artillery for recovery of the Castle, pioneers, "harquebuttes," *etc.*

1 *p.* *Indorsed:* "James Conynghame his last memoyre." *Note in Burghley's hand on the back.*

[July.] **850.** ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS TO THE REGENT AND COUNCIL.

Showeth unto your grace, Mr. Archibald Douglas, parson of Glasgow, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, that whereas I lately passed to Glasgow for "uptaking" and receiving of the "fruttis and renttis" of the parsonage thereof, nevertheless, by your grace's letters directed to Mr. Andrew Hay, parson of Renfrew, and superintendent of Glasgow, and to the Laird of Minto, Captain of the Castle thereof, an inhibition was given in no ways to answer and obey me of the fruits of my said parsonage. Whereupon I took occasion to repair to Stirling, craving of your grace to know the cause of the said inhibition; to which you answered that you had gotten such advertisement of my undutiful behaviour towards the King's service and your grace, that if the same were true, I merited not only to want it that I had in Glasgow, but whatsoever else I had besides. I besought your grace that I might know the reports and reporters. But you said "it behuiffit to be tryed," and that you would do as you found time. I lamented how heavy that burden was to me, and far more grievous because it imported that I had offended your grace, which I would be loath should prove true, considering, besides my duties to your grace, that I have that honour, next my Lords of Angus and Morton, to be "ane of ye nerrest of blude of my surname to my ladeis grace your bedfallow, and sua to your grace's childrene." I had commandment in your name to depart, and not to resort either where the King's person or your grace were. I was advertised that I should not resort to the army, which was and is grievous to me. I beseech your grace and lordships to provide such remedy that trial may be taken of my past behaviour.

⅔ *p.* *Copy.* *Broadsheet.* *Indorsed.*

Elizabeth.
1571. July.

851. DRURY'S CHARGES.

Disbursed since October 1570 for intelligence, sending into Scotland *etc.*, till this present month of July 1571—68*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* *Signed:* William Drury.

$\frac{1}{3}$ *p.* *Indorsed.*

Aug. 4. **852.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Virake has licence to repair to Stirling to my Lord of Marre to declare to him his commission. He has furthermore to say to him, that if he and the rest of the King's party will, at the King's motion, be content that matters generally may be accorded, he will send commissioners thither to that end. He has also licence to repair into any part of Scotland—not passing the bounds thereof—so that he resort not nor have conference with any of the King's enemies. The parliaments are "fensyt" yesterday, and Mr. James Mageyle rode to Stirling to the same end and purpose, but the forfeitures and ceremonies will not be executed till the 18th and 28th of this month, in which time my sovereign's resolution is looked for. On the 10th or 11th of this month the King's party intend to assault the town of Edinburgh, and to that end, the chief of the burghs, with certain with them, are sent for; all which is well understood to them of the Castle, who prepare for the same.

The money that Cunningham brought, with all the rest that came before, is used to the pay of the soldiers, which number is increased by 100 footmen under the conduct of one Mr. Chylsome, lately come from Denmark. The Regent and Council will not agree that Robert Melville shall come into England. They allege he is and has been a great enemy to the King's cause, and is one of them that is to be forfeited. Captain Cunningham is shortly again to repair to the Court, and will bring with him matters of "compotytyon," with request that the commissioners whom her majesty shall appoint will either not treat at all of the difficulty of the difference for the matter of the crown, or keep it till the last. Morton went on Saturday to Dalkeith, but is now returned again to Leith, and on the 8th of this month he and the rest meet again with the Earl of Argyll and that company. The bruit of the Queen's highness' marriage is much hearkened upon. Berwick. *Signed:* W. Drury.

2 *pp.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Aug. 5. **853.** JOHN BATEMAN TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. Since my last letter, sent by Carpenter, the messenger, I have perceived nothing here of moment, saving that it is given to me privately that Lord Levingston, with his wife, means shortly to depart hence to their country, whereat this Queen is not a little troubled, and seems willing to have the bishop of Galloway about her, but Beton, her master of household, Rowlet, her secretary, and Thomas Levingston, being all "stif papistes," are against it. She will not have any Protestant to follow her causes, for fear of losing her friends, as she says. After that, she says that she would use none but the French ambassador, for she has committed herself and her son into the

Elizabeth.
1571. French King's protection, seeing the Queen has refused her (as she says). It seems to me, by the manner of her speech, that she has lately received some French comfort by letters, or some other intelligence, yet I see her as much troubled in mind as before. She says she will use what means she can to help herself (meaning certainly amongst other things, as I take it, to escape if she can)—saying that she had rather lose her life than lead this life. My lord [Shrewsbury] therefore, I doubt not, will the rather provide against all practices and "sodens." I will advertise your honour of whatsoever I can learn. She has been of late much moved by evil tongues to think that your lordship is wholly addicted to the Earl of Hereford, whereunto (I trust) I have sufficiently said to her, as one assured, that your honour is of no faction, but only for the true service of the Queen's majesty, and the quiet government of the realm, and so have constantly affirmed. Chatsworth. *Signed:* John Bateman.

1 *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed by Burghley.*

Aug. 5. **854.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO ELIZABETH.

Has received her letter of the 24th of July, brought by James Cunninghame, before whose coming he had answered her letter sent by the Marshal of Berwick. Will not weary her with any repetition touching her opinion for the abstinence of hostility, resting upon her receipt of his said answer to understand further her pleasure; but because of the troubled state of this realm requiring certain resolution at her hands, he again returns the bearer to her, instructed in matters concerning this State, as well for satisfaction of her highness in things that she, peradventure, may stand doubtful of, as to require her favourable answer in the motion whereof he has instructed him to speak. He has amply declared to him her highness' good meaning towards him and his, and how favourably her majesty admitted him to audience at such times as he "proponit" anything in his name. Leith. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

½ *p. Addressed:* "To the quenis maist excellent Majestie." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

[Aug.] **855.** MEMORANDA BY DRURY.

The Regent's misliking that they of the Castle should be dealt with. The Regent's opinion touching the conference of Morton with Argyll. The sum of money that "Chyslsome" brought—whereof they of the Castle had the better. The refusal of most of the King's party to have the title of the crown to come any more in question. The opinion of some that, if the Queen's majesty doth not presently further countenance the Regent, he must of force leave Scotland or his life. Morton's speech of having many times received such good words, that he had spent his yearly revenue since his last coming out of England, and that he could do no more without support. His determination to go to Dalkeith, and there remain. The opinion of Boyd to draw all to his Queen's side. The condition of the lords who met at Dunbleyne to acknowledge the King; but if their Queen has liberty, then they be free. The doubt of both parties of the marriage,

Elizabeth.
1571. —which has stayed some matters. My Lady Lennox's advertisements touching Captain Brickwell and John Case. *Signed:* William Drury.

2 *pp. Holograph. Indorsed by Drury,* "Instrooktyons." *Notes in Burghley's hand.*

[Aug.] **856.** MARGARET COUNTESS OF LENNOX TO BURGHLEY.

Stayed this bearer with her during the time the "Frence" were at Court, and now hearing of their return to London, she has let him wait upon him—trusting that he will find time to make his despatch "conciderynge ye are hollye satyssfyed of the procedynge in Scotland by Fowler from my lord, who doth loke for the sayd berer every day thynkyng he ys apon her way towards hyme." Beseeches him to move her majesty for such comfort as her lord looks for, that the action may not quail. Like as she has always made him privy to her letters, so she does now.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed:* "To the ryght honnorable my very good Lord and frend my Lord Burghley." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Aug. 8. **857.** ALLEGED PRACTICES OF THE BISHOP OF ROSS WITH RODOLPHI.

C.P., Vol. VII.

"The conference had be the Bishop of Rosse . . . . with my L. erle of Sussex, my L. Chamerland, my Lord Burghley and Sir Franceis Knollis thesaurar, at Hamptoun court, ye viij of August 1571."

First; my Lord Burghley declared, that the cause that I was sent for at this present to come thither was, that the Queen's majesty being moved oftimes by my letters to take order for my wonted liberty, had given them command to declare her pleasure therein to me, as follows.

Whereas her majesty, moved upon divers considerations, restrained me from that liberty which I had to "travell" in the Queen my mistress' affairs as her ambassador, since which time she was "myndit" divers times to have taken some good order for my relief, yet there has, in the meantime, occurred such thing of great weight that she cannot presently use such favour towards me as she was "myndit" lately to do, principally for two causes. The one is—that where I was charged to have practised with Rudolphi, and caused him to pass to the Duke of Alva, Rome, and Spain to procure aid for stirring of a rebellion in this realm, and that of late her majesty is surely advertised that he has been at Rome, and now passed to Spain to the same effect, and in respect that I received letters from him from Flanders in cipher, and would never declare to whom they were directed,—the Queen's majesty or her Council cannot think it sure for her estate to let me be put to liberty "whill it be fully onderstand what sel becum of Radolpheis procidingis." The other cause was a purpose which had not been "oppined" to me before,—that this other year there was another "practeise" to have conveyed the Queen, my mistress, away by stealth, and to have set her up in this realm, not only as Queen, "bot as King, Quene, and monarch of the hole ile." In the which matter her majesty is surely informed that I was "ane gryt doar," and received message and letters from the "interpryseris"

Elizabeth.
1571. by one called Hall, and sent them the like with great encouragement, which they themselves (some of them being of the best blood of this land) have confessed, "albeit the same be hiegh treasoun, and to ye losse of thair lyfeis and landis, which now standeth in the Queenis mercie;" and it is not likely that they would have manifestly confessed the samie "to thair awin uttre rewyne," unless it had been true. For these respects, the Queen could not show such favour to me as she was determined to do, unless I would confess the whole proceedings in these "practeises," which she takes to be undoubtedly true, and thereby to merit her favour again, "bot behoved to keip me still whair I was, at the leist quhile this progres salbe done." And they desired to know what I would answer thereto.

To which I answered briefly, as follows.—That it is certainly known to their honours by good experience what pains and travail I have taken continually since my coming to this country, both at my mistress' hands and at the noblemens' of her realm to procure and set forward all things that might have satisfied the Queen's majesty, their sovereign. Whereof I required my Lord Burghly, then present, to bear me witness. Which he affirmed to be true as appeared outwardly, and I affirmed "whatsumever is informed in the contrare sall not be fond of trewth." But I desired their honours to consider that I was an ambassador to my mistress, and therein I had done my charge, and, therefore, trusted their honours would not "inquyr" me thereof. Then said I; "as to anything past betwix me and any of ye Queenis majesteis subjectis, albeit I was not obleist to gif account of all that I do heir, for it is lesum to me, being an ambassador, to gif eare to any that will speik to me; yet neveryeles to put ye Queenis majeste furth of all jelisie, I will plainly declare as I have done before. As for Rudolphi, he is ane stranger, and not the Queenis subject, and swa I can not be charged for any thingis past betwix us." And yet I assured them he had no charge by me, but only to procure some aid of money, principally at the Pope's hands, where he had greatest credit; yet principally because the same was "promeist" this other year to the bishop of Dunblane, and he being a banker, there was none so meet to procure and convoy the same as he was; and although they are advertised from Rome of his proceedings (as they said), and that the Pope was soliciting other Princes to invade this country, and also to stir a rebellion by the subjects within this realm by means of the Catholics; I affirmed, if any such matter were in hand, it was not for the Queen my mistress' cause, but rather proceeded of the Pope himself, whom they know by experience to have an ardent desire to bring this country to his obedience, and without any doubt he will seek by all means possible to that effect. Therefore, the same shall not be "imput" to my mistress or me.

As to the other matter "oppined" by Hall and others, I will constantly affirm that he nor any other ever brought to me any letters or message from any subject of England for any such enterprise, nor yet did I ever send any message or letters to any for the same, and I am assured none of them will say any such thing before me, and that they had no letters of mine to show. And as for Hall's coming towards me, indeed, it is not my part to "reveile" his coming; but since he has told thereof, it is true, as I said, that he never brought me any message or letters, nor did I send any with him.

Elizabeth.
1571. "Bot he com upone ane accident, as I onderstude, the other yeir, in cumpany with a phisicien, and spak with me," but I "tuik not gryt heade to his saying, for I thocht thame of litle wecht or apperance." And, truly, I never heard of any such meaning as to have set up my mistress as King and Queen, for that is not likely to have been "mynt."

As to the rest who are nominat—such as Sir Thomas Stanley, Sir Thomas Gerard, Sir Edward Stanley, and Rolsone—I do not know any of them, nor ever had to do with them in any case, and "it sel never be fond uthervayes." But as to the letter which was "gottin" in Dunbartane to receive one called Robert Jhonesone, I wrote the same at the desire of Rudolphi (yet the Council affirm that Hall has confessed that he received it from Sir Thomas Stanley), the same was written to my Lord Hereis only to have given him sure passage by the Borders to go where it pleased him, because I was informed he departed for his conscience, and to no other end. This was the truth of all that I had to do with them, and they shall never be able to say or show anything to the contrary.

These my answers they thought very strange in respect of their confessions, as they said; which they would report to the Queen, their mistress. Hereupon they objected many things on the one part, as that the Queen, my mistress, nor her ministers nor servants "did not wele to gif eare to any of subjectis of Ingland that wold pretend any practeises, bot suld have reveled them to the Queen to have obteyned her bettre favour." On the other part, I objected, that my mistress was not well handled since her coming into England, in respect she has been "keped so straitly heir still," notwithstanding so many reasonable and honourable offers and instances made by the greatest Princes of Christendom for her relief, and in the meantime practices are used with her subjects in Scotland, as appears, for their utter overthrow.

After long discoursing thereupon, in the end, they desired me to take patience to remain with my Lord of Ely in the country during this progress time, or at least till answer shall come from Scotland, after their parliament to be holden on the 28th instant, for they believed that the treaty should take effect shortly, and assured that the Queen, their sovereign, was fully "myndit" thereto, and ordained that I should have all that was in my study—after they were "shithted"—rendered to me again, for they would not meddle with any letters which had passed betwixt your majesty and me, or that "twiched these materis which I hed in commissione to treat here," but only searched for others, if there were any passed betwixt the subjects of this realm and me, and I assured them there should no such be found amongst my writings. And that likewise the Queen had given special command to cause all my servants, and others of the Queen, my mistress, who attended on me to depart, saving only these two and the cook boy, who are presently with me, for she was informed they did no other thing here but practise with her subjects; and although I made great instance, with sundry reasons, to persuade them to cause alter their determination, or at least to stay the execution thereof, I could not obtain anything at that time, and so returned to Kingstoun that night, and thereafter to London.

Elizabeth.
1571. $2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp. Written on large paper in the bishop of Ross' hand. Indorsed by him:* "The conference with ye consell be ye b. of Rosse ye viij° of August 1571 and ye xiij of May and xvij of May 1571." *At the head in the hand of Burghley's clerk:* "8 Aug. 1571."

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 92. Copy of the same.

Aug. 9. **858.** JOHN GORDON TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. "My awin good Lord";—utter necessity "constrainit" me to trouble your honour with this my present suit; for, my lord, my father, before his departing from hence, wrote to your honour a supplication for me "zowr scoller," that your honour would obtain me licence to remain beside the Queen's majesty of Scotland. Lord Shrewsbury also, in his "writtin" to your honour, requested for me. My father, at his departing, left me under Lord Shrewsbury's protection and your honour's, and I peaceably enjoyed the abode here till this new restraint, which is so hard, that although I was never of the Queen's number, but only "tolleratit" of grace, yet my grace of remaining is "forfaltit" without any my desert. I take God to witness, and my Lord Sirrewberri's honour, that I never did anything that is to be "blaimit" during my abode here. How I have behaved myself since my first arrival in England, I take your honour, next God, to witness. I crave most humbly your help that I may be restored again to remain here with my sovereign, extraordinarily, with such liberty as shall please your honour to permit. To my own country I cannot go, unless I would "wittyngly ryne into ye slhawchterhows," for I am "put to the horine, forfaltit of lyf and goodis." Your honour may perceive a part hereof by the copy of Mr. Randellis letter. Of friends in England, I am altogether destitute, except your honour, next my Lord of Serrewberry. The "bwik" which Mr. Randel alleges me to have written against my mistress' adversaries, in Latin and Scottish, is against rebellion in general, and is not yet ended. As soon as it is finished, I promise your honour the first copy thereof, and will submit myself to your judgment, and the judgment of all the universities in Germany and England. Sheffield. *Signed:* Jhon Gordon."

$\frac{2}{3}$ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Aug. 10. **859.** BISHOP OF ROSS' LETTERS.

C.P., Vol. VII. "The x of August 1571, the bishop of Rosse study being visited be M^r. Kingismell and M^r. Windebank, the said bishop desyrit the lettres following to be delyverit to him."

First:—Certain open letters written by his mistress to him, and his answers thereto touching his proceedings in the treaty."

Item:—All the articles passed at Chattisworth.

Item:—Copies of treaties of peace betwixt France, England, and Scotland.

Item:—Certain testimonial letters of the King, Queen, and others in France touching the renunciation of the title of England.

Item:—Two register books of the conference had at Westminster and York, and last now when the bishop of Galloway and Lord Levinstoun were here present. Which are in a little coffer.

Elizabeth.
1571. *Item*:—Another little coffer wherein are only purses, "gluffes," and such things. The rest of the letters in the study are "principals" of the conference at York and Westminster, and others touching his proceedings from that time till the first of October last.

Item:—There are sundry other letters sent from Scotland and France to the bishop of Ross, and his answers—but they could not perceive there were any from any subject of this realm.

1 *p.* *Written by the bishop of Ross.* *Indorsed by him*: "Notes of ye lettres was in my study quhen it was segchted xj Augusti 1571."

Aug. 10. **860.** LEICESTER TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. First;—touching the bishop of Ross; her majesty's pleasure is that the bishop of Ely remove as soon as possible, and for the causes ecclesiastical that he stays here for, her majesty will dispense with him, and the others who are about London will suffice. If by any means he could so on go, she would have him remove by Monday or Tuesday next, that he keep the bishop of Ross from any intelligence in the meantime, and that Kingsmell have strait charge of him, whom she wills now only to remain with him, and that H. Skypwith shall come hither to give his attendance. For the ambassador to speak with the bishop, she will by no means agree to it, but an open letter he may write—not otherwise. And since the ambassador required Lord Buckhurst to move your lordship touching the stay of the bishop till De Foix's coming, her majesty is very much offended with the ambassador, as you have seen here for the like cause heretofore, and would not have it known to the ambassador that she is moved herein, but that you and I should seem to mislike of the motion so much that we dare not deal with her, and especially knowing her disposition, how unfit at this time, considering the causes they have in hand touching the marriage. It is for them to deal with her in matters so offensive and displeasant to her. These are presently the very matters her majesty willed me to write to you, and if your business is so great, she is content to spare you a day or two—but no longer. Hendon. *Signed*: R. Leycester.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "x° August: 1571 my L: Lec. to my L. B. of Rosse."

Aug. 10. **861.** JOHN AND THOMAS OGILVY TO LORD OGILVY.

We received your last writing, "daittit" the last of July, by which we understand you to have received our writings with the "owtdrayt" of all sums of money we have received since our being in Flanders. This present is to let you know we are not willing to "cwm haim" this summer for sundry causes. "We haff spokkein my Lord Seton sindry tymes sen his heir cwmming, and he affecteusly desyrit ws to pas haim wit him, and hes offert ws sik other kyndnes for your m. saik," wherefore we pray you thank him. "We pray your m. cawss answer ws new fwrnesing again this nixt sommer." Louvain. "Be your m. brother at command." *Signed*: "Jhon and Thomas Ogilvye."

⅔ *p.* *Addressed* "To the Ry^{t} Hono^{ll} George Ogilvye off Dunlugus in Bamff." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Elizabeth.
1571. Aug. 11. **862.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Virake is now ordered to stay in St. Andrews till further order be taken for him. Lord Morton's return from Stirling is not looked for till Tuesday or Wednesday. On the 7th of this month, in the night, certain of the Regent's footbands gave them of the town an alarm, approaching the walls in divers parts, but no harm received or done. On the 9th of this month, the Laird of Ormiston, having charge of certain horsemen under the Laird of Grange and that side, about two o'clock, sent down to the young Laird of Applegarthe, at Leith, to know if he with 24 with him, "jaked and speared" with swords and "knappe skawles," would, about six of the same, try their forces together against him with so many, which Applegarth readily accepted. Both parties repaired to the place, which was half the distance between the town and Leith, joining upon the highway. For Applegarth, the old Drumlanrig, and two with him, met three of the other party to agree for the order of the combatants which should first make their trial with their spears, and end it with their swords, but the same was stayed, being ready for execution. The Provost Marshal's return is expected on both sides. Some look for reward, as before I have signified; which, if they find not, your lordship will be thought the let of the same.

I am sorry that these "garboyles" and troubles amongst them breed so many to be skilful in the use of the pistolet and harquebuss. There is not a gentleman that comes to the field without his pistolet or two,—yea, some three. The Laird of Pitarrow, being under the Laird of Grange, is secretly seeking his peace, which I pray your lordship to reserve to yourself till you shall understand further from me. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

2¼ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Aug. 11. **863.** THOMAS WINDEBANK TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. Mr. Kingesmill and I having this day again perused as much as conveniently we could, all such writings as were in the bishop of Ross' study, we could find nothing passed between him and any of her majesty's subjects that might be offensive, neither have we found any letter from him to any subject, or from any subject to him, saving the copies of sundry letters written to Lord Leicester and your lordship, so we have taken all in his study, and make delivery thereof to him—only finding certain letters written this year from one Keire, out of France, in cipher. We send them to your lordship herewith. Three letters in cipher from the Queen of Scots in 1568. We would not keep them, but delivered them, being passed from the Queen to him. We have not made the bishop privy to the keeping back of these letters, nor will Mr. Kingsmill tell him of them till he understands your pleasure. All things being out of the study, the key thereof has been required on the behalf of Lady Manners. Ely Place. *Signed:* Tho. Windebank.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Aug. 12. **864.** ACCORD BETWEEN MORTON AND MAR AND ARGYLL ETC.

First:—"my lordis the erlis of Ergile, Cassillis, Eglintoun, and

Elizabeth.
1571. Lord Boyd, considering the calamite quhairwith this realme, thair native cuntre, is plagit, throw the inwart troublis, and civile dissentioun sa lang contenewing within the same, to the apperit subversioun of the commoun weill thairof. And understanding the Kingis majestie to be crownit, and inaugurat, and the quene his moder to be presentlye in the realme of England. Willing thairfore to yeald to all gude meanys that may quiet the troublit state and settill the same to his hienes obedience, thay ar content to serve the King and his present regent, and to subscrive a band to that affect."

They shall have a "remitt" to them, their friends and servants not obeying and serving the King in times bygone, and for al[l other] causes, except the murders of the King's father and the Earl of Murray, "fire, slauchter, revising of wemen, theft, ressett of theft, and witchcraft."

All such as my said lords of Ergile *etc.* may procure to the King's obedience shall have [such] appointment as they presently "gett."

All escheats of the noblemen ab[ove] written, their friends or servants "disponit upoun the occasion of the commoun caus or depending thairon," shall take no effect [from] the date hereof. Stirling.

1 *p.* *Indorsed by Burghley.* *Edge torn.*

Copy of the same.

1 *p.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "12 August 1571."

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 94. Another copy of the same.

1⅔ *pp.*

Aug. 12. **865.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Upon some advertisement the Regent has received by Fowler, he seems to be very much discontented with reports that are made to the Queen's majesty of his being misliked of divers in Scotland, and that there should be difference between him and some of the nobility, and that the advertisers of these matters, whereby the Queen's good mind to aid them is or may be hindered, mean not well to her majesty,—with such like words. He says that he means not Mr. Marshal, nor would not have it so thought, but assures himself that upon the report that John Case has made to Burghley, the same grows. What he has written or given note by instructions either to him or to Captain Brickwell, he will make good. Prays Burghley to direct him what course he shall keep that may best be liking to her highness, which he minds to his uttermost to observe without respect of any other person. The Regent and some others are inwardly offended that some of their secrets come sometimes to his (Drury's) knowledge, and that he advertises thereof. The Earl of Mar has lately written a letter to the Regent with many good words, persuading not to suspect him. The young Laird of Applegarth, of whom he signified somewhat in his last touching a combat, is now, with two of his brothers and five others of his band, taken prisoners, with some blood spilt of their takers. The unkindness between the Laird of Farnherste and them of the town of "Jedworthe" increases. He has burnt their fuel, cut their common passages, and intends, if he is able, to burn and spoil the town, which

Elizabeth.
1571. the old and young Lairds of "Sesseforde" with divers other gentlemen and theirs mind to let. His last grief against them is for having refused to obey the Queen. They tore and broke the writing sent touching the same. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

Postscript:—Virake is already sent to St. Andrews.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

[Aug.] **866.** [DRURY TO BURGHLEY.]*

Is earnestly promised that neither shall the matters between Morton and Argyll be agreed on as subscribed and sealed, nor further agreement nor confirmation of the articles between Morton and them of the Castle [be made] till they hear first from him. Morton would gladly know what the Queen's majesty would have him do, and what course she would have him keep, which, upon knowledge thereof, he will observe, and give him his confirmation by writing, so that it will please her to consider of him by pension or reward, otherwise he affirms plainly he cannot continue as he has done, having nothing but good words—"whereoff he hathe long had plentye off."

Is also promised he [Morton] and his will keep good offices with the Regent till they hear from him [Drury.] "Some woold beare me in hand that he had not so soone retoorned to Lyeth iff I had not ben." Prays him to understand "wyther to Murton or to some other wyche wylbe off lesse valwe to reward, it wyll pease her majeste to use any consyderatyon eyther by pentyon or reward." Morton may have of the French King, and "woordes off us" will no longer content them.

1 *p. Holograph. No flyleaf or address.*

Aug. 12. **867.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO LEICESTER, ETC.

C.P., Vol. VII Having the occasion by the return of this gentleman, Mr. Skipwith, towards Court (who during his remaining here has been very careful of his charge, and yet very "courtesly" toward me)—I thought necessary to give your lordship thanks, "as he quhose advyse her majeste did appoint suche discre[et] gentlemen to beare me company during this my restrainct," and now whatsoever is her highness' pleasure to command, I will gladly obey and accept in good part, hoping to receive more comfort at her highness' hands when it shall be her pleasure to show the same. In the meantime, I beeeech your lordship not to suffer my mistress' causes, tending to her liberty and restitution, to be buried in oblivion, but that they may be holden in remembrance in such sort that some good resolution may be taken for the ending of the treaty already begun, Ely House.

½ *p. Written by the bishop of Ross. Indorsed by him:* "Copy of a lettre send to my L. Lecestre, and ye lyke to my L. Burghly xij° Augusti 1571."

Aug. 12. **868.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. Received yesternight all such letters as were in his study which

* Probably a postcript to No. 865.

Elizabeth.
1571. have been sighted by Mr. Kingismell and Mr. Windebankes, who delivered him the whole—saving only three or four missive letters sent from Paris to him by Mr. Henry Keyr, which they have retained because there are certain lines of cipher therein. Assures him there is no great matter of importance in them, saving only of the Queen his mistress' affairs and some particulars that touch the bishop of Glasgow and George Douglas. Prays him to write to Mr. Kingsmell that he may have them. Expects to receive answer from Burghley to his particular notes, to which he is assured that the Queen, his mistress, will desire to be added, that a servant of hers may remain to attend upon her necessary business during his absence. Ely House. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

¾ *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Aug. 13. **869.** ARGYLL TO CHATELHERAULT.

"I ressavit twa lettres of your lordship, quhilkis I have anserit already, and becaus of that quhilk ze may think of my present convention with the noblemen here, this is to signifye unto zour lordship my meaning and proceding how upoun consideration of the civile trouble and intestine weir that this realme our native cuntrie hes so lang bene plagued with, finding ane desier and intentioun of the quieting thairof in the noblemen heir with quhom I have delt and had conference, and in respect of the Kingis coronatioun standing established in his estait, and he at at hame amangis us, and that the Quenis grace his mother continewis under the power of the Quene of England, out of this realme, quhair she may not do nathing aither for this cuntrie or for hir self, but according to the pleasur of tham that now she is thrall unto. For this causses have I enterit in termis of agreement with the noblemen here, and declarit myself content to zeald to all gude meanis that may quiet the troublit state of our afflictit countrie, quhilk I am constrenit to think dear unto me, seing the present calamitie thairof sa great. And sa I trust sall all noblemen, with time, prefer the weill and saulfty of the same befoir quhatsoever is maist deare unto thame selffis in particular. Gif thair be ony thing tueching zour lordship or zoures quharin ze think my travellis can avale to procure your ease and quietnes, eftir this langsum trouble, quhilk hes bene als havy and grevous to zour lordship as ony uther, and zit mon anys take sum end, I pray you let me understand it, and ze sall find na inlack of affectioun or panis to be sparit on my part. Protesting befoir God and the warld that as I luif and honour zour lordship, sa gif I zow this loving trew and tymous advise wishing your weill. And gif anything to the contrary sall fall out, that ye impute the blame and occasion of the same to yourself, and think I at leist did not forzett the part of a freind and nephew gif zour lordship wald have acceptit it."

⅔ *p. Copy. Indorsed by Burghley:* "20 Aug. 1571, Erle of Argile to ye Duke of Chastellerault."

Imperfect copy of the same. *Indorsed.* Stirling. *Signed:* Argyill.

Aug. 13. **870.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P. Vol. VII. Has presently written to the Council for reformation of the old Lady of Northumberland's house, and trusts he will procure speedy

Elizabeth.
1571. answer. Has borne much with her age upon hope to win her by gentle means (being his aunt), and her household to good order by admonitions. Seeing no good come, he must seek remedy thereof as shall please Burghley and the rest to appoint. Because, in respect of this great charge, he must the rather wish this country to be clear from practices, and quiet from the danger of such as have given cause of suspicion, and are able to do harm nigh about this house, he thought good to advertise his lordship that Mr Wentworth, of Wentworth, is one that he cannot be but doubtful of, not only because he is known to be an earnest Papist, and of wit and ability, but also because a few days before the late northern rebellion, the Earl of Northumberland, with his wife, lay certain days unwonted at his house of Wentworth, upon colour of hunting. At which time, indeed, it was devised that she should have come disguised like a nurse to Bastian's wife, lying then in childbed at Wingfield, and so thereby the Queen of Scots, being something like in personage, should have been conveyed away in her apparel. These circumstances make him very suspicious of him, being, as he takes him, the only man to be doubted of in all these parts, and is, therefore, persuaded that if he were somewhat sharply dealt with, it would do much good in "fearing" the evil-disposed. Sheffield. *Signed:* G. Shrewsbury.

1⅓ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Aug. 14. **871.** HENRY KINGSMILL TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. My Lord of Ross desires to understand answer to his requests that he may consider the direction of his train, looking to-morrow or Thursday for the return of Makson from his mistress, whom he has at large advertised of all things since his restraint, and of all your lordship's proceedings with him, and his answers in every point to the same, which, according to your order, were perused by me. This bearer, Angelo Maria, has requested the bishop of Ross and me to write for your passport for him to pass to the Queen, his mistress. He has the rather desired me to write to your lordship, thinking that by my means you conceive worse of him than he deserves—the bishop and he protesting that their talk at his first restraint was but taking leave and salutation. I for my part would be very loath to be occasion of any displeasure towards him. Ely House. *Signed:* H. Kyngesmyll.

Postscript:—My Lord of Ross desires to know your pleasure if he may not write to certain of his friends of particular affairs, showing his letters to me or some other that your lordship shall appoint.

½ *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "14 Aug. 1571. Mr H. Kingsmill. B. of Rosse."

Aug. 14. **872.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO M. DE LA MOTHE FÉNELON.

C.P., Vol. VII. M. de La Mothe, ambassador for the most Christian King, in England, I recommend myself very humbly to your good favour. This present is, that having understood by the Council the Queen of England's will that I should retire from this town to live in the country during her pleasure, I have asked leave to speak with you

Elizabeth.
1571. before my departure, as much to thank you for the great instances which you have made for my liberty, as also to recommend to you the affairs of the Queen, my mistress, in my absence. But I could not obtain leave to speak of them, but to write you a letter, as I do by the present, to supply the place of what I should have said in case I had been permitted. And I would long since have done the same offices towards you to have satisfied my duty in that respect, except that all the commodities for letting you hear my news have been taken away from me, and, therefore, I am certain that your prudence will not impute to me "hoc necessarium silentium" (although, "ut est in adagio,"—'multas amicitias silentium diremit,') but rather to the iniquity of the time, and to the occasions that supervened. And, firstly,—I cannot say how much I feel myself bound to do very humble service for ever to his most Christian majesty, not only for the favour which he shows to bear to the Queen, my sovereign, usually making such great instances as well by his letters as by you and other servants of his majesty towards the Queen of England for the liberty and restitution of the Queen, my mistress, to her crown and realm of Scotland, but also because it has pleased his majesty to have remembrance of me as a poor minister of my said sovereign, by the same means, praying the said Queen of England to set me at liberty to negociate and treat in the affairs of the Queen, my mistress, to bring them to some good end by the treaty begun, to the contentment of both Queens, and for the common quiet of all this isle. Wherefore, I pray you very humbly to thank his most Christian majesty on my part, and when the opportunity shall present itself that I can do service to his majesty, he will find (with God's help) that this favour has not been bestowed upon an ungrateful man.

Likewise (sir), seeing the diligence that you commonly use for the affairs of the Queen, my mistress, it would be superfluous, and "equo currenti addere calcaria" to solicit you more. Nevertheless, thinking that the same affairs, as also my liberty, are retarded by reason of certain informations which have been lately made against the Queen, my sovereign, and me, and others her ministers—as the Lords of the Council have told me at the last conference, and I have suspected that people have told you the same, to excuse the Queen that she could not grant your desires—I have much wished to give you briefly to understand the answers which I have made to the principal points, to the end that, in conference with her majesty and her Council, you will be able more freely to obtain attention to our innocence and honest deportment. One of their assertions is, that I had some practice and intelligence with Signeur Ridolphi, a Florentine, to procure some aid from Rome and elsewhere for those who wish to attempt a rebellion or sedition in this realm. The other, that there are some descended of a very ancient and honourable house in this realm (that is to say of Derby) who have confessed—though with the loss and danger of their lives and property—that they and others were advised to steal away the Queen, my mistress, by secret means, out of the hands of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and immediately afterwards to proclaim and put forward the Queen of Scotland as King and Queen of England and Scotland (although this is a title that no wise men or of discreet judgment would find agreeable); and that I have given ear to this attempt, and received letters from them, and also

Elizabeth.
1571. sent others to them with messages received frequently by one of their servants, named Hall, who has since been to me (vers moy). Wherefore the Council has declared to me that the Queen does not wish to show me such favour as she intended to do, unless I would make overture, and confess all such practices (which she believes to be true), and by this means to merit her majesty's favour, otherwise I must remain in the bishop of Ely's company during this progress. After having heard these declarations by my Lords of the Council, I answered briefly and directly, that it is manifest to the said Lords of the Council, as also to the ambassadors here resident, and to the chief of the nobility of these two realms what great trouble and pains I have taken these three years immediately past in this country to procure a perfect union of amity between the two Queens, their countries, and subjects, in suchwise that the Queen, my sovereign, and her nobility always show themselves ready to agree to all honourable conditions of the treaty to satisfy the Queen of England; which we have shown not only in word, but in deed, by the cessation of arms, the accord to the abstinences, ceasing to hold parliaments and conventions, to our great loss and drawback (regrait), and finally, having caused our commissioners to come from Scotland to this place, as also heretofore by the "accede" to York and London, not without great expense and prejudice to the subjects of Scotland. Wherein (M. de La Mothe) you have also laboured much in the name of the King, your sovereign, in suchwise that you are "oculatus et auritus testis." Whereby they ought rather to gather that I have rather laboured to achieve so good work by treaty and amity, than to suspect me to have solicited sedition and rebellion; and I have assured the said lords that the informations made to the contrary are but the calumnies and false inventions of the enemies of the common quiet. Nevertheless, being ambassador here for the Queen, my sovereign Princess, that it is lawful for me to listen to those who wish to come to hear and speak with me—although of what has passed between the Queen, my mistress, and me, or any others who are not subjects of this country, they do not wish me to trouble myself—that which they have found reasonable: and, therefore, [for] answer, I have said, that as regards Ridolphi, although he is a stranger, and not a subject of the Queen, I have answered directly, to remove occasion of all jealousy and suspicion, that he has never been charged by the Queen, my mistress, nor by me, except to obtain some money at the Court of Rome for the help of the good subjects of the Queen, my mistress, in Scotland; which money had been promised to the bishop of Dumblayne, a Scot, last year, and it appeared to me that the said Rudolphi was the most convenient servant to procure and bring it, having credit at the said Court, and being a merchant and banker; and if on his voyage he has laboured for any other respects, I have given assurance that I am not of his counsel, and that that springs (as it appears) from other sources, and principally from the see of Rome—for it is to be presumed that those there will never cease to cause this country to return to their devotion,—and I am certain that, for the same cause, the Queen, my mistress, did not ever wish to listen to such designs, and, therefore, the occasion of such negotiations ought not to be imputed to her ministers. And, as regards the other attempt, I have assured (as is true), that I have never received, either from the one or the other of the authors thereof,

Elizabeth.
1571. any letter or message, nor ever sent message or letter to them for any cause whatever, and that I know no one who is named one of the authors of the said attempt, nor have I ever spoken with them, so that they have not letter or cipher of mine. But, as regards Hall, seeing that he has confessed that he has been to me, I remember such a man who has been in my house in company with a doctor of medicine, that he was accustomed to come and see some of my servants, at that time ill, and the said Hall made certain proposals to me as from himself, without bringing me letter or message from any other, and because I found so little likelihood in his words, I would not listen to it, and I begged him earnestly not to speak of such matters to anyone—chiefly, however, that we are in treaty, because it might hinder the good resolution apparent. Which answer has been the cause (as I have since heard) that the said Hall went into Scotland, and has attempted nothing more, and I think assuredly that the Queen, my mistress, has never lent ear to such designs. By which deportment of mine, it is easy to understand, and manifest how I am always employed to hinder seditions, and not to stir them up, which appears more evident when, by your assistance and counsel (Mr. Ambassador), and under the hope of the promises which have been made to both of us, I have procured the cessation of arms in Scotland, and that we have caused all the English to leave who had retired there for refuge, the better to content the Queen of England, and to remove all kind of hindrance to the said treaty, and thus caused war that was imminent to cease, and by which means, besides the danger of blood that might have been shed, the said lady has saved a million of gold in her coffers, which would have been emptied and spent in that war.

In consideration of all these good offices, I have rather merited some good honest recompence from the Queen of England, than to be thus treated, although it is true that it was not only to satisfy her majesty that I have taken so much pains, but it was chiefly to insinuate the Queen, my sovereign, into her good grace for the common good and public quiet of these two realms. And, although I have not yet gathered such fruit of my labours as I desired, nevertheless, I have done my duty towards both. And thus rejoicing with sound and good conscience in all my actions, I return thanks to God, taking everything patiently with regard to "quod tutissimum asylum est sana conscientia"; and, as Horace says:—

"hic murus æneus esto,
Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa."

Wherefore, having heard that M. de Foys, councillor of his most Christian majesty, who is a wise lord, and formerly has most honourably and wisely executed the office of ambassador, has arrived in this country, I pray you, after having presented my very humble recommendations on my part to his good favour, to have the affairs of the Queen, my sovereign, in recommendation, chiefly for her good treatment, with honourable liberty, and good air, and that also some good resolution may be taken to complete the treaty begun, and to solicit diligently her restitution, and that I also can return in the good grace and favour of the Queen of England, in liberty to conclude this negotiation of which I have chiefly had the charge and trouble in time past, for I have never merited other treatment with respect to

Elizabeth.
1571. her majesty. And if there is any doubt of my deportment, if you please, messieurs, both of you to entreat her majesty of England for me, I promise you that you will never be in danger from this obligation, and I will answer for your discharge. And to this end, I pray you hereafter to omit no good offices to conduct these affairs afresh amongst the others which you have to negociate. All which, I pray God, may take some good success to His glory, and to the honour and contentment of all their majesties, and other Princes who are interested therein. "En la maisoun de mons^{r} d'Ely." *Unsigned.*

3½ *pp. French. In the bishop of Ross' hand. Written on large sheets of paper. Indorsed:* "The copie of a lettre sent to ye Frenche ambassadour xiiij^{to} Aug^{t}. 1571."

Aug. 15. **873.** HENRY KINGSMILL TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. Understanding his pleasure by his letter of the 14th instant, has imparted the same to the bishop of Ely, who has sent this bearer to wait on him, the bishop minding himself to depart on Thursday or Friday next; but the bishop of Ross seems none to doubt of Makinson's return from the Queen of Scots by that time, by whom he looks to understand his mistress' pleasure, and for furniture of money for him and his. Perceives also that he wishes to make his abode here till answer is received from the French ambassadors after their return from the Court, to whom he has sent very large letters [*States the purport of the bishop of Ross' letter No. 872*]. Ely House. *Signed:* Kyngesmyll.

Postscript:—The bishop of Ross desires to know his [Burghley's] pleasure touching his number of men, and for writing to his private friends. Desires to know what answer he shall make if he asks for his letters of cipher.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "15 Aug. 1571. M^{r} H. Kingsmill. B. of Rosse."

Aug. 17. **874.** MARY TO M. DE FOIX.

C.P., Vol. VII. Having heard of his arrival in this country, is much comforted, as well for the goodwill he always bears her, which makes her hope for all good service that he can do for a Princess afflicted as she is, as for the charge which she assures herself that it has pleased the King, her good brother, to give to him particularly. Has not the means or leisure to write a long letter, nor to disclose the miserable state of her affairs and of herself. Refers herself to M. de La Mothe, who has the entire burden of her affairs since the bishop of Ross has been imprisoned and removed out of London, to prevent, as it seems, any from her majesty from having negotiation with him [De Foix]. Begs him that . . . . if there be any treaty and league between France and this country, to remember that she ought to be comprised therein, and to maintain her for the ancient alliance of her realm with the crown of France, and more so, for the honour that she has to be related to her said good brother, and to be respected in his realm, and to enjoy the same privileges as his brothers and sisters. "Cheefeild." *Unsigned.*

¾ *p. French. Copy. Indorsed in two hands:* "Sc. Q. A Mons^{r} de Foix." "From y^{e} Q. Scott, to be comprised in the league betwene France and Ingland."

Elizabeth.
1571. Aug. 17.

875. ARGYLL TO CHATELHERAULT AND HUNTLEY.

Received their letters on the 16th instant, and whereas they desire him to be at Edinburgh on the 26th, or any other day betwixt [then] and the end of this month, truly, if he were able to pass there —as he is not—he would nowise pass to put the title of the crown of Scotland under the judgment of any other Prince, for he believes nobody in Scotland has that power of the Queen's majesty. Glendaruowyll. *Signed:* Arguille.

⅓ *p. Copy. Indorsed* (by Drury): "The coppy of Ergeyles lettre off the xvij of Awguste unto the Dwke."

Another copy. *Indorsed:* "ye Erle of Argoil."

Aug. 17.

876. MARY TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

C.P., Vol. VII.

"Reverend father in God and richt trustie counsalour, we greit yow weill. The long silence quhilk ye have keipit in ceassing from wryting thir monethis past hes ministered na occasion to ws to accuse zow of slewthfulnes in ony sort, as be your lettres (quhilkis we receaved oppyn and red afore our syght therof) appeiris ze feir it micht have done. But having experience of zour diligence of before and gud will at all tymes consideris weill anewghe how the same hes proceidit. Quhairfor ze neid not to be in pane of ony opinion we culd conceave of zow thairanent, other nor of a gud and diligent minister. We receaved (in deid) ane lettre of zouris be the erle of Shrewisbery at your first restrainct, and gif the answer thairof come not in your handis, the falt was not in ws, for we delyvered it to the said erle of Shrewisbery, which he dispeshed to that court. And also, at the same tyme, we wrait to the Queen our gud suster sa affectuously with all honest offers we could mak for to have obteaned your releif, and to the erle of Lecester and to the Lord of Bourghly to have perswadit her to the same. Albeit we had na answer from ony of thame of these lettres mair nor of others dyvers maist ressonable writtin at all occasions, whereof small gud fruict hes redoundit for our humilitie and uprichtuousnes ether to zow or to ws sa far as zit we can perceave, but be the contrare, rather worse nor better treitment to ws both be mony wayes (wndeservit as knawes God) appeiris daylie." We have seen by your said letters and conferences with the Council what has been laid to your charge, and your plain answers thereto, which should (if no more "dissimulat" dealing was used towards us than we and ours mean to them) satisfy all their petitions, and "putt thame furth of all sic jalousie and suspition is moved thame (by inimitie) to conceave of ws and our ministers, wherapon only this wnkynd, wnnaturall and most fremmed maner of treitment is used in our affayres." As to the principal of the occasions wherefore our said sister has altered her intention anent the granting to your liberty, which is by the revealing to her (as is alleged) of some matters of practice, by confession of some of her own subjects for our "away steiling and promoving of ws to the crown of this realme"—let every man bear his own burden, and answer for himself. Peradventure (since the persons are her own subjects in whose names the accusation is allegit) "they may be moved for thair Maistres pleasour or by tormentis compelled (for ewill will) to say that whiche was newer ether thoght nor wroght."

Elizabeth.
1571. Wherefore there is no reason that we or you should be "ewill treated or haldin "suspect" without evident proof, which we are assured that none of our sister's subjects "nether of a degrie nor other can do nor will say that ewer we proponed or cawsed propone, or held sic talk with thame in ony sort." Think these of our sister's Council that we would have had so small respect for our own weal, or that we are so "ewill adwised" in our proceedings as to hazard our action in that sort? No, we are not, thanks be to God, of so weak judgment, or of so small "spreit" as to have "owersene" ourself so far. And it had been great folly for us (feeling already evil treatment enough, without cause) to have given such colour of occasion for worse. But there shall be nothing found other than that which we plainly declared to the Lord Bourghley and Mr. Myldmay at our conference at Chattisworth—that if the Queen would not accept the defence of our just cause on reasonable conditions, "we wold, as neid constraned ws, for refuge to seik wnto other Princes our freindis and allyes to obtene thair support, and putt the cause in thair handis, who wold embrace the twition yerof wnder God, whiche two counsaloris can show of our demonstration at that tyme toward our said sister, and how applyabill they fand ws to accord to all reason, wher afore the entering in ony treatie when wrongis was alledgit on both the sydes, they desyred the haill bypast to be pwt in oblivion as was agreit. And sence the quhilk tyme, if in ony sort it can be provin that we conceaved or gave eare to any intelligence of practise of any of her subjectis that micht hurt her or her state, lat be to intertein or conclude any thing thairapon, then sall the falt or occasion of our ewill handilling and worse be impute to our self. Albeit at no tyme we had newer any thing to do with the Quene our sister's subjectis, but that whiche we micht have done lefully during any treatie (zea, suppose we had bene more bound or oblist of dewitie nor we have bene), and when the trewth was tryed found our part honest and upricht in the same."

It is "notourly" known that we offered at sundry times to the Queen, our sister, that if she would accept our friendship, which we should unfeignedly profess, and would permit us to come to her presence, we should in the same manner show her our mind plainly, and declare to herself such things as touched her very near, which we could not commit to any mediator. But, since our offer was refused, and greater occasion "a hundreth fald" given us to suspect her meaning, than she has had of ours towards her, "we behoved as we do presently accept all sic adverseteis in patience, and by Goddis help provyde for the nixt remeidy."

This declaration is not to purge ourself in anything we can be accused of, for we need not (finding our part so honest that we fear nothing [that] can be laid to our charge); but to the effect that our undeserved "hard handilling" may not be "sylled,"* which—both one way anent our person, and another anent such dealing [as] has been used with our subjects—might have provoked us to have done as is alleged; and yet, thanks be to God, we have been more charitable than "vendicatif," which we hope shall redound at length to our weal.

As to the other occasion wherefore the Queen delays your liberty, in "abyding" answer from our subjects of a treaty "proponed to be

* Concealed.

Elizabeth.
1571. haldin" at the Borders, we cannot consider in anywise that excuse, and the promise made thereupon, to be other than a long delay amongst many others, for we never heard of any such motion till now. Whereof (with reason) we should have been made participant, and to that effect free passage granted to messengers betwixt our good subjects and us; but, especially, we should have known of the choosing of our sister's commissioners, considering "how pertiale suchelyke hes bene heirtofore for our rebellis part," and without us or our commission, we cannot think, nor will condescend that our good subjects should enter into such treaty, "whiche war the hye way to debar ws halely from our intres in the matter—as thoght our part war gevin ower and desperat,"—which we hope (with God's grace) shall not be so, "but freindis will have regard thairunto for our good rightis saik." If you obtain no other answer of the Queen to your long suit for liberty, but to be "reteired" into the country to remain with the bishop of Ely—"for suche far socht occasions rather farar nor narar zour sute obteaning,"—we cannot judge in what "estait" we are, nor think any good at all of the said answer. We had rather you should have been permitted to pass into some other part "furth of this cuntrey," where we would have employed and sustained you to have done us as good service there as here. But when they make us to abide the extremity of their will perforce, "we mon indeid tak all in patience conforme to thair desyre."

We perceive by Lord Bourghly's letter written to you, that he is "informit" we esteem him as one of our great enemies, which we do not. "Marie, we meane no les nor he and M^r^ Myldma twa spetially of the Queen our sister's counsalors who with owt the reste hard our mynd wnfeynedly, sould remane our gud freindis as they promesed." Since (for all this jealousy is conceived of us upon no occasion) "thair sall not a jote be provin wherby our promeis maid to thame on the other syde may be reproched, as ze may assure thame in our name."

Show to the Lord of Bourghly that he needs not to use such terms as we have "seid" in his said letter anent his "dewitie toward the Quene his mistress." He will not say—we know well—that ever we required his friendship otherwise, as we would have been, and yet would be loath to do. And that he find not this our letter strange—in case he sees the same—for, as we spoke plainly when we looked for good at the Queen his mistress' hands, so do we now, without dissimulation, when we are worse dealt with undeserved, and reduced to no better state than we were once at Tutbery, as the bearer can show, who has seen both the one and the other. And thus pray God for remedy, and commit you to his protection. Sheffield.

3¼ *pp. Copy in the bishop of Ross' hand. Indorsed by him:* "A double of the Quenis ma^tes^ lettres writtin to the bischop of Ross the xvij^th^ of August 1571."

Aug. **877.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO MARY.

C.P., Vol. VII. "The lang silence quhilk I have keped in ceassing from wreiting to your majeste thir thre monethis micht ministre just occasioun to have accused me as to be ane sleuchfall Ministre, and to have oversene my dewity, in respect of ye ancient proverb ('multas amicitias silentium

Elizabeth.
1571. diremit') quhilk oftymes takis place amonges privat men, as it may do in this case, onles your hieghnes wisdome considre ye same to have proceidit rather of necessitie and be reason I was sequestrat from all moyen to mak your majeste advertisment as I was wont to do; nor for lack of good will to perform the same according to my dewity and charge, and belevis your hieghnes will conceave no other opinioun ther off."

I wrote a letter to your majesty at my first restraint, which was sent by a servant of Lord Shreusberies, but I never received any answer, although I was advertised from the Court that you had written to the Queen or some of the Council for my relief. After which, I was sent for in June—being then not wholly "convalesced" —and certain of my lords of Council declared to me the cause of my restraint, "objecting dyvers thinges wherof the Quene there soverane hed bene informed;" to which I made such reasonable answers as were expedient. Since which time, although I oftimes made "sutte," yet there was nothing said to me till last Wednesday, the 8th instant, that I was "convoyed" to Hampton Court, where "my Lordis of Sussex, Chamerland, Burghly, and Sir Francis Knolles, thesaurar, in nayme of ye Quene there Maistresse declared to me the caus yat I was send for, was to lett me know the Quenis majesteis ansuer to my sutte," which principally was, that, although her majesty was "myndit" divers times to have taken order for my relief, "yet besydis such other causes as moved her at ye first thair hes sum new materis occurred laitly be ye confessiones of sum of her awn subjectis being of ye best blood of this land, who hath reveled materis of practises to have bene treated with sum of your majesteis Ministres, which standing yet in tryall moveth her majeste not to be so ready to releve me as was intendet." Besides, that your majesty's good subjects in Scotland and their adversaries were advised by her majesty to have appointed commissioners for ending this treaty begun, and to that effect, it was thought good by her highness and her Council, if they could not yet travel hither, that certain wise counsellors should have been sent to the Borders to treat thereupon; but that they in Scotland have "differred" to give any answer till a full parliament be holden, which cannot be before the 28th instant, till which time it was the Queen's pleasure that I should remain in company with my Lord of Ely, and pass to the country with him till it shall please her to call for me again, after her return from her progress. And, forasmuch as they understood that there were sundry here awaiting upon me, as well of your servants as my own, that it was the Queen's special command that they should all depart out of this realm, saving only a few to remain with me—not passing three or four. Nevertheless, they desired me not to take this in evil part, affirming that the same should be no "hinder" to the treaty. They affirmed there were sundry informations made to the Queen which had moved her to conceive great "jelesie and suspitione" for the present, whereof they declared some particularities to me, as you may perceive by this other minute.

After I had heard the Queen's determination, I answered, that albeit I being ambassador to your majesty, who is a free Princess, was not "oblist" to give account of everything spoken to me during my "ambassaye." Nevertheless, I gave them such reasonable

Elizabeth.
1571. answers for my "purgatione" so that I am assured they cannot but allow of them. Indeed they granted at all tyme that they would not meddle nor "inquyre me of any thing did passe betuix your majeste and me, nor of none other, bot only with ye subjectis of this realme." And albeit I made "gryit instance," adding many reasons to persuade them to advise the Queen's majesty to alter the said determination, yet I profited nothing, "alwayes" for my further comfort they "ordanit" that the "keay" of my study should be "randerit" to me with my letters which are "thereintill," before my departing from London.

After this conference I remained at Kingstown with Mr. Skipwoth and Mr. Kingesmell, who attended upon me, and the next day returned to London to my Lord of Ely's house, and in the morn, being Friday, I spoke with Lord Burghley again at length, at his own house, at London, and moved him principally to travail for my stay in the town, and of the servants, wherein the ambassador of France travailed at his hands likewise; and in case the same could not be obtained, I delivered to him certain notes to have procured at the Queen's hands—whereof he gave me some good hope at that time. For which he "wreit" to Court, and this "Setterday" I received his answer by Mr. Kingismell, which I send herewith; whereby his diligence may be "onderstand," and apparent goodwill he bears to stay all rigorous advice to be executed, and the same day he caused Mr. Kingismell and Mr. Windebankes to pass with me to my study, and after they had seen what was therein, delivered me the whole letters and such other things as were "thereintill." Since this must be obeyed, and it is appointed that we shall depart on Friday, I have sent this bearer to know your pleasure "towart" the servants who are here, since none will be suffered to remain here. And to that effect I send herewith the names of all those who attended on me, whereof the Council have the "double."

Mr. Skipwoth has departed to Court; who, during his remaining, was very careful of his duty to his sovereign, and used himself very well towards me, like as the other gentleman does also.

Please write to the ambassador of France desiring him "caus furneis sum money heir be sum merchant or bankour to sic a sowm as your hieghnes pleis to nominat in your lettre," and that you will cause your treasurer in France to make payment thereof in Paris, and to that effect to write to your treasurer and my Lord of Glasgo to cause the same to be paid with the first, whereby we shall have the better commodity to be served of "furnesing" to satisfy the present "adoes."

As to the estate of Scotland, I cannot advertise anything thereof, for I know nothing further than it pleases the gentlemen who have been here with me to show me, but I am very sorry to hear of "sic gryit truble and skarmishing as is betuix the noblemen yat ar in Edinburgh and those of Leith, and of ye gryit cruelte yat hath bene used be ye Erle of Lenox, quho hes laitly caused head Capitane Cullane, one off ye most ancient and notable Capitanes of our natione, who was ever trew to his cuntrey," and hath served the Emperor, the Kings of France, Poland, and Denmark, and many other Princes, bearing charge in their "weares," to the great honour of his country. I pray the eternal God to move the hearts of all native

Elizabeth.[1]

1571. Scotsmen to acknowledge their duty towards your majesty as their sovereign and native Prince, whereby we may all serve God and you in peace and quietness. While I shall be "sequestrat" from doing such service as I was wont for the advancement of your affairs, I shall employ the time at my books, for if my Lord of Ely's house had been at Camerage [Cambridge]—as it is not "far asundre—I would have bestowed my time the better, and shall not omit daily to pray the eternal God of his goodness to show such favour as he has done oftimes to your majesty in delivering you from many perils. Ely House. *Unsigned.*

Postscript:—I recommend the bearer to your goodness, not only for his good service, but because he has been in like condition with me, as a prisoner. Please receive the "keay of ye greyn coffre, and ye same salbe send with ye first caryar."

4 *pp. Holograph. Draft. No indorsement, etc.*

Aug. 17. **878.** SERVANTS OF THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

C.P., Vol. VII. "A Memoir of the Queen's ma^te^ to the Bishop of Ross her Ambassador anent her ma^tes^ pleasour for ordor taking with sic of her ma^tes^ servandes as hes this quhile bypast remaned with the said Bisshop."

Her majesty is sorry that such extremity is used towards them, to whom no offence is "impute," and knows not where to retire themselves safely since they are debarred from her presence. Her highness thinks that such hospitality might be granted to those who remain at London at her expense, where they shall offend no man, nor contravene any law of this realm.

To the effect that, in case any of her majesty's servants who are here would depart for their own business, or fall sick, some of the others might return hither to supply their place—having so few officers about her to attend on her service, which her majesty will not hazard in any other hands, than in such as her highness has experience of their fidelity; wherefore the Queen desires the said bishop to make instance to have this reasonable suit accorded. In case no more courtesy can be obtained therein than in other things, that her said ambassador retain Niniane Winzet with himself.

For the "perfewmour," Angello Marie, and Gelys Le Royde, her majesty has written to the ambassador of France to make suit for their licence, for they are the King's subjects.

Robert Mackeson, present bearer, may be sent to Scotland, and to that effect her majesty desires his passport to be suited; and that her said ambassador direct his letters by the said Robert in his favour to her lieutenants in Scotland, approving his good and faithful service for her, and what he has endured for the same. Lawrence Gordoun to be sent to Cambridge, to the schools. To make suit that, at the least, George Robeson may remain at London; not for any practice or intelligence-making — for the Queen is not ignorant how little he can either read or write—but what her majesty may send for to be bought in London, such as drugs for her majesty's malady, or stuffs for her clothing.

Her majesty orders her ambassador to take order as to the reasonable charges of the said persons "conforme" to his own discretion.

Elizabeth.
1571. Her majesty has written to the ambassador of France to employ his means to "accomode" her ambassador with such money as he needs, and her majesty will cause the same to be re-imbursed. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* Marie R.

1⅔ *pp. Indorsed:* "A Memoire of the Quenis majeste of Scotlande to the Bischop of Ross . . . for order taking with certane of her majesty's servandes that hes remaned besyde hir."

Copy of the same.

1½ *pp. Indorsed as in the preceding document.*

879. Bishop of Ross to Burghley.

Aug. 17. I received your lordship's letter last Tuesday, by which I under-
C.P., Vol. VII. stand your earnest labours, and the Queen's majesty pleasure, which I will gladly obey. "And albeit ye servand sent to ye Queen my mistresse be not retorned yet, that no fault be found in me, I depart presently with my Lord Ely, notwithstanding ye clamour of ye Quenis servandis yat doeth attend for her answer," and have left one of mine to take the best order for the present necessity, as "Maister" Kingismell can show you, who has carefully "awaitted" on me, and borne me honest and comfortable company, "and hopes for ye lyke at my Lord Elyis handes, conform to your good lettres written to yat effect." If I understood wherein I might do any service acceptable to her highness, I would gladly do it, as may stand with my duty to my own mistress, "alwyse I sall pray hartly that God of his goodnes will move her majesteis hart to accept ye Queen my mistres in her favour," and likewise that my mistress may do that thing that may best please God, and next her majesty, before all others, which has been my earnest labour this long time. I have put order to all those who depended upon me, as my own, saving one who is with me, who has some "leving" * of his own in Scotland, and is desirous to pass home, and, therefore, desires a passport to that effect. He is called William Pantoun. Ely Place. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

1 p. *Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "17 Aug. 1571. y^e^ B. of Rosse."

880. Mary to M. De La Mothe Fénelon.

Aug. 17. To prove some practices which they say that Sir Thomas Stanley has confessed. To labour for the deliverance of her ambassador, and
C.P., Vol. VII. if he is retained much longer, to require that she be permitted to have a secretary near him [de La Mothe]. To obtain a passport for one of hers to be despatched to France to learn the value of her lands and dower.

"Les Ambassadeurs de France requieran:"—the good treatment and fuller liberty of the Queen; the continuation of the treaty to a good conclusion; that there be joint provision by the King and Queen of England for the tranquility of Scotland; to have answer to the "memoire" which Makeson has brought touching the said lady's servants; a passport for Robisson to go to her to bring back the answer she shall make thereto, and to the present "memoire"; what satisfaction the Earl of Lennox has sent upon the Queen of England's

* Living.

Elizabeth.
1571. promise to admonish him to set at liberty, and treat well M. de Verac, and to respect the King's messengers and his packets; a passport for a Frenchman or Scotchman to go to learn the estate of Verac, *etc.*; a passport for Ange Marie to go to obtain his leave from the Queen of Scots to retire to France.

1 *p. French. Copy. Indorsed. (Written on the same sheet of paper as No. 825).*

Aug. 17. **881.** JOHN BATEMAN TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. My lord [Shrewsbury] hearing of certain rumours privily spread abroad in these parts of some unquietness intended by Lancashire men, is the more vigilant and doubtful every way of his charge here, and, therefore, not only looks to her almost hourly, and keeps any who come from speech with her, unless it be in his presence and hearing, but also has given order this day that all the woods and moors about this house shall be substantially walked and watched from henceforth, and advertisement to be given to him in all haste of any numbers or suspected persons who shall resort to those places. His lordship has also given order for good regard to be had in divers towns, and has made his watch and ward here more strong with shot, and keeps such order, that whenever she walks out of the door there are sent certain his soldiers abroad before to keep all places clear that be needful, so that she is now in more sure keeping against all attempts. These things being only devised and carefully put in order by his lordship's own self, I thought it not amiss to advertise your honour thereof for your better satisfaction of the care you have towards this charge. His lordship being nothing ignorant what manner of man Makinson is, has warily kept him from talking either with herself or any who belong to her, whereat she is much offended, and Makinson exceedingly disquieted, as one partly seeming thereby disappointed of the chief matter that he had to inform her of rather by mouth than by writing. Sheffield. *Signed:* John Bateman.

1 *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Aug. 17. **882.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. I have received your letter by Makinson, and permitted him to speak with this Queen only in my hearing, whereat she is not a little offended; but her offence shall not stay me from doing any part of my duty. Makinson is not unknown to me, and, therefore, I kept him from talking with any of her folk. He also brought letters to her from the bishop of Ross—which I opened and perused before they came to her hands—containing his discourse of the late talk between the Council and him; wherein, if I had seen any matter of importance to stay them, I would have returned them up with diligence. There was also inclosed a letter written by your lordship to the said bishop, which he required to be sent up again. She said she would write letters of her mind to the ambassador of France. Whereunto I answered, that by her patience I would inclose therein my packet to your lordship, that they might be delivered as should please my sovereign. Whereat she was grieved, and said that, seeing she perceived by my Lord Rosse's letters that he received not those letters

Elizabeth.
1571. which she wrote by the last messenger, and sent in my packet, she thought these her letters now to be sent would be so used, and, therefore, commanded Rowlet, her secretary, to read her letter to Makinson secretly in my sight, to the end that, if the same were kept from the ambassador's hands—as she doubted they should—he might declare to him the heads thereof. Which letter I send inclosed in this packet. Also she charged Makinson that he should will the ambassador to declare to M. de la Mothe that she thought by Monsieur's coming she should have been better entreated—but she finds it rather worse; and said that if she be thus used still, she trusts that the King, her good brother, will look to it, and if he does not, she must charge him with the league and ancient alliance, which of her part shall not be broken. Sheffield. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Wafer signet.*

Aug. 19. **883.** SHREWSBURY TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

C.P., Vol. VII. Understands that the archbishop of York stays to dismiss home certain of the old Countess of Northumberland's servants, lately apprehended in these parts by the ecclesiastical commissioners. As he was the only means that the said commissioners came, and dealt with them in that sort, even so he thinks it his part to desire their honours that, forasmuch as she is by reason of great age both impotent and of no ability to govern herself or any other, but like as a child, led and abused to popery and such dangerous inconveniences by such as are about her, they would please to have speedy consideration thereunto. And because he understands for certain that her house has been a principal place where Rolson, Hall, and others have haunted and met about their traitorous practices, he has the rather cause thereby thus to move their honours. Sheffield. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "19 Aug. 1571 y^e^ Erl of Shrewsb. to y^e^ ll. of y^e^ Counsell."

Aug. 19. **884.** COUNTESS OF LENNOX TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. This Saturday, Connyngham returned from my lord with writings to her majesty and my lords of the Council, sufficiently instructed to declare the state of my lord and that country, praying your lordship to solicit the Queen's majesty that he may present his letter and declare his credit to her highness "conformed to her instruksyons, for now I must troble your lordship seying I am not present with her majesti," and to the end your lordship may know further hereafter, you shall receive such letters as my lord and others of the Council there have written to me, which I pray you to move her majesty to peruse, and to consider thereby "that the bruts past ar otherwas nor was spokyn of," as her majesty will perceive as well by my letters as by the bearer hereof, whom I desire you to credit, and that her majesty may believe him, for he is instructed to resolve her highness in anything that is doubted of in that country. Last of all, I beseech your lordship to be a means that the actions which my lord has in hand be no longer without resolution of sure and speedy comfort, with the bearer to be "hastyt" again to my lord, for "the nesesety of the tyme may byde no longer delay," as your lordship shall perceive as well by

Elizabeth.
1571. the letters sent to me as by the bearer's instructions. Hackney. *Signed:* Margaret Lennox.

2½ *pp. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "19 Aug. 1571 ye La. Lenox."

Aug. 20. **885.** [MAITLAND] TO MARY.

C.P., Vol. VII. I wrote to you two days since by the bishop of Galloway's means. The under-marshal of Berwick is come to Leith, and stays upon the coming of Mortoun, "qwho hes not retournit sins he met Argil." The Marshal has sent no message to us yet. "Lennous," as we learn, intends to assail this town before the 26th of this month. They augment their soldiers, "and none so bent against you as they that hes disanid you, and promest their obedience unto yow." The best way to put remedy in time is either to haste more money to "lift" men, that we may match them, or to procure men if it be possible. Presently we have great need of money, for we have not to pay the next month, and our men will not "superseid" us. "We sal omit nothing lyit in our powar to set fordwart your service," but it is requisite we either have men shortly, or a greater augmentation of money, "for ye haif mo enemys nor of before, and so conjurit against yow as they hade rather give the half of theirs or ye prosperit." Since they have betrayed you, they press all others to do the like. I know you need no "spour" to remember on us. "I hope in God to se yow abil recompence baith your frendes and enemys as they have merit of yow." Desire the Captain to be well "gardet" in the house with his friends, and "vittelit." In my other letter, I "wret" more amply concerning the estate of the house. The town is well fortified already. I hope in God it shall be defended from the enemy.

⅔ *p. Indorsed by Burghley:* "Lyddyngtons lettres to ye Scott. Quene in cypher taken at Sheffeld uppon a boye yt hydd. them in a staff." *Copied on the same sheet as No. 900.*

Aug. 20. **886.** [BISHOP OF ROSS] TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. I received last Sunday, late at night, the Queen my mistress' packet from this bearer, Makesoun, in presence of my lord of Ely, and opened the same, and read all that was contained therein before his lordship, which was only this other letter sent to me by the Queen with the "memorie," both of which I have sent to your lordship again to the effect that your honour may peruse the same, and make the Queen's majesty to understand thereof as your wisdom shall think most expedient, "praying your lordship to mark wele ye clauses of her lettre which ar of ye grytest moment, as I have inferet yerupone efter my jugement, for ye same being wele considderit be her majeste, I dout not bot her hienes will think bettre of her and her ministres nor she hath done laitly, wherein I besech your lordship be a forderar as may stand with your dewety, for as your honour may persave be her lettre, she will requyr no furder of your lordship nor never did but as may agre thairwith."

As to her servants, your lordship may perceive what order she has "prescryved" to me, that in case they cannot be suffered to remain at

Elizabeth.
1571. London, that Niniane Winzet remain with myself, whom I will receive in place of William Pantoun, who is to depart presently into Scotland, and Makeson, the bearer, shall pass into Scotland also; therefore, please your lordship to give him a passport to that effect, and that I may write an "oppin lettre" to the lieutenants to receive him. I have already sent Lawrence Gordoun to "Camerage," to the schools. "And for Angelo Maria and ye other called Gelis Le Royd, albeit ye Queen wold have them to cum to her and ressave thair dispache, yet in respect your lordship wreit to me abefor yat her majeste will not suffre Angelo so to pas," therefore I will not trouble your honour with that suit again. There "restis" only but one Robeson, whom the Queen desires effectuously to be suffered to remain at London for the causes contained in the "memorie," wherein I beseech your lordship to travail with her majesty to cause it to be granted, "yat it may appere at leist yat sum litle favour is shawin to her in yat poinct, sen no uther hes taken place, for I assure your lordship it is nether for practise nor intelligens, bot onlie of necessitie of providing of thingis necesserie for her yat ye same is requyred." Whereof, please your lordship to give answer to the bearer, and to "rander" him the "memorie" again, that he may show it to the rest of his fellows at London, to the effect that the same be accomplished "conforme to her command."

1 *p. Holograph. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "The double of ye lettre to my l. Burghly."

Aug. 20. **887.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

C.P., Vol. VII This present is to advertise you that I have received a letter with a "memoire" from the Queen, my mistress, touching the order which ought to be taken for the despatch of her servants, according to the command of the Queen of England and her Council; which "memoire" her majesty has given me charge to communicate to you, and to ask your aid and assistance for the accomplishment thereof; wherefore I send you the same with this bearer, begging you to take it in hand, to the end that her will may be satisfied, and to solicit that Robeson may be permitted to live in London. For the others will depart from this realm, except one Vinzet, who will remain in my company to serve me in place of a Scot, who ought to depart presently into Scotland, and another young pupil who is already in Cambridge, at college, to learn.

As to the furnishing of money, I remit myself to your prudence to take such order as shall seem good to you, and as the present means will be able to permit. Thus, having recommended the Queen my mistress' affairs to your good remembrance and best commodity, I pray God to have you in his safe keeping.

$\frac{3}{4}$ *p. French. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "The copie of ye lettre to ye Frenshe amb^{r}, xx Au^{ti} 1571."

Aug. 22. **888.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

"Ryght honorable man." Has received his letter of the 17th, perceiving thereby that Cunningham has now brought Lady Lennox divers letters disproving such reports as have been sent out of

Elizabeth.
1571. Scotland of doubtfulness in friendship betwixt the Regent and others of the nobility of the King's party, to which it is resolutely answered that such bruits are not true, but raised only to diminish his credit, and to hinder the cause, and that by the cunning of the adverse party. What has been reported thereof by others, he knows not. By his letter sent to him by Robert Arderne on the 20th of this month, he both signified the Regent's misliking of any such bruits or reports, denying there should be cause thereof, as also his affirmation to be true in whatsoever John Case, Captain Brickwell or he have said or written therein, which he will prove and maintain by his sovereign's licence with his body against any Scot in Scotland of his own quality. Trusts it will not be thought, in a matter of such weight, he would hastily or unadvisedly have advertised upon every hearsay or writing. At his being there, or any of his messengers since, he has been a dealer to appease and stay matters between him and Morton, and has therein done good offices—not for pleasing any of them, but to do his duty to his sovereign, whom by degrees he thought the matter might in some part touch. Would have been far better contented to have found cause to have advertised of his government being of the best and most well liked of them of the contrary, than of the unkindness between him and others, especially between him and Morton, whereby greatest peril was likeliest to arise; but does think it pertinent to his duty to signify how he finds the same—be it sour or sweet. Lords Sussex and Leicester, and Burghley, long since, by their letters willed him to employ himself by all means to understand their devices and proceedings; which he has observed. It seems by Burghley's letter that the Queen's majesty would like well that the Regent's government might be allowed of. In his simple opinion, her majesty—agreeable unto her deep and princely judgment—has reason, for he believes, to his (the Regent's) strength and skill, he is wholly at her direction and will—come what course it shall please her majesty to direct; which makes him the more hated and misliked, and the bruit of her majesty's marriage has stayed divers purposes intended, "and only is the seqwell off the same off boathe the parties expekted." Is of opinion that what Morton is to receive or has received from her majesty will alter divers purposes and devices intended, and that between him [Morton] and the Regent things will outwardly seem appeased, though not inwardly forgotten. As they proceed, Burghley shall be advertised. If he had not travailed therein it would have further proceeded; which, if he does not prove sufficiently, let him [Drury] receive the blame and discredit due. Thanks him for his care of Scudamore's repair to him. If he has any conference with any of the late rebels remaining upon the Borders, and any matter of value shall appear from them, he will advertise her highness with speed. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

3 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley. Injured by damp.*

Aug. 22. **889.** JOHN CASE TO DRURY.

On Monday, Mr. Arcer came over the water in the morning, and my Lord Morton in the afternoon, and it was 9 at night ere ever I spake with him. He has very thankfully received the money,

Elizabeth.
1571. and thanks the Queen's majesty. He and all the noblemen "that will do for him" will do anything she shall command him, and will do to the Regent all good offices. What you will him to do in her name, he will be ready to do to the uttermost of his power.

My Lord Regent sent Fowler to me twice to desire me to let him understand sometimes of his intelligence, and that it should be gratefully taken and secretly kept. I told him I was here to make all the friendship I could in her majesty's behalf, and not to breed "disfryndshipe" between any parties, but wished that he would leave his suspicion of men's dealings, and then men would deal franklier with him than they do, and if I could learn anything of the adverse party I would always advertise him of it, or of any that should seek anything against him in his person or office, but of every man's "specheing," he had not to do with. I touched him somewhat for Mr. D—d, wherein I think he was sorry he had said so much to me, and that it was fit for me to deal with any man touching the Queen's majesty's service. Whatsoever I hear, he [the Regent] trusted, I would make the best of, "and none to hys dyscredyt." I was before the Regent and Council, "for the Lard of Nesbyte I proved a connyng borderer, for I had to deale wit the old Lard of Sesforthe, ser Androwe Car, Androwe Car of Fawdon syde and the Larde of Edmunston." The Regent desires to have your friendship in it. I have answered them with good reasons, that you cannot deliver them without trial by the laws of the Borders, "for that yt standes uppon the forfyture of yowerre lafull trade of yowere horsses, but yf yt myght be taken up by fryndshyp wyche he dothe not deserve." He said before the Regent and the rest that you said that Berwick was won by the sword, and that no Scotsman should follow any goods in Berwick bounds. It put me so far out of patience that I could not hold, "marry, his fryndes myslyked of him for so saying; marry, they all desyre me to wryte for hym, and that yowe wyll showe hym some fryndshyp for there sakes."

I write the less, for that the lesser can show you as much as I can write, and my Lord of Morton has certified you of all these proceedings. Leith. *Signed:* John Case.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Aug. 23. **890.** MORTON TO ELIZABETH.

"It may pleis zour majestie, I ressavit zour hienes favorabill lettires, be the prowest merschell of Berwik, of the dait at Hamtoune courte, the sevynt of August, proporting the sorow, zour majestie haith, that the motioun maid for abstinance fra hosteletie hes not takyn place, and that lasar haith not servit to authorize sum commissioneris to meit, with sum utheris of zouris on ye Bordouris, for treeting of quyetness, as thairby zour grace's godlie intentioun may be to the haill wairld manifest. So we may considere be the remanent lettir, zour Majesties moist zeilous mynd for pacificatioun and unioun of this realme, with zour comfortabill counsale and admonitioun for eschewing of adverse accedentis (that happelie in ye menetyme) may fall out amangis our selffis. Quhilk lovyng kynd of dealing, as it hes in me bred no small obligatioun of mynd to zour hienes service. So I think it salbe occasioun, that the lyik

Elizabeth.
1571. effect sall ensew, amongis the rest of of the nobilitie, zour Majesties favoraris in this countre, becaus I am assured zour majestie will (according to expectatioun) be satisfeit be my Lord Regent his grace, to quhome the ansueir of theis weichtie materis cheiflie appertenis." Of all the points contained in your highness' letter of the same date, sent to him, I will not be tedious in this my "priwat wryting," chiefly in consideration that it has pleased your highness to command me to let your majesty understand the affairs of this country by Sir William Drurie, "who I mon confess no les prudentlie nor cairfullie, and diligentlie, travellit in your hienes service." I am of duty obliged to acknowledge the consideration it has pleased your highness to visit me with by order directed from the said Sir William. Leith. *Signed:* Mortoun.

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Aug. 23. **891**. MORTON TO DRURY.

Has received the Queen's letters, with 500 marks sterling, and has heard his credit of her favourable promise to him in times hereafter, for which he is obliged to serve her grace. Thanks him for making "undeservit guid reporte" of him, which, God willing, with time, shall be "redressit" with effectual dealing in such matters as her majesty shall have to do in these parts. Will be glad to "intend," and both with force and good advice to give aid to his grace in furtherance of the common service, so that nothing shall lack that in him lies, upon knowledge of her highness' mind. Sundry of the nobility in this country are "cumit" already to the King's obedience, and good appearance that more will follow, "gif hir majesties helplie hand salbe knawin to be halding to yis actioun." Leith. *Signed:* "Zour assurit frend, Mortoun."

1 *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Aug. 24. **892**. DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Has, by John Case, caused the Queen's majesty's letter and the money to be delivered to Morton, as shall appear by the letters inclosed, whereby he will find what he offers and promises. If it shall please the Queen to employ him now the iron is hot, and if it shall seem good to her to use him to quench the fire amongst them, or to make the same flame and break out farther, he [Drury] will employ himself and his little skill; but if either—as it shall please her highness to direct—the Regent must be made privy from her. If it be to quench, the greater persuasions are to be used. Morton says he will use all good offices with the Regent. Argyll, Eglinton, and the Lord Boyd have now subscribed unto him to be obedient to the King and the Regent, but some apply it to be but to avoid the forfeiture at the Parliament. The Regent goes this day towards Stirling to hold the same. The Earl of Cassillis refuses to subscribe, except before the Regent. There is secret labouring to draw Huntly and Hume to the Regent, which Lord Morton is not made privy to. On Monday the town of Edinburgh had like to have been surprised by this kind of stratagem. Early in the morning a dozen horses ladened with meal should have come in at the Nether Bow with 12

Elizabeth.
1571. or 14 of Crawford's and David Hume's soldiers, apparelled like meal—men, each of them with a "dage" in his hose, and after they had been entered by the gate, they should have overthrown the "sakes," and made good the gate, the rest of the Regent's soldiers being placed the night before near to the gate, all being in readiness for execution. It chanced that one of the town was the first to pass forth after the gate was opened; who, finding certain armed and appointed persons, returned again crying "treason," and caused the gates to be shut. "It was the same man whome the Regente cawsed to have hys hand stryken off for havyng cownterfayte hys hand." There is daily somewhat ado between the soldiers who lie in the abbey, and them of the town, in the "Kwnygate." On both sides they profit more in skill of the use of their weapons and to be soldiers, than he could wish. Virake is at St. Andrews upon promise not to depart thence without licence. Fowler returns shortly. Lord Claude, early on Wednesday morning, came into the town from Hamilton with 200 horsemen. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

Postscript:—Lady Lennox has advertised the Regent that Morton requires a pension, whereof he is very desirous to know. Asks him to send further directions how he can best employ himself here in these "garboyles" to his sovereign's contentment. It is thought that Virake, notwithstanding his promise, will escape away. The pay now lately made to the soldiers of the Castle is in sovereigns [and] 10s. pieces. Morton is now to be "applyed" what her majesty will have him to do. The Regent's letters and his [Morton's] are to be such as either may see [the] other's. Either a surcease or a peace will content both the Regent's side and those of the Castle. Morton will now make fair weather to the Regent, but inwardly there are storms.

3½ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Aug. 25. **893.** THE REGENT LENNOX TO ELIZABETH.

"It maie pleas zour maist excellent Majestie"; by your letter of the 7th of this month, which I received from the Under-marshal of Berwick on the 18th, I have "understand" in what part your highness has taken the not agreeing to the abstinence from hostility, and the delay to authorize commissioners to resort to the Borders to treat with some to be "depute" by your highness, "quhais intent and meaning in that zour Majesties request and motion," I have accepted no otherwise than your majesty has expressed in your said letters, and as I have good cause to "rander" unto your majesty "my maist humble and lawly thankes," not only for your favour and "luif" in effect declared towards this young King, but for your gracious goodwill and "confort" extended to myself, so have I no less occasion humbly to thank your majesty for your favourable advice and counsel contained in your late letter, "quhilk I meane sa to reverence and regard, as the gravitie of the thing it self requiris, and as of dewitie becumis me." But this I must write unto your majesty, that I "traist" I have not hitherto been without care to retain and preserve assuredly together in friendship the noblemen professing the King's obedience, as well in recompensing of them, as by other good means, "neyther hes done any thing in any publick

Elizabeth.
1571. actionis of governement without the consent and councell of the cheifest noblemen," and if any have "bruted the contrary, it is suir invented to deface the gudeness of our cause at zour majesties handes, by misreport," which, praised be God, the adversaries are not able to overthrow by their own force. I trust that it now appears, and so shall prove in the end, that "the meanys of the adversaries hes wrocht na separation amangis ws," as may be judged by our present concurrence, which such of your subjects as have seen it may well testify. For the last point—"to leif the persecuting of any particulair cause of my awin, or to seke avenge upon any pretence of suspicion for the murther of zour majesties cousing the King, my sone"—I have taken in hand the avenge of no particular cause of mine, having no other action now to "persequute," but the same that the noblemen professing the King's obedience "travellit" in before my last coming to this country, wherein I mean not to exceed the bounds of justice, according to the laws of this realm. But to forbear just execution against such as have in their pretended manner "maid the preparative," my trust is your majesty will not think it reasonable so to do. The adversaries (although without form or convenient number of nobility and states) have "led" process of forfeiture against both noblemen and others of good place and credit professing the King's obedience. And for the Marshal of Berwick, who is now here, or any of your majesty's subjects or ministers who shall come here by your order, they shall be most welcome. Leith. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

1¼ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Aug. 25. **894.** The Regent Lennox to Burghley.

"My verie gude lord, efter my maist hertlie commendationes. To write mekle quhat conceit I have of zour approved freindship sindry wayes towardes me, I omit." Whereas I understand that there have been divers ("maist untrew") informations delivered to her highness and the Council concerning the estate here, "as that the haill nobilitie had left me, twa or thre except, and wer gane with the erll of Morton; quha also wald absent him self, but quher his quarter came, as other the nobilitie did, and that the haill, aswell thay of the town and castell of Edenburgh, as all the rest, wald joyne in ane, to acknawlege the kingis auctoritie, gif I wer from the regiment." As to the nobility, it is true that since my entry there were never so many that performed obedience to the King's authority and my government as at this instant. "And for ony that is or hes bene followers of the erll of Mortoun, I fynd no separation of them from me, for that as indeid I have gevin him gude cause, he and his ar at my devotion in the Kingis service," and he has not been absent upon any such pretence, for I have very well rewarded him for his attendance, "that he neid not fynd fault nor to have recompens ellis quhair." Yet I have found some "hawtines and self liking more then neded in the said erle, by divers his dealingis with me, quhilkis I doubt not hir majesties lettres seene to him will aggravat and increase." For, though, as I think, her highness had good meaning in her letters touching him, yet "suir considering the nature of sum here," it would have stood in much better stead "to mak gude agrement and

Elizabeth.
1571. obedience" to have countenanced me with her majesty's commendation to the nobility, "that they mycht have perceaved hir hienes wald support me in my upricht governament aganis any that suld misuse me." In which government, as I am sure, that by the consent of the whole nobility professing the King, I may continue (having given no cause to be evil liked of by any of them, but rather well, for the most of them have tasted of my liberality). "Zit for na wardlie treasure, wald I remayn therein ane day langar, wer not the zealous care I naturally have to the saulftie of this zoung King togither with hir majesties service, baith quhilkis persuadis me to suffer with pacience to be absent from my wyff and child in continewall poverty, spending all I can get in this action, with a tormented mynd and ane oppressed hart with care and greiffis;" and yet whatsoever my own goodwill is to prosecute this service, unless I find her majesty's goodness in supporting me to my reasonable expectation to maintain my force of waged men for a time against the "manteaned adversairy," I shall be enforced to leave the place I am in, and that shortly, and if her majesty fail me, that grief shall be more to me than all the rest. As to the agreement of the whole nobility to the King's obedience if I were away, as also the report of Lady Mar's sayings, "zour lordship shalbe assured it is maist untrew," as divers other suchlike informations are from these parts; which, though they be advertized from her majesty's "officiar," yet I pray your lordship to be a "meane" that hereafter it be considered of by whom they are delivered from hence to him, for assuredly it is by my "maist enemyes, inventaris of falshede, and sum sic as be flattery dois abuse hir majesties officiaris or servandis heir for the tyme to serve thair awin turne." Leith. *Signed:* Mathew Regent.

1⅓ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Aug. 26. **895.** NOBILITY OF SCOTLAND.

[List of the nobility of Scotland, with the letters "q," "k," or "n" (neutral) before each name, indicating to which faction they belonged]:—

Earls:—(q.) The Duke;* (k.) Lennox, reg.; (k.) Angus; (q.) Huntlie; (k.) Argile;† (n.) Atholl;* (k.) Erroll; (k.) Marschaell; (k.) Craufurd; (k.) Cathenes; (k.) Sutherland; (k.) Menteith; (n.) Rothes;* (k.) Glencarne; (k.) Eglintoun;† (k.) Cassillis;† (k.) Mar; (k.) Montrois; (k.) Buchane; (k.) Mortoun.

Lords or Barons of Parliament.

(k.) Lindsay; (k.) Ruthven; (k.) Lovett; (k.) Forbes; (k.) Saltoun; (k.) Glammis; (k.) Gray; (k.) Ogilvy; †(k.) Innermeyth; (k.) Methven; (k.) Oliphant; (k.) Drummond; (n.) Elphingstoun,*—"na force"; (n.) "Somirvile;* (n.) Ross,—"na force"; Carlile,*—"of na force." "Levingstoun,* in England: his frendes servis the King." "Flemyng,"* forfaltit and in France; (k.) Borthuik; (k.) Zester; "Seytoun,"* in France or Flanderis. (q.) Hume,* "all his friends serve the King;" (q.) Maxwell;* (q.) Hereis;* (k.) Simpill; (k.) Cathcart; (k.) Boyd;† (k.) Uchiltre; (k.) Sanquhar "pupill"; (k.) S[t] Johnnis; (k.) Sinclair.

1 *p.* *Indorsed by Burghley.*

* Marked with a cross against their names. † "New."

Elizabeth.
1571. Fair copy of the same in another hand.

1 *p.* *Indorsed by Burghley:* "August 1571"; *and by Drury,* "the names off the nobelytie off Skotland and how they are affektyt."

Aug. 28. **896.** JOHN NULLETT TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

C.P., Vol. VII. Although I have not written to your lordship for so long, it has not been from indifference, but by reason of your continual labours, of which I have many times feared that my letters would have brought more harm to the affairs, than profit, nothing having been resolved here in the affair committed to me, for the reason already written, and that your lordship's self can well know, and not for want of diligence or care, "quoniam in hoc Deus est mihi testis, quia non mentior," since I have all that which was fitting. Now, however, with regard to what I ought to have to her majesty's service, it appears to me fitting, by this my letter, to let your lordship understand how they await here shortly the Duke of Medina Celi as new governor in these Low Countries for his Catholic majesty. Therefore, if it seems good that I use some other diligence, will it please you to advertise me thereof immediately, for I will not fail to show the ardent desire that I have to serve her majesty in all her affairs, and notwithstanding that I know she does not want others who procure the same, "tamen unusquisque secundum mensuram suam, ut in sinceritate occuramus, in unum suæ majestatis salutem"; which I have not wished to conceal from your lordship to fulfil my duty, and for no other cause, "nam sapienti pauca." And for the rest, I remit myself to your discretion, begging you very quickly to write a reply to this of mine of all that shall happen.

I send with this my own letter for her majesty, which I pray may be sent to her so that it come into her hands, of which will it please your lordship to give me advice. *Signed:* Johan Nullett.

1½ *pp.* *French.* *Addressed:* "A Monseignur Monsieur l'ambassadeur de sa majesté de la Royne d'Escosse. Soit donner en ses mains propres."

Aug. [28.] **897.** FORFEITURES IN THE PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.

James, Duke of "Chesteraulte"; George, Earl of Huntley; George, Lord Seaton; Alexander, Lord Hume; William Kircaldy of Grange, knight; Sir James Balfoure of Pettindreyt, knight; Robert Malvile of Carny; James Malvile of Halhill; Henry Wardlaw of Torrey; [ ] Seytoun of Perbroith; Alexander Crichtoun of Drylaw, "yonger"; Thomas Kar, of Pharnyhurst, knight; John Hamelton "sone to the said Duke, somtyme Commendator of Abrobrotho"; Alexander Drummonde of Medop; Adam Gordoun of Achindoun; Mr. William Pennycuke, parson of Pennycuke; Mr. [ ] Wetherspune, parson of Kyncardin; James Wetherspune of Brighowe; Mr. George Crigchton in Dunfermlinge "sone of umquhile Mr Abraham Crigchton provost of Dunglas"; Andrew Malvile [and] David Malvile, "bretheryn" to the said Robert Malvile; John Hamelton in Edinbernat; John Hamelton in Kilbowy; Robert, Bishop of Dunkell: William, Bishop of Aberdene; Patrick, Bishop of Murray; Alexander, Bishop

Elizabeth.
1571. of Galloway; George Balfoure "Pryor of Charterhowse"; Gilbert Balfowre of Westray; John Balfowre, Andrew Balfowre, and Robert Balfowre, sons to Andrew Balfowre of Monquhany; Robert Borthwik, "sone and appearnde ayer to Michaell Borthwik of Glengelt"; John Chestrolme, "indweller" of Leith; [ ] Borthwick of Colylawe; George Berclay of that ilk; [ ] Echlim of Pettadir; John Cranston of Moreistoun, son to Cuthbert Cranstoun of Thirlstane Manis; William Ballie of Cormestoun; Michaell Balfowre of Monquhany, "yonger"; David Spence of Willmerstoun; [ ] Mowbray of Bernbowgall "yonger"; John Maitland of Auchingassill, "yonger"; Thomas Hamelton of Prestisfeild; Thomas Kar of Caveris; Mr. John Hume, Provost of Dunglas.

2 *pp.* *Indorsed by Drury and Burghley.*

Copy of the same in a Scottish hand.

1⅓ *pp.* *Indorsed by Drury.*

[Aug. 28.] **898.** FORFEITURES IN THE PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.

"Theise persones founde giltie and dome of forfaltor pronunced against them."

James, Duke of "Chasterhault"; George, Earl of Huntlye; Sir William Kirkaldye of Grange, knight; Sir Thomas Kar of Farnhurste, knight; Sir James Ballfoure of Pittendryte, knight; Robert Malvile of Carnye; David Seyton of Perbroythe; Alexander Crichton, "yonger," of Drylawe; John Hamleton "sone to the duke," some [time] Commendator of Arbroythe; Adam Gordoun of Achindoun; Andrewe Malvile and David Malvile, brethren; John Hamilton of Kilbowye; Robert, bishop of Dunkeld; William, bishop of Aberdeen; Patrick, bishop of Murray; Alexander, bishop of Galloway; Gilbert Balfour of Westraye; Robert Balfour, his brother; James Borthuik, "sone and apparande air to Michaell Borthuik of Glengelt; James Borthuik of Colylawe; George Berclaye of that ilke; John Cranstoun of Morestone; William Bayly of Cormestoune; David Spence of Welmerstone; John Maytlande of Achingassill, "yonger"; Thomas Hamleton of Prestisfeild; Thomas Ker of Caveris; Mr. Archibald Hamilton, vicar of Kilberny; Herbert Maxwell "burges" of Edinburgh; Mr. John Moscrop, advocate; Patrick Moscrop, his son; Robert Gurlawe, "servitor" to the duke.

"Theise apperit and ar to suffer an assise, or elles letten to seurtye."

Mr. William Pennycuk, parson of Penycuke; Mr. Robert Wetherspone, parson of "Kinkardin"; James Wetherspone of Brighowes; Mr. George Crichton, son to the late Mr. Abraham Crichton, Provost of Dunglas; John Hamlton of Edinbernat; Andrew Stevenson burgess of Edinburgh; George Balfour, prior of Charterhouse.

"Theise being founde giltie of treasone, yet ys the dome superceadyt against them duringe my Lord Regentes will."

Alexander Hewme; Mr. John Hewme, provost of Dunglas, his son; Walter Scott of Brankesholme, knight; Henry Wardlaw of Torry; Henry Echlin of Pettadroe; Alexander Drommonde of Medop.

Elizabeth.
1571. "The Kinges majesty and his regent present. For the Clergye."—

John, archbishop of St. Andrews; Adam, bishop of Orkney; George, Commendator of Abirbrothok; Robert, Commendator of Dunfermlinge; David, Commendator of Dryburghe; Adam, Commendator of Cambuskynneth; Walter, abbot of Culross; John, Commendator of Corseraguell; Robert, Commendator of St. Mary Isle; Robert, Commendator of Quhitherne; John, Prior of Portmoak.

"For the Barons"

Archibald, Earl of Angus, "votyd not for lack of aige"; James, Earl of Mourton, Chancellor; David, Earl of Craufourde; John, Earl of Morton,* "absentyt from the votinge"; Alexander, Earl of Glencarne; Alexander, Earl of Southerlande, "votyd not for lacke of aige"; John, Earl of Marr; Robert, Earl of Buchane; William, l. Ruthven, "votyd not and thereupon toke instrumenties because he was bounde to Hamletouns and Crytouns"; John l. Glammis; Allan, l. Cathcarte; Henry, l. Methven; Andrew l. Ucheltree; James, l. St. Johnes.

"For the Burrowes."

John Adamsone; Mr. Michael Chesholme, for Edinburgh; Patrick Murraye for Perthe; the Laird of Garden, Provost of Stirling; Charles Drummonde for Linlytgow; James Lovell for Dundee; Matthew Steward for Glasgow; Alexander Cnnynehame for Irwenn; David Lynsay for Cowpar; William Bowsye for Craile; Robert Grahame for Mountroise; George Simson for Haddington; John Spence for Northlerlawe; Mr. Alexander Stewarde for Santlande.

"The speche of the Kinge in the Tolbouth."

'My M. and other trew subjects, we ar convenyt here, as I understande, to do Justice, and because my aige will not suffer me to do my charge be my selfe, I have geven my power to my guidsire as Regent, and you to do so as ye will answer to God and me hereafter.'

$2\frac{2}{3}$ *pp.* *Indorsed:* "For therle of Lecester."

[Aug. 30.] **899.** [ ] TO [ ].

"Broder, efter hertlie commendationis. We have had sum thing to do yis Thuryday as yis berer can schawe mair perfytlie nor I can writ, quha was present and sawe ye maner. Was ye haill force of Edinburgh horse and fut to ye nomer of iij^{c} futmen sax score horsemen come furthe and pat yame selffes in battell at ye Gallalie. We esscheit and pat yame of yair grund and schassit yame in at ye fut of Leithe Wynd and slew foure or fyve of yame, and reterit hame agane towards ye glomyng. In ye mentyme, Farneherst and Baclewe come to ye toun and yai range ye commone bell and followit ws ewin as it grewe laite. We persawing yat maid to yame agane and chargit yame at ye end of ye cassay yat gayis fra Leithe to Edinburgh, and oure threwe yame, and chassit in at ye fut of Leithe Wynd. It was lait nyght with yis and na man culd ken ane uyer, and yair foir I can not tell perfytlie quho ar tan or slane, bot for trewthe my lord Home was takin, but he is owder put away or ellis kepit quyat. Ye tutor of

* Error.

Elizabeth.
1571. Petcur enterit amanges yair futmen and ar takin at ye port. Ye rest to ye berer." I think there are many footmen taken, for our company has nine or ten. God save you. "Commend me hertlie to zowr bedfellowe." Leith. *Signature cut off.*

1 *p.* *No flyleaf, address or indorsement.*

[Aug.] **900.** SCOTTISH AFFAIRS.

Cott. Calig., C.II., fol. 169. To remove the Scottish Queen, so that all hope of her taking be taken away. To offer sure keeping of her, and surety of that King. Delivery of the King *etc.*

1¼ *pp.* *Written by Sussex.* *Indorsed* (by him): "Matters to be considered at the beyng heir of Mons. de Foyx." *Much faded.*

Sept. 1. **901.** BISHOP OF GLASGOW TO NINIAN WINZET.

C.P., Vol. VII. Confrater charissime, salutem. "For ansor of the freindlie wrettingis ye have send me bayth be ye way of Monsieur de la Mothe as als wyth Drysdail, quha hes als deliverit me your tokin the actes of parliament quhairof as of your saidis wrettingis, I thank yow verye hartlye and desyres eirnistly that ze continew." As to your "gaiges" and pension, Monsieur Randles hes not as yet sent any "mandement" to the effect you may be "payt of them." As to your said "gaiges," you will be "satisfeit" shortly where you are, by some means, as you shall be advertised by "next" that shall pass herefrom, "quha sal be as I traist him self that sal have chairge to pay the samin." As to your pension, your "absence wyl be stop wythowt particulairlye ye obteine ane mandement to that effect, and to my opinion gif that way and expedient be annis opponit or it be ane yeir yairefter thair sal not be three heir in Parys sustenit wyth that almowst deid that is dedicate be hir majeste for the help of sum poor scollaires, and yerfor I wyshe for my part that rathair hir majeste augmentit your gaigis, not the less as hir majeste commandis swa sal I be content." As to the "novellis" of these parts, Monsieur Craffurth, the bearer hereof, will satisfy that part, whom I have prayed expressly to do the same. Paris. *Signed:* J. Glasgo.

½ *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed:* "A M$_r$ Nynien Winzet en Ang^{re}". *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "B. of Glasco." *No flyleaf.*

Sept. 1. **902.** J. BETHUNE TO MONS. LIVINGSTON.

C.P., Vol. VII. This present is to advertise you that, having "pressit" my lord, "and als ye tressaurer dellis for zour gaidgies culd not quhill now of laitt obtein ane resolutiun, yis heerfor is ye answer I haif receved, uthair of yaim hais assured me yat yai ar to send schortlie ane minut of ye estaitt of ye quenis majesty's howse vyth ye tressaurer commis called Bryce, and vyth hym send selver to pay zow. I culd dow na mair, sa on to his cummyng, quhilk wilbe schortlie, ze mon haif patiens, quir yair be onie thing ze plais burdein me vyth yat lyes in to my pouar assur zour self of me as of zour naturall bruthyr." My humble services to my Lord and Lady Levingstoun, "Madamozell" de Setoun, Mons. Rollet, Gilbert Curlly. Paris. *Signed:* J. Bethune.

½ *p.* *Addressed:* "A Monsieur, Monsieur de Levingstoun, gentill home servand de la royne d' Escosse dourarre de France."

Elizabeth.
1571. Sept. 1. C.P., Vol. VII.

903. BISHOP OF GLASGOW TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

Inasmuch as, since your letter of the 5th of July, I have not received any from you nor heard news of you, this puts me in pain, therefore I beseech you upon all the pleasures that you would do to me not to lose any commodity to acquaint me with your news, for this will be a very great contentment to me to understand how your affairs are going on, and chiefly that you are well personally. I have not received any reply to the letters that I have written to the Queen, my mistress, three months ago there, at which I am very much astonished. For the present no matter of importance presents itself for you to write to me of which this bearer M. Craffurt cannot satisfy you well, as I have prayed him to do. I refer myself to him. I am going in two days to find the King at Bloys. Paris. *Signed:* J. Glasgo.

½ *p. French. Addressed:* "Monsieur, Monsieur l'evesque de Rosse" *etc.*

Sept. 1.

904. DRURY TO BURGHLEY,

Have received your letter of the 26th ult. together with Lady Lennox's letters to the Regent, which I sent to him. Touching the Regent's doubt that I have advertised of the misliking of his government, I have in my former [letter] signified thereof. What I have written, I will still avow.

The Laird of Wyrmorston with five others from the Castle of Edinburgh have been at St. Andrews and gotten Virake from thence, and brought him to the castle, and in returning took away from Lord Lindsay's best horses at Anstruther. The same day, the other horsemen of the Castle fetched from his house at "the Byers," in Lothian, 100 head of great cattle, and had them to Edinburgh.

There was a great skirmish on Thursday evening, Lord Lindsay being the general. The castle side got the worst, and there are eight score of them taken. How much soever the Regent may mislike of my advertisements, I shall not forbear to use all good offices to him which may advance my sovereign's service, as I have done to my power already. I send herewith John Case's letter, whereby you may see the state in these parts. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

Postscript.—Offences are nightly for the most part committed by Tyvydale men, and if there be not now at the lengthening of the the nights some from hence placed in the country, greater spoils will be committed. On Monday young Sesseford and I meet at "Ryden burne." It is little he may do for redress. His servants are the greatest and most disordered persons, whom he may not lose, and dare not offend. If it shall be thought good that men be again placed, I desire her majesty's warrant,—but rather my Lord Hunsdon's return, and his order. His presence here is very needful.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(John Case to Drury.)

Received his letters dated 25th August.

The parliament began this present Tuesday, the 28th of this month, wherein they did nothing but call such as are summoned thereto and

Elizabeth.
1571. chosen forth of the Lords of Articles of the three estates, which sits upon all summonses, and gives the verdict of their offences. Has seen a letter in cipher from them of the castle to the man he [Drury] knows. The effect thereof is this:—'I pray you advertise Master Marshal how the Regent and the Earl of Morton with their adherents abuse the Queen of England, and make her odious in this country, giving out plainly that for liberty of the country they refuse to submit their differences to the Queen of England, and say they will not trall that land to England nor refer the decision of the crown to her, but would be content that the King of France should be judge in all differences; which is done for no goodwill to the Queen of England, and to give a misliking to the people of Scotland, that if, perhaps, she might be moved to a quiet, and to take her own security to be a let thereto.' These are the very words of the letter. The judgment of the person to whom this letter was sent is about certain speech which the Earl of Morton had with Vyrake at St. Andrews. Vyrake desiring to speak with Lord Morton, he came to him; whereupon this speech followed:—'My lorde, I am very glad that I may speke with yowere lordshyp before I eyther wryte or gooe in to France, because yowe are a noble man of thys realme, and may do as moche as eny man maye do consernying thys estate. First,—I have to saye to yowe that the Regent towlde me that I had neyther bene taken nor steyed but for yowe, and that yt was agaynst hys wyll.' . . . 'Secondly.—The King, my master, is very sorry that these troubles are here among you in the young Prince's minority because of the old love to hath thereto . . . and now would be content neither to spare travail nor expenses to bring you to good unity . . .' Lord Morton answered. —'To the fyrst, I denye, and I knowe my Lord Regent wyll not saye it. To the second,—the King yowere master hath showed no indyference but a plane partakyng of the Kynges dysobedient subjectes and enymyes, wherefore wee can not put our cawse to hys jugment.' The which Vyrake denied, and said the cause why his master has not dealt as a mediator was bacause the Queen of England promised him that she wonld not be an "arbyteror" in that controversy, but a judge. Whereupon the King, having her promise, has left undone what otherwise he would have done. Lord Morton said the Queen had dealt with both parties indifferently, although it could not take place. But if the Queen of England does not take it up, [and] the King will be an indifferent judge, he thinks that the noblemen on the other side will not refuse his offer, and to that end he will move my Lord Regent and the rest of the nobility at his coming to Leith, and also for his liberty. Thinks that what he [Case] brought has made him [Morton] turn over another leaf, and he outwardly shows himself very frank towards the Regent, and he says he will do anything the Queen's majesty will have him do "so yt be not utterly the wrake of hys contry." My Lord Regent is both loath that any bruit should be sent to the Court of England, and that any in Scotland should mislike of his government, yet he knows it well enough. He [the Regent] has complained his case to him [Case] with weeping eyes, what troubles he has, and how needy he is.

Vyrake wrote a letter to Stirling that Lord Morton did not keep promise with him for his liberty. As far as Case can learn, Lord Morton spoke to the Regent, but it was put off till the meeting of the

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1571. Lords at Stirling. Vyrake writes daily both to France and the Castle, and letters pass between him and the French ambassador in England. He wrote to him that the Queen of England had written to the Regent for his liberty, and licence to do his commission in Scotland.

The requests of the ministers at this parliament—(1) To be of the parliament. (2) No benefices given but by their consent. (3) Marriages, contracts, and disforcements to be decided by them. (4) That such as are indebted to any of them they may excommunicate for lack of payment. (5) That all matters among themselves be decided among them, and not by a temporal judge. Stirling. 9th August 1671. *Signed:* John Case.

5 *pp. Holograph. Addressed.*

Sept. 2.

905. DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

As I signified by my letter yesterday, on Thursday, I send you some further confirmation thereof. It is certainly reported that Lord Hume was taken, and through corruption of his taker returned again. He is hurt in the arm. Captain Balye, a very sufficient man for leading horsemen, is taken—very much favoured of the Hamiltons. There are slain and hurt of both sides, and many more of the Castle side taken than of the other. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

⅔ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Sept. 2.

906. GEORGE AND JOHN DURYE TO THE OLD COMMENDATOR OF DUNFERMLINE.

"Ve haif wretin to sindrie freindes in Scotland incontinent eftir that we had ansurit in the scholes for owr bachelar act." Now the occasion has served to write to your lordship, being assured of a faithful bearer. "Thairfore zowr lordship sell onderstand that we haiff spokin wyth my Lord Setoun, ambassadour to our queenis grace, in this town of Louan, be quhais lordship we was verie humainly resavit, and traitit maist tendirly for zowr lordship's saike, sa that we can nocht be able to worthie off sik benevolence, thairfore we maist affectuuslie desyr that freindes will support ws in this caus." His lordship, amongst other things, asked us if we had "mysir" of anything, and earnestly desired us (if we "myserit" money or other things) to advertise his lordship, offering to furnish us [with] so much as we desired in your name. "Ve thankit his lordship the maist hairtly we could, and ansurit that presently we war nocht verie indigent," and that we "lippinnit" schortly for your lordship's letters with "sum thing to hald ws att the scoles." Therefore, if he leaves any money with us, we beseech you to cause the same to be restored to his lordship. We pray some "furnesing" at Michaelmas. It were best to send it to M. George Halket, "conservatour off Zeland." Louvain. *Signed:* George Durye; Jhon Durye.

½ *p. Addressed:* "To thair gud Lord and Maistir, My Lord of Dunfermlyn. In Dury. In Scotland." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk). *Wafer signet; arms of Dury.* Az. a chev. betw. 3 crescents ar.

Elizabeth.
1571.
Sept. 3.

907. MAITLAND AND THE LAIRD OF GRANGE TO DRURY.

"Be divers your conferences with ws at tymes quhen ze wer heir, as also be divers messages yat hes past betwene ws sensyne, ze myght suffitientlie have ondirstand our devotioun towardis the Qneen's majesty your soveraygne, and continewance of gude ametye betwene the twa realmes, quharin we doubt not bot ze haiff conceaved yis mekle of oure meaning, yat we can be veary weill content, zea maist glaid yat her majesty only haiff the honnour and credite to determine and putt end to all the controversies of yis realme, quharby the same may be reducit to a perfyte quietnes asweill in the heade as membres." And albeit our affection towards our sovereign is such as we have plainly declared to you, "zitt we wisshe as mekle wealth and prosperetye to zour maistres as eny strangers in Christendome dois, and desyris not yat ony gentilnes we requier her majesty to use towardis our soverayne sall breade onsurety to her selff or her estait as in our faith, we ar not prevy yat her awne meaning tendis to the contrary." We are not only of opinion that our sovereign will yield to all honourable conditions that may content your mistress, but also, if it be found that our sovereign be "difficull" in any points necessary for that "propos," we will endeavour to persuade her "not to stick thairat." Whatsoever our enemies have given forth of our inclination to strangers, we protest we desire not that ever strangers have occasion to enter this isle, whereby the quietness thereof may be disturbed. We are most willing that the treaty proceed, and to that effect the noblemen here have long since named "Maister" Melville as their commissioner, [who] has long been in readiness and stays upon no other impediment, but the danger of his passage from this place to Berwick. We are loath to hazard him, knowing the great ill will borne to him by our adversaries, and that they have laid wait for him in all places whereby he must pass. They have refused to grant him safe passage, the same being required by the Marshal of Berwick upon your sovereign's behalf. That obstacle removed, he shall no longer linger. It is hard for us to enter on any treaty without our mistress' knowledge, and unless we have her consent, our commissioners can have no sufficient authority to conclude any thing substantial. Therefore, we pray you that by your means liberty may be granted to our messenger to visit the Queen, and to "remonstre" to her such things as we will undertake shall be profitable for procuring her consent to all things your mistress can reasonably require. We pray you to move her majesty in favour of Lord Home, wherby he be no longer troubled anent his lands, for unless he has liberty to gather his "cornes," he will lack another year's profit. What we have promised for Lord Home's conformity, we will faithfully perform. There is one Edward Litill, burgess of Edinburgh, who, with two or three merchants of this town are bound towards France for the lawful trade, and because the vintage and time of buying wines approaches, they request us to "sute at zow" a passport to the Court. Edinburgh Castle. *Signed:* W. Maitland. W.Kyrkcaldy.

1⅓ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed by Drury.*

Elizabeth.
1571. Sept. 3.

908. BURGHLEY TO SIR THOMAS SMITH.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 255.

Her majesty was yesternight very inquisitive what was written or sent by Smith. Told her it would be this day before he could certify anything. Thinks she will be very desirous to hear of the contents of the little cipher, and in his opinion, that other is the Bishop of Rosse's. It is likely her majesty will have him [Smith] speak with the Duke [of Norfolk]. *Signed:* W. Burghley.

⅔ *p. Holograph. Addressed:* "To the right honorable S^r^ Thomas Smith knight on of her ma^tes^ prive Counsell." [*In Burghley's hand*] —"at S^t^ Catheryns by ye Tower." *Indorsed.*

(*Printed at length in* Wright's "Queen Elizabeth and her Times," *vol. 1., p. 398.*)

Sept. 3.

909. BURGHLEY TO SIR THOMAS SMITH.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 270.

Immediately after he had written his letter this morning, and before he spoke with the Queen, he found folded in his letter the deciphering of the ticket, wherewith he was much satisfied. *Signed:* W. Burghley.

¼ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed. Wafer signet.*

Sept. 3.

910. ELIZABETH TO SIR THOMAS SMITH AND DOCTOR WILSON.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 273.

Has seen their letter to Lord Burghley with the deciphering of the letter from the Duke of Norfolk's secretary to Banister, and the confession of the said secretary touching his master being the author of the sending of the money. Are to resort with all speed to the Duke's house, and to let Sir Henry Nevill and Henry Skipwith understand that they are appointed to examine the Duke. Are to examine him concerning sending aid by money and otherwise into Scotland. Authorises them to examine any other person in whom they shall find any cause of suspicion, and to commit to custody or ward any whom they shall find meet to be committed. Requires them to use all means possible to get the understanding of the other ciphered letters either by the Duke's secretary or the Duke himself, or by search for the alphabets thereof amongst the writings of the Duke or his secretary. If the Lord Keeper or Sir Ralph Sadlier be in London, they are to confer with them. "Yeoven under our signet at our courte at Audeleyende."

¾ *p. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Sept. 4.

911. DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Of the skirmish of Thursday, I cannot yet learn the surety. Slain on the Castle side, Launcelot Hamilton and one of the Laird of Ricarton's brothers,—a Hepburn; Captain Balye sore hurt. Touching the escape of Lord Hume, few find fault therewith, nor with the consenters thereunto, so slenderly were the takers of him rewarded before,—who had not a penny consideration. On Sunday, about eleven o'clock in the day, certain horsemen and footmen came out of the Castle to "the Byers," Lord Lindsay's house near Haddington, and "evyroned"

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1571. it, the lady and twelve menservants being in the same, with five others—Swyneburne, Smythe and Pawmes, rebels to her majesty, and two Scotsmen who were taken of the Castle side when they got his cattle—for whose delivery was one of the principal causes of their coming. About 5 in the afternoon two ensigns of footmen and the horsemen issued out, which being seen of the Castle they shot off a great piece. Whereupon theirs at the siege of "the Byers," after they had made an entry into the wall of the old house, with certain of their men hurt and slain, whom they took away with them in a cart, retired again to the castle. The Earl of Argyll intends to keep house all this winter in Stirling town, which may have another meaning than to show devotion to concur with the King's party. He is held "very inconstante, and respekteth no promys."

Touching Robert Melville's coming, the Regent will not give him safe passage, and they dare not "adventure" him otherwise. They of the Castle require that it would please the Queen's majesty to write something earnestly to the Regent to suffer him to pass in surety, which they think he will not deny. They assure me he will bring liking matter to the Queen's majesty. For the matters at Stirling, please receive them by Mr. Case's letter, which you shall receive herewith. I send also Morton's letter to me, as also the brief oration which Mr. Case heard him boldly pronounce. The Laird of Sesseford still "schoutes off" the days of "trw" appointed, which much encourages the thieves whose interest is to bring it past redress. There are many causes that require Lord Hunsdon's presence. My burden here is more than I can carry. My body, purse, and all are tired. There rests no more but willingness, which shall never decay. Some indisposition of body has these three days past touched me. Skill or advice by physic is not to be had here, how great soever the extremity may be. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

Postcript:—Please return Morton's letter to me. Please conserve some of John Case's advertisements—such as I have crossed in the margin—from my Lady Lennox's knowledge, otherwise I shall not receive such knowlewdge as I have done. Morton is now to be pressed with what it shall please the Queen's majesty to employ him in.

3½ *pp.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

First inclosure with the same:—

(John Case to Drury.)

You shall understand by Thomas Hope the names of all who voted in parliament, and also all those who are "forfyted." The Earls of Argyll, Cassles, Eglyntyne, and Lord Boyd came in by safe-conduct of the Regent. I hear that Argyle will renounce his lieutenantship for the Queen if the Regent will give him Dunkeld. There is no private band in writing as yet, but thus far has passed in words among Morton, Mar, Glynkarne, Argylle, Eglyntyn, Cassellis, Craforthe, Rowthowse [Rothes], Bowghan, with other lords, that they would say to the Regent that he should not use the liberty and custom of their country by his particular affection, but that he should

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1571. be ruled by their counsel, and should do nothing but by them—not meaning to deprive him, but thinking he would have taken such fire that he would have been glad to be gone.

I dealt with Lord Morton to know what way he thought best for the Queen's majesty to proceed. He answered that whatsoever it pleased her to will him to do, he would do it to the uttermost of his power, so that it were not to the utter wreck of his country. Vyrace says he has written for men, [and] the number is thought to be 500.

My Lord Regent is offended with A. D. for advertising you of the proceedings of Scotland, "and showed my Lorde Morton"; who answered him that he had talked with him of it, and he made him plain answer that he would advertise you of any proceeding in Scotland that might serve the Queen of England. Upon my coming to Leith, the Regent wrote to Lord Morton, being at St. Andrews, that A. D. was the advertiser of you of all the proceedings in Scotland. The letter was written by the Abbot of Dunfermlyn, who is secretary, and when it was signed, he made a postscript that he means as much by you if he dare say so. The Regent said to me that A. D. advertised you to his discredit. I answered, that if A. D. were not in Scotland you would have as good advertisements as you have now. The 20*l.* you sent to the W—— is very well bestowed, for you shall be answered of all matters that pass by him, for Scotsmen will do something for goodwill, but very much for money. Others whom you know are bound to you for the like rewards "was not now in place." The Regent says you are too favourable to them of the Castle. They of the Castle say that you are wholly affectioned to the Regent, and do not advertise their good meaning to the Queen's majesty. I said to the Regent that you were not appointed to serve either of their wills, but only our sovereign, and that you would observe without respect of either of the parties. The nobility here assembled are bent to go to Edinburgh with all their forces, and to win the town. They bring two pieces from Dumbarton, two pieces from Stirling, and two pieces from North Berwick, which came from Dunbar. It is thought if they win the town and castle by their own industry they will grow so proud that the Queen will have no security for herself and her realm at their hands. They have chosen out sixteen of the nobility from whom as many as they think good are to be chosen as commissioners to treat upon all matters of controversy, the title of the crown only excepted. Morton is the great cause that the nobility are content to follow the Regent's will, rather for the money it brought him than for any good liking he has to him, and he says he will do it because he understands from you that it is the Queen's majesty's pleasure he should so do. The most are greatly affectioned to France if they wist he would run their course. Those that are thoroughly affectioned to England think that the Queen's majesty can have no security of Scotland, unless she can get the King, with sufficient pledges on both sides; which the Castle side will agree. If the Queen suffers them any longer, it will be worse either by the one party or the other. There came advertisements to the Castle out of France, as the W—— told me, that they should put nothing in venture of battle or otherwise till the 8th of this month. I was in the Parliament house the first day, where I heard the King make his oration, which he did without any "abashment." I send you a copy of it. The 50*l.* you sent to

Elizabeth.
1571. A. D. are very well bestowed, for I am assured the Queen's majesty has not a greater friend in Scotland his degree. Four of your friends have promised you shall be informed of all matters that passed this parliament. The Regent would like of you well if you would advertise that he is well liked of here, and governs all things to their contentment, which you cannot do, for that it is contrary. Great is his misliking of Morton, and he would be loath he should grow any higher. The Regent has got knowledge by his last letters from the coast, that Morton has got money, for he was presently in hand with me, and I denied it. He said he knew I brought it. Lady Lennox gets most of your advertisements and writes them to him, which makes him mislike you so much. Stirling. 2nd Sept. *Signed:* John Case.

5 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed by Drury.*

Second inclosure:—

(Morton to Drury.)

Will not only contain himself in good amity and concord with the noblemen who profess the King's obedience, but will be a means that others shall do the like. Stirling, 31st Aug. 1571. *Signed:* Mortoun.

½ *p. Addressed. Indorsed by Drury.*

Third inclosure.

Copy of No. 897.

2 *pp. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Fourth inclosure:—

(*Copy of the King of Scots' speech.*)

¼ *p. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Sept. 4. **912.** ADVERTISEMENTS FROM SCOTLAND.

"Thadvertisement from some of the partie of the Regent of an attempt lately happened—as followethe."

Lord Huntly, Lord Claude Hamilton, the Lairds of Beucleughe, and Pharnhurste with 100 harquebusiers on horseback rode out of Edinburgh on Monday last at even, being the 3rd of September, and came southward towards Peebelles, whereof they in Leith being advertised, thought they would have come to burn Jedworthe, but they came not thither, but went to Stirling the same night, and "stale" the town withont "fraye," and "strake up all the noblemens doores and toke them owt of their lodginges, and beinge full haunded, the common men of Tyvydale and Lyddesdale went to the spoyle of the towne, and left the noble men of both parties quyet upon gate." In the meantime 40 men came out of the castle there and rescued all the nobility of the Regent's party, and "dange" the others out of the town. The Lairds of Beucleughe and Wormeston, and Captain Bell, born in Stirling, who was the chief adviser of this attempt, are taken. "The Regent was then shott and after dyed." The Earl of Morton with the rest of the nobility "ar rydd heale and feere." Forty horsemen and harquebusiers of Edinburgh Castle were taken.

Elizabeth.
1571. "Thadvertisement from some of the partie of the Castell."

There were sent out of the Castle and town of Edinburgh 240 horsemen and "60 hagbutters" on horse, to Stirling, who entered the town there on Tuesday, between 4 and 5 in the morning, and were masters thereof, "toke the Regent, therles of Morton, Glynkarn, Egleton, with dyvers other Lordes, who rendred unto them." But the men with Beucleughe and Farnhurste went to the spoil of the town. Some pursued Beuchleughe's party, compelling them out of the town in disorder, whereby the Earls were recovered, "neverthelesse the Regent ys shott in some parte of his bodye, whereof he ys dead." The Earl of Morton was brought forth at the port and set on horse by Beucleughe, and thereafter relieved. Beucleughe is taken. Wormeston has won above seven or eight score horses, and brought away much other gear.

1 *p.* *Indorsed by Drury:* "Note of the journey to Sterlyng."

Sept. 5. **913.** [ ] TO DRURY.

"Upon this fourt off September the erll of Huntly, Claude Hammilton, Lordes Fairnihirst and Buccleucht, accompaniyit vyt xiiii scoir horsemen and iii^{xx} hagbuttares on horsbak com to this towne of Stryviling quhair all the nobilite vas assemblit, enterit vytin the towne affor eny vytin knew off them. They tuke the regent the erlles of Morton, Glencarne, Eglinton, Sutherland, vyt ane grite nombre of baronis and gentilmen owt of their beddes or they culd be in armis, all saiffing Morton, quha haiffing a nombre or servandes vytin his howse diffindit the samin quhill it was almost brynt and hindangerit him self and us all that vas wyt him in dangerit of owr lyvis be fyre affor we zeildit. The longe holding off that howse vas occassion that the haill noble men takin prisonares vas relevit. In this maner Morton, and un that vas vyt him beinge constrenit to rander to Buccleucht for saifty off our lyvis. In the meyne tyme syndrye gentill men vytin the towne assemblite, sum cum from the castell. The uther party being laydinit vyt spoile off horsses, merchantes vayres and prisonares, and few nombre assemblit togethir come and relevit Morton, quha being relevit the rest off the uther partye vytin the towne in smale nombre tuk soc effray that they fled vytoute mercy. The regent is killed. In vuhat sort guidlye ve can not zit tell. It is said be sum that he is schott necligently be sum off our awin side, quha schott at the enemeis and hit his grace; utheris sayis it is the Hammiltonis for reweng of the bischoppes deyth. Thair is accumpanyit him to deyt, Garleis, Vormiston, ane brother off the Lord Ruthevenis, vyt sum utheris to the nombre of twentye killit on our side, the Lord of Burganyis broder takin presonar be theym. Ve haif of thaires presonares the Lard of Bucclucht and ane George Cranstoune, ane Bell vyt six suddurtes." Others of both sides are hurt. They have gotten great booty of horses, and especially from these now "cummit" in. "Lordes sit Argile, Eglinton, Boid and the rest this day the v. Hereof the erle of Mar is chosing regent, quha hes not as zit acceptit the office upon hym, and sayis he vill not do it. Howbeit him, Morton and Argile vas suorne affor they departit owt off the Consail house that quhilk of these the remanent off the Lordes suld lay the office upon suld attempt the charge."

1¼ *pp.* *Addressed.*

Elizabeth.
1571.
Sept. 5.

914. [ ] TO BURGHLEY.

On the 24th of August M. Verac was taken here by sea, and sent to St. Andrews to hunt and hawk about upon his promise. On the said day the Laird of "Volmeston" [Ormiston] with a few number came forth of Edinburgh, and "revisit" him in the fashion as greater personages have been "revisit" in this country, and "convoyit" him to Edinburgh Castle, where he is yet.

On the 25th of August the horsemen of the Castle came to the "Byeris" to my Lord Lindsay, and took away four score of "ky" and oxen. Hamilton and one Maitland of their company on the 27th of August took the lords being at Stirling. The forces of Edinburgh "resortit to asalize" Leith. Great "scharmiseing" till night sundered them. Seventeen were slain and four score and eighteen taken on that side. The tutor of Pitcare is taken, and "Lance" Hamilton of the house of "Innervike" is slain. Sundry other horsemen and Bailie, and another "that bure schairge" are taken. On the 28th, being the first day of the parliament, the King came to the "Tolbuithe" of Stirling accompanied by the Regent, the Earls of Morton, Mar, Glencairne, Aungus, Muntheth, Montrois, Buchane, Argyll, Cassillis, Eglintoune, and Crauford, with many lords and others. The persons within inclosed were "forfaultit." On the 4th of September, the lords being in Stirling, there came out of Edinburgh twelve score of horsemen with 50 footmen "harkbuters," and came to Stirling at the point of day. They had their spies. "All was in bid and na creatour walkkand, and passit to ye regentis house and to ye erle of Mortowns hous thay crayit," and had the town at their liberty for two hours and a half. They won the Regent's house "lichtlie," and took him prisoner. The Earl of Morton held his house with eight men or thereabouts, which was set all on fire, "sum vemen and men lape furthe at vindouis" and were slain, and himself taken prisoner by the Laird of Buccleuch, the Earl of Glencarne being taken prisoner in like way. There issued forth of the castle about 20 men and charged them. On they came to the ports of the town and rescued all the prisoners. Seeing they could not carry away the Regent, "ane David Bochinant schuittis him bihind ye hance quhilk zed upe in his vame quhair throw at foure houris eftirnone yat same day depairtit to God varay parfytlie." At the rescue of the said lords, the Earl of Morton took Buccleuch, and brought him in. Alexander, Earl of Glencarne, being taken by John Hamilton of Cilbouie, he took him again. The Earl of Eglintoune and the Master of Glencarne, being both led away to a place called "ye Plene," were rescued by men of Stirling with many other prisoners; so they carried no prisoners with them, except the Laird of Bargeni's brother. They took many horses. The Laird of Vormistowne, Spence, captain of their horsemen, Captain Edward Hamilton, brother to Thomas Hamilton of Preistfold, and [ ] Hamilton "a guid lyke man" were slain. Captain Bell, Captain Caddel with many others were taken at that time. This day they have chosen the Earl of Mar as Regent, being the 5th, with advice of all the nobility aforesaid, and the three estates of parliament. The principal artillery of Dumbarton and Stirling is to pass shortly to Edinburgh to "assege" the same. Proclamation is made to

Elizabeth.
1571. all persons to follow my Lord Regent with forty days' victuals. Stirling.

2¼ *pp. Addressed:* "To my verrie gude Lord, my lord of Burlie." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Sept. 5. **915.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Has received this advertisement, which he sends inclosed, from Scotland, from a person of credit. Prays that it may be "conserved" till he hears again from him. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

⅔ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Sept. 5. **916.** DRURY TO BURLEY.

Sends herewith another advertisement which came from "the Lyndsey." The bringer of the inclosed says Drury has had two letters sent from Stirling touching this stratagem, which have not yet come to his hands. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

1 *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Sept. 5. **917.** MAITLAND TO MARY.

C.P., Vol. VII. By the letter this bearer brought us, we perceive the last letter your majesty received from us was dated the 4th of August, and that your majesty had not had our of the 28th of July. We since wrote to your majesty the 9th of August, and two letters the 10th of August; which three letters we delivered to James Lauder to be carried by him to Couthelei, where the Englishman, Wilson, was "tariand" for them, to whom we sent money for his voyage. We wrote the 17th of August; which letter the bishop of Galloway promised to send safely. We wrote the 20th of August, which letter Sandy Bog took in hand to carry—but within these three days he is come back to this town. Your majesty shall receive that letter presently. We have received your letter of the 12th of August, and the other from this bearer, of the 29th of August, whereby we understand the ambassador of France has already delivered 2000 crowns to be "convoyed" to us, but as yet we have heard no word of them. We are in great strait now for lack of money, and very hard to contain our soldiers. We have contracted great debt, and find few merchants will deal with us. The yielding of Argile,* Cassilis, Eglintoun, and L. to the other party makes the merchants despair that our cause shall prosper, seeing the few who stick to your cause. We temporise with the soldiers, and put them off as well as we can with fair words, abiding the coming of money. We know your majesty will leave no diligence undone. We see little appearance of the coming of the English commissioners to the Borders. In the meantime the Marshal of Berwick presses us for Robert Mailvil's passing into England, and writes that the Queen of England marvels we send him not, seeing she has granted a passport. We have answered that the cause of his stay is the "onsurety" of his passage between this and Berwick, as also that his passing can serve to no purpose without he have liberty to speak [to]you by the way,

* Symbol F.

•Elizabeth.
1571. for without your consent our treaty can take no end, nor can our commissioners have authority to conclude anything. If we obtain that liberty, he shall be sent immediately. I wrote to the bishop of Ross the 29th of August, and "sik like" to the ambassador of France, and sent the letters by an archer of the guard, called James Clark, who has a passport. The ambassador of France's letter is written in your cipher, therefore it is necessary to send him the alphabet thereof, if he has it not already. Touching Archibald Ruthven, he has behaved himself very favourably towards us and all your causes. He has these three months and more continually given us intelligence of all things our enemies intended, "qwhilk hes servit us to veary good propos." Your majesty may well trust him, for we have found him very true and honest, and he serves our turn much more than if he were with ourselves. If he can obtain credit with Lady Lennox (as we fear he hardly shall), indeed he might be "stedable" to your cause that way. Our parliaments have proceeded on both sides in the end of August. They in Stirling have "forfalted" the most of our side, and we in Edinburgh have "forfalted" twice as many as theirs, and "ay" begun at the greatest, Argile, Casselis, Eglintoun, and L. are in Stirling. They intend, on the 11th instant, to assemble the whole forces of Scotland that are at their commandment, in Leith, and immediately to inclose this town, to cast trenches, and to invade the town. We make the "preparatifs" we can for defence, and hope to do well, although our forces are small in comparison with theirs; for besides our waged men and the inhabitants of Edinburgh, all the rest will not make a hundred men who will be in it. "Yit be God his grace it sal be hard tell thay sal not obteane their intent without great bloude." Your majesty may judge in what strait we are, having so much ado with our soldiers at this time, and never a penny to give them. After we had thus far proceeded in our letter, there was an enterprise devised and put in execution, which, if it had succeeded as well as God gave us a fair likelihood, your cause had been one of a good end in Scotland presently [*Relates particulars of the attack on Stirling on Sept. 4th, death of the Regent Lennox, etc.*] Edinburgh.

1⅓ *pp.* *Cipher.*

Decipher of the same.

3⅓ *pp.* *Indorsed:* "Extract of the Ciphar annexed x August (*sic*) 1571, from Lidington to the Q. of Scottes."

Sept. 5. **918.** [ ] TO MARY.

C.P., Vol. VII. Attack on Stirling. Have no money. All the lords remain in Stirling, and intend to choose a Regent. As for his passing into England, he is ready to obey her pleasure, but they are so few who concur in her service, that friends have no will for his absence. Is occupied in matters of such weight that he must "supply in steid of an better." Lennox will make his passage dangerous. "Harye" Athel has not been in company with her enemies.

1½ *pp.* *Copy.* *Partly in cipher, deciphered.*

[Sept. 5.] **919.** [ ] TO MARY.

C.P., Vol. VII. Has written divers letters to her, which he understands have not

Elizabeth.
1571. reached her. Has been compelled to make divers very hazardous enterprises, both for lack of money, and because the "falset" of Argyll and Boyd "hes maid the countrey to draw the maire unto theim." [*Relates account of the attacks on Leith and Stirling, etc.*]

1 *p. Copy.*

Sept. 5. **920.** [M. DE LA MOTHE FÉNELON] TO THE BISHOP OF ROSS.

C.P., Vol. VII. Monsieur; the affair for which M. de Foix is come *here* has been very *maturely treated* by the Queen of England, and with long deliberation of her Council, and there has not been in the reception of the said Seigneur de Foix, nor in the good and very honourable *treatment* that they have shown to us both, nor in the fact that we have been made much of, and accompanied several days by the chief of the nobility, and lastly that he has been dismissed with a handsome present of silver vessels to the value of 1,200, nor, in like manner, in all the negotiation that has been conducted with us,—anything which has not been conducted with much dignity. And her majesty has answered us with regard to two points, namely, concerning the coronation and the association in the government, that she accorded both quite willingly to Monsieur as her husband, without prejudice to the authority which she has at present as Queen heritor of this realm, and without prejudice also to the next person succeeding to her; in which point she wished to provide in every way that her right should be kept to her, as possibly she did not bear too much goodwill. But with regard to the point of religion, her reply is left in uncertain terms, and still rather doubtful, and full of conditions which do not permit that I could assure you whether the affair will last or not—only this, that as soon as I shall have in answer to the despatch which M. de Foix has carried thereupon, I shall be able to tell you all about it.

The said M. de Foix has spoken very effectually of the affairs of Scotland, and of your liberty to her said majesty, who has answered him well enough; and since we both have treated thereof with the Lords of her Council, to whom I have delivered a very ample "memoire" of all, for their better deliberation thereof, and have caused my Lord of Burghley to see the letters that the Queen, your mistress, has written me. And on the whole he has made me answer, that touching the demands contained therein, I have already been answered according to the intention of the Queen, his mistress; to which he had nothing to add for the present, except as regards Mr. Randol, that that Randol will come to me to avow or disavow his letters, and to give me the interpretation of them. And as regards the things which, besides the letters of the Queen of Scots, we require for her and her affairs, and for your liberty, that her said majesty was writing to the King for his satisfaction, and that in the meantime they would grant me a passport for Robinson to go and find the said Queen, your mistress, and to reside here, if she so will it; and yet another passport for Makison to make a journey into Scotland, and to return when I tell her majesty, if it be her pleasure that he go thither, and that he pass towards her, for otherwise I would not despatch him there. The said Sieur de Burghley,

Elizabeth.
1571. however, having told me touching the news from Scotland, that he heard that the Duke of Chatelherault and the Earl of Huntly had made some agreement for peace with the Earls of Lennox and Morton, and that the Parliament ought to be held at Edinburgh on the 29th ultimo, and that the Sieur de Verac was at liberty, with licence that he might retire to France by the way that it should please him, either by sea or by land. I have not omitted in your absence to fully inform M. de Foix of all that which I have considered to concern the affairs of the Queen, your mistress, those of her realm, and the justification of her actions, as I wrote it all at your departure, so that he has done his duty very well here. I assure myself that he will give good information of all to their most Christian majesties, and that you will acknowledge that we both concur in the same desire for the service of the said lady, and for your good. I understand that the King has gone to Bloys, there to pass the winter, and that those of La Rochelle must go there to find his majesty, and that he talks of the marriage of "Madame" with the Prince of Navarre.

I shall expect by Robinson what her majesty and you wish to tell me for the conduct of affairs, and for the order of the rest of the servants who are still here. London.

2 *pp. French. Copy in the bishop of Ross' hand. Addressed:* "A Mons. Monsr. de Rosse ambassadour pour la Royne d'Escosse en Angletterre."

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 95. Original of the same. *Signed:* De la Mothe Fénélon.

2 *pp. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "5 Sept. 1571. ye Fr. Embass. to ye B. of Rosse." [*The words in italics are supplied from the original.*]

Sept. 6. **921.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Forwards letters from the Laird of Grange and Maitland. "The request for my Lord Hume may yett staye." Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

⅔ *p. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

First inclosure with the same:—

(The Laird of Grange to Drury.)

On Monday night we sent out of this town twelve score horsemen and three score "hagbutars" to Stirling, who entered the town on Tuesday betwixt four and five in the morning, and were masters of the town. Some of the lords' servants pursued our men, and compelled them to go out of the town in disorder. Lennox is shot, *etc.* Edinburgh Castle, Sept. 5th. *Signed:* W. Kyrkcaldy.

1 *p. Holograph, also address. Indorsed by Drury.*

Second inclosure:—

(The Laird of Grange and Maitland to Drury.)

Our men have attempted some enterprise against the adverse faction at Stirling, and because the same will be brought to your ears by uncertain "bruteis," and perhaps it would be long before you received the true advertisement, we have thought good to inform you

Elizabeth.
1571. of the very truth. There was an enterprise devised on the 3rd instant, and put in execution on the 4th, which if it had been wisely followed out in the end—as God prospered it in the beginning,—it had put an end to the troubles of Scotland without blood or any difficulty. We had in this town with us, the Lairds of Buchleuch and Farnyherst, who brought us some number of horsemen. We "gart" the bruit run that they were to ride home, and that we would send with them to Jedburgh certain "harquebouziers." There were horse taken into the town upon the sudden, whereupon we mounted three score of "harquebouziers." Certain horsemen were sent to the ferry and to divers parts upon the highway between this and Stirling to stop the passages that no advertisements should pass to Stirling. "Betwene fyve and sex hours at nycht" the Earl of Huntlye forced the "furd" of Edinburgh, accompanied with only seventeen score of horse, and came within a mile of Stirling before day. There they left all their horses, fearing the clattering of the horses feet on the "stanes" would discover them, and entered the town on foot at a secret passage, and came to the market cross before they were perceived. Their enterprise was "to tak in handis" the noblemen, and bring them to Edinburgh; according whereunto they directed certain to the "ludgeingis" where the noblemen were. The Earls of Glencarne, Cassillis, and Eglintoun were taken, and put in houses to be "keippit" till the rest were brought together. The Earl of Argyill and Lord Boyde were "in will," and as any of their friends or servants were taken, my Lord of Huntlye "direckat" them to their lodging to wait there till all were brought away together. The Earl of Lennox was taken. Morton's house was "keippit" a while, till at last by fire and smoke he was compelled to "rander." Our party were masters of the town "quhill efter seven houris," and never saw man "to resist thame or mak them impediment," so that without resistance they might have taken "the haill nobilmen of yat syde" (Mar and Angus only excepted who were "lodget" in the castle) and brought them to Edinburgh without a "strayke," and yet there were in the town 20 Earls and lords spiritual and temporal, and 2,000 men. During the "asseigeing" of Mortoun's house, the soldiers and Borderers, seeing no obstacle, fell to spoiling of the town, so that there remained on the "calsay" a few number with Lord Huntlye, "except only Farnyherst and some gentilmen." As soon as Mortoun was "randred," Bucleuch, seeing Lord Claude and some in his company with drawn swords, came near him and began, as appeared, to be "fear" he should be slain; and although, for his sake, Huntly and all that were present promised on their honour to save his life, yet Bucleuch, as we suppose, fearing the contrary, could not be persuaded to stand still till the Earl of Lennox and the remaining noblemen were assembled, that all might be carried away together, but "with his haill company about therle off Mortoun russhed doun the strete towardes the port." Some of the adversaries perceiving that disorder, and that no number of ours tarried with Lord Huntlye, Lord Claude and Farnyherst, compelled them to retire. In the meantime the Laird of "Wilmestoun" [Ormiston] and some with him were bringing the Earl of Lennox down another street. In that tumult Lennox and Wilmestoun were both slain "with the schot of ane pistolet be some off ye adverse factioun, for the rest off our men wer putt fra him." Mortoun was rescued at the port, and

Elizabeth
1571. Bucleuch taken. "Sa be the disordre of thame that ran of the spoylze and the l. of Bucleuchis untymous* kindness shawne to Mortoun," the whole fruit of that journey was lost. "Oure men hes honour and advantage over mekle, bot we esteame it na thing, in respect yat all therles and lordis of ye adverse factioun were not brocht to Edinburgh." There are taken of our men "apoun a sextene"—none of any name, except Bucleuch. Nine of ours are slain at the most, but none of quality, except the Laird of Wilmistoun. On the other part, seventeen are slain, of which the Earl of Lennox, young Garleis, and a brother of Lord Ruthven are three. There are hurt about thirty-seven. Our men have brought away above sixteen score horse —the most part all fair geldings—besides a great "butin" of merchants' goods spoiled in the town. We regret most the slaughter of Lennox, because thereby the adverse faction have obtained what they have long sought by many means—"yat wes to be ryd off hym." We have been "suyted" to concur with some of the adversaries to put him away. They have pressed at it amongst themselves, as is notoriously known in England and Scotland. They have used that point of misliking him as a persuasion to some of the Queen's faction to join with them, and when on the one part they saw the Queen of England mislike that they should so "fremmedlie" use him whom before they had craved to be their head, and on the other part that under that pretended colour they could not induce us to join with them, it behoved them to temporise till some occasion might be found to place another in his room. It is probable they have used the occasion which "at yis tyme was presented," for, on our faith, we are assuredly persuaded he was not hurt by any of this side, and we dare take it on our honours that there was no man of this side desirous to slay him. The Hamiltons, who took him forth of his lodging, and had him a long time in their will, might have slain him if they had been minded. It appears they cared little for the loss of him, in respect they appointed the Earl of Mar in his room within twenty hours after his death. What your mistress may look for at the hands of this new Regent of theirs, we remit to her own judgment, for we think she is privy to his meaning how he likes of any treaty, and especially of such things as are required for assurance of the articles to be capitulated. Those who this year and more have informed her majesty that we of all others were most conjured enemies against the joining of the two realms, now these three months have been content to give out to the people of Scotland that we are a sworn faction to England to the prejudice of Scotland. Edinburgh Castle, 6th Sept. 1571. *Signed:* W. Maitland; W. Kyrkcaldy.

2⅓ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley.*

Sept. 7. **922.** CHATELHERAULT AND OTHERS TO CHARLES IX.

The present bearer going to your majesty, we wish to thank your majesty most humbly for embracing the affairs of the Queen our sovereign, and having regard to the miserable estate of this country, so much afflicted by reason of her absence. We beg your majesty to continue this good succour to her which you have hitherto so well

* Untimely.

Elizabeth.
1571. made appear in deed, assuring you on our part that as long as it will please you to permit us to have recourse to your majesty in our necessities, it will not be in the power of living soul to turn us aside from the way that we have taken to restore this realm under her obedience, but rather will we maintain her cause unto the end, and will do all the good offices which shall be in our power to continue the ancient alliance between the two realms, "and will take in hand that it be not in any manner violated." The maintenance of this is so nearly joined with the authority of the Queen, that it is very difficult to preserve the one without maintaining the other. We humbly entreat your majesty to believe that, following the protection which we hope for from you, we will cause to appear in deed our devotion towards your crown on all occasions when they shall present themselves. With regard to occurrences here, and other particularities of our doings, we refer you to what M. de Verac shall write, and the bishop of Glasgow shall more fully declare to you. Edinburgh. *Signed:* James Hamylton; Huntlye; Ledinton; Grange.

Royal MSS., 18 B. VI., fol. 292 b & 296. ½ *p. French. Addressed:* "du Roy." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Copies of the same.

Sept. 7. **923.** CHATELHERAULT ETC. TO CATHERINE DE MEDICI.

C.P., Vol. VII. Knowing that M. de Verac is despatching this bearer to the King, they did not wish to lose so good an opportunity to thank her most humbly for giving such good proof of her affection towards the Queen their mistress, and in having a hand that the King has taken her affairs to heart. They recognise the obligation they have to her, and hope that, of her accustomed bounty, she will receive in payment the sincerity of their affections, which shall always be disposed at their majesties' service. Assure her that they are resolved to persevere constantly in the obedience that they owe to the Queen their sovereign, "quoy qui en puisse advenir," and never to separate themselves from the devotion which the good subjects of this realm have always had to the crown of France. For the rest, they refer themselves to all that M. de Verac shall write, and what the bishop of Glasgow shall declare by mouth. Edinburgh. *Signed:* James Hamylton; Huntlye; Ledinton; Grange.

Royal MSS., 18 B.VI., fol. 292. ½ *p. French. Addressed:* "A la Royne Mère du Roy." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Copy of the same.

[Sept. 7.] **924.** M. VERAC TO CHARLES IX.

The lords who adhere to the Queen, your sister-in-law, are very well satisfied at Lennox's death by reason of the hope that they have that they will not be so quickly assailed nor so vigorously pressed; but, for another reason, they go in great fear that the Queen of England will send an army into this country, under pretext of revenging herself for the death of the said Lennox, to win the country, which is already at her commandment outside this town and castle. Wherefore they beg me to implore your majesty most humbly in

Elizabeth.
1571. their name to send such a number of men of war as will please your majesty—if it be but 200 men. The Laird of Grange implores you to send them to guard the said castle, which he despairs of being able to defend unless he has some French soldiers, and he has told me that he cannot trust thirteen soldiers of his nation as being either experienced or sufficiently faithful, if the Queen of England sends to assault it, as he thinks she will do. He has also told me that he has made this request to your majesty by letter, and has begged the Queen, his sovereign, to make it [known] to you.

½ *p. French. Indorsed by Burghley; and in another hand:* "Copy of a parcell of Verackis lettre to the King of France."

Sept. 7. **925.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

I have even now received this advertisement whereby it appears the Regent is slain, and that the Earl of Marr is chosen Regent. With a troubled mind, I commit your lordship to God's tuition. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

Postscript:—This advertisement is to be credited.

½ *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Sept. 7. **926.** GEORGE AND JOHN DURYE TO JOHN DAVIDSON.

"Traist freind." This is only to advertise you that we wrote both to you and other friends; which letters we sent to my l. conservator of Zeland, Mr. George Halket, to be sent to Scotland. We marvel that we neither received any word nor letters. We will "misir" a good sum of money for the cold winter, and for the second act, which we must make next summer, as we have done this year, if we will proceed in our studies, which we would be sorry to leave off "now at the myd syd." We trust it is not necessary to exhort you by letters to remain constant in the catholic faith, as we left you at Paris. Louvain. *Signed:* George Durye; Jhon Durye.

Postscript:—We pray you advertise friends that they let not slip any commodity of ships, "for they occur nocht ay quhan we wald desyr thame."

½ *p. Addressed:* "To thair traist freind Jhon Davidson wyth my Lord of Dunfermlyn in Scotland." *Indorsed by Burghley:* "by ye l. Seton from Lovan." *Signet as before.*

Sept. 7. **927.** GEORGE AND JOHN DURYE TO PETER OR HENRY DURYE.

This is only to advertise them of their welfare. Considering the term of Michaelmas approaches very near, they will "misir furnesing," as they wrote before to John Davidson. Were humanely treated by Lord Seton in this town "for friendis saik." As to the money which his lordship offered to send them, they heartily thanked him, but dare not receive it, because they knew not their Mæcena's will, and also because they "byd" daily some help out of Scotland. The "pest" is vehement in sundry towns hereabout. To remind their mother of the "sarkes" and gowns which they desired from friends in their last

Elizabeth.
1571. writings. "Nocht elles bot the aeternal God praeserv zow from cummirs and scaith both in sawl and body." Louvain. *Signed:* George Durye; Jhon Durye.

⅔ *p. Addressed:* "To thair darrest brothir Petir or in his absence to Hendrie Dury in Scotland." *Indorsed by Burghley. Signet as before.*

Sept. 8. **928.** BURGHLEY TO SADLEIR, SIR THOMAS SMITH, OR DOCTOR WILSON.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 240.

Has received this paper, inclosed, out of Ireland. John Synclar* to be apprehended. Thinks some things untruly reported, especially that of Sir H. Nevill. Hears the Regent is slain *etc.* Lees. *Signed:* W. Burghley.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed:* "To y^e^ R. honorable S^r^ Raff Sadler and S^r^ Thomas Smyth knightes and D. Wilson or to any of them," (*Printed: Wright's* "Elizabeth," *vol. 1., p. 392.*)

Sept. 8. **929.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO MARY.

C.P., Vol. VII.

Having the commodity by this bearer, I thought necessary to advertise your majesty that, after the departing of Makisone from London, I was constrained to depart therefrom the 16th of August, in company with the bishop of Ely, and thirty miles from London, I met with Makesone. Seeing his packet was directed by Lord Shrewsbery to Lord Burghley, I sent him to Court. He returned the next day to me with my own packet closed, and the other that was directed to the French ambassador was delivered to him by Lord Burghley at Court. After I had read and considered it, I sent him your letter and "memoire," and wrote to him for accomplishing thereof; wherein the French ambassador has travailed likewise, as I trust he has advertised your majesty at length, with other occurrences. Mr. Niniane [Winzet] is here with me in William Panton's place, and I have placed Lawrence Gordon in "Camerage" [Cambridge] where he is diligently exercised in his study. George Robisone has licence to remain at London, and Makisone has got a passport to pass into Scotland and return. It is permitted that I may write open letters by him to the lords in Scotland. The perfumer and "Gylis" attend upon your answer at London, because they could not have passport to go to your majesty. As to the state of Scotland, I have heard nothing thereof, further than the ambassador writes in his letter to me, which I have sent herewith; but on the return of this bearer, I intend to write to Lord Burghley to know what answer is coming from Scotland, and to move the Queen to take some order in your affairs, in respect that, at my last conference with the Council at Hampton Court, they said that they would give me that comfort, that after the 28th of August, which was appointed for holding a parliament in Scotland, the Queen would enter again to treat for your restitution. Therefore, if it be your pleasure, I will "remember" the same to them, and make earnest suit for accomplishing of their promise. In the meantime, because I am "sequestrat" from doing

* Norfolk's gardener.

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1571. such other service as I was wont, and am willing to do to your majesty, I shall not omit to make my hearty prayers daily to Almighty God to endow you with his divine grace to bear peaceably this burden of adversity and troubles. Somersham.

1⅓ *pp. Draft in the Bishop of Ross' hand. Indorsed by him:* "A lettre to ye Q. ma^te^ vij° Sept. 1571."

Sept. 8. **930.** QUEEN OF SCOTS' PEOPLE AT SHEFFIELD CASTLE.

C.P., Vol. VII. "The number of the Scottes quenes people at Sheffield Castle the viij^te^ daye of September anno 1571. Devidid as hereafter appearithe." These remain still to attend upon her:—Mr. Beatone, master of her household; Mr. Rolette, secretary for French; Gilbert Curle, secretary for Scottish tongue; the master cook; Peroe "the poredge maker"; Diddye the "summler"; Florence of her chamber; Balthasar [Hully] of her wardrobe; Castile, "phisicion"; Bastian Page.

These gentlewomen remain still to attend upon her:—"Mestres" Seatone; Mres. Curselle; Mres. Kennette; the master Cook's wife; Bastian's [Pages] wife; "Mestres" Ceton's woman.

These persons remain in Sheffield town safely guarded from conference, until the Queen's majesty's further pleasure be known:—Mr. Jo. Gordone; Archibald Beatone; William Doglas; Jaques de Sandlys, the Queen's tailor; John Dunfryce; Thomas Archebalde; Gilbert "Horsekepar"; Mr. Thomas Levingstone; Andrew Bruse; Andrew Makeson. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

These remain in the Castle still, and go not farther until the Queen's majesty's further pleasure be known:—the Lord Levingstone and Francis Clarke, his man; "Jockye," his man; the Lady Levingstone; Marie Bruse; Christian Greyme.

Scots despatched towards Scotland with passports:—"Mestres" Levingstone, wife to John Levingstone; Jennette Spittle; Andrew Lowre; Robert Lyddelle; W^m^. Blacke.

Frenchmen despatched towards France with passports:—Francis Du Boyes; Martin Huette and his wife; John Du Boyes, "pastler"; Guyon Oyslour. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

1½ *pp. Indorsed by Burghley:* ". . . . from y^e^ Erle of Shrewsbury, y^e^ names of ye^e^ Sc. Q. servantes."

Sept. 9. **931.** BURGHLEY TO [SIR THOMAS SMITH] AND SIR RALPH SADLEIR.

Cott. Calig. C.III., fol. 268. Has showed his letters to the Queen, with the answers of the Duke, which he returns. Her majesty would have him use some extremity with Barker to confess more truth, for she thinks the money was the Duke's, and that this device is a matter accorded betwixt the ambassador, the Duke, and Barker. He may be "opposed"—who delivered him the money? where it was told? what place and time he told the Duke of it? He is to be examined of his being with the Spanish and French ambassadors. Her majesty will have put him in fear of torture if he will not confess the truth voluntarily of all things he knows of the Scottish Queen and my lord. Her majesty would have him proceed with the Duke of Norfolk, to answer directly concerning his writing to the Queen of Scots, and

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1571. hers to him. She would have him "oppose" him earnestly for Rydolfi. Sir Ralph Sadler is not to depart hence till her majesty hears again from thence. Trusts the Regent is not slain. Grange says he is only hurt. The party named in the writing from Ireland is named at Norfolk's house, John Gardynar—though, indeed, he is John Sinclair.

1 *p.* *In Burghley's hand.* *Indorsed:* "9° September 1571. . . . lettre my lord of Burgley."

Sept. 9. **932.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. This Queen's answer may appear to you in my letter now to the Queen's majesty. She showed herself exceeding sorrowful when she heard that some of her servants should be removed from her, and seemed to despair of the continuance of her life. But respecting my duty, without credit to her words, I applied myself to take order in despatching away her servants above the number appointed, and driven I was to name those who should remain about her. But those whom I named would have departed with the rest if I would have suffered them, upon policy to have the others still to remain with them, alleging that they would not nor could not serve without them, insomuch that I have had more trouble this day in that matter than ever I had in any one day. These ten persons I thought good to stay until the Queen's majesty's pleasure be known of them—partly for that they dare not, for danger of their lives, pass into Scotland. Lord Leviston also—though I named him to tarry about her—minding to depart hence, desired to repair to the Court, which I utterly "denyed," and stay him until her majesty's pleasure be known, and so he remains here expecting the same.

At the writing hereof, Robinson came hither with letters and packets from the bishop of Ross and the French ambassador, all which I herewith send your lordship, and have committed Robeson in sure keeping, without conference, till I hear from you, which I desire may be with speed. I thank you for your friendly answer touching the vain person who said that I had offered to show him this Queen. The report was utterly false. Lady Leviston remains still sick here, as she has been these eight weeks. I desire to know her majesty's pleasure concerning her—for she is out of the number appointed—because she means to depart hence as soon as she is able to travel. Sheffield. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

1¼ *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 97. Copy of the same.

1¼ *pp.*

Sept. 9. **933.** MARY TO BURGHLEY.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 171. My Lord of Bourghly. Seeing how it is not long since we "ar cum furth of ane heavy seiknes, and habill to fall agane in the same or els in ane more extreme throw oure restrinction of libertie this wyle past, and other hard handilling, we perceave daylie gritar and gritar occasion laikis not to mak ws end shortlie suche miserabill dayes." We

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1571. take God to witness if we have "merite" the treatment at the Queen our sister's hand which is "execute" upon us and our poor servants, "and if we have not ewer delt so uprightlie as therfor we receave ewill recompence." You may be sure we have not "maid falt" in a foot of the promise we made to you and M^r Myldma, but have sincerely observed the same. We do not say so far for flattering of any person nor to purge ourself, but for the truth's sake, as from the beginning (if you will revolve our declarations) you will find no other but true meaning on our side. We wrote lately our mind, plainly, without dissimulation, of our whole behaviour in all points that can be laid to our charge, to M. de la Mothe, the King our good brother's ambassador, and to the bishop of Ross—which we doubt not but you have seen—and if anything can be "tryed" in the contrary (as cannot in anywise) we will hold us worthy of all these torments which innocently we sustain. "Now [in] our febill estait of persone is our servands reducit to the nombre of xvj only, with whome it is wnpossible we can be ressonably served, for so ma[ny] will not tak on hand to serve ws saifly, but will depart altogidder, to the end they be not charged incais any inconvenient happyn to ws amongs thair handis, and sall we be retened within ane chambre from all good . . . . whiche is most soverane for our health, and so left solitar wher these who wold practise our distruction may be easelyar cum be the same." The rest of our servants, exceeding the said number, know not where to go. There is no Scotsman—or else very few of those who have remained with us—who dare hazard to pass into Scotland, unless they would deliberately "putt thair awin heades in the corde," and to pass into France, the Earl of Shrewsbury refuses them passport. (What shall become of William Dowglas who has saved our life "furth of Lochlevin," and others who, since, have continually remained beside us? "Shall they be led expresly to the boucherie amongs the rest?" It is "to grit crueltie that is ment, to have ws and thame so handilled!"). Nor can the French officers who have served us these many years have licence to remain in the country, or come near to us to attend the urgent necessity we have of their service. "When we was zit most extremly handilled in Lochlevin be our rebelles, they war suffer[ed] (so many as lyked) to remane within the realme, wher they pleased," but now we know not how to "dispeshe" them—they shall be so driven to poverty for lack of moyen, being far from us, "quhilk partlie they have besyde wher we may be." Wherefore, we pray you, my lord of Bourgly, to have pity, and be a suitor to move the Queen, our sister, to consider better of our state, and that for our often and many good offers made to her, we be not thus rewarded with evil where we sought voluntarily to be harboured, and put ourself in her hands, and at the least a more reasonable number of servants may be permitted to remain with us. Otherwise, we admonish you, "what ewer chance we sall to our letter hour burden our said sister and her counsalores afore God and man to be the sutears and takars of our lyfe by sic meanes as is used in our treatment to atteyne to the same." We pray you also, after presenting our letter to our sister, to cause "convoy" the other to our said good brother's ambassador, which is advertisement concerning such points as have been laid to our charge by the Earl of Shrewisbery, and of our true answers thereto. "It war to extreme cruelty that we sould not

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1571. have place thus to complane when we ar wronged, and to mak our innocency be knowen," as it shall be, God willing, to all Christian Princes, "albeit suche as we wold dispeshe to the same effect can not have frie passage." Sheffield. *Signed:* "Vottre" (*erased*) "Zour richt good frind Marie R."

2 *pp. Written by a secretary. No flyleaf or address. Wafer signet.*

Sept. 9. **934.** SHREWSBURY TO ELIZABETH.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 195. Has declared to the Scottish Queen the discovery of unlawful practices between the Duke of Norfolk and her, and that the cause of her offence is, that she understands her labours to stir up a new rebellion, and to have the King of Spain to assist it. Her answer. Her request for a priest. Has ordered that neither she nor her attendant shall depart out of his gates. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

1½ *pp. No flyleaf or address.* (*Printed at length in Wright's* "Elizabeth," *vol. 1., p. 296.*)

Sept. 10. **935.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Has received the Queen's letter of the 5th with his of the 6th. Forbears as yet on all points of her highness' letter through the Regent's death. On Friday, at Lowick, he had the gentlemen of the county with him to give some order for staying of the thieves of Tyvydale, who find this world to their liking. This day at "Ryden burne" he met the Laird of Sesseforde and others professing the King, for restorement of injuries already done them, and to provide for avoiding of the like. Has one in Scotland for whose return he looks hourly. The Regent lived after his hurt till towards the same night, exhorting all men to follow still the action for maintenance of the King, the same being effected with good words, and with boldness delivered. The Queen's majesty has a great loss of him. Berwick. *Signed;* William Drury.

1½ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Sept. 11. **936.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. Whereas the Lady Northumberland, my aunt, having had many notorious Papists in her house, of her servants, and by her means continual access of the worst sort of those people who are well known to be devising and practising against the Queen's majesty's proceeding in religion and her highness' state also, as Francis Rolston, John Hall, John Revell, Wentworth of Woodhouse, John Longe, and many others being straitly "ensumened" must needs confess, and some of her servants were lately sequestered from her by my means, and committed to the bishop of York, and are, by the Council's letters procured by the same John Longe, set at liberty in her service again. One Francis Wortley and her servants have by sinister practices persuaded her to leave her own house, and have taken her to Wortley, his mother's house, a solitary place where none resort but Papists, and Wortley's mother is known to be a naughty Papist. In considera-

Elizabeth.
1571. tion whereof, may it please your lordship to procure the Queen's letters of command to me that I may take her away, and restore her to her own house. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley and his clerk.*

Sept. 11. **937.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. About the despatching away of the Queen of Scots' servants above the number newly appointed, I understand that she has privily sent up her footman upon occasion, by all likelihood, with some privy letters or message (besides her letters to the Queen's majesty, your lordship, and the French ambassador), and, as I suppose, he is to be found, or at least heard of where George Dowglas remains. Whereof I thought it expedient to advertise your lordship that you may have consideration thereunto. This being market day at Sheffield, Robison, whom I had committed to sure custody in a house in the town, hung a glove out of the window of his chamber in a scornful and malicious way, as appeared, that the "commers by" might know him to be a prisoner, or, perchance, for a sign of some other lewd intention, so I have not only sharply "charmed" him for it, but have ordered that he shall be more straitly kept and looked to till I hear from you. I have also ordered that the ten persons who stay here till the Queen's pleasure be known, be kept close from any conference. They dare not, as they affirm, pass into Scotland, but seem willing to repair into France. They being Scots, I have no commission to give them passports. I desire your opinion of her majesty's pleasure herein, wishing that as few as might be should tarry in this realm. I am driven to leave all other business apart, and only attend to them and the rest from disorder and practices whereunto they are addicted, and so I will continue in sure looking to the same, whereby I trust no danger shall ensue by them touching my charge. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

1 *p. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley:* "xj Sept. 1571. Erle of Shrewsbury."

Sept. 13. **938.** THE REGENT MAR TO DRURY.

"As zisterday I wrait to zou of my intentioun to direet ane of myne with lettres towardes the quenis majestie zour mistres, sa now haif I choissin Williame Stewart servand to my Lord Regent (laitlie departit to God) to be the messinger," who can declare to you the state of matters here, "quhairof I feir of late the adversaires hes writtin and gevin furth untrew bruittis, specialie Grange, as is cum to my knawlege, quha laitlie reportit to zow that the lait murthour of the regent, now resting with God, wes perpetrat witout commandiment, and that he wes sory thairfoir, a thing altogidder untrew," whereof I doubt not before now you are persuaded of the contrary by the depositions of the persons executed, which I trust you have already received. For not only the death and destruction of his grace, but of divers other noblemen was "conspyrit and determinat" to be put in execution, "quhilk na prevat men amangis thame had bene abill to stay gif releif had not cum the sonar," and so his murder cannot be excused as committed on any sudden accident and motion, but upon

Elizabeth.
1571. "precogitat malice," and a full deliberation had thereanent before they marched from Edinburgh. Leith. *Signed:* Jhon Regent.

⅔ *p. Addressed. Indorsed by Burghley.*

Sept. 13. **939.** M. VERAC TO [ ].

"Monsieur;" the Earl of Morton having assured me of his goodwill towards me when I last spoke to him at St. Andrews, I should not have waited so long to inform him of my news, were it that I did not know by whom nor how to write to him, as I do not understand any of the language of this country, and he very little of ours; added to which, I did not know where he was. But having heard by this bearer, who is a Captain Caubron [Cockburn], that he was at Little Leith, and you with him, I think, not being able to write to Monsieur de Morton in Scotland, to write to you, and beg you will be interpreter to him, as you were between us at St. Andrews; although I have so little acquaintance with you that I ought not to have employed you so freely. But since you have already commenced to take this trouble, I beg you will in the first place thank him for the trouble he takes for me with the Earl of Lennox for my liberty, for which I will ever remain obliged to him. And because it is long since I have set out from France, I would much desire to send thither one of my people, I beg him that he will cause a passport to be granted to me; and if it please him to command me anything, he can hold himself assured that I will obey him with as goodwill and affection as any man that he might employ. I sent yesterday a letter to the Earl of Mar which the said Caubron did not wish to deliver to him, nor my said Sieur de Mar to receive, although there was nothing in it with which he could or ought to be offended. By that letter, inasmuch as I did not know if Monsieur de Morton was there, I begged him to accord me the said passport. If the said Caubron does not deliver the said letter, I pray you that Monsieur de Morton may see it, to the end that he judge if there is anything in it with which my said Sieur de Mar could be vexed. Excuse me if I importune you, but I will be at the charge of obeying you when it pleases you to employ me. Edinburgh. *Signed:* Verac.

1 *p. French. Holograph. Addressed:* "A Mons[r] Monsieur [*]." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "13 Sept. 1571, Verac's lettre."

Sept. 13. **940.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

The Earl of Mar, who has accepted the regentship, with Lord Morton and others of the nobility are come to Leith, and seem fully determined to pursue them of the Castle with all the enmity they can. They have proclaimed that all men shall repair to Leith on the 1st of next month in warlike manner, with 40 days victuals. Captain "Koburne" is to pass into France. Having been at the Court, he brings letters from the Regent to the Queen's majesty to offer to her highness to do good offices. The Master of the Ordnance here has declared unto me earnest occasion for his repair unto your honours.

* In cipher.

Elizabeth.
1571. Captain Bell and Captain Calder are executed: Calder after the manner of France,—arms and legs broken, and set upon a wheel. He confessed he slew the Regent by Huntley's and Claud's procurement. The same is also affirmed by Bell, as also that it was intended that Morton should be slain, which does not a little kindle the fire of his hate towards them. The Lord Ruthen and Mr. James Macgill "should have taste off the same cuppe." Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

Postscript:—Please inquire of Captain Coburn what business he had with the French ambassador at his last being with Lord Morton. He may chance to discover something to your lordship. The understanding of the interception of the money there anew, with the Duke's entering into displeasure, greatly contents Mar and Morton. On Sunday last the soldiers of the Castle were paid in angels and sovereigns. Verac has lately sought to speak with Morton quietly, but the same was refused. I pray your lordship to procure me a "plakette" for a gelding and a mare to be given into Scotland for Mr. Alexander Erskine, brother to this Regent. Money is very scarce here, and many occasions to use thereof.

1½ *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Sept. 14. **941.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Incloses certain letters and copies of writings. Cannot say what will be the behaviour and order of this new Regent, but surely esteems him (numbers being of the same opinion) one of the most constant men of Scotland, of the best nature, and wholly given to peace, Will do his best to hold Morton in temper, and will employ himself to do what good he can with Grange and Lethington. If it pleases the Queen's majesty to signify somewhat, it might serve to purpose, for something from her will be expected. If they shall be able to entertain their men of war now at the beginning of this new government, they will to their power attempt it. Through want they will be forced amongst themselves to knit up or to seek upon Verac. Money is the man in Scotland. Is forced by this new change to seek new acquaintance, and money must win his credit with them, which is hardly to be gotten here. Has many "ventes" to utter there, and is careful to spend in vain. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

First inclosure with the same:—

(The Regent Mar to Drury.)

"The state of this countre being of late troublit (as I doubt not ze hais understand) be the awaytaking of my Lord Regent the Kingis guidsyre, the nobilitie and states being to gidder in the parliament then undissolvit, considering the present necessitie, hes burdynnit me with the charge, notwitstanding my inhabilitie yerfore and shewin unto thame," but since such is my lot, and that our matters here require such present comfort and aid, I must now employ my friends, and with the first, you, being almost the only acquaintance that I have in that realm, and since heretofore I have found you in my

Elizabeth.
1571. private cases so friendly and "thankfull," I am persuaded, now occupying this regiment, to find a continuance of your goodwill and friendship "quhilk ze sall find acquited on my part" to my power. You know so well our necessity that I need not to use many words to you, but will "effectuuslie" require you to employ your goodwill for obtaining of money to pay our soldiers, for our adversaries "lakkes not," which favour we trust her majesty will not spare. "That eist Marche being under zour charge, I pray zou study to caus gude ordour be keipit thairin." Leith, 11th Sept. 1571. *Signed:* Jhon Regent.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed by Drury.*

Second inclosure:—

(Morton to Drury.)

Has received his "gentill lettir." The nobility have elected the Earl of Mar to be Regent. Prays him to cause good order to be kept towards the Borders. Leith, 11th Sept. 1571. *Signed:* Morton.

¾ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed by Drury.*

Third inclosure:—

(The Nobility *etc.*, in parliament at Stirling to all persons in the burgh and Castle of Edinburgh).

"Albeit we mycht lay furth befoir zour eis particularlie how evill have deservit of ye commoun weill of yis oure native cuntray quharin ze wer borne, in yat ze have bene ye verrie instrumentis and occasioun bayth of zour awin truble and punischement, and also of the grit calamitie yat oure haill cuntrey and pure people yairof hes and daylie dois sustene throw yis wnnaturall weir and civile discorde. Zit not meaning to irritat zow be repititioun of thingis wnpleasand quhilkis be oure greif ar ower mony, and quhairof we dowt not zour awin consciencis accusis zow, bot rather intending be geving zow yis hailsum admonitioun to discharge ws first to God and nixt befoir ye warld yat we have socht zow to be win. Quhairthrow, incais be zour awin obstinat wilfines ze caist ye wttermaist of ye plague and puneisment it may be rytly adjugit to be in zour awin defalt, yis considderatioun hes mowed ws be yis lettre to requyre zow to considder with zour selvis in commoun and every ane in particular ye ground and circumstances of ye caus and querrell yat ze pretend zour awin present condititioun with quhome it is yat ze intend, and quhat probably mon be ye end of all ze ground is tuiching ye deprivatioun of ye King our soverane Lord frome his croun and royell auctorite" divers times intended by some of you, and yet always disappointed "for ye caus amangis zow ar men yat wer als ernist to promote it as ony wyer," but since you rejected his obedience you have found your reward—"reproche, obloquy and skaith and zour intentis oftymes frustrat." As to your oppression of that town where the "sait of Justice soulde remane," you have not only "depauperut" the inhabitants, but have made yourselves contemptible to this whole nation. And now "ze have to lay zour compt quhethir ye few number of zow remanyng sall conqueist and overthraw ws all," and if we are not able to make you conformable, your "contentioun" is for displacing the King, the greatest part of you having sworn

Elizabeth.
1571. "obedient" to him. He is, you see, the "rysing sone," and shortly will be able, God willing, to discern this quarrell himself. What ground you build on in your enterprise, or what certainty you can look for by the course you run, let every one of you consider, and "luik" upon the "inconvenientis" of this "weir," if it shall continue. Call to your remembrance the desolation that has been in the other regions of "Euroip" through wars. "Yis realme may na langar sustene yis contempt rebellit and confusit stait, bot ayer man ye King" and his authority be obeyed, that town of Edinburgh and the seat of justice restored, "or yan mon we give oure lyveis and imploy oure substance and freindis in ye querrell." And as we have "ordourly proceidit" heretofore by law against you, so before the just execution thereof, "quhilk we may nocht nor can not leve wndone," we give this admonition "yat ze may eschew in tyme ye eminent perrell and dainger approcheing." If our admonition is rejected, then we protest that you have been and are the occasion of the evil and extremity that have followed your obstinacy and contempt, "sa quhatsumevir harme or inconvenient happin to ony of ws in prosequutioun of yis just caus, yat our bludis and skaith be requiret at ye handis of zour posteriteis."

Broadsheet. Indorsed by Drury.

Fourth inclosure:—

(First Examination of Captain George Bell.)

George Bell, examined in the presence of Lords Ruthven, Mephven, Uchiltre, the Commendator of Abirbrothoke, Mr. George "Buthquhannan," and the Laird of Cleche,—declares that there was an "interpryis" first taken to set upon Leith on Friday last, whereunto he was made privy; for, having "Bukclewt and Pharnyhirst" there, it was "dewysit and concludit" that six score footmen, "hagbutteris," should have past and "boittit" three miles "bewast"* Leith, and "cumand doun the water, suld have landit hard at ye toun," and set upon the same. In the meantime the rest of the company who were in Edinburgh should "ische" out and "pursew" Leith by land, and as soon as they had gotten those who were in Leith forth, to have entered the town and "to persew bayth bak and befor." He declared also that the Laird of Grange promised to get them "bottis" on the north side of the water. But this "purpos" not being liked, they devised this. On Monday last Lord Huntlie sent one William Duncane to the deponer's house at "the Bow" (Patrick Eggar's) wherein were only Sir James Balfour, Alexander Drummond, and Patrick Gordon, keeper of the chamber door. Lord Huntlie broke the matter to this deponer first, and said this—"Gif we mycht entir in ye toun of Stirveling?" Who inquired again if there were any men of war in the same? He declared there were none. He answered again,—"we may enter weill anewtche gif our hagbutteris wer horsit," and that it was to be done that night or else not [at all]. The Earl of Huntlie inquired what footmen he thought meetest for the purpose. He answered, "Halkeston and threttie of his with xxx of ye

* On the west of.

Elizabeth.
1571. deponeris awin cumpanie and captanes Bruice and Hamilton's xxx." After this, on the fore blockhouse, he met Sir James Balfour, and there fell in communing of the purpose. He again declared that he met Hamilton on the Castle hill. He declared also that he took the whole "purpos" in hand, and that they promised great rewards to him if the matter took effect. After his speech with Sir James Balfour he passed up to the Castle and spoke with the Laird of Grange, who told him that they would find friends before them. Being inquired what he spoke to the Regent when he met him coming down the gate, he declared that he spoke these words only:—"Wormistoun gang fast with yat man or ellis ze will nayer get zour self away nor hyme, for yai ar ellis cumand doun upoun us." In the meantime the "deponer" took him by "Skestar," led him to the Laird of Cragingelte's [Craigingelt] lodging, and there left him to save himself, and told Wormiston [to] tarry with him. Declares also the direction they got before their coming away was only to take the Regent, the Earls of Morton and Glencarne, Lord Ruthwen, and the Clerk of Register. Being inquired what company of horsemen came to this town? He declared—the Earl of Huntlie, Claude Hamilton, Pharnihirst, Bucclewche, and their companies, and some servants of Lord Homys, Sprott's, Trotter's, and Brutfield's, with Sir James Balfour's brothers, and some of his household. Stirling, 5th September, 1571. *Signed;* Bell.

1½ *pp. Copy. Indorsed.*

Fifth inclosure:—

(Second Deposition of George Bell.)

Declared that he was the special "interpryser" and deviser of all; and "being put to pains," declares that he came "rynnand down the gaitt fra Huntlie and Claude, and cryitt—'schuit the regent, the tratores is cumand uppoun ws, and ze will not gett him away.'" Declared also that Claude inquired of this deponer—"Quhair is ye Regent"? Who answered—"He is doun ye gaitt." Who [Claude] gave command to him "to follow and gar sla him," which command he obeyed, and so "past doun and bad schuit him." In the meantime Wormestoun "baid seik a hors to cary him away." Stirling, 6th September, 1571. *Signed:* Bell.

⅓ *p. Copy. Indorsed.*

Sixth inclosure:—

(Deposition of Captain Calder.)

Captain "Cadder" examined in the presence of Lord Ruthwen, my Lord Abirbrothok, and Mr. George Buchannane, declared that on the 3rd instant, the time the traitors entered this town "cummand rynnand doun ye gait, baid schut the regentis grace, and my Lord of Mortoun." Whereupon this deponer coming after, shot the Regent, "quhilk he hes tane upoun his sawll, as he will anser to God and that with his awin hand."

Inquired whether he had command of Huntlie and Claude before his coming to the town to slay the Regent and Lord Morton, or by

Elizabeth.
1571. George Bell's own speaking? Declared he and sundry others of their faction had command "to await on thame bayth" before their coming to this town, and after by George Bell's speaking, and that they would have slain both my Lord Regent and Lord Morton ere they had passed out at the port. Declared also that the Earl of Huntlie and "haill" Hamiltons were utterly bent to have slain them both in "speante," and at the first taking out of the Earl of Morton, they were "drawand" to parties upon the Highgate for his slaughter, the Laird of Buclewche being minded to save him, and the rest to the contrary, "alwayis bayth ye regent and he wold have bene slane or yai had past ye lenthe of six pair of bow buttis." Stirling, 6th September, 1571. *Signed:* "James Cadder w^{t} my hand led on ye pen becaus I can not wryt."

½ *p. Copy. Indorsed by Drury.*

Sept. 15. **942.** ELIZABETH TO SIR THOMAS SMITH AND DOCTOR WILSON.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 242. Warrant to proceed to the further examination of Barker and Bannister, the Duke of Norfolk's men, and if they seem not to confess their knowledge plainly, then they are to cause them to be brought to the rack.

⅔ *p. In Burghley's hand. Addressed. Indorsed. Wafer signet.*

Sept. 15. **943.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Received his letter of the 11th yesternight. Captain Koburn's coming is stayed, and this bearer, William Stewart, supplies his place —a meeter person. He much honours Burghley, saying he, unrequired of him, recommended him to his late master. Believes he brings the Regent's excuse for acceptation of the regentship without the Queen's majesty's consent, thereunto moved and pressed by necessity, and that he offers to her all good offices. Sends herewith the Regent's letter.

There is a bruit that Lord Claude intended to have burned Glasgow, and that the Laird of Myntoe, Provost of the same, has encountered him, and that both were slain. This Regent has required me to be a means that he may obtain her majesty's "plakette" for some geldings. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Inclosure with the same:—

(The Regent Mar to Drury).

Thomas Cranstoun, husband of the Lady Crosby (a man who has shown himself obedient in the service of the King) has peaceably "brouked" a portion of ground called "Remeltoun Law" these four or five years past, thinking to have found no impediment therein in respect of his obedience, and that the "rowme" lies near the castle of Hume. Nevertheless, on the 18th of August last, as I hear, Edward Hume, son of the late Niniane Hume, and David Hume, son of the late Hector Hume of Garvett, "hes cumit to this rowme and spuilzeit furth of the said Thomas, berne thairof, a great quantte of beir," and "minassit" his servants and tenants, occupiers of the

Elizabeth.
1571. ground, to leave the same upon peril of their lives. Herein no justice can be done at this time by reason Hume Castle is now in the possession of the Queen's ministers, under your charge, and that the ground spoiled is in the precinct of the castle, therefore I pray you send direction to the captain of Hume Castle to consider of this matter, and to cause the "committaris" of this disorder to reform the same. Leith. 14th Sept. 1571. *Signed:* Jhon Regent.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed by Drury.*

Sept. 16. **944.** BURGHLEY TO SIR THOMAS SMITH.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 253. Has imparted his letter and the confession of Barker and Hygford to her majesty, but she looked for answer to her letters which were sent from hence yesterday, authorizing him to proceed with Barker and Hygford by torture. Will do his best to revoke him upon his next despatch. It appears certainly that Bannister is an obstinate wilful fellow in concealment. Mark Hall. *Signed:* W. Burghley.

½ *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed:* "To the right honorable my very loving frend S^r^ Thomas Smith knight on of her ma^tes^ prive Counsell."

Sept. 16. **945.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. Whereas this bearer, Thomas Cootes, my gentleman porter for this service, has presently apprehended a French boy at my gates here, and upon sharp examination and search, found that he brought certain letters in ciphers to the number of six, craftily inclosed in a staff, which he confesses he received of George Dowglas at Darleton, in Scotland, with charge to deliver them to any of this Queen's servants, I thought it my part to send to your lordship this said bearer in post with all the letters. As he has done his duty right honestly, please give him thanks that he may the rather take comfort thereby to persevere in his true and honest diligence. George Dowglas willed this boy also (as he confesses) to tell any of this Queen's servants that Lord Flemming was on the sea towards Ireland's side. The boy saith that he received the said staff and letters from George Dowglas on the 7th instant. Sheffield Castle. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

⅔ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Sept. 16. **946.** THE REGENT MAR TO DRURY.

This morning, at Leythe, I received your courteous letter, perceiving by the same how thankfully you accept my last letters sent to you, and what goodwill you bear to "pleasure" me and show me friendship, for all which I thank you "richt hertelie," desiring you effectuously to continue therein, as my meaning is "semblabbly" to use myself always towards you. Leith. *Signed:* Jhon Regent.

⅓ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed by Drury.*

Sept. 16. **947.** BURGHLEY TO SIR THOMAS SMITH AND DOCTOR WILSON.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 254. The Queen has commanded him to will them to speak with Charles [Bailly] in the Tower, and to examine him concerning the

Elizabeth 1571. letters that Rydolfi caused him to write to the bishop of Rosse and others. Returns Barkar's examinations.* It is meant that all the Duke's goods shall be inventoried. Mar is made Regent. Lennox slain. *Signed:* W. Burghley.

½ *p. Holograph. Addressed:* "To the R. honorable S^r^ Thomas Smyth knight, on of hir Ma^ties^ Prive Counsell, and M^r^ D. Wilson M^r^ of y^e^ requestes."

(*Printed, Wright's* Elizabeth, *vol. 1., p. 398.*)

Sept. 17. C.P., Vol. VII **948.** MONS. DE LA MOTHE FÉNÉLON TO BURGHLEY.

Sir, because the Earl [of Leicester] and you are the two most certain witnesses that I can produce for proof that in the things which have happened in the world since I was in this charge concerning the Queen, your mistress—which have been diverse enough—the King, my master, has not conducted himself therein with less honest duty towards her majesty than is fitting for a very accomplished and perfectly good brother to use, and especially in those of the Queen of Scotland and her realm. He has always desired that she would as honourably adapt them to her advantage, as she seemed to be able to remain well contented and satisfied, and he not interested in her honour, nor in the obligation that he has to the crown of Scotland. I much wish to entreat and conjure from this hour the Earl and you, in the name of the good amity which we all three desire, to remain firm and perdurable between our masters, that upon him who speaks of restraining the liberty of the Queen of Scotland, and of the accident lately befallen the Earl of Lennox, and of the 2000 crowns which have been stopped from me, you will act in such sort that her majesty may deport herself with such moderation that the King may know that if he is constrained to respect her on his part in all that he is able, and in all that which he treats of with her and her affairs in whatever part of Christendom it may be, so also she much wishes to keep from offending his.

You know, sir, how I have taken pains, as much as in me was possible, always to cause the King to take in good part the proceedings of the Queen, his good sister, in the said affairs of Scotland, and how I have aimed from time to time in hope that, because she saw well that he was acting for the honour of her and her crown, that she would have at last respect to content him, and that, however, he ought not to prepare himself for greater enterprises, and that likewise he ought to break those that he had taken up, in order to rely entirely on what she shall do therein. Therefore, I fear much to this hour that he will no longer give me credit in this behalf, and that he will reproach me that all what I have told him hitherto by word is refuted by contrary effects; not making any doubt, sir, if he hears say that the Queen of Scotland (whom he has seen consecrated and crowned Queen of France, wife of the late King, his brother, his sister-in-law and relative) is badly treated, and that the Scots, his chief and oldest allies, continue to be more and more vexed and oppressed by division, and that the 2000 crowns that he had consigned to his agent from

* Printed, Murdin, p. 87.

Elizabeth.
1571. thence are retained—that he will feel much that all turns to his contempt and injury, what other colour or pretence may be given to it. However, sir, for the sincere affection which you well know that I bear to the perfect amity and union of their two majesties, and to the good understanding of their realms, I return once again to beg the Earl and you to be willing to obtain from her said majesty that from this hour there be not used any innovation or change towards the person of the Queen of Scots, nor towards the manner of her treatment, and that it will please her jointly with the King, her good brother, to take some expedient concerning the miserable estate of the Scots, and that she will give him a present satisfaction concerning his money which has been stopped; wherein I know that if her majesty will act with the respect due to their mutual amity, the King will know how to make her plainly recognised in all that which ever will offer itself to the world, that he can render his alliance as useful to her—and possibly more so—than to any of all the Princes of his alliance. London. *Signed:* Da La Mothe Fénélon.

1⅔ *pp. French. Addressed:* "A Monsieur, Monsieur le Baron de Burgley." *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk): "17 Sept. 1571. Ye Fr. Embass. toching y^e^ Sc. Q." *Wafer signet. Signature holograph.*

Sept. 17. **949.** MORTON TO DRURY.

I received your letter of the 16th instant, and heard the bearer, Thomas Houip [Hope], according to your direction. I am sorry to hear of such troubles as appear to some noblemen in your country, but I am glad for the Queen's majesty's weal that their practice is discovered. There are over many "bissie branis" both among you and us, yet I hope in God in the end the same shall turn to their "wraik," for God will not suffer it otherwise to be, but that the inventors of iniquity shall "wraik" in the end. The Regent departed to Stirling on the 16th iustant, of whose friendship you may assure yourself.

Our neighbours of Edinburgh are minded to "list" more men of war, and, as we are informed, M. de Virak intends to "list" a band in the Cardinal of Lorraine's name. Virak is very earnest desiring licence to send a man into France, which as yet is refused him. I trust it be not unknown to the Queen, your mistress, what truth they of the Castle have meant towards her, but God, who has been the preserver of her, will yet preserve her in spite of her enemies; but matters are let grow ripe before they are foreseen, yet I need to write little of this matter to you, for that I know your labours and diligence to be such as no man in England of your degree and estate "prefarith" you . I have declared some of my mind to this bearer to be shown unto you. Leith. *Signed:* Mortoun.

¾ *p. Addressed. Indorsed by Drury.*

Sept. 19. **950.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Has received his letters of the 14th and 17th instant. Touching the certainty of the Regent's death, Burghley has already heard as much as he can write.. Has received sundry advertisements from

Elizabeth.
1571. Scotland. Sends the bearer with as much as he can gather from thence. *Signed:* William Drury.

1 *p. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Sept. 19. **951.** INSTRUCTIONS FOR JOHN CASE.

Offers made to Morton for Huntly. Herries' offers to Morton. Hume's and Ruthven's conference together. The Hamiltons seeking homeward to "arrayne" Huntly's desire to retire into his country or to France. Buccleuch's offer and speech to Morton. The determination to abandon the town. The intent to keep the Castle, and the building of new rooms there. The regentship received with condition, and to leave it when he likes. Verac's desire to send a man into France. Verac's sending a letter to the Regent. The stay of Koburne. Touching Hume and Fast Castles. The opinion of the Regent and that side to have money. My procuring of stay. Touching pledges or assurances, the Borders, money, and Captain Brickwell. *Signed:* William Drury.

1¼ *pp. In Drury's hand. Indorsed by Burghley and Drury:* "Instrooctyons for Jhon Case from Sir W^m^ Drury."

Sept. 21. **952.** PRIVY COUNCIL TO SIR THOMAS SMITH AND DOCTOR WILSON.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 271.

Having heard by their report how they have already dealt in the examination of the matter touching the Duke of Norfolk, they find it necessary for the explanation thereof that the Duke be particularly examined upon such articles as they shall receive herewith. Are to charge him in the Queen's name to answer plainly to the same, provoking him by all the best means they can devise to utter his full knowledge therein. Stansted. *Signed:* Leicester *etc.*

¼ *p. Addressed. Indorsed.*

Sept. 21. **953.** SHREWSBURY TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII.

Has despatched all the Scots and Frenchmen who remained in this town with passports to the Court towards France, and Robinson towards Scotland. Lord Livingston repairs presently to the Court with letters to the Queen's majesty from this Queen. Where he perceives he is reported to take profit by the death of the old Lady Northumberland, and so thought not meet to intermeddle in her causes, he assures him that he never dealt in anything concerning her upon any such expectation. His doings have been for reformation only in respect of his duty to her majesty, with the goodwill he bore to keep his aunt from being abused by lewd persons who still persevere in giving example to the multitude. His trust is that malicious reports shall obtain small credit against him. Has been her special friend in helping her to the living that she has, and if her house be reformed to to good order and obedience, he has his whole desire, the same being contrary to the mind of the Papists, who hate him most of any subject, to his knowledge. Thanks him for his goodness to Cootes. His wife desires to be most heartily commended to his lordship. Sends a letter of thanks to the Earl of Leicester. Has had the subsidy books for

Elizabeth.
1571. Derbyshire in readiness this fortnight, and will send them up at the beginning of the term. Sheffield. *Signed:* G. Shrewesbury.

1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Sept. 21. **954.** BISHOP OF ROSS TO BURGHLEY.

C.P., Vol. VII. At his last conference at Hampton Court on the 8th of August, the Council gave him comfort that her majesty was well minded to take some good order shortly in his mistress' causes, and after a full parliament to be holden in Scotland on the 28th of August, their answer was to be sent thither with their commissioners to proceed in the treaty, willing him to "attend" patiently the hope of the good suits "apperand" to follow. In respect that the said day is past nearly a month ago, he purposed to have written to his lordship and others who were present at the same conference to understand what is to be expected of the former comfort given to him, when the bishop of Ely, accompanied by his chancellor and archdeacon, showed him this day a letter sent by the Council commanding him to "visite" his letters, The bishop has sent the whole by this bearer to be perused. Begs him to further him that he may with honour disburden himself—principally in procuring that this treaty may take some good effect—and that he will move her majesty to restore him to liberty. Begs to be advertised what answer is coming from Scotland, and what is to be hoped of any resolution being taken in these affairs, as also of the health and estate of his mistress, for he is here used in such sort that he can hear nothing. Although it is nearly six weeks since his coming from London, he has never heard anything from his mistress. Begs him to give a passport to the bearer to visit her with his open letter, which the bishop of Ely shall see before it is sent. Being so near the university of Cambridge, he would gladly visit it, if his lordship will write to the bishop of Ely to send some with him in as secret and quiet manner, as it shall please him to appoint. Somersham. *Signed:* Jo. Rossen.

1⅔ *pp.* *Holograph, also address.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Sept. 22. **955.** BISHOP OF ELY TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

C.P., Vol VII. Received their letter of the 15th of September on the 20th, according to the tenour whereof he with his archdeacon and chancellor proceeded to the diligent searching of the chamber, chests, and other places of the bishop of Ross, and what they found, he sends them. Sends, besides, a paper of his. Other things of suspicion, he can "utterly" find none. What was done before, he knows not, but since he had the charge of him, it were hard for him to deceive him. Remember that Judas deceived Christ. Blessed be the most mighty God who so graciously defends her grace. Great duty of thanksgiving behoves in this case, and great care in avoiding of Papists and "neutrall gospelers." On the receipt of their letter, the bishop of Ross looked for a clear "dimission." Somersham. *Signed:* Richarde Ely.

½ *p.* *Holograph.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed by Burghley.*

Elizabeth.
1571. Inclosed with the same:—

(Letters of the Bishop of Ross.)

"The inventarie of the lettres of the bishop of Rosse send to courtte xxj° Septembris 1571."

First:—A box of white iron, wherein are five letters in French.

Item:—In a box of "trie" there are two commissions—one of the Queen of Scots, for the treaty.

Item:—Two commissions of the Duke of Shattillerault *etc.*, for the treaty.

Item:—Instructions from the Queen of Scots and the said Earls for the treaty.

Item:—The articles presented by Lord Burghley and Sir Walter Mildmay to the Queen of Scots at Chattisworthe, and her answers thereto.

Item:—Letters sent by the Queen of Scots to her commissioners the time of the treaty.

Item:—Doubles of the King of France's letters to his ambassador, with certain other letters concerning the treaty.

Item:—The register books of all the conferences at York and Westminster in 1568, and of the last treaty in March and April 1571.

Item:—Minutes of the conferences had by the Council with the bishop of Ross since his last restraint.

Item:—Copies of letters sent by the Queen of Scots to the bishop of Rosse *etc.*

Item:—A gift of the "denry" of Tours to the bishop of Ross, and a little cipher sent therewith, with a "memore" to "Maister" Henry Keir. *Signed:* Richarde Ely.

¾ *p. In the bishop of Ross' hand. Indorsed:* "The inventarie of the lettres send to court."

Sept. 27. **956.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Has sent Lady Lennox's packet to the Regent. Where her grace says he received a packet after the death of the late Regent, which he should have returned to Burghley, true it is he did receive a packet which he sent by the Master of the Ordnance with a letter of his to condole with her, who promised to repair to her with them. Sir James Hamilton and the Duke are reconciled, and he has been at Edinburgh with the Duke. He shall (if already it be not) have Draffen delivered to him, which belonged to his father. They of Leith have gotten many oxen and kine that should have served the town of Edinburgh, but Lord Claude has brought in a number with him. Great preparation is made for the defence of the town. They have made a new gate near the "Nether boe," and great speech of those who shall assail it is used that it shall be won. The Regent minds to have ten battering pieces; two come from Dumbarton, two from Stirling, one from Dundee, two from "Burty Crage," and the rest from Dunbar and other places.

The Laird of Dumwassell's son, who served the late Regent and had

Elizabeth.
1571. the leading of twenty-five horsemen, has departed from Leith discontented, not taking leave of Lord Morton. Lord Morton has discharged him, and committed his charge to young Carmichael, his servant. Dumwassell being this Regent's sister's son, it may be unkindly taken. Some part of Verac's intercepted letters was to require of the French King to have 200 men sent presently. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

Postscript:—Prays that he may understand when Lord Hunsdon will be here.

2 *pp. Holograph. Addressed. Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Sept. 28. **957.** DOCTOR WILSON TO SIR THOMAS SMITH.

Cott. Calig., C. III., fol. 275. I have made myself voluntarily a prisoner to do her majesty true and faithful service, for whose sake death were over little to be suffered on our parts, being our vow and dutiful sacrifice . . . . I have found all these things, as you know, in Taylor's house, fast nailed under a bed betwixt certain boards that were broken up in my sight. And now, as you know, the Duke has yet once again written to have the same place searched, and the writings burned, which schedule of his was yesterday sent to his door for him, so that in answer thereto all will appear disclosed to the Duke if he receives it; therefore I wish that there should be now no more writing, but the parties examined who hitherto have received and sent letters, and sharp justice speedily to be ministered. I send you first the jewels and tokens as I received them,—one tablet with a blue lace and a pearl at the end thereof in a little box, a pair of writing-tables, a crystal with an image on it, a thing like a nutmeg with two faces on it, and divers sentences within it, as you saw, a pretty little globe with a "burne harte" in it—all these together on a red and blue lace,—a tablet with a globe engraved on the one side, and a pearl hanging at it, tied to a small red scarf, a tablet with the mark "M" on both sides, an agate, in another paper some small coins with a coin of arms. In another paper some handkerchiefs,—all in one box. In the broad box I send such writings as are in it sealed up; the bag also sealed up with such writings as are in it. In the last box all the ciphered letters should be put, but because I cannot inclose them in the same with the decipherings, I send as much as is deciphered, fast bound in this bundle, every cipher deciphered and laid in whole sheet, which are thirteen several writings, so there remain four in my hands to be deciphered, which I will send this evening to you. And thus I rest in prison with poor Hickeforde, for whom I pray you be an humble suitor to her majesty to show him mercy, for I see him very well inclined to utter what he knows.

Mr Barker calls to God for mercy, and confesses with tears his duty to her majesty, and will not spare, as he says, to utter truly what he knows, not minding to use any false accusation of anybody. He says that the Duke has used him cunningly, speaking words of misliking Ridolphi and his practices. "The pryson in the blodie Tower." *Signed:* Thomas Wylson.

Postscript:—Forget not, sir, that Cuthbert [Reid], the Scot, be sought

Elizabeth.
1571. out in the French ambassador's house, of which man the Duke made mention in his last writing.

2 *pp.* *Holograph.* *Addressed:* "To the right honorable S^r^ Thomas Smythe knyght one of her M^aties^ most honorable Privie Cownsel." *Indorsed.*

Sept. 29. **958.** THE REGENT MAR TO DRURY.

"I have thoght the tyme very lang sen I ressavit ony advertisment of the state of our materis at the Court." James Cunningham writes to me that about the 6th of this month he directed a packet to the Regent now resting with God, wherein was a letter of the Queen's majesty to him touching the state of the King's cause "quhilk stayed at zour handes." I pray you, if the same packet is with you, that you will send it to me. As to the state of matters here, I doubt not but you understand the same from time to time. If there was anything of moment you may assure yourself you should be participant of the same.

We are now in our preparation to travail for setting the town of Edinburgh at liberty, through the oppressing whereof the country is so "evill troublit." I find goodwill and "furthwardnes" in all the noblemen who promised their faith and obedience to the King at the time of acceptation of the "regiment" by me. Stirling. *Signed:* Jhon Regent.

¾ *p.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed by Drury.*

Sept. 30. **959.** DRURY TO BURGHLEY.

Received his letter of the 25th yesterday at seven in the morning. Sends the heads of Verac's intercepted letters sent to France, as also a letter received from Morton. On Monday last a a servant of the bishop of Ross, called Panton, came to the Castle from his master. What he has brought, he cannot yet tell. All devices that may be used against the King's party to take away the greatest of them will be used, and it is, as he secretly gathers, intended to have them by treason with daggers or harquebusses shot at. Morton will be the first, if he take not better heed. He is the chiefest mark they mind to shoot at, for they on the other side think there would be little resistance against them if he were taken away. The late Regent is called "the Inglysche Regente." There is great expectation what comes now from his sovereign, and what course she will have run. Berwick. *Signed:* William Drury.

Postscript:—Prays him to be a means for some money. It is not here to be had. Speaks it in advancement of her majesty's service. Is advertised that a French boy there was apprehended with letters and ciphers in a staff. There was a French boy in August last recommended to him by a brother of Lord Ruthven to pass into France, and he gave him a conduct to the Court. Prays, if he be the same boy, that he may be stayed and examined. If Ruthven's brother is faulty herein, he has dealt like a Scot and a villain. If the Regent and his adherents have not cause to speak English, they will presently give themselves to speak French. The soldiers have been mustered, and cry out for money.

2 *pp.* *Addressed.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Elizabeth.
1571. Inclosure with the same :—

(Verac's Letters.)

"The heddes of Mons. Virackes lettres intercepted, being directed to the French King, the Queen mother, Mons. de Anjoy, to the Secreatary that succeeded Lobopin, and to the Bishopp of Glasco."

(1) A discourse from his last arrival in Scotland. His taking and detention. (2) The enterprise of the castle party to Stirling. Misliking their evil government, *etc.* (3) A declaration how to bring the town of Edinburgh into greater strength now. (4) Désire of them of the Castle to have the support of 200 men out of France, for they dare not trust to their own. (5) Fear of the Castle that the Queen of England will besiege the castle. (6) His misliking with the government on both parts. (7) His advertising of the good intelligence he had with the king's party and the late Regent. (8) His dealing with the king's party for peace, and if they would run his master's course, what support they should find. (9) His conference with Morton. (10) The great charges he has been at. (11) Of his before advertising his master's ambassador of other matters. (12) His saying that the Marshal of Berwick had conference with them of the Castle, and of one Case lying at Stirling.

1¾ *p.* *Indorsed* (by Burghley's clerk).

Sept. 30. **960.** MORTON TO DRURY.

"Eftir my hartlie commendatioun." I give you thanks for that it pleased you to send me your letter which you received from James Cunynghame. The letter I received from the said James is for the most part an excuse of his not writing to us. "Marie, yis dois he wryte yat ye quenis majestie dois verie weill lyke of my lord regent his writting and instructionis sent to hir hienes, and our procedingis heir sen ye deid of ye lait regent." He finds himself "weill takin wit," and hopes that matters will go to our contentments, as we shall know shortly by himself, William Stewart, or both.

"This Settirday last, ane cumpany of ye horsemen of Edinburgh being furth, my servandis with ye zoung laird of Carmichaell gaif yame ye chais, and chaissit yame be ye space of sex mylis. In ye end, our chais growing thyn, the uyer partie lichtit to ye nowmer of threttene. Oures being bot ten lichtit unto yame. Thair was mony greit straikes bayth gevin and takin. In ye end my servandis did overthraw yame, hes slane ane, chassit ane, and takin ellevin. Thair is divers of myne hurt, bot nane in dangeare of lyff as I trust."

I hear that you are offended with the Laird of Fairnyhirst for the "resset" of your horse that was "stowin," and not without cause, for if he had been willing, he might have caused the horse to have been restored again. If you seek remedy against him, you shall have "hand haldin unto zow to help to set furthwartis zour interpryis."

I received a writing from Sir Andrew Ker, showing that as he was riding to the "Mers," along his own ground beside the "Spaylaw," there was a piece of ordnance shot at him forth of Wark, and on his return that way they shot another piece at him, and that the men of Wark and Cornwell [Cornhill] "ischit" out after him and pursued

Elizabeth.
1571. him; which matter he takes very grievously. I promised him that I would give you advertisement, because they were under your charge. I have thought good thus far to certify you that you may take trial in the matter, and put order to the same for the weal and quietness of both countries. I trust upon advertisement received by you from Court, you will make us, your friends, privy to such things as may not be hurtful to you. Leith. *Signed:* Mortoun.

1¼ *pp. Addressed. Indorsed by Drury.*

Sept. 30. **961.** ROBERTO RIDOLFI TO MARY.

C.P. Vol. VII. Your majesty will already have heard how that, in conformity with your desire, in passing through Flanders I kissed the Duke of Alva's hand, and begged him to be favourable to your business with his Catholic Majesty, in order that the Queen of England should be content to proceed with the treaty for the restitution of your majesty. He showed himself much distressed at your majesty's troubles, and replied to me that he was ready to do everything in his power for your majesty's service, and that he knew his master the King was of such disposition that there was no need for any intercession with his majesty. Nevertheless, in order to follow my instructions, I went to Rome, after stopping some days at my house in Florence to look after my own affairs. On presenting myself to his holiness, I was received in most kind audience, and he replied that he was deeply grieved at the persecution of your majesty, and that, as far as he could, he would not fail to give your majesty and your faithful subjects every consolation, being much grieved that the Queen of England should not be of that devotion and faith to the apostolic See, which would be suitable. Not knowing any Prince who had more influence over the Queen than the King of Spain, he gave me letters of introduction in which he prayed his Catholic majesty to do what he could with the Queen of England on your majesty's behalf, and also instructed his envoy with that King to do me all good offices, and so I went to Spain, and was very kindly received by the King. He replied that he was very sorry for the evil treatment of your majesty, and hoped to take such measures as could be taken with the Queen of England, and that he had already charged the Duke of Alva to treat with her. Hearing that in England there were dangerous reports about me and suspicion of my journey, which was thought to be for other objects than it really was, and hearing that the Queen was much incensed against me, I have changed my plans, and shall retire to some place where there can be no jealousy of me, not wishing to excite the anger of so great a Queen against me through malicious information given by my enemies, and so I shall think of a means of getting a passport in order to be able to explain myself to your majesty. Without these rumours I would have gone to England without other passport, and lived there, as in the past I have. Paris. *Signed:* Roberto Ridolfi.

1½ *pp. Italian. Copy. Indorsed.*

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 100. Copy of the same.

Sept. **962.** ELIZABETH TO CHARLES IX.

Cott. Calig., C.III., fol. 237. "Monsieur," my good brother and cousin; I have received the letter which it has pleased you to write me by the Sieur de Foix, by

Elizabeth.
1571. which you give me to understand your gracious acceptance of mine, and of the report which the Sieur de l'Archant has made to you of the good return of my firm and sincere amity and affection towards you, for which I thank you very affectuously, and pray you that you will hold yourself assured that for my part I will omit nothing to do what I shall see can always give increase and confirmation to our mutual amity, and I much esteem the like on your part. And as regards what has passed between me and the said Sieur de Foix and the Siëur de la Mothe, your ambassador, concerning their negociation, seeing that I know the said Sieur de Foix so sufficient, I do not wish you to hold here other discourse, but rather to refer to the report of the said Sieur, and the particular declaration which he will make to you therein, as also the Sieur de Walsingham, my ambassador with you, whom I will pray you credit in all that which he shall tell you on my part, as ourself. Walden.

½ *p. French. Draft.*

Elizabeth.
1569–70.

ADDENDA.

1570-1. [Feb.] **963.** [ ] TO THE LAIRD OF GRANGE.

Add. MSS. 33, 531, fol. 101.

[*A letter in cipher to which there is no key. The Lord Duke, the King of France, the Queen of England, the Earl of Argyll and others are mentioned.*]

1⅓ *pp. Neatly written. Addressed:* "To the Lard of Grange."

[Mar. 13.] **964.** MARY TO ELIZABETH.

Cott. Julius, F. VI., fol. 19.

Sends "Barthik" with a copy of a proclamation made by her rebels touching a sentence pronounced by her [Elizabeth] upon "thes matters disputed." Requests to know her resolution as to the "partiall carriage" of her officers of the frontiers who have taken her servants at Carlisle. Has put herself under her protection. *Unfinished.*

1½ *pp. Copy.**

1570. [Dec.] **965.** CHARGES AGAINST THE REGENT LENNOX.

Cott. Calig., B.VIII., fol. 325.

(1) The Parliament holden by the Regent "without crowne, septer, and sworde," wherein he was confirmed Regent, "which he was not at the death of Morray, which is an Innovacion."

[*Answer.*] The crown, sceptre, and sword be but ceremonies, without the which the Parliament may be holden, for that it was duly proclaimed, the States willingly assembled and accorded to the matters "proponed." The Regency is an office which, being "vake" by death of Morray, was to be appointed to another without innovation, for that the King's authority is still the same, and the alteration is but of an officer incident to his estate.

(2) He held the Parliament contrary to the Queen of England's letters brought to him by the Earl of Sussex's secretary the night before.

[*Answer.*] The Parliament was begun before the receipt of the Queen's letters, *etc.*, and for reverence of them no Act was passed, but the confirmation of the Regency, without the which justice could not be "ministred."

(3) He hath in Parliament compelled the subjects to grant to a tax of 10*l.* Scots to bear the charge of their commissioners to be sent into England.

[*Answer.*] The tax was willingly granted, *etc.*

(4) He hath charged the Earls of Crauford and Eglinton to come to the Parliament.

[*Answer.*] These Earls came of their own good wills, and not by compulsion, and showed their obedience to the King, and had no charge used against them at that time; and continued after, for their particular affairs, during their pleasures.

(5) He hath charged the young Laird of Liddington and others to "compere" upon like pain, and because they did not, he hath taken up their corn and goods.

* The catalogue states that there is a copy of a letter dated at Tutbury, 14th March 1569, but this has not been found.

Elizabeth.
1570. [*Answer.*] Liddington hath showed himself by public actions to be of the King's side; he was the deviser of all writings for the establishing of the King's authority, and for his coronation he was sworn his Secretary; he assisted the King's Commissioners for that cause in England, *etc.* And, therefore, whatsoever is done against him is not done against any of the Queen's party, and is no violation of the abstinence.

(6) He hath intromitted in the Lord Seton's goods and houses since the abstinence; and, therefore, it is required that the Earl of Sussex may cause order to be taken for restitution.

[*Answer.*] The Lord Seton, contrary to the articles, is departed the realm in company of the Lady of Northumberland, and others of the Queen of England's rebels, and is gone to procure foreign aid to come into the realm, and therefore is not in the "compas" of the abstinence. Nevertheless, there is no intromission in any of the Lord Seton's goods and houses, but only in Nethrell, standing in the highway between Stirling and Edinburgh, where offences might be done to the noblemen passing daily between both for the King's affairs; and that house remaineth at the order of the Earl of Sussex, by composition taken when Sir William Drury was in Scotland. The rest of his houses remain only arrested, and in the custody of his wife and servants.

(7) He hath put the old Lady Seaton in prison, and hath charged her to depart the realm.

[*Answer.*] Judgment was justly given against her, but, at the request of the Queen of England, all execution was "spared," and she [was] answered of all rents, *etc.*

(8) He will not suffer the merchants of Glasgow, Dumbarton, &c., to sell victuals to the Lord Fleminge for victualling of the castle of Dumbarton.

[*Answer.*] If it be true, it is no breach of the abstinence; but, on the other side, the Lord Fleminge spoileth and taketh goods of the King's subjects. One "Glide" [Claud] hath banished divers men from their houses, hath demolished houses and churches for new fortifications of the castle.

(9) "He pretends to intrude in the tutorie of the Lord Francis, sone to L. John of Goldingham, and dothe medill with the frutes of his leving," and hath appointed Mr. Spence to "intromet" therewith.

[*Answer.*] It is not true that any such intromission hath been; but contrarywise, Mr. Spence hath been, and shall be assisted in anything that tendeth to his furtherance in that charge.

(10) Mony other injuries are done, and not yet come to knowledge.

[*Answer.*] If those injuries have no better ground than these, they will be soon answered; but it seemeth that something must be said to cover the "haynous" offences that have been committed against the King's party since the beginning of the abstinence.

2⅛ *pp. Indorsed:* "Complaynts made against the successor Regent to Murray with the answers."

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