

A TRUE
RELATION
OF THE
ACTIONS
OF THE
Iniskilling-Men,

FROM

Their First Taking up of Arms in *December,*
1688. for the Defence of the Protestant
Religion, and their Lives and Liberties.

Written by *ANDREW HAMILTON,* Rector
of *Kilskerrie,* and one of the Prebends of the Dio-
cess of *Clogher,* in the Kingdom of *Ireland;* an
Eye-witness thereof, and Actor therein.

L O N D O N :

Printed for *Ric. Chiswell,* at the *Rose and Crown*
in *St. Paul's Church-Yard;* and are to be Sold by
Richard Baldwin in the *Old-Baily.* MDCXC.

BRITISH MUSEUM
SALE DUPLICATE

1787

(1)
See p. 216
Vide my other new Book in Quarto
Styled: A True and impartial History
of the most material Occurrences #
in the Kingdom of Ireland during
the last Two yeares with y^e present
state of both Armies published:
to prevent mistakes, and to give
the world a prospect of y^e future
Success of their ^{respective} Arms in that
Nation. By an eye witness to
the most remarkable passages.

Vide alsoe another new book in Quarto
Styled: A farther impartial Account
of y^e Actions of y^e Inniskilling men,
containing the Reasons of their #
first Rising their Declarations #
Orders and Correspondencies #
with several parts of y^e Kingdom
of Ireland together with many #
other remarkable passages of their
behaviour and management not #
before published. By
Captain Wm. Mc Cormick
one of y^e first that took up Arms
in Inniskilling for y^e defence of
that place and y^e Protestant Interest

T O

Their Most Excellent MAJESTIES,
WILLIAM and **MARY**,
 KING and QUEEN
 Of *England, Scotland, France, and*
Ireland, &c.

May it please Your Majesties,



HAT which imbolen'd me
 to lay these Papers at Your
 Royal Feet, was in discharge
 of the Instructions I received
 from the Governour and Ga-
 rison of Inniskilling, hum-
 bly to Present before Your
 Majesties, together with their Address, a true Ac-
 count of their Faithful Endeavours for the Support
 of the Protestant Interest, and of Your Majesties;
 together with the Reasons and Grounds upon which
 they proceeded in this so extraordinary a Revolution;
 and the rather, because Inniskilling made no De-
 claration

claration upon their first taking up Arms, as most other parts of Ulster have done.

And, with Submission, I think it most pertinent to plead before Your Majesties the Difficulties we found in what had but the appearance of Disloyalty to our Prince; for Your Majesties will be ill serv'd by men who have not Loyalty in their Principles. They who pretend they forsook their King for you, out of a Desire only of change, their pretence is immoral, and humours are inconstant, their Flattery is but the Tribute of Base Souls, and of Traiterous Consequence to Princes; against whom the Justice or Wisdom of a Prince cannot secure him; for both these could not preserve Moses and David from the madness of the people.

May it please Your Majesties, We in Ireland were ill used, exceeding ill; we were disarm'd and displac'd, after the most signal Services of our Fathers, and many of our selves, to the Crown; and the Arms put into the hands of the Murtherers, the bloody Murtherers of Forty one, and their Offspring; of whom our County afforded the most remarkable, the Mac Guires, who were the first in that hellish Conspiracy, and inhuman in the execution of it. The chief of whom was thought worthy to be brought hither, and suffer the pains of his Rebellion in London. Your Majesties will believe us, that not
only

only the Off-spring, but some of the very Hands which committed those Massacres, were arm'd by Authority at the same time that Protestants were thrust out of the Army, on pretence that some one or other of their Relations had engag'd with the Usurpers, though themselves had served the King to the utmost Extremities; and many were Cashiered, against whom even that pretence could not be found, and who had bought their Places with the King's License, and laid out all they had upon it; till at last, being a Protestant, was given for the Reason: and we were discourag'd by all the Artifice of Jesuit, or Irish, and even threatn'd another Massacre by many of their lesser Politicians, yet could not all this remove us the least step from our Duty to the King.

But, with Your Majesty's Patience, there was more than all this; We had Acts of our Parliament which did incapacitate these men from bearing either Arms or Offices; yet did we even faultily acknowledge, and submit to their Authority, out of profound deference to the King, who had placed them over us, though apparently to our Ruine, and overthrow of our Religion. All our Bishopricks and Livings that fell in the King's Gift, were kept vacant, and the Revenues given to the Popish Clergy. Their Bishops kept publick Visitations in the Vacant Diocesses,

cesses, and assumed even the Title; one of whom was made Secretary of State, and signed himself by the name of his Bishoprick in all his Warrants and Dispatches, that none might plead ignorance of the King's Intentions towards us. And we were told by some in the highest place, That the King would fill no Protestant Vacancies in the Church; so that we saw great part of our Churches in their possession, and nothing interpose, but the lives of a very few (and most of them) Old Men, to leave us not one Protestant Bishop in the Kingdom. And for our Civil Rights, our Judges, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and even Constables, were for the most part made of Papists: and the Act of Settlement was then doom'd in every Coffee-house to the same Condemnation under which it has fallen since. And the Army being intirely in those worst of Popish Hands, the most barbarous Irish, who had thrown off humanity it self, our prospect was all black and dismal.

Then it was that You, Sir, appear'd, like the Sun, to dispel those mists which had darken'd all our Sky. Your Declaration revived us from the very Grave, while it shew'd us a way only to stand by, and see the Salvation of the Lord; only not to hinder you to relieve us without hazard, or even Dishonour to our King; No more being askt, than to let our Parliaments

liaments be free ; and the Laws run in their Ancient Channel. To this generous Declaration , we gave full and absolute Credence ; and drank it in as thirsty Sands does the showers of Heaven : And look'd upon You as no other than a Miracle ; a Moses sent immediately from God, to deliver us from Egyptian Servitude and Idolatry. And as a no less wonderful effect of this, that our King had been so perniciously Advised, as to Abdicate his Throne , Voluntarily to throw up his Government, Disband his Army, and Retire, some said to a Monastery, some to Rome, and some Dead ; as every man's Fancy led him, and which to believe we knew not ; for at that Distance, we were absolute Strangers to Court, and to any true Intelligence. At this very time, Lord Tyrconnel Armed the Rabble of the Irish Papists, to the Number of Forty or Fifty Thousand, and to live upon the Countrey without Pay ; whence ensued miserable Depredations, open Noon-day Robberies, and an inevitable, and sudden Ruine of the Brittish and Protestant Interest in Ireland. Having granted Commissions dated about the beginning of January last for these New Levies , he after upon Notice of the King's Desertion the 10th of December, alter'd the dates of these Commissions to the first of December ; to bear a show as done while the

King was in the Government, and consequently that we should believe it was by his Majesties Orders.

And many of these New-raisd men were so Transported with the Glorious prospect they had before them, that they had not the Continnence, no, not their Priests, to refrain telling us, That they were now our Masters, and we must submit to new Laws, such as should be their Pleasure, and what we had deserved in their Opinion.

Then it was we thought our selves no longer under obligation to be active in our own Destruction, to acknowledg Officers whom our Laws did incapacitate, and acting more violently than ever, in the open Contempt of our Laws, and visibly to our Extirpation; and that in all reasonable Presumption, even without Orders from the King, who being gone from us (for what Reasons we neither knew at that distance, nor could examine) we did not think we ought to continue in assisting to the breach of our Laws in any lesser hands, whether of the Lord Tyrconnel, or of any other. And in this Cause only it was, that we first took Arms in defence of our Laws, against those, who when the King was gone, would govern by Force, tho the Law said they should not be capable of any Employment; and when they declared they would act in contradiction to all the Laws in being, and went so far in it, as to lay us absolutely

in the mercy of another Massacre, with which some of them threatned us, and the most moderate of them did not tell us we were secure from it. But on the contrary, very many Intimations were sent from Fosterers, and others among the Irish, to their Friends of the Protestants, to be gone, to send away their Effects, to save their Lives, for that a storm was coming. They had Publick Masses through all the North, for the furthering of that which they called Inteneragh, that is, a Secret Intention. Our Hills were daily covered with Multitudes of them, Arming and Inlisting themselves; and they were quarter'd in our Towns, and in Private Houses. All of them were Armed, of all Sorts, Sexes, and Ages; the old Women, and young Children, provided them Skeans and Half-Pikes, for which they cut down our Woods before our Faces; and it was difficult to get a Horse shod in our Countrey; all Smiths being taken up in fitting this sort of Armory. Nor were their Circumstances alter'd more than their Looks and Behaviour; and if we might believe themselves, nothing wanted but the Signal to perfect what had been begun in Forty one; we were absolutely in their Power, and we had but that moment to rescue our selves.

Such Extremities might have excused great Excesses; which I might very fully show, were it not

for swelling this Discourse beyond its intended bounds, and therefore I forbear it.

And now it remains to show how we became Subjects to Your Majesties, without breach of our former Loyalty; or rather how the same Loyalty becomes now due to Your Majesties; and we do even with boldness hope, That the shewing how firm this our Loyalty held out through all the Temptations of the last Reign; will render it the more acceptable to Your Majesties. This then was the scheme of Affairs which our little Intelligence brought to us; That the Late King had, by Advice of the Jesuits, quitted the Government on purpose to put us into Confusion; and had then put himself into the hands of a bigotted Prince, Enemy to our Nation, and Persecutor of our Religion; That upon his obstinate Desertion and Abdication of the Government, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of England, Assembled, did unanimously place Your Majesties upon the Vacant Throne. Thus we heard, and this we believ'd.

And what were we, that we should take upon us, at our distance from Affairs, to understand them better than those at the Helm, or to dispute what no one in England, made the least hesitation to admit?

And what could we embrace with more delight, than to see the Crown, Madam, upon Your Royal Head,

Head, the next undoubted Heir to him who had Abdicated it? Whose Virtues gave You as good a Title to the Election, as Your Blood to the Succession, in that Illustrious Line, which we Pray God may Reign over us till Time shall be no more.

And were not even our Wishes left behind, to behold all Your Glories doubled, in Your Conjunction with His Present Majesty, born to Empire, and a Pattern to Future Fate.

It was this Fate, Great Sir, Great Madam, These were the Steps by which we were raised beyond our own Contrivance, but with our ready Consent, to become Your Subjects: And how we have acquitted our selves in that Glorious Relation we stand in to Your Majesties, is the business of that Account which I now begin, without studying the Stile, or any other Ornament but Truth, which must be obscur'd in any dress I could bestow upon it.

T H E

1688
1641

0047

07

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

THE

THE
ACTIONS
OF THE
INNISKILLING-MEN.

A Bout the first Day of *December*, 1688. there came a Letter from Mr. Secretary *Ellis*, by the Lord *Tyrconnel's* Order, to the Provost of *Inniskilling*, to provide Quarters for two Foot Companies; viz. Capt. *Nugent's* and Capt. *Shurloe's* Companies, that were sent to Quarter in that Town; and about the same time a report was spread through the Countrey, That the *Irish* intended to Massacre all the *Brittish*; and to confirm the same, upon *Friday* the 7th of the same Month, there came to *Inniskilling*, and to most Gentlemen in the Country about, a Copy of a Letter from the County of *Down*, written to the Earl of *Mount-Alexander*, telling, That the Massacre was to be on the *Sunday* following, being the Ninth of *December* 1688.

This Letter had an incredible Operation on the Minds of all near *Inniskilling*, for many of them were yet alive, who had been Eye-witnesses of the Barbarous Cruelties Committed on the Protestants, by the *Irish* Papists in the Rebellion of (41) without any Compassion, or distinction to Age or Sex. This Letter with the other to the Provost, to receive a Garrison into the Town (which had not had

had a Garifon for a long time before in it) and having good Information from *Dublin*, that the Lord *Tyrconnel* had granted Commissions all over the Kingdom to put all Papists in Arms; and that any Papist that was able or could propose any way to maintain men for three Months, had got what Commissions they desired; and to confirm the same, they saw the Natives that lived in the Countrey near them, gather in great numbers, and forming themselves into Companies, and had some experienced Soldiers sent to several Parts of the County to exercise them. This made those of *Inniskilling* apprehensive that those Preparations were all making for the intended Massacre; and knowing that *Inniskilling* was the only place of Consequence upon *Logh Earne*, (all Protestants, and who held out the whole Rebellion of 41, with remarkable Courage) and if the *Irish* were possessed of it, they had an open Passage from *Connaught* to *Ulster*; they therefore did unanimously resolve not to admit the Two Foot Companies to Quarter in the Town, but did immediately dispatch Letters to all the Gentlemen in the Countrey near the Place, acquainting them with their Resolution, and craving their Advice and Assistance in that Juncture; for of themselves they were not able to keep out the Two Foot Companies, there being but about Eighty Dwellers in the Town, and few or no Arms among them; but when their Messengers returned, tho some few gave Encouragement, yet the greater part did dissuade them from the Enterprize as dangerous; the *Irish* being well provided of Arms, Ammunition, and all things necessary; whereas they had not Ten Pounds of Powder in the Town, and not Twenty well fixed Fire-Arms: But the Towns-men were still bent upon their first Resolution, at all hazards, not to receive the Garifon; for then they did expose their Lives, as they said, to the Mercy of their barbarous and bloody-principled Enemies.

Upon *Thursday*, the 13th. of *December*, News was brought to the Town, that the two Companies were on their March towards them, and upon *Friday* that they were come to *Clownish*, within eighteen miles of the Town; and then the Towns-men (thinking it full time to look to themselves,) send again to all their Neighbours, praying them to come to their relief, promising that whilst they staid with them they shou'd have free-Quarter for Man and Horse. Upon this, several of the Neighbourhood came into the Town, with their best ~~F~~orse and Arms, promising to stand by them in Defence of their Lives and the Protestant Religion, which they did believe, (by the preparations they heard were making by our Enemies,) wou'd be very soon invaded.

Upon *Saturday*, the 15th. of *December*, the two Foot-Companies came to *Mac Guires* Bridge, within eight short miles of the Town, and upon *Sunday* by ten of the Clock, word was brought into Town that they were upon their march, and come to *Lismella* a Village about four miles distant from *Innskillen*: At the time when the news of their so near approach came, most of the men in the Town were gone to Church, but soon came out and went to their Arms, resolving to meet the two Companies before they came near the Town, and being drawn out, they were about 200 Foot, and a hundred and fifty Horse, and having consulted what was fit to be done, they sent some of their number before to perswade them by fair means to return, and brought some Ale and Meat from the Town to treat them in case they did comply with their desire. And at the same time *Gustavus Hamilton*, Esq; our present Governour, came with about a hundred Horse within a mile of the Town, to support the Towns-men if there should be occasion, for it was reported that the two Companies had brought with them two or three Horse loads of spare Arms, to Arm a numerous Rabble of the Country-*Irish* that flocked to them from all

hands. But the *Inniskillen* Horse advancing towards them under the Command of Captain *Browning*, and Lieutenant *Christopher Carleton*, and the Foot under the Command of Captain *Molcome Cathcart*, who came no sooner in view of the two Companies, but they with the whole Rabble, that was with them, turned their backs and fled without halting, in very great fear and disorder, back that Night to *Mac Guires* Bridge, and their Officers being then at Dinner in a Gentlemans House not far from them, hearing that *Inniskillen* men were come out, left their Dinner (as was reported) before they had half done, and fled after their men in as great fear and disorder as they had gone before. The next day they went to *Cavan* twenty four miles distant from *Inniskillen* where they stayed in great fear of the *Inniskillen* men, till they received new Orders from the Lord *Tyreconel* to march to some other Quarters: And I must here take notice, that they did not shew their Potent to Quarter in the Town, nor once askt to be admitted into the place.

About the 18th. of *December*, the men of *Inniskillen* and those that did adhere to them, seeing the Storm that threatened them grew still more black, the *Irish* arming on all hands, and growing much more insolent than usual, thought it adviseable to put themselves in some posture of Self-Defence, and at a full meeting unanimously made choice of *Gustavus Hamilton*, Esq; to be their Governour, a Gentleman that was a Justice of the Peace in the County of *Fermanagh*, of which *Inniskillen* is the County Town: His Father *Lodwick* was Brother to the late Lord *Glenawly* in *Ireland*, both Sons of *Archibald Hamilton*, Arch Bishop of *Cashell* in *Ireland*, had been both Colonels under *Gustavus Adolphus* King of *Sweden*, and both raised to the dignity of Lords in that Kingdom. The Lord *Lodwick* married his Lady (who is Mother to our Governour) in *Sweden*, she was a great Fortune to him, and 'tis said she is nearly related

to the Crowns of *Denmark* and *Swedland*; But he desirous to live in his native Country near his Brother, the Lord *Glenawly*, upon his return was unfortunately killed at *Sea*, leaving our Governour and a younger Son behind him. Our Governour had been for several years Cornet to the Troop that belonged to his Uncle the Lord *Glenawly*, but was disbanded by the Lord *Tyrconel*, when the rest of the Protestant Offices were turned out of the Army in *Ireland*, and after that he lived constantly at home on his own private Estate.

He was not present at the Election, but as soon as it was made known to him, he consented to take that Charge upon him, and immediately gave orders to raise two Foot Companies in and about the Town, the one under the Command of Captain *Allen Cathcart*, and the other under the Command of Captain *Malcome Cathcart*, and in a very few days formed a good Troop of Horse, and a Foot Company for himself, out of his own Estate and the Country adjoining, and used all the endeavours he cou'd to provide them Arms and what else they wanted, and then removed his Family from his own Dwelling House to the Castle of *Inniskillen*.

Some time before this, having heard that *Derry* had denied entrance to the Lord *Antrim's* Regiment, that was order'd to Quarter in that Town, and had chosen their former Governour Mr. *Phillips*, and were putting themselves in a Posture of Self-Defence against any *Irish* Garrison to be sent there, which nearly resembled our Case; we did therefore about the 20th. of *December*, send Captain *Allen Cathcart*, and Lieutenant *William Mac Cormick* to *Derry*, with Letters, acquainting the Governour and others, that had any Command there with what we had done, craving their advice and assistance in case of any trouble to us, as promising them likewise our Friendship and assistance if they stood in need of it, and we had a ve-

ry kind return to our Letters by those Gentlemen that were sent.

Soon after this we had news brought us, that the Protestants in all parts of the Kingdom were very much oppressed by the Papists, first by stealing their Goods in the Night, and in a short time after taking them publickly in the day, and upon complaint made to the Magistrates, (who were for the most part Papists) had no redress given them; some of them having the confidence to tell the Protestants (who had been robbed of their Goods,) that if their Lives were spared they had no cause to complain, and now about this time several came to us from other parts of the Kingdom, leaving all their goods behind them; and among many others, those two worthy Gentlemen, *Thomas Lloyd* and *Daniel Hodson* Esquires, with their Families; the first is now a Colonel among us; who though young, and of little experience before, yet by his care and diligence has supplied all other wants, and shewn himself a person of Courage and good Conduct beyond expectation.

It was about this time that the News came to us of the late King having deserted the Kingdom and Government, disbanded his Army, and left all in confusion in *England*, and the Lord *Tyrconnell* of his own head was Arming all the Irish Papists, and inlisting forty or fifty Thousand of them.

The Month of *January* was spent with us in Raising some more Troops and Foot Companies, and our Officers used all the care and diligence they possibly cou'd to fix the few fire Arms they had procured; they caused a great Number of Pikes to be made, and beat out a great many Sythes, fixing them in Poles, whereby in a short time, the few Foot we had were in an indifferent posture of defence; and having about twelve Companies and some few Troops raised, the Officers thought it time to Regiment themselves, and made choice of *Gustavus Hamilton* Governour of *In-*
niskillen

niskillen to be their Collonel, and *Thomas Lloyd* their Lieutenant Collonel, and about the latter end of *January* sent *Mr. Hugh Hamilton* and *Mr. Allen Cathcart* (two o) their number, who had been very active among them with an Address to the then Prince of *Orange*, and with full power and instructions to act for them at the Court of *England*, to sollicite for Commissions, Arms, Ammunition, and some Mony for the place. We ordered them to make their way by *Scotland* for their greater safety, and sent Letters by them to the associated Lords and Gentlemen of the Counties of *Down* and *Antrim*, acquainting them with our Affairs, and craving their aid in Case we were put to any extremity; and soon after had very kind Answers returned to us.

The month of *February* was spent in Consultations, and several Meetings and Treaties with Collonel *Lundy*, and the leading men in the Counties of *Derry*, *Dunegall*, *Tyrone*, *Cavan*, and else where: orders were given out that the protestants in the several Counties in the *North West* part of *Ireland* shou'd form themselves into Troops and Companies, and afterwards into Regiments (for the *North East* part had done the same before) and all concluded (in case of extremity) to submit to Collonel *Lundy*, who was in great reputation with us for Conduct, and experience in military affairs.

The Gentlemen of the County of *Fermanagh* did meet and conclude to raise two Regiments of Foot and a Regiment of Horse, which by reason of some mens backwardness to the service were not made up, so that the great strefs of our Country was left upon the Governour of *Inniskillen*, and those Gentlemen who did adhere to him.

And here I cannot but with honour make mention of *Sir John Hume*, who has been always reputed to have the greatest fortune and best Estate in that County, but was then so sickly and infirm, that he cou'd not undergo the

ToyI and Fatigue of those Confusions, yet he was not behind in contributing to his utmost for the common security; he raised more than a hundred Horse, and above two hundred Foot of his Tenants, and Armed them indifferently well at his own expence (who have behaved themselves on all occasions very well with us) he sent for his Eldest Son from *England*, who had been three or four years in the Army there; a very hopeful young Gentleman (who died in the service) to Command them, and to defend his house, which standing near *Logbearn*, within three miles of *Inniskillen*, he fortified very well, and plentifully furnisht it with Provisions to his great charge, which has maintained a great Garrison ever since, and been a very great security to the Country about, and of much consequence to the defence of *Inniskillen*: He being forced by his great infirmity retired into *England* with his younger Children, his second Son being in *England* before he came there he sent him under the Command of Major General *Kirk* to the relief of *Derry*, who died of a Fever at Sea much lamented of all that knew him.

Now came the News to us, That the Convention of the Estates in *England*, as well Spiritual as Temporal, had Voted the late King *James's* Desertion to be an Abdication, and placed their Present Majesties in the vacant Throne, and from this time and upon these grounds we thought we were oblig'd to behave our selves as their Subjects, our Allegiance being transferr'd and descending from the late King *James* upon his voluntary Desertion, as if he had been naturally dead, and accordingly *March* the Eleventh we did proclaim King *William* and Queen *Mary* at *Inniskillen* with such Joy and Solemnity as our Circumstances cou'd bear, rejoicing unspeakably to see the Crown descend in the same Royal Line, which time out of mind had inherited our Government,

About the 16th. of *March* we had an Account, that the
Gar-

Garrison of *Dunganon* by order from Collonel *Lundy* was deserted, and that they and all the Inhabitants in the Country near *Dunganon* were fled towards *Strabone* and *Derry*. And about the same time, our Governour received Letters from Collonel *Lundy*, acquainting him, that it was concluded at their Committee, that all the Forces in the *North West* of *Ulster*, shou'd draw towards *Derry* and the *Legan*, to make good *Fin Water* against the Enemy, and he gave us a very melancholly account of the Ill condition his own men were in. But our Governour and the rest of the Gentlemen that adhered to him, were positively resolved not to desert *Inniskillen*, the keeping whereof being of so great consequence, that it kept the *Conaught* Irish, from joyning with the *Ulster* Irish, and so was a great security to *Derry* and all the Country about it.

March the 20th. all the Protestants in the County of *Cavan* in pitiful stormy Weather, and in great disorder came running to *Inniskillen*, and the Villages about, to the no small surprize of us all; about three or four Troops of Horse coming before, followed with about as many Foot Companies, and then the whole inhabitants with their Women and Children to their middle in Clay and Dirt, with pitiful Lamentations, and little or no Provision to sustain them. Our Governour order'd them free Quarter for Man and Horse in the Town and Country about, many of them were indifferently well Armed, and we were joyful that they were come to us, being in hopes that they wou'd joyne with us in the defence of our Country.

But upon enquiry into the reasons of their leaving their Country as they did, (where they had several good strengths that might for some time have been defended.) Their Officers told us, that they had orders from Collonel *Lundy* for so doing, and did endeavour (though to no purpose) to persuade our Governour to do the same with *Inniskillen*. But that which hastened them away in

so great disorder, was the Lord *Gilmoy's* coming with a part of the *Irish Army* into the County of *Cavan*, and surprizing a House that belonged to *Mr. Dixy* Dean of *Kilmore*, and made Prisoner the Deans Eldest Son, (who was Captain of a Troop of Horse,) *Edward Charleton* his Cornet, and about eight or ten of his Troopers; upon news of which all the Garrisons about broke up, some setting fire to their own Houses, and the whole Country fled to us without knowing who or what number of men were come against them.

The Lord *Gilmoy* animated by their running away, and thinking by their example to drive the whole County before him, came with his Souldiers to *Belturbet*, and next day sent a party to besiege *Crom*, in the County of *Fermanagh*, a Castle standing on *Logbearn*, about sixteen miles distant from *Inniskillen*, it was under our protection, and has been ever since our Frontier Garrison towards *Dublin*, and his Lordship thinking to frighten that Garrison to a Compliance with his Demands, sent two Canon made of Tin, near a yard long in the Chafe, and about eight Inches wide, strongly bound about with small Cord, and covered with a sort of Buckram, near the colour of a Canon. These two mock Canon he drew towards *Crom* with eight Horses a peece, making a great noise as if they were drawn with much difficulty. As soon as they came before *Crom*, he threatned to batter the Castle with these two great battering Guns, and had the vanity to fire one of them, which burst and had like (as t'was said,) to have spoiled the Gunner. But those within the Castle (depending upon aid from *Inniskillen*) denied to surrender, and fired out at them from the Castle, killing several: *Gilmoy* continues the Siege, and on *Friday* the 22th. of *March*, sent a Letter to the Governour of *Inniskillen* in the nature of a Summons, acquainting him that King *James* was come to *Dublin*, and that he was come with an Army to reduce that Country to his obedience,

ence, and that by his Commission, he had power to grant them better Conditions than they might ever expect from him afterwards, if they were reduced by force. Upon receipt of this Summons, our Governour called his Officers together to consult what was fit to be done, and all of them did unanimously conclude, not to desert *Inniskillen*, nor to submit to any but to King *William* and Queen *Mary* whom they had now Proclaim'd, and accordingly return'd Lord *Gilmoy* an answer, that they ow'd Allegiance to none but them, nor wou'd they submit to any but to their Majesties, or those Commissioned by them, and so did prepare themselves the best they cou'd to defend the Town, and to use what means they cou'd to relieve *Crom*.

On *Saturday* the 23^d. of *March* early in the morning, many of the County of *Cavan* men left *Inniskillen*, and march'd towards *Derry*, in obedience (as they said) to Colonel *Lundies* orders: And the same day in the afternoon, our Governour drew out all the Horse and Foot he had under his Command to the common Hill near *Inniskillen*, keeping them all day at their Arms, expecting every hour to hear that the Lord *Gilmoy* was on his march towards us, and resolved to give him battel before he came near the Town, for ever since we took up *Inniskillen*, we judged it adviseable rather to fight the Enemy at a distance from it, than to let them lay Siege to it, and we have hitherto done accordingly: But seeing no Enemy appear all that day, and our Scouts returning and bringing us word that *Gilmoy* came only the length of *Lisnaskea* a Village ten miles distant from the Town, and that upon the news of our drawing out against him, was retreated back with his men to the Siege of *Crom*. Our Governour therefore in the Night, sent a detachment of about two hundred of his best armed men, some by Land and some in Boats towards *Crom*, hoping they might get into the Castle in the Night, but it being day before they got there, the Enemy used all the En-

deavours they cou'd to keep our Boats from Landing at the Castle, firing many Vollies at them, but being bad marksmen; killed only one old Boatman, and did our men no farther harm, but our men shot several of them dead from the Boats, Landed at the Castle, and having joyned those that were within, they sallied out together, and beat them from their Trenches, killed between thirty and forty of them, got the Fire-arms of those that they killed, took their two mock Canon, (one of which was left at *Crom*, and the other brought to the Castle of *Inniskillen*;) got two suits of Armour, and several other things of value, and immediately after this the Lord *Gilmoy* quit the thoughts of any farther Siege against *Crom*, and retreated to *Belturbet*.

At this time one *Brian Mac Knaghor Mac Guir* (who had been a Captain in the *Irish Army*;) was a Prisoner with us at *Crom*. Him the Lord *Gilmoy* had a desire to release, and the next day sent an Express to Captain *Crichton* (the proprietor of the Castle of *Crom*, and is Governour thereof) proposing to exchange Captain *Dixie* for this Captain *Mac Guir*, and desiring if the change were approved of, that Capt. *Mac Guir* might be sent to him, promising upon his Honour, to return us Captain *Dixie* for him. The exchange was very acceptable to the Governour and all that were in the Castle of *Crom*, but yet they wou'd conclud nothing until they had the consent of the Governour of *Inniskillen*, and the other Officers that were there, and so sent an Express from *Crom* to *Inniskillen* for their Resolution. The Messenger was immediately sent back to Captain *Crichton*, with Orders from the Governour to go on with the Exchange: Accordingly. Captain *Crichton* sent *Mac Guir* to the Lord *Gilmoy* desiring that Captain *Dixie* might be returned to him according to his promise under his hand, which Letter is in the hands of the Governour of *Inniskillen*.

But the Lord *Gilmoy* (shewing what we may expect from the word and promise of a Papist) as soon as he had *Mac Guir*

in his hands, called a Council of War on Captain *Dixie* and his Cornet *Mr. Charleton*, where they were both found guilty, and sentence of Death passed upon them, for levying men by the Prince of *Oranges* Commission, which was found in their Pockets; and immediately they were desired to prepare to Die against the next day; but in the mean time great endeavours were used, and promises made them of life and preferment, if they wou'd turn Papists and adhere to King *James*. But they (though both young men,) resolutely rejected the offer, and preferr'd their Religion to the saving of their Lives.

And here I cannot but remember *Mac Guires* Carriage, who (as it was reported) shewed an extraordinary concern for the Lord *Gilmoyes* breach of Faith, he went to him and told him, that his putting *Mr. Dixie* to death, (after his promise under his hand to return him) wou'd be a perpetual stain to his honour, and rather than he shou'd do so base a thing, prayed that he might be return'd a prisoner back to *Crom*, and that *Mr. Dixies* Life might be saved, for he did not desire to purchase his Freedom by so great injustice. But the Lord *Gilmoy* deaf to any thing that cou'd be said on their behalf, caus'd both the Young Gentlemen to be hanged on *Mr. Russels* Sign Post in *Belturbet*, and when they were dead, commanded to take their Corps into the Kitchen, to cut off both their Heads, and ordered them to be thrown out into the Street to the Souldiers, to play at foot ball with, and when the Souldiers for some time had pleased themselves with this Barbarous sport, their heads were set up on the Market House in *Belturbet*.

March the 25th. 1689 having intelligence that Captain *James Hamilton* was come to *Derry* from *England* with great store of Ammunition, and Arms: The Governour sent *Nicholas Westby Esq;* and my self *Andrew Hamilton Clark*, and a guard of four and twenty men to *Derry* with letters to *Collonel Lundy*, and Captain *James Hamilton* for a supply

of Arms and Ammunition, Captain *Hamilton* was very desirous to supply us, but Colonel *Lundy* having the Command of all gave us but a very cold welcome, would not give us one fix'd Arm, and only sixty Musket Barrels without stock or lock, that were thrown by in the store house of *Derry* as useles, which we soon fix'd, and five Barrels of Powder out of at least five hundred Barrels then in *Derry*, the Powder and Musket Barrels we sent safe to *Inniskillen*, and this was all the supply that ever we had of Arms and Ammunition (but what we took from the Enemy) until Major General *Kirk* supplied us.

And now Mr. *Hamilton* on his way back from *Derry* to *Inniskillen*, met Dr. *Walker* at *Lifford* where a token passed between them which was of great use afterwards during the Siege of *Derry*. For all the Correspondence that was kept between *Derry* and *Inniskillen* was managed by Dr. *Walker* and Mr. *Hamilton*, and because it was hazardous to write, it was concluded on, that all messengers that credit was to be given to by either party, were to give that token which if they could not give, no notice was to be taken of what they said. And during the first month or six weeks of the Siege the *Irish* Army did not much scruple to let both men and women pass to and from *Derry*, whereby we had a constant Correspondence with them during that time, but after that they would suffer none to go into the City, whereby our Correspondence was in a manner wholly cut off.

April the 13th. having intelligence that Collonel *Cunningham* and *Richards* were come to the *Lough* of *Derry*, with Men, Arms, and Ammunition. The Governour of *Inniskillen* sent Mr. *Andrew Hamilton* to *Derry* again for a farther supply of both, but the *Eagan* Army happening to be broke near that time, and the *Irish* Army coming before *Derry*, Collonel *Cunningham* returned to *England* without landing the Men or Arms he brought with him; and Mr.

Hamilton

Hamilton endeavouring to make his way back from *Derry* to *Inniskillen* was taken by a Quarter-master of the *Irish* horse, but then King *James* having issued out his Proclamation, that all men that pleased should have liberty to go to their former dwellings, Mr. *Hamilton* procured Lieutenant General *Hamiltons* Pass, to return to his house in *Kilskerry*, and so got safe back to *Inniskillen*. But before he left the *Irish* Camp, he got a trusty messenger sent into *Derry* to Dr. *Walker*, and having given him the token that was between them, it was Concluded on, that Dr. *Walker* should not give credit to any report that might come to *Derry* of *Inniskillen* being taken by the *Irish* unless he saw it under the Governours hand, or Mr. *Hamiltons*: and neither were we to believe that *Derry* was taken unless we saw it under Dr. *Walkers* hand, and this was very happily concluded on, for there was Scarce a week after the Siege of *Derry* began, but the *Irish* found means to spread a report among us, that *Derry* was taken by them, which we gave no credit to since we did not see it under Dr. *Walkers* hand, which was well known to several of us.

It will be but a small digression here to relate an unnatural piece of Cruelty, that I saw in the *Irish* Camp before *Derry*, at the time that I came to get Lieutenant General *Hamiltons* Pass to return to my own House.

On *Thursday* the 25th. of *April*, with one Mr. *Anthony Dobbin* (a Justice of the Peace near *Derry*.) I came to the *Irish* Camp about Nine or Ten of the Clock in the Morning, at which time a considerable party of the men of *Derry* came from the Town, and were Skirmishing with some party of the *Irish*, where Lieutenant General *Hamilton* went himself in person to encourage his men, and whilst we were expecting his return, Mr. *Dobbin* and I went as near the place where the Fight was, as (in the circumstances we were in) we durst venture, and coming among some of their Tents, we met

Lieutenant:

Lieutenant Collonel *Farrell*, Lieutenant Collonel *Nugent*, and his Father Mr. *Nugent* of *Coolamber*, with several others, who being of the County of *Longford*, and having some Estate in that County, and been acquainted with those Gentlemen formerly they came to me, and very civilly offer'd to do me any Service they cou'd in that place; whilst we weretogether, we heard several Shots going off within a little way of us, and seeing a Souldier coming from the place, Lieutenant Collonel *Farrel* enquired of him what the reason of it might be, who made answer that there was very good sport there, for the Souldiers had got an *English* or a *Scotch* Witch who came to bewitch their Horses, and had been gathering their Horse-Dung, but the Souldiers had made above twenty Shot at her and could not get her kill'd, upon which believing it was some poor old Creature that they were murthuring, I entreated those Gentlemen to step to the place and to save her, until they enquired into the matter, who accordingly went, (my self, Mr. *Dobbin*, and above twenty others being in Company with them,) and as they came within twenty or thirty yards of the place, we saw a poor old Woman at least seventy years of Age, sitting with her brest laid bare, and one of the Souldiers came close up to her, and held the muzzle of his Musket to her brest and so shot her dead. It seems they being bad marks-men and shooting at her at a distance, none of their former shots were mortal, though she was wounded in several places. I being concern'd at the barbarous Cruelty of the Fact, enquir'd into the matter, and who the Woman was, and found that she had been a Woman of the Country near *Derry*, who being rob'd of all that she had by the *Irish* Army, and hearing that the Army was full of Provisions, having got all the Meal of that Country, and that they were very civil to all people that came among them, she came there that morning to beg a little Meal among the Tents, and a man passing by her

with

with a load of Meal, the bag burst, some of the Meal falling upon some Horse-dung, and after the man had gather'd up as much of the Meal as he thought fit, the poor Woman came, and was throwing the Horse-dung out of the dirty-Meal that he had left, which an *Irish* Souldier seeing, called out that there was a Witch, gathering their Horse-dung to bewitch their Horses, that the men of *Derry* might get the better of them, upon which the Souldiers gather'd about her, and brought her to that Tragical end that I have here told.

April the 24th. Lieutenant Collonel *Loyd* by our Governours order took a party of foot and horse, and went from *Inniskillen* towards *Omagh*, where the *Irish* had a Garrison, (which his party was not in a condition to besiege) he drove all the Cattel near that place with him, from thence he went to *Aughor*, where the *Irish* had another Garrison in the Castle, which fled before he came to it, but least they might return thither again, he set the Castle on fire burning it to the ground, and defacing the fortifications about it. From thence went into the Country of *Moenaghan*, and so returned to *Inniskillen* with a very great prey of Cows and Sheep, which proved a seasonable relief to the poor people in and about *Inniskillen*, for when the party came in one might have bought from the Souldiers a good milch Cow for two shillings or half a Crown, and a dry Cow, or an Ox cheaper, and this was Lieutenant Collonel *Loyds* first expedition with our men.

About this time in the later end of *April* there came to us from *Ballisbany* some troops and foot companies of excellent men that belong'd to my Lord *Kingston*; and came with him to *Belisbany*, when at Collonel *Lundies* desire he left *Sligo*. And then our Governour raised a Fort on the common hill next the stone bridge, which he afterwards (to
his

his great charge) did finish, and is a very considerable, strength, and great security to the Town.

May the 2d. The *Irish* Garrison in *Omagh* sent two men unto the Parish of *Kiliskirry* within five miles of *Inniskillen* and in the night the two men stole away about twenty or thirty Cows. In the morning the owners missing their Cows, and seeing their track go towards the road that leads to *Omagh* did believe them stollen, and therefore sent to some of their neighbours to come and assist them in going in Quest for their Cows; Accordingly eight of them got together and went upon the trace of the Cattel and overtook them within a few miles of *Omagh*, but the thieves made their escape to that Garrison: The men that followed the Cows having got them gave themselves no further trouble in following the thieves, but were bringing the Cows back with them to their own dwelling, but before they got above half way home they were overtaken by four and twenty Dragoons from *Omagh* well mounted; the men (having all but bad horses and few Arms) three of them quit their horses and got into a great bog: The other five thinking they had done no harm but followed their own Goods, submitted and had Quarter given them. The Dragoons (leaving a guard with the five prisoners) followed the other three men, but to no purpose, for the Bog that they got to lay near a mountain not passable by horse, whether they escaped and so got home. The Dragoons returned to the prisoners carried them a little way back with them, and then most barbarously murder'd them all cutting them so in the face with swords and baggonets that their friends scarce knew one of them when they found them: and this for the most part was the fair Quarter that the *Irish* gave our men when ever they took any of them, which was the principal cause of our so obstinate defence both of *Derry* and *Inniskillen* against such unequal odds for these with what I told before of the Lord *Gi'moy* and other like barbarous Usages

Usages and breach of Faith, with the same yet in memory practised in 41. and all agreeing with the Principles of their Religion, That Faith is not to be kept with those whom they account Hereticks. All this made so strong an impression upon the minds of the People, that they were firmly perswaded the *Irish* wou'd not keep Articles with them; and therefore that it was in vain to capitulate. And they not only acted these Inhumanities without remorse, but glory'd in them; for the next day after that horrid and base Murder I have told, *Bellew* the Governour of *Omagh* sent an Express to Lieutenant-General *Hamilton* before *Derry*, acquainting him that a Party of his Garrison had gone towards *Inniskilling*, and killed about a hundred of our Men (calling every man twenty) which good News soon went through the whole *Irish* Camp, and caused a great deal of Joy among them.

May the 4th. our Governour had an Express sent him from Captain *Folliot*, Governour of *Bellishany*, acquainting him, That a considerable Party of Men were come from *Conaught* to besiege that place; he sent him the Summons he had got, and prayd him to send speedy relief. May the 6th. our Governour sent to all the Garrisons under his Command, ordering them to send him speedily all the armed Men they cou'd spare; and the next day sent Lieutenant-Colonel *Lloyd* with about twelve Foot-Companies, and some Troops of Horse towards *Bellishany*, who meeting the Enemies Horse near *Beleek* (a Village three miles nearer *Inniskilling* than *Bellishany*) soon put them to the rout, killed about sixscore of them, and took about sixty Prisoners: All their Foot fled away towards *Sligo*, and got off safe, except some few that were taken in the Fish-Island near *Bellishany*, with their Captain, one *Mac Donagh*, a Counsellor at Law commonly known by the Name of Blind *Mac Donagh*.

We got two small Cannon, several service-Horses, and some good Arms; and thus was *Bellisbany* relieved by us on the eighth day of *May* 1689. and this was the first time that our men encounter'd the Enemy in the Field with Foot and Horse; and having had so great Success in the beginning, it encouraged our men very much; and so we returned to *Inniskilling*, having gained this Victory without the loss of one man.

Immediately after this, we had an Express sent us from Colonel *Sarsfield*, proposing an exchange of some Prisoners of War that the *Irish* had at *Galway* and *Ballinroob*, for those that we had taken at *Bellisbany*. Our Governour was willing to listen to the Change, but having been so treacherously served before by *Gilmoy* in the matter of Captain *Dixie*, desired Col. *Sarsfield* to send him the Names of the Prisoners that he would change for those then at *Inniskilling*. Col. *Sarsfield* delayed sending their Names for near a Month after, and in the mean time he order'd all the Protestants in the Province of *Conaught* (that had a little before taken Protection from him and others) to be put into the Goal of *Sligo*, and then sent their Names to our Governour, pretending that Sir *Thomas Southwel* and some other Prisoners in *Galway*, that before he promised us, were to be sent into *England* to relieve some *Irish* Prisoners who were kept there; but our Governour suspecting some deceit, refus'd the Change: upon which Col. *Sarsfield* dealt very hardly with these he had in Prison, scarce allowing them Food to keep them from starving, and made them send some of their Wives to our Governour with Petitions and Letters, begging of him to relieve them out of their Misery: Upon which at length our Governour consented to the Change; but this was not without Treachery, as the Governour had suspected; for he found all those who were sent him in exchange, to have been persons protected by the *Irish*; whom after-

afterwards they made Prisoners, and used them ill (not regarding the Protections they had given) on purpose to cheat the Governour with the exchange. It was the experience of such faithless Dealing, and cruel Butcheries of our men after Quarter given, that made some of our Soldiers less merciful to them in Battel, than they would have been to any other Enemy. And we suppose it was for this reason that for some time we enjoy'd our quiet, being a terrour to the *Irish* on all hands near us.

But in the latter end of *May*, information being brought to the Governour, that there was a Garrison of the *Irish* in *Redhill*, and another at *Bellinacareg* (two Houses in the County of *Cavan*) who straitned those of our bounds that lay next them; Lieutenant Col. *Lloyd* was sent from *Inniskilling* against them; but he no sooner set out with about 1500 Horse and Foot, but the news of his march was brought to the County of *Cavan* before him, and their fear added to his number, he being reported to be about fifteen or sixteen thousand; upon which all the *Irish* fled, and we no sooner came to *Redhill*, but the Garrison held out a sign for a Treaty; and having Conditions offer'd them, immediately surrender'd the Place with all that was therein, getting Quarter to all the men that were in it; and so without destroying that House, we marched from thence with the Prisoners we had taken, to *Bellinacareg*, which was reputed one of the strongest Castles in that part of *Ireland*; and that which gave it the greater name (tho' it was indeed a strong place) was because *Oliver Cromwel* lay several days before it, and could not take it, but left it, until afterwards the *Irish* deserted the place, when he had overcome the rest of the Kingdom. But when we came before it, there was no great Garrison, and but little Ammunition in it; and the news of our taking *Redhill* struck so great a terrour in those of the Castle, that not many hours after our men came there, they held out a

Flag for a Treaty, and did capitulate, That both they and the other Prisoners taken at *Redhill*, should have free liberty to go, without being stripp'd, leaving the Castle with the Arms, Ammunition, and what Goods were in it, to the Plunder of our Souldiers, which was accordingly performed by both Parties. We got in the Castle some Pikes, about thirty Musquets, some Cafes of Pistols, and but very little Powder. As soon as our Souldiers had plunder'd the Castle, we set some Masons, who were in our Party, to undermine the Walls of it, which they soon did, and then set it on fire, and in a very few hours it fell to the ground, and sunk in a heap of Rubbish; which we did, because it was a place of great strength, and lying in the heart of the *Irish* Country.

The News of our taking *Redhill* and *Bellinacareg* was soon brought to *Dublin*, with a report, that our Army was on their March thither (being ever after this reputed among the *Irish* to be above fifteen thousand well armed Men) and it is incredible to think what a Consternation the *Irish* about *Dublin* were in; but our number was too small, and not half well armed for such an Undertaking; however our Men marched near *Kells* and *Finna* in the County of *Meath*, and brought from thence above three thousand Cows and Oxen, two thousand Sheep, and some Horses, and then returned safe to *Inniskilling*, without the loss of one Man.

June the 3d. Information was brought to *Inniskilling*, That the *Irish* Army before *Derry* had sent a great many of their service-Horses to graze in some waste Lands near *Omagh*, eighteen miles distant from *Inniskilling*; and the next day our Governour sent two Troops under the Command of Captain *Francis Gore*, and Captain *Arnold Cosbie*, into the Parish of *Kilskirry*, ordering them to keep Garrison at *Trellik*, a House belonging to Captain *Mervyn*, and about half way betwixt *Inniskilling* and *Omagh*. They had

had not staid there above two days, when taking with them another Troop and two Foot-Companies that quarter'd in the Parish of *Kilshirry*, they went in the Evening about Sun-set from *Trellick* towards *Omagh*, and before eight of the Clock the next day they returned to *Trellick* with about eight score of good service-Horses taken from the Enemy at *Omagh*, and near as many more smaller Horses fit for labour, and about three hundred Cows. This was a lucky hit; for by it we did disable about three Troops of the Enemy, and better'd several of our own Troops, when the Horses were divided among the Men they sold the Horses they got to others of our party, at very easie rates; and our Men had certainly surpriz'd the Fort at *Omagh*, and taken it, if notice had not been sent to the Enemy of their coming, and so they had time to secure the Fort, but not to save their Horses, who were grazing within a short way of the Town.

Soon after this, we had information from all hands, of the miserable condition that the Garrison in *Derry* was reduc'd to, and several Messages were sent us to endeavour their Relief; but alas our Condition was very unfit to attack so powerful an Enemy, and so well appointed as the Army that lay before *Derry* was; for we were not then at most above two thousand Men, and those very ill armed; and we had not above two Barrels left of the five Barrels of Powder that Col. *Lundy* gave us. But hearing that *Derry* must surrender very soon, unless reliev'd, and believing that much of our Safety did depend upon it, our Governour resolv'd in person, with all the strength we could make, to endeavour its relief, or perish in the Attempt.

Our Governour therefore drew all his Men to the Field, and notwithstanding that he was much press'd by those of *Inniskilling* not to go in Person, but rather to stay in the Town for the securing of the Place, yet (since *Derry* was in so great hazard) he could not be perswaded to stay, but

on the 10th. day of *June*, he marched his Men, being near two thousand, and came that night to *Trellik*; the next day we march'd toward *Omagh*, and on the Road we were inform'd, That the Garrison at *Omagh* hearing of our coming, had fled from that place, which (tho' it was a false information) yet encourag'd some of our Party, who were free Booters, and not under any Command, to go on before, in hopes to get the Plunder of the Town before the Souldiers came to it. They went near a mile before our Forelorn, but by that time that they came within less than three miles of *Omagh*, and fearing no Enemy, they were surpriz'd by a party of the Garrison at *Omagh*, that lay in Ambush in a hollow, and came upon them unawares; yet all of them made their escape, and retreated safe to our Forelorn, except one *Rowland Betty*, a man in good esteem among us, who after he had discharg'd his Pistol, just as he was wheeling his Horse, fell to the ground, and before he cou'd recover his Saddle again, they came upon him and took him Prisoner, carried him with them a great way nearer *Omagh*, and then murder'd him: And thus (as I said) for the most part they dealt with many of our Men after they had been their Prisoners, and gotten fair Quarter.

Our Governor with his Men march'd that night within a mile and a half of *Omagh*, and next day early he possess'd himself of the whole Town (being an open place) except the Fort, which he laid close Siege to. Our Men plac'd themselves in all the Houses near the Fort, and being good Marksmen, ply'd them so warmly with their small Shot, that not a man of them durst come in view; for they killed one of them, and wounded several others. But we had not been there many hours, when several Expresses came from *Inniskilling*, one after another to our Governor and the Officers that were with him, acquainting him and them, that Col. *Sarsfield* with five or six Thousand

nd Men was come to besiege *Bellishanny*, within twenty miles of *Inniskilling*, and that Col. *Sowtherland* was come with another Army to *Belturbet*, about twenty miles distant from *Inniskilling* on the other hand; and that the one Army, if not both, would be very soon at *Inniskilling*: Our Governor therefore having received this Account, called his Officers together, to consult what was fittest to be done, whether to go on to relieve *Derry*, or to return for the defence of *Inniskilling*. But the most of them having their Families or Friends in *Inniskilling*, it was soon resolv'd on to return: Some of the Officers were for burning the Town, it being a great shelter for the *Irish* Army on their March to and from *Derry*; but the Town, belonging to Capt. *Merwyn*, who is a good Protestant, and in great esteem in that Country, it was resolv'd to spare the Town for his sake; and so we left it as we found it, and the next day our Men return'd to *Inniskilling*.

June the 15th. we had Intelligence that Col. *Sowtherland's* Party at *Belturbet*, was daily increasing, the *Irish* flocking to him from all Parts, and that he intended soon to draw towards *Inniskilling*. But we were ever resolv'd, not to suffer the Enemy to come so near as to lay siege to the Town, but rather to fight them before they came to't; neither did we think it safe to give them any long time to stay near our Quarters; and therefore our Governor ordered Lieut. Col. *Lloyd* to take the Field with the greatest strength we could make in Foot and Horse, and to march against *Sowtherland*.

June the 17. Lieut. Col. *Lloyd* came with his Men to *MacGuire's* Bridge, a Place not full half way betwixt *Inniskilling* and *Belturbet*, where Col. *Sowtherland* and his Party lay; from which Place an *Irish* Spy went in the night, and acquainted Col. *Sowtherland*, that all the Forces of *Inniskilling* were coming against him: Col. *Sowtherland* had then with him but about two Regiments of Foot, a Regiment

of Dragoons, and some few Troops of Horse; he had brought with him from *Dublin* spare Arms for two Regiments of new levy'd Men that were every day expected to come to him; he had some Pieces of Cannon, and great store of Bisket, Wheat, Flower, Malt, and other Provisions for his Army, in order to besiege *Inniskilling*. When this News was brought him, that the *Inniskilling* Army was coming against him, and believing it true that they were so numerous, above fifteen thousand (as was reported) he thought it not safe to stay at *Belturbet*, having no Place of any Strength there but the Church and Church-yard, which was a little fortified, but not large enough to contain the number of men he had with him: He therefore thought it best to provide for his own Safety, and to secure the Cannon, and what he could on a sudden carry with him; but withal drew out a Detachment of Eighty Dragoons, and about two hundred Foot, and left them in the Church of *Belturbet*, under the Command of Lieut. Col. *Edward Scot*, and some other Officers, to see if they could make good that Place against the *Inniskilling* Men, until he came back to their Relief, and so march'd with the rest of his Men towards *Monaghan*, that if he were pursued, he might come to *Charlemont* under the shelter of the Castle.

The next day hapned to be a most terrible day of Rain, insomuch that our Men cou'd march no further that day; and this gave Col. *Southerland* time enough to go off with those Men that he brought with him; but the next day again proving fair, Lieu-Col. *Lloyd* with his Men advanc'd towards *Belturbet*, and order'd Capt. *Robert Vaughan* and Capt. *Hugh Galbraith*, with their two Troops of Dragoons to be the Forlorn; but by that time they came within two miles of *Belturbet*, there met them about a Troop of Dragoons that fired at them, but our Dragoons alighting from their Horses, and lining the Ditches on both sides of the

the Road, and the main Body of our Men coming in view, the *Irish* Dragoons retreated to *Belturbet*, and went all into the Church and Church-yard to the rest of their Men, intending to make good that Place, firing very fast at us, but with the same success that is usual with them; for they touch'd not a man of ours, but one, who recovered afterwards. Our men came very close upon them, and soon got into all the Houses near the Church, and some of them getting into the Archbishop of *Dublin's* House in *Belturbet*, (which by its height does overtop the Church-yard) from the upper windows they did so gall them with their Shot, that not a man of them could keep the Church-yard; and within less than two hours after we came there (some of their men being killed) they held out a Flag for a Treaty; which being granted, they made Conditions; and it was Agreed, That all the Officers and Souldiers should be our Prisoners: The Officers to have all their Cloaths and Money given them if it did not exceed ten Pounds the piece; the common Souldiers were to have their Lives sav'd, but to be stripp'd of all their red Coats, which was accordingly performed. And thus we got about three hundred Prisoners, whereof thirteen were Commission Officers, together with Lieut. Col. *Scot*, their Commander in chief; but next day we let go near 200 of the meanest of the common Souldiers, because of the Charge we were at in maintaining them; and the rest, with their Officers we brought with us to *Inniskilling*. We got about seven hundred Muskets, a Barrel and a half of Powder (which was as much as we had in our Store-house before) eighty Dragoon-Horses, with all the Accoutrements belonging to them, about twenty Horse-loads of Bisket, above fifty Barrels of Flower, a hundred Barrels of Wheat, some Malt, and other Provisions, all which we sent by Water to *Inniskilling*; we got but as many red Coats as serv'd two Companies, many of their men (being new Levies) wearing

F

Gray;

Gray; and then we return'd to *Inniskilling* without the loss of one man, loaden with the Spoils and Provisions of our Enemies, which came very seasonably to us; for by it we were plentifully provided with Bread until our Harvest supply'd us again; and our Companies, who were ill Armed before, were now well recruited, and some new Companies were immediatly rais'd, so that our Condition was very much better'd by it.

July the 3d. we received a Letter from Mr. Archdeacon *Brown*, Chaplain in the *Bonadventure* Frigate, Capt. *Thomas Hobson* Commander, giving us an Account, That Major General *Kirk* had sent that Ship from the Lough of *Derry* round to *Bellishany*, to know in what condition we were at *Inniskilling*, and if we stood in need of Ammunition, or any other thing that he could spare, we should be provided; and withal desired that some of our Number should be sent to the Ship to give Capt. *Hobson* a particular Relation of our Affairs. This was a most seasonable and acceptable Message to all the Garison of *Inniskilling*, especially when we were in hopes of a supply of Powder; for although our Foot-Souldiers were indifferently provided in Arms by the supply that we took from Col. *Southerland*, yet (as I observ'd before) we had but little Powder, not much more than three Barrels in our Garison, whereof we got a little before a Barrel and a half in *Belturbet*.

Orders were therefore that very night given by the Governor that Lieut. Col. *Lloyd*, Capt. *Francis Gore*, Capt. *Hugh Montgomery*, Mr. *Andrew Hamilton* and some others should go the next day to *Bellishany*, with some Troops and Companies to guard what Ammunition we should get, and to acquaint Capt. *Hobson* with the state and condition of our Country; and accordingly, all things being in readiness for our journey, we march'd the next day towards *Bellishany*, being *Thursday* the Fourth of *July*.

The same day the Duke of *Bermick* with some Troops
of

of Horse, about two Regiments of Foot, and two Regiments of Dragoons, came to the Dwelling-House of Mr. *Andrew Hamilton* (he being but about two hours before gone towards *Bellisbany* with a Troop of Horse) and having searched the House for him, and not finding him, first ordered the Souldiers to plunder the House, and then set fire to it, burning it to the ground, with all the other Houses belonging to him upon any of his Lands in that Country, saying, *if they had got him himself, they would have made him Meat for their Hawks*; and that *this was in revenge of the Horses taken a little before from Omagh*, for which they blamed Mr. *Hamilton*. They did no prejudice to any other mans Estate; but after they had burned and destroyed all that belonged to him and his Tenants, they drove away all their goods to *Trellick*, where the Duke encamped his men for some few days. This was a surprize upon us, most of our men being abroad at *Bellisbany* and other places: However, our Governor came that night to Mr. *Hamilton's* House, but they were gone before he came there, and he had not a Party strong enough to beat up their Quarters, and so he returned to *Inniskilling*, ordering strong Guards to be kept on all the Roads from *Trellick* to *Inniskilling*.

Within two or three days our Scouts brought word to the Governor, That the Duke of *Berwick* with all his Army was on their march to *Inniskilling*, and in a few hours would be near the Town. Upon notice whereof, our Governor commands two Foot-Companies (with two Troops to second them) to go and defend a strait Pass near the Mill of *Inniskilling*, by which the Dukes Army must pass before they could come near the Town, and which might easily be defended by a few men: and in the mean time the Governor was getting the rest of his men together to second them. But the two Companies coming to the Mill, and seeing no Enemy near, after some stay

there, advanc'd near a mile farther than the Post which they were order'd to keep, and coming to a Hollow between two Hills, were on a sudden surprized with the whole Body of the Enemies Horse and Dragoons coming upon them: The two Companies were soon put to the Rout, and the two Troops who were to second them, seeing the number of the Enemy so great, wheel'd about without coming to their Relief; we had five and twenty of our men killed, whereof one was an Ensign, six and twenty taken Prisoners, and the rest (though many of them wounded) escaped to *Inniskilling*; we lost most of the Arms that belonged to both the Companies. Our Governor (though too late) by the time that they were broken, was advanc'd on his way towards their Relief; on whose Approach the Duke retreated to *Trellick*, taking the Prisoners along with him, and from thence, the next day to the Camp near *Derry*: But our Governor sent an Express after him, desiring that our men who were taken might be used as Prisoners of War; for if they receiv'd any damage, he would revenge it on the Prisoners then in his hands; and in a few days we had all our Prisoners return'd to us in exchange for others that we sent them. We gave Lieut. Col. *Scot* for a Captain of ours that was taken; and these were the only Prisoners of our men that they took and did not afterwards murder, which we attribute wholly to the message of our Governor sent after them. This was the only Loss that we sustained since our first taking up Arms, which was their own Fault, by going beyond the Post that they were order'd to maintain; and besides was the occasion of burning of Capt. *Corry's* House and several other Houses near *Inniskilling*, which the Governor order'd to be burn'd as soon as he heard the two Companies were engag'd, apprehending the D. of *Berwick* would have made Capt. *Gorry's* House his Head Quarter, being of considerable

ble strength and accommodation, and that his men would have quartered in the other Houses.

But now to return to those who were sent to the *Bonadventure*: On *Friday* the 5th. of *July*, the Officers went on Board the Ship where that worthy Gentleman Capt. *Hobson* treated them with great Civility; and being fully inform'd of the State of our Affairs, he gave us good encouragement, assuring us, that very soon there wou'd be care taken to relieve us. He gave us thirty Barrels of Powder, which our Officers within two days sent safe to *Inniskilling*; he gave us also a few Fire-locks, which we left in the Garrison of *Ballishany*; and at last it was concluded on by Capt. *Hobson* and our Officers, that two of our number shou'd be sent to Major Gen. *Kirk* for Commissions, some more Ammunition and Arms (for we had, and still have a great many Men in our Country that never bore Arms) and for aid of Men, especially experienc'd Officers, of which we had great want. And this being agreed on, Mr. *John Rider*, and Mr. *Andrew Hamilton* were chosen to go to the *Bonadventure* to Major Gen. *Kirk*, who accordingly went on Board the 8th. day of *July*, and the 12th. came into the *Lough of Derry*, where Maj. Gen. *Kirk* lay with the Fleet. Mr. *Rider* and Mr. *Hamilton* being brought before the Major-General, he for about two days did inform himself by them of the condition *Inniskilling* was in, what store of men belong'd to that Garrison, and how arm'd.

We had then about seventeen Troops, thirty Foot-Companies; and some few Troops of Dragoons; our Foot were indifferently well arm'd, but our Horse and Dragoons not so well. The Major-General had few or no Arms fit for Horsemen, but he gave us six hundred Fire-locks for Dragoons, a thousand Muskets to raise more Foot with, twenty Barrels of Powder, besides the thirty we receiv'd out of the *Bonadventure*, with Bullets and Match proportionable; eight small Cannon, and some few Hand-Granadoes. He gave us Commissions for a Regiment of Horse consisting of sixteen Troops,
and

and fifty private men in each Troop, besides Officers; for a Regiment of Dragoons consisting of twelve Troops, and the like number of private men in each Troop, and for three Regiments of Foot, and an independant Troop of Horse to every Regiment, each Regiment of Foot to consist of eighteen Companies, whereof two Companies to be Granadees, and sixty private men in every Company. The Major-General told us, he could spare none of his private men, but gave us some very good Officers, *viz.* Col. *Will. Wolfely* to be our Commander in chief, and Col. of Horse; Capt. *Will. Berry* to be Lieutenant-Colonel to our Horse; Capt. *Charles Stone* to be Major to our Horse; Capt. *James Winn* a Gentleman from *Ireland*, but then a Captain in Col. *Stewarts* Regiment, to be Col. of our Dragoons; and for our three Regiments of Foot, *Gustavus Hamilton* Governour of *Inniskilling*, was made eldest Colonel; and Lieutenant-Col. *Lloyd* and Major *Tiffan* were the other two Colonels; he gave us Capt. *Thomas Price* (who has a Troop of Horse with us) to be our Aid-major-General, and one Capt. *Johnston*, who has a Foot-Company, to be our Engineer.

In a word; when Major-Gen. *Kirk* knew what Condition we were in (which he was a Stranger to before, until he saw one of our selves) he then granted us whatsoever Mr. *Rider* and Mr. *Hamilton* desired of him, as far as he saw it for our Advantage; and no man cou'd have shown more Zeal than he did for their Majesties Service, and the Preservation of the Protestants.

And thus being by the Major-General furnish'd according to our own desire, with some choice Officers, with Commissions, Arms and Ammunition, we took leave of him on *Sunday* the 20th. of *July*; we were a little before that come from *Lough foyle* (which is the *Lough* that comes from *Derry*) to *Lough-swilly*, where the Isle of *Inch* is, and the same day the Major-General went from *Swilly* to *Lough-foyle* in the *Swallow-Frigat*, accompanied with the *Mountjoy* of *Derry*,

Derry, and another lesser Vessel loaden with Provisions; but the Wind being fair for them, and cross to us, we were the same night driven back to the Isle of *Inch*, where we staid two days, but the Major-General went on his Course with the Store ships towards *Derry*.

Wednesday the 24th. of *July*, we went to Sea again towards *Bellishany*, but the Wind falling scant upon us, the Ketch that the Officers were in, did ply round, and we landed safe within three miles of *Bellishany* on *Friday* the 26th. of *July*, but the other Vessels wherein the Arms and Ammunition were, did not come to *Bellishany* for three or four days after. When we landed, we were met with several Troops of *Inniskilling-men* (who with much impatience expected our coming) welcoming us with firing several Vollies at our landing, and giving us all the expressions of Joy and Satisfaction that they were able, and so conveyed us the same day to *Bellishany*.

We were no sooner come to *Bellishany*, but notice was given us, that Lieutenant-General *Macarty* with a considerable Army, was come to *Belturbet*, in order to besiege *Inniskilling*; upon this our Officers went the next day to *Beleek*, and on *Sunday* the 28th. day of *July*, they went by water from *Beleek*, and landed safe at *Inniskilling*, and so they did not stay for the Arms and Ammunition that Major-General *Kirk* sent us. When the Officers landed at *Inniskilling*, all the Foot-Souldiers in the Town were drawn up from the Castle to the farr point of the Island next to *Bellishany*, where they came ashore and receiv'd them with a Guard; and when they were come to the Gate, gave them three full Vollies. All the Men and Women, and younger sort of People that were in the Town, came in great Crowds towards the place where they were, insomuch that they cou'd scarce get coming to the Castle; and nothing was heard but loud Acclamations welcoming those Gentlemen, and praising God, that their *English* Friends had not quite

quite forgot them, but that there was some sign of Relief come at last.

That Night that they landed at *Inniskilling*, there came an Express from *Crom* to the Governour, acquainting him, That Lieutenant-General *Macarty* had march'd his men from *Belturber*, and was come before *Crom*, and was raising a Battery to play upon the Castle: our Governour was then ill of a Fever, and Colonel *Wolfeley* by his Commission being Commander in Chief, the Express was brought to him; and the next day on *Munday-morning* the 29th. of *July*, by another Express from *Crom*, we were inform'd, That Lieutenant-General *Macarty* had begun to batter the Castle with his Cannon, and made his Approaches very near it. The Besieg'd with their small Shot from the Castle, kill'd a great many of the Enemy, but yet being unacquainted with Cannon, they made earnest request to our Governour *Hamilton* (for as yet all Expresses were sent to him) for speedy Relief. Colonel *Wolfeley* returns an Answer, That he wou'd make all the haste he cou'd to get our Souldiers together; and upon the *Wednesday* following he wou'd endeavour to relieve them. And the same *Monday* Colonel *Wolfeley* sent Orders to *Bellishany*, That all the Men there that belong'd to our Army should march the next day to *Inniskilling*, leaving a convenient Garrison at *Bellishany* (for *Sarsfield* with his Army, lay at *Bondrows*, within four miles of it.) Accordingly some Troops of Horse, and about four or five hundred Foot marched from *Bellishany* to *Inniskilling* in their Arms, which is twenty long *English* Miles, by Land, and some of them lay two or three Miles farther than *Bellishany*, and they show'd no weariness at all when they came to *Inniskilling*, but were willing that very night to go towards the Enemy, for to relieve their Friends at *Crom*.

A little after our Men came from *Bellisbannon*, about an hour and an half after Sun-set, we saw from *Inniskilling* a great Light in the Air above *Newton-Butler* (where Lieut. Gen. *Mac-Carty* with his Army lay) which continued for some hours, and was seen by most of all the People in and about *Inniskilling*; but we concluded, that either they had set the Town of *Newton-Butler*, and all the Country about, on Fire; or had raised some Fire in that Country, to give notice to Col. *Sarsfield*, that he was on his March towards us: but after the Fight was over, upon enquiry into the matter, we found there was no Fire that Night raised among them.

I am not very superstitious to lay great stress upon such sort of Signs in the Air, but something remarkable there is in them. The like was seen at *Glaslogh* before the Action they had there with the *Irish* of the Garison of *Charlemont*, whom they defeated upon the 13th of *March* last, killing their Leader, and about 200 of his Men, with the loss only of Capt. *Ancketill* on their side; but were ordered the next day to desert the place upon the coming down of the *Irish* Army, under the Command of L. Gen. *Hamilton*, which they did, and marched to *Derry*. About a Week before this, at Eleven at Night, the Night being very dark, there appeared in the Air several Pillars of Light pointed from towards *Charlemont*, which were so bright, that they might have read by them, and this lasted above two hours to the Observation of all the People there.

This brought into my Mind a Passage in the Examination of Dr. *Robert Maxwell*, late Lord Bishop of *Kilmore*, then Rector of *Tynon* in the County of *Armagh*, printed at the end of *Burlacy's* History of *Ireland*, in the last Page but one; I shall give you his own words, having told a little before of 56 Men, Women and Children who were taken out of his House and drowned by the *Irish* at *Cur-Bridg*. About three or four Nights (says he) before the six and fifty Persons were taken out of the Deponents House

and drown'd; in the dark of the Moon, about one of the Clock at Night, a Light was observ'd in manner of a long Pillar to shine for a long way through the Air, and refracted upon the North Gabel of the House: It gave so great a Light about an hour together, that divers of the Watch read both Letters and Books of a very small Character thereby, the Deponent presaging thereby that bloody Massacre which ensued.

I pretend to make no Explanation, or enter into the Reason or Dependance we can have upon these things, having resolv'd only to tell you matters of Fact, and to leave every Man to his own Conjectures of them.

Information was brought us upon Monday at Night, that L. Gen. Mac-Carty intended the next day to send a part of his Army towards *Lisnaskea*, within ten Miles of us, and to place a Garison in the Castle; upon this L. Col. Berry the next Morning, being Tuesday the 30th of July, was sent with seven or eight Troops of Horse, about three Foot Companies, and two Troops of Dragoons, with Orders to take up the Castle of *Lisnaskea* before the Enemy came to it, and to place a Garison in it if he found it tenable, but otherwise to burn it, if he thought it might be useful to the Enemy: And withal he had Directions given him to see if he could discover the Enemy, what their Strength was, and how posted, with assurance that all the rest of our Men would soon follow to relieve him, and to raise the Siege from *Crom*.

L. Col. Berry, according to his Orders, marched to *Lisnaskea*, and when he came there, he found the Castle so much out of order, that he judg'd it a place of no Consequence, and so left it without doing it any prejudice, keeping his Men all that Night in the Field. The next day being Wednesday, the last day of July, early in the Morning, he marched his Men from *Lisnaskea* towards the Enemy (who lay about six Miles from him); he sent his Scouts before, ordering them not to engage any Enemy they met with, but to retreat until they might discover their

their Strength, and fight them on some advantagious Ground. He had not march'd above two Miles, when near a place, called *Donagh*, his Scouts did discover a considerable Body of Horse, Dragoons and Foot marching towards them, who immediately advertise L. Col. *Berry* of their approach; he therefore retreats with his Men to *Lisnaskea* again, the Enemy still advancing towards him, and being a rising Ground the way that he retreated, before he came to *Lisnaskea* he had a full view of the Enemy, and found them to be above double his Number, and therefore did not think fit to fight them in that open place, but to retreat till he came to some more advantagious Ground. But as soon as he began to retreat, he sent off an Express to Col. *Wolfeley* in *Inniskilling*, acquainting him what Condition he was in, and desiring him to make all the haste he could to his Relief, which accordingly he did.

Now there are two ways leading from *Lisnaskea* to *Inniskilling*, the one lately made through some Bogs and low fenny Grounds, nearer *Loghearn* than the old way; and this Road L. Col. *Berry* resolv'd to take, as being more secure, and several Passes on it much easier to defend than the other. He had not stay'd long at *Lisnaskea* but the Enemy came near him, and then with his Men he retreats by this new Road (which turns off from the old at the end of the Town of *Lisnaskea*) and marched in good order, the Enemy still advancing upon him till he came about a Mile distant from *Lisnaskea*, to a Bog with a narrow Causeway through it, that two Horsemen could scarce ride in abreast upon, and at the end of this Causeway (which is an easy Musquet-shot over) *Berry* halted, resolving to make good that Pass against the Enemy until he had Relief from Col. *Wolfeley*; there was a Thicket of Under-Wood at the end of the Causeway where *Berry* placed his Foot and Dragoons, ordering them to make good their Ground; the Horse he drew a little farther off, promising that they

should relieve the Foot and Dragoons, and gave the Word, **Oxford.**

They made but a very short stay there, when Col. *Anthony Hamilton* (who was Major-General to *Mac-Carty*) came in view with a considerable Body of Men, who alighting from his Horse, ordered his Dragoons to do so too, and very bravely advanced near the end of the Causeway, his Men firing briskly at ours, but with no great Success; for it pleased God that after a great many Volleys of Shot which they made at us, not one of our Men was killed, and but about a dozen or fourteen of them wounded; our Men were better Marks-Men, they shot about a dozen of the Enemy dead at the end of the Causeway, and wounded Col. *Anthony Hamilton*, their Leader, in the Leg; he being hurt, retreated a little, and mounted his Horse, ordering another Officer to lead on the Men, who very soon was likewise killed, with some more of their Men: The Enemy seeing their Men thus drop by our Shot, and their General, Col. *Hamilton*, being gone a little ways back, and no chief Officer there to lead them on, began to retreat from the end of the Causeway, which our Men seeing, gave a Huzza, and called out that the Rogues are running, and immediately our Foot and Dragoons took the Bog on each hand, and our Horse advanced on the Causeway towards them, which the Enemy perceiving, began at first to retreat a little faster from us, but their Retreat soon turned to a most disorderly flight, without offering to face about, or fire any more at us: our Horse soon overtook them, and fell in among their Foot, and such Dragoons as were on Foot, and made a very great Slaughter of them, having the Chase of them through the Town of *Lisnaskea*, and near a Mile farther; and the Execution had been greater, but notice was brought to *Berry*, that L. Gen. *Mac-Carty*, with the Body of his Army, was advancing towards him: upon this he sounds a Retreat, and brings

brings back his Men to the place where the Fight first began, having killed about 200, and taken about 30 Prisoners, which he sent immediately to *Inniskilling*, with several Horse-loads of Arms that he had taken from the Enemy, and this Action happened about 9 a Clock in the Forenoon.

About 11 of the Clock there came an Express from Col. *Wolfeley*, to Lieut. Col. *Berry*, acquainting him, that he was come with his Men to his Relief; and desiring him to march the Party under his Command, to the Moat above *Lisnaskea*, where both their Parties might join together, and then consider what they had to do. Now Col. *Wolfeley* had marched his Men the old Road from *Inniskilling* to *Lisnaskea*, leaving the new Road, where *Berry* and his Men were, about a mile on the right Hand. As soon as this Express came, *Berry* marched, and both he and Col. *Wolfeley*, with their Men, met at the same time near the Moat, above the Town of *Lisnaskea*: And after some kind words had passed between both Parties at their meeting, Col. *Wolfeley* acquainted the Officers, that the Party under his Command had made so great haste to relieve the other Party, that few or none of them had brought a Meal of Meat with them; and therefore they must speedily consider what they had to do, for either they must advance towards the Enemy, and resolve to fight them that very day, or return back again to *Inniskilling* for want of Provision. But after the thing was debated among the Officers, it was agreed on to consult the Souldiers themselves, and to know their mind in the Matter: The Men were called to their close Order, and the Question was asked, Whether they would advance and fight the Enemy that Day, or turn back to *Inniskilling*? They who had never before turned their Back to their Enemy, thought it dishonourable then to begin, especially after so remarkable a Victory obtained that Morning, and upon so unequal Terms, which they took for a Presage of what they might

might expect in the Afternoon: All of them therefore, with one Acclamation, called out to Advance. Upon this Col. *Wolfeley*, and the other Colonels, drew up all the Men in *Battalia*, and gave them the Word, *No Popery*: which was very acceptable to all our Party: And then he drew out four Men out of every Troop, with an Officer to command them, for a Forlorn: Our whole Number, when all were joined together, did consist of about 16 Troops of Horse, 3 Troops of Dragoons, and 21 Companies of Foot, besides some that were not under Command: So that in the whole Party, we reckoned our selves some more than 2000.

The Forlorn Col. *Wolfeley* ordered to march on about half a Mile before the Army; he ordered Col. *Tiffan* to lead on the first Battalion of Foot, consisting of about 5 or 6 Companies, seconded with some few Troops. *C. Lloyd* led on the next Battalion of Foot, consisting about the same Number, and the same way seconded; then followed the Dragoons: and Col. *Wolfeley* himself led on the main Body of Foot, followed with the rest of our Horse, under the Command of *L. C. Berry*, and *Maj. Stone*. And in this order we marched from *Lisnaskea* to *Donagh*, and so towards the Enemy, who we were informed had raised their Siege from *Crum*, and were come to *Newton-Butler*, a Village about two miles from *Donagh*.

We had not marched above half a mile from *Donagh*, when our Forlorn came in view of the Forlorn of the Enemy, who immediately retreated before our Men; we advanced after them till we came within about half a mile from *Newton-Butler*, where there is a steep Hill that the Road leads through; and before you come to the Hill, there is a Bog, with a Causey through it, where only two Men at most can ride in a-Breast: the Enemy was drawn up in very good Order upon the Hill above the Bog; and no other way had we to come at them, but by the Bog and Causey through it.

When

When our Men came near the Place, our Officers considered the Ground, and how advantagiously the Enemy had posted themselves, and then Col. *Wolfeley* ordered Col. *Tiffan*, with his Battalion of Foot, to take the Bog on the right Hand of the Causeway, and Col. *Lloyd* with his Battalion to take the Bog on the left, and Col. *Win* to divide his Dragoons, and the one half to second Col. *Tiffan* on Foot, and the other to second Col. *Lloyd*; and he ordered Lieut. Col. *Berry* to advance with the Horse upon the Causeway as the Foot on each hand advanced through the Bog; and he himself brought up the main Body in the Rear to send Recruits to those that went before, as he saw cause: and thus whilst we advanced, in good order, towards the Enemy, they ordered the Town of *Newton-Butler*, and the Country-Houses about to be all set on Fire; and before our Men came within Musket-shot of them, they began to Fire at us; but by that time that we came within shot of them, and had fired two or three Vollies at them, our Men saw them begin to draw off and retreat towards *Newton-Butler*, which our Men misapprehending, believed them running away, and our Officers had much ado to keep them from pursuing with all the speed they could: But Col. *Wolfeley*, and the Officers with him, from a Height opposite to the place where the Enemy was posted, saw them go off in so good Order, that they believed it was either to draw our Men into an Ambush, or bring them to some place of better advantage for the Enemy; and therefore sent orders to Col. *Tiffan* and *Lloyd*, that no Man should go out of his Rank, but pursue them in good Order, until they were certain that they were flying: Our Men having received this Command, advanced after the Enemy, keeping their Ranks, and the Enemy still faced about in their Rear, firing at us till we went through the Town of *Newton-Butler*, and near a mile past it, and thus in very good Order they retreated, and we advanced, till they came to

a Bog, on the Road near half an Irish Mile over, with a narrow Causey through the middle of it, by which we must pass to them: And as soon as ever the Front of our Men came to the Bog side, they saw the Enemy all drawn up on the Hill opposite to them, at the other side of the Bog, having their Canon placed at the end of the Causey: Col. *Wolfeley* ordered our Men to advance towards them as they had done before, the ground being much alike; and so Col. *Tiffan* with his Foot, took the Bog on the Right, and Col. *Lloyd* with his Foot took it on the left Hand, seconded by Col. *Wynn* and his Dragoons; and Lieut. Col. *Berry* and Major *Stone* advanced with our Horse towards the Causey; but as soon as our Horse came to the side of the Bog, and were beginning to come upon the Causey, the Enemy fired their Canon at them, and plied them so hard, that our Horse could not advance one step; but our Foot and Dragoons on both sides advanced by Degrees upon them through the Bog, (the Enemy still keeping their Ground) till at last they came up and seized their Canon, killed all their Cannoneers, and then advanced towards the Body of their Men that were drawn up a little above them. As soon as our Horse perceived that their Cannons were seized by our Foot, they advanced on the Causey; which the Enemies Horse perceiving, they wheeled about with such Dragoons as were on Horse-back, and fled towards *Wattle-Bridg*, deserting their Foot; their Foot stood their Ground till our Men came among them: But then perceiving their own Horse and Dragoons fled, and ours coming up to them, they thought it no time to stay any longer, but turned their Backs; and instead of going to the left Hand, where they had an open Country, and might have made their escape, they (being Strangers in the Country) fled all to the right Hand, through a great Bog above a mile long, which leads towards *Loghearn*, most of them all throwing away their Arms into Turf-Pits.

Now

Now the Country there is so full of Bogs, and standing Pools and Loughs, that there is no passing for Horse, but upon the Road, which for the most part is all paved. Our Horse followed theirs in a String, over the narrow Ways from the Place where the Enemy had planted their Cannon, to *Wattle-Bridg*, which is a Bridg over a Branch of *Loghearn*, and left a good Guard of Horse on the Bridg to secure that Pass; and about an hundred Foot, under the Command of Captain *George Cooper*, were ordered to guard the Cannon that we had taken. Our Horse kept all the Road between the two Places, that not one of their Foot could pass them: Our Foot in the mean time followed theirs through the Bog into a Wood near *Loghearn*, and gave Quarter that day to few or none that they met with, unless Officers; which the Enemy perceiving, and having no Courage to fight for their Lives, they desperately took the *Lough* in several places, to the number (as was computed) of about five hundred, and not one of them that took the Water, escaped drowning, but one Man, who got through after a great many Shot made after him. All that Night our Foot were beating the Bushes for them, and all that their Officers could do could not bring them off from the Pursuit till next day about ten of the Clock, by which time scarce a Man of them that took towards the *Lough*-side, escaped, but was either killed, taken Prisoner, or drowned.

In this Action there was a remarkable Stroke given by Captain *William Smith*, who at one blow cut off the upper part of a Man's Head, just under the Hat; as much of the Skull as was within the Hat, with all the Brains, being struck quite away from the other part of the Skull that stuck with the Body, and not so much as a bit of Skin to keep them together, but what was cut quite thorow.

Lieutenant-General *Mackarty*, when his Men were fled, he with about five or six Officers, went into a Wood near the Place where the Cannon were planted; and some small

time after, came out of the Wood with those that were with him, on Horse-back, and fired his Pistol at the Party that were guarding the Cannon. Our Men, when they came first from the Wood, thought them some of our own Party, (supposing all the Enemy fled) and never questioned them, till *Mackarty* fired his Pistol; and then seven or eight of the Souldiers fired their Musququets at him, shot his Horse dead; and wounded him very ill in several places, and then to put him out of pain, one of the Souldiers club'd his Musket to have knock'd out his Brains, which one of those that came with him from the Wood, espying, called to the Souldier to hold his Hand, for it was their General *Mac-Carty*; at the hearing of which Captain *Cooper* came up, and gave Lieutenant-General *Mac-Carty*, and those that were with him, Quarter, and that Night carried him to *Newton-Butler*; and he, being ask'd how he came so rashly to hazard his Life, when he might have gone off with his Horse when they made their escape? profess'd that he found now the Kingdom like to be lost, his Army being the best (for their number) that King *James* had, unless those before *Derry*, who were then much broken, and that he came with a design to lose his Life, and was sorry that he mis'd of his End, being unwilling to outlive that Day: And thus ended that Day's Service.

Whence we may reckon the Safety of the Protestants in *Ireland*, God having given us the greatest and most remarkable Victory over the *Irish* that was obtained in this or any former Age. They were reckoned six thousand, and we not much above two; we killed that day in the Morning and the Afternoon about two thousand, brought to *Innis-killing* above four hundred Prisoners with their General, and a great many other Officers: There were drowned in several places of *Loghearn*, (as was computed) about five hundred. The *Irish* themselves confess there were three thousand of their Men wanting, when those that fled came to *Dublin*, but would not own that we killed so many,

but

but that for fear of Punishment and Shame for being beaten by so few, many of their Men had deserted, and not returned to their Colours. We took seven Cannon, fourteen Barrels of Powder, a great quantity of Cannon and Musquet-Ball, all their Drums, and what Colours they had, which were not many, they having but about three pair of Colours to every Regiment.

Some few Days after this Fight, King *James* sent Mr. *Huben*, one of his Surgeons, to *Inniskilling*, to attend Lieutenant General *Mac-Carty*, and likewise sent him some Money to subsist him and the other Officers vvho vvere taken Prisoners, and sent him some Hogshheads of Wine and other Provisions that were fit for him, which he could not get at *Inniskilling*.

We lost (as was computed) about 20 Men, whereof not above a dozen vvere Men under Command; and no Man of any Note, but one Capt. *Robert Corry*, and Cornet *William Bell*; the rest vvere all private Men; and vve had about 40 or 50 Men ill vvounded.

The Action of this Day, made the Irish, through the whole Kingdom, take new Measures: It put them in a very great Consternation, and had we followed our Blow, we might (in all humane reckoning,) have march'd to *Dublin*; which the Irish themselves did apprehend; for they had but a few Men then in Arms there; but that we did not know, and it was too great an Attempt upon uncertain Grounds: But the chief Reason of it was this, That when Lieut. Gen. *Mac-Carty* was taken, there was a Letter found with him written by Col. *Sarsfield* to him, from his Camp at *Bondrows*; wherein he acquainted him, That the Duke of *Berwick* was at such a Day to be near *Inniskilling*, with a Party of Horse and Dragoons from *Derry*; desiring Lieut. Gen. *Mac-Carty*, with the Army under his Command, to join the Duke of *Berwick* to besiege *Inniskilling*, on that side of the Town that lies next to *London-Derry*; and that he, with the Army under his Command at

Bondrows, would besiege *Inniskilling* on that side of the Town that lies next to *Connaught*. And now the Fight that we had with Gen. *Mac-Carty*, happening but some few days before this was to be done, our Officers therefore immediately resolved to march our Men back to *Inniskilling*, and to go and meet either *Sarsfield*, or the Duke of *Berwick*, whom they judged to be on their way thither.

And so, with our Prisoners, and considerable Plunder gotten in Lieut. Gen. *Mac-Carty's* Camp, we marched from *Newtown-Butler* towards *Inniskilling*, on Thursday the first of *August*, and there our Officers conclude next to go meet *Sarsfield* on his Road from *Bondrows* near *Bellisshannon*. Accordingly our Army marched towards *Bellisshannon*, on Friday the 2d of *August*: but before we went half way, there met us an Express from Capt. *Folliot* of *Bellisshannon*, acquainting us that *Sarsfield* (having information of the Defeat that we had given *Mac-Carty*, and that we were returned back) had raised his Camp at *Bondrows*, and was retreated to *Sligo*: As also informing us, That the Arms and Ammunition sent us by Major Gen. *Kirk*, was landed at *Bellisshannon*. Upon which Col. *Wolfeley* sent Col. *Tiffan*, and his Lieut. Col. *Gore*, to *Bellisshannon*, with three Troops of Horse, and some Companies of Foot, to secure the Arms and Ammunition, and to send them to *Inniskilling*; and withal, to stay at *Bellisshannon* to secure that Place, in case *Sarsfield* should return with his Army to besiege it: And having so done, the rest of our Army returned the next day to *Inniskilling*, resolving to go and meet the Duke of *Berwick*; but on Sunday morning, the 4th of *August*, we had intelligence that the Siege of *Derry* was raised, on Thursday the 1st of *August* in the Morning, a little before day, and that the Army which lay before it, was marched past *Omagh*. Upon this Lieut. *William Charleton* was sent, with about a Troop of detached Horse, to follow the Irish Army on their march towards *Charlemont*; who returned on Monday, and told

us, That he had seen the Rear of them pass by *Castle-Cav-
field*, within three short miles of *Dunganon*, and so it was
in vain to follow them.

And thus having defeated Lieut. Gen. *Mac-Carty's* Party,
and taken him Prisoner, *Sarsfield* fled; and the Siege of
Derry being raised, our Fears were now at an end, and for
some time we enjoyed quiet from all our Enemies, and
the Name of *Inniskilling-men* became a Terror to the Irish.
We had nothing left to employ us after this, but to take
care to regiment our Men, according to the Commissions
which Maj. Gen. *Kirk* gave us.

Wednesday, the 7th of *August* (being the same day
sevenight that Lieut. Gen. *Mac-Carty* was beaten) we kept
as a Day of Thanksgiving for the great Victory God gave us
over our Enemies, and the Peace which we then enjoyed
from them on all Hands. And the same Day Mr. *Andrew
Hamilton* was sent by the Officers at *Inniskilling* to Maj. Gen.
Kirk, to congratulate him for his happy Success in the Re-
lief of *Derry*. He received him very favourably, and with-
in two days, sent him back to *Inniskilling*, with Orders to
Col. *Wolfeley*, to send him 500 Horse, and 200 Dragoons,
that he might march the Foot he had towards *Colrain*, and
so towards D. *Schonberg* (whom we had advice was at Sea,
or landed at *Carrickfergus*.) He likewise ordered the Dra-
goons to bring with them 200 of the common Prisoners
that we had taken of Lieut. Gen. *Mac-Carty's* Party, to help
to empty the Store-ships at *Derry*, and to cleanse the Town,
for they wanted Horse at *Derry*; and their Men were so
sickly, that they were not able to do any thing towards
the emptying of the Ships. According to these Orders,
our Horse and Dragoons, with the 200 Prisoners came to
Derry, about the 15th of *August*, and within a day or two
the Major General ordered the Horse to march towards *Col-
rain*, but to halt at *Newtown*, (a place half-way betwixt
Derry and *Colrain*) until he came up with the Foot and
Dragoons. But the News coming to *Colrain*, that the *In-
neskilling*

Inniskilling Horse were joined with the Maj. General, and that they were all on their march towards that place, the Garison there deserted the place, and fled towards *Charlemont*: Notice whereof being sent to the Maj. General from *Colrain*, the Messenger met the *Inniskilling* Horse at *Newtown*; who immediately marched forward, and came peaceably into *Colrain*, being ready to receive the Maj. General into the Town the next day when he came to them, and so the *Inniskilling* Horse marched before the Maj. General all the way, until his Party joined Duke *Schonberg* at *Carrikerfergus*.

And here I would have ended, having been no longer an Eye-witness to any of their Actions at *Inniskilling*; but I cannot omit the manner of our taking *Sligo*, and driving Col. *Sarsfield* and his Party from thence; and altho I was not present at the Action, as I was at most of the rest, yet I had the Account of it from a Person of good Credit, and so may with confidence relate it here; and thus it was.

Col. *Tiffan* having from *Bellishanon* sent us the Arms and Ammunition that Maj. Gen. *Kirk* ordered for us; within some few days after (seeing no sign of Col. *Sarsfield*'s return to besiege *Bellishanon*) he ordered Lieut. Col. *Gore*, to take three Troops of Horse, and an 150 Foot with him, to go as near *Sligo* as he could with safety, and to bring him intelligence in what condition *Sarsfield*'s Army was, what their Number, and how posted; that if he might be able to attacque them with the Men under his Command, (which in the several Garisons about *Bellishanon*, would have been about 1000 Men Foot and Horse) he would do it: But if the Party he had were too weak for them, that he might send to *Inniskilling* for the rest of our Men, for he did not think it fit to let an Enemy lie so near our Borders.

Lieut. Col. *Gore*, according to Col. *Tiffan*'s Orders, took three Troops of Horse, and 150 Foot, and marched towards

wards *Sligo*; but by that time that he came within six or seven miles of *Sligo*, some of his Party took an Irish-Man Prisoner, and brought him before Lieut. Col. *Gore*, who knew him to be a foster-Brother of his own, (that is, a Son of his Nurses, which is reckon'd a great Relation amongst the Irish); but being of Irish Parents, and bred a Papist, he had forsaken the Lieutenant Colonel since these Troubles began in our Country, and adhered to his own Country-men and Friends: The Lieut. Col. threaten'd to hang him for deserting him: but the other finding his Life was at stake, begged earnestly of *L. C. Gore* to spare him, assuring him, that if he would admit him into his Service again, he would be just to him for the time to come: *Gore*, after some time, pretended to be overcome by the fair Promises of the Fellow, and the Intercession of some Gentlemen that were with him, he consented to spare his Life; and as a Tryal, imploy'd him in an Affair to *Sarsfield's* Camp, which, he said, if he performed truly, he would be kind to him whilst he lived, and take him into his Service. The foster-Brother faithfully undertook to observe his Commands: and then Lieut. Colonel *Gore* desired him to go to *Sligo* privately, to five or six Officers in Col. *Sarsfield's* Army, (whom he named, and for whom he said he had a particular Kindness) and to acquaint them, That all the Army belonging to *Inniskilling*, with the Men of *Derry*, and the English that came over under the Command of Maj. Gen. *Kirk*, were all joined together, and on their march towards *Sligo*; that they were above 20000 Men, and would be there the next day; and that he, with the Horse and Foot under his Command, were only the Forlorn, sent before to clear the way for the Army; and therefore desired that those Friends of his should provide for their own safety; but charged him not to tell any of the rest of *Sarsfield's* Army: And thus having instructed his foster Brother, he sent him away towards *Sligo*, whilst he with his Party marched slowly on their way.

All the Country near *Sligo* was planted with Irish; and as soon as ever the foster-Brother met any of them on the Road, he told, that the *Inniskilling*-Men, with the rest before nam'd, were on their march to *Sligo*, giving an Account of their Number, and the Time of their being there, according to what Lieut. Col. *Gore* had told him.

This Story going from one to another, set all the Irish near *Sligo*, a running with their Goods towards *Roscomon* and *Athloan*, and some towards *Gallway*, not one daring to stay for fear of this great Army. The foster-Brother goes on till he came to *Sligo*; and as soon as he came there, he told every one that he met, what Col. *Gore* ordered him to tell only to some few Gentlemen that were his Friends, assuring them, that Lieut. Col. *Gore* would be with them in a few Hours, and that the whole Army was following fast after him. This was soon noised over the whole Camp; which coming so unexpectedly upon them, put them all in a terrible Fear, and every one began to think of his own Safety, and packing up what he might most easily carry with him; and so all were leaving the Camp, and flying towards *Athloan*: Which coming to Col. *Sarsfield's* Ears, he sent to know the reason of the Tumult; the foster-Brother who had brought the News to Town, was soon brought before him; who having told what Lieut. Col. *Gore* gave him in charge, and naming those Gentlemen, (who happened accidentally to be then with Col. *Sarsfield*) and all of them knew that *Gore* had a kindness for them; this did fully satisfy them of the Truth of what he told Col. *Sarsfield*: Who immediatly caused beat his Drums, to bring his Men together, but in vain, for he could not get one of them to their Arms, all of them (much like *Sarsfield's* carriage at *Wincanton*, *Hist. Desert.* pag. 77.) making the greatest haste they could towards *Roscomon* and *Athloan*, and so to *Dublin*, leaving *Sarsfield*, with his own Servants, to break the Carriages of his Cannon, and so he marched after his Men to *Athloan*.
And

And thus Colonel *Sarsfield* and his whole Party left *Sligo* to us, without seeing an Enemy, and in some few Hours after Lieutenant Colonel *Gore* with his three Troops of Horse and the hundred and fifty Foot, entred the Town, got fourteen Cannons (and some say three more afterwards) and a Mortar-Piece, with the whole Provisions that belonged to their Army, except what small matter (in the great Hurry they were in) they could carry with them.

This, may it please your Majesties, is a faithful and true Account of the Success of your Majesties Arms, in the Hands of the Men of Iniskilling, till about the end of August last; for then it was that the Governour, Officers, Clergy and other Gentlemen, belonging to the Garrison of Iniskilling, sent me to your Majesties with the Adâress, which your Majesties were graciously pleased to receive from me at Hampton-Court the 12th. Day of October last.

And now, may it please your Majesties to give me Leave, in the Names and by the Commission of those Gentlemen of Iniskilling, humbly to beg your Majesties to accept of these their Services for your Honour, in the just Defence of their Religion and Laws, and to pardon the Imperfections in the Relation, by

Your Majesties obedient and loyal

Subject and Servant,

Andrew Hamilton.

The Address sent from Iniskillin by Mr. And. Hamilton.

To their Most Excellent Majesties *K. William* and *Q. Mary.*

The humble Address of the Governour, Officers, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of Your Majesties Town of Iniskillin, in Your Majesties Kingdom of Ireland.

WE your Majesties most Faithful and most Loyal Subjects, do in the first place offer up unto Almighty God our most humble Thanks for the Deliverance vouchsafed us from our Merciless and Bloody Enemies ; and next, unto Your Most Sacred Majesties, for Your gracious Care taken of us, and in sending Major General *Kirk* to the Relief of the poor handful of Your Majesties Protestant Subjects left in this Place, and *Derry*, (whose miraculous holding out, under God, has been the Preservation of the Protestant Interest in this Kingdom) and for those worthy Officers sent to this Place by him ; among which the Honourable Colonel *William Wolfsey*, our Commander in chief, under whose great and happy Conduct, God has been pleased to bless us with the most signal and remarkable Victory obtained over our Enemy, in this or the former Age. And as we were early in the demonstration of our Loyalty, in proclaiming Your most Sacred Majesties, on the eleventh Day of *March* last ; so we shall persevere in the same Dutiful Allegiance to our Lives End, ever imploring the Divine Majesty to continue Your prosperous Reign long and long over us, most humbly begging Your Most Sacred Majesties favourably to accept this Address of our most humble and sincere Obedience, which we shall ever be ready to make good both with our Hearts and Hands.

Gustavus Hamilton, Govern. *Tho. Hart*
Tho. Lloyd *Edw. Dixey*

Dan. Hodson
 W. Smith
 Morgan Hart
 Alex. Acheson
 Isaac Collyer
 George Dury
 Tho. White
 William wiseheart
 Robert Moor
 Fran. Folliot
 John Dean
 Fran. Graham
 William Irvine
 Ja. Graham
 Tho. Roscrow
 Andrew Montgomery
 Daniel French
 Henry Smith
 Richard Newstead
 Robert Starting
 Henry Johnston
 Matthew Webster
 William Slack
 Allan Cathcart
 An. Hamilton
 James Johnston
 Ja. Golden
 Arnold Cosbye
 Jo. Price
 Robert Johnston
 Francis Aldrich
 William Parsons
 Ambrose Bedel
 H. Hughes
 Jason Hazard
 Tho. Hughes

Ichabod Skelson
 Hen. Howel
 Robert Stevenson
 Thomas Johnston
 William Johnston
 Thomas Osborn
 Thomas Scot
 John Lowder
 William Kittle
 William Birney
 James King
 Jo. Rider
 Christopher Carleton
 Ja. Devitt
 Charles mac Fayden
 Lawrence Crow
 Edward Ellis
 William Blashford
 Robert Clark
 William Browning
 Ja. Johnston
 Ja. Browning
 Roger Wilton
 Ed. Wood
 F. King
 Robert Drury
 John Browning
 Ja. Campbell
 George Casbell
 Povey Hookes
 John Armstrong
 Toby Mulloy
 Robert Vaughan
 Robert Wear
 Malcome Cathcart
 Robert Robison

<i>James Matthews</i>	<i>Hugh Montgomery</i>
<i>Mart. Armstrong</i>	<i>George Cooper</i>
<i>Claud. Bealy</i>	<i>Hu. Cathcart</i>
<i>Nivian Scot</i>	<i>Hugh Corry</i>
<i>Tho. Armstrong</i>	<i>Ed. Davenport</i>
<i>Jo. Frisell</i>	<i>Au. Ellis</i>
<i>Dan. Armstrong</i>	<i>Jo. Woodward</i>
<i>Matthew Young</i>	<i>William Gore</i>
<i>Marc. Buchanan</i>	<i>William Charleton</i>
<i>George Wattson</i>	<i>George Russell</i>
<i>Ro. mac Connell</i>	<i>Aylet Sammes</i>
<i>Fa. Robison</i>	<i>Fa. Michell</i>
<i>Jo. Roberts</i>	<i>Mat. Lindsay</i>
<i>Ro. Ward</i>	<i>Thomas Davenport</i>
<i>Bar. Gibson.</i>	<i>All. Fulton</i>
<i>Jo. Crozier</i>	<i>Paul Dean, Provost</i>
<i>Hu. Blair</i>	<i>Fa. Ewart</i>
<i>Jo. King</i>	<i>Jo. Ballard</i>
<i>Thomas Young</i>	<i>Thomas Shore</i>
<i>John Fulton</i>	<i>Richard Taylor</i>
<i>George Hart</i>	<i>Ed. Gubbin</i>
<i>James Matthews</i>	<i>Thomas Leturvel</i>
<i>Fa. Lucy</i>	<i>George Hamersley</i>
<i>Francis Ellis</i>	<i>William Erith</i>
<i>Hercules Ellis.</i>	<i>Jo. Hall</i>
<i>John Corry</i>	<i>Robert Johnston</i>
<i>Jo. Neper</i>	<i>Cor. Donellan</i>
<i>James Corry</i>	<i>Theo. Bury</i>
<i>John Sherriffe</i>	<i>Hu. Galbraith</i>
<i>George Corry</i>	<i>William Ross</i>
<i>Samuel Forth.</i>	<i>John Galbraith</i>
<i>James Cathcart</i>	<i>Matthew Young</i>
<i>Edward Cosbye</i>	<i>James Delap</i>
<i>William mac Cormick</i>	<i>William Ball</i>
<i>William Campbell</i>	<i>Jo. Smith.</i>
<i>Charles King</i>	

BEcause some who delight to reflect upon others, for reflecting sake, even where no occasion is given, have ventured to give it out, That neither Mr. *Andrew Hamilton*, who came lately over, nor Mr. *Hugh Hamilton* and Mr. *Allen Cathcart*, who were sent over hither from *Iniskillin*, in *January 1688.* had any Commission or Instructions, from the Governour and Gentlemen of *Iniskillin*, but took upon them such Employment meerly to recommend themselves; whereby they have done what in them lay to obstruct what might be offered by them in behalf of that People: I have therefore subjoynd to this Narrative, the Credentials which they had from *Iniskillin*, with which I would not otherwise have incumbred this Brief Relation, desiring to have nothing in it, but what was necessary to the Subject in Hand.

The

The Governour of *Iniskilling* his Commission, in behalf of himself and People, unto Mr. *Hugh Hamilton* and Mr. *Allen Cathcart*, to present their Address to the then Prince of Orange; and to sollicite for Arms and Ammunition.

TO all Christian People, to whom these Presents shall come, We *Gustavus Hamilton, Esq;* elected Governour of *Iniskilling*, in the County of *Farmanagh*, and Kingdom of *Ireland*, together with the Inhabitants of the said Town, and a select number of Protestants united to them, send greeting in our Lord God Everlasting; forasmuch as we have drawn and signed an Address of Thanks, to be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, for his being the happy Instrument, under God, of our Delivery from Popery and Arbitrary Power. Now know ye, That we the said Inhabitants of *Iniskilling*, aforesaid, for divers Causes and Considerations us thereunto moving (but more especially that they have been eminent in concurring with us, and influencing the Country against the Designs the Lord *Tyrconnel* had against this Place) have nominated, constituted and appointed our well-beloved Friends Mr. *Hugh Hamilton* and Mr. *Allen Cathcart*, joyntly or severally, to offer the said Address to his Highness, and to be presented by the Honourable Earl of *Clarendon*, or any other Nobleman about Court: As also we inpower the said Mr. *Hugh Hamilton* and Mr. *Allen Cathcart*,

Cathcart, to sollicite his Highness for Arms and Ammunition for this Place: We also desire, That Credit may be given to these our Deputies, both for our Trust to them, as also in their charactering this Country.

Given under the Hand and Seal of the Governour, this sixteenth Day of January, One thousand six hundred eighty and eight, by unanimous Consent of the Inhabitants of the said Town.

Gustavus Hamilton.

The

The Copy of a Letter sent to the Earl of Mount-alexander, Lord Viscount Massareene, and unto divers others of the Nobility and Gentry in the North East part of Ulster, from the Governour of Iniskillin.

Iniskillin, January 23. 1688.

My Lord,

WHilst we and all the Protestants of this Kingdom groan'd under the fears of approaching Miseries, and there was nothing but a universal dread of imminent Ruine suggested to our Thoughts, and that we see our Religion, our Laws, Lives, and our All at stake; so that nothing could be added to our danger, but our willingness to lay under whatsoever was imposed upon us: The Law of Self-preservation (one of the ancientest of the World) constrained us rather to choose a hazardous undertaking than, a voluntary Slavery; to which we were the more provoked by the insulting menaces of those, who, under the pretence of Quartering upon us, came to Pillage us, and designed to make this their entrance to the devastation of this part of the Province. So that not being willing to be enslaved, and help to make others so too, this Pass being the only Inlet from Conaught to Ulster, from whence, as by an Inundation, it might have been overflow'd: We stand upon our Guard, and do resolve, by the blessing of God, rather to meet our danger, than expect it. We doubt not but your Lordships Consideration, with others of that part of the Country, has suggested thoughts of this nature to you also, which may induce you to a necessary defense of your selves and others; and therefore do intreat
your

your Lordships candid and sincere Advice in the management of this great affair, too weighty for our weak Shoulders to bear alone, since we are sure to be the first shall meet with the dangerous and highly incensed revengeful hand of our Enemies. Our great hope is, that God will incline your Lordship to our assistance, and give us Courage and Success in this so just an undertaking; we intreat Credit may be given to these our Messengers Mr. Hugh Hamilton and Mr. Alan Cathcart, who are well acquainted with the proceedings of those who shall not fail to continue

Your Lordship's

Faithful, humble Servant,

Gustavus Hamilton.

With a great many other Officers

Mr. Hamilton's Letter of Attorney, empowering him to solicit at the Court of England, on behalf of the Garison of Iniskillin.

K Now all Men by these presents, That we the Governour, Colonels and other Officers belonging to the Garison of Iniskillin, do hereby Nominate, Constitute and Appoint our Right Trusty and well-beloved Friend, Andrew Hamilton, Clerk, as our true and lawful Attorney, to go to the Court of England, and in our name and stead to sollicite our Affairs and all Concerns belonging to our Garison; hereby ratifying and Confirming what our said Attorney Mr. Andrew Hamilton shall do, in as ample manner as if we were personally present.

Given under our hands at Iniskillin this 6th Day of August, 1689.

Gustavus Hamilton, Governour.

With a great many other Officers.

The Certificaté of the Governour and Officers of
 Iniskillin, in behalf of Mr. Andrew Hamilton,
 when they sent him their Agent to Their Maje-
 sties, King William and Queen Mary.

TO all Persons to whom these Presents shall come: We
 the Governour, Colonels and other Officers belonging to
 the Garrison of Iniskillin and County of Farmanagh, do hereby
 Certifie and Declare, That the Bearer hereof, Andrew Ha-
 milton Clerk, Rector of Kilskeny, and one of the Prebends
 of the Diocess of Clogher, has truly and faithfully adhered
 and joynded with us since the ninth Day of December last
 past; at which time we did associate together, in Defence
 of our selves and the Protestant Religion: And the said
 Andrew, at his own proper Costs and Charge, did raise a
 Troop of Horse and a Foot-Company, and joynded them with us
 in the same Cause; for which his Enemies did him and his
 Tenants all the Mischiefs they could: And upon the fourth
 of the last Month, sent under the Command of the Duke
 of Berwick, an Army of four or five thousand Men, and
 did burn the Dwelling-House and all other the Houses be-
 longing to the said Andrew, in ten several Villages; and
 drove away from the said Andrew and his Tenants above a
 thousand Cows, two hundred Horses and Mares, and about
 two thousand Sheep, with all their Household-Goods: And
 the said Andrew, between his Temporal Estate and Church-
 Living, was worth above four hundred Pounds per Annum,
 the Prifit whereof he hath lost, much of it lying in the
 Enemies Country. And we farther Certifie and Declare,

That the said Andrew Hamilton hath been one of the Prebends of Clogher these fifteen Years past: and hath all-a-long, during the said Time, continued a painful and constant Preacher, and of a good Fame among us;

All which we Certifie under our Hands, at Iniskillin, this sixth Day of August, 1689.

Gustavus Hamilton, Governour
 Thomas Lloyd
 Abraham Creighton
 William Smith
 Alexander Achefon
 Morgan Hart
 Thomas Hart
 Daniel Hodson
 John Fulton
 Alexander Fulton
 William Browning
 Robert Vaughan
 Robert Clark
 Oll. Jackson
 William Parsons
 Hugh Montgomery.

POST-

POSTSCRIPT.

Since this was put into the Press, I have heard of a Pamphlet which does abuse both the Men of *Derry* and *Iniskillin*, and am inform'd, That not only Papists, but others who pretend to be Protestants, have of late falsely, maliciously and industriously made it their business to lessen the Actions of both these places, and have insinuated that the People now in Arms in *Ireland*, who are called *The Iniskillin men*, were Men of no Fortune or Reputation, and that the Actions done by them are not so considerable as Fame makes them.

As for *Derry*, no True Protestant will deny, but the holding out of that place against the *Irish* Army, was of so great importance, that the safety of these Three Kingdoms did depend very much upon it. And it is well known, that during the whole time of that long Siege, the Men of *Iniskillin* kept at least the one half of the *Irish* Army from coming before *Derry*, and kept them in so great fear of their coming to Relieve the Town, that they durst never make a Regular Attack upon the place, but were forced to divide their Men, keeping strong Guards at *Strabane*, *Lifford*, *Castlesm*, *Clawdy-bridge*, *Newtown Stewart*, *Castle Derrig*, and *Omagh*, lest *Iniskillin men* should come upon them. By so doing, they made the Siege a great deal easier to the besieged: and therefore (as those who were best acquainted with the Affairs of *Derry* during the Siege, do confess) *Iniskillin* does deserve no small part of the honour of that places Preservation.

And now in regard of these Scandalous Reports which the Papists, and (perhaps) some rotten hearted Protestants, have raised upon these Men, I thought fit here to advertise the Reader, that as to their Actions I refer him

him to the Relation before written, which every Man that knows them, will allow that I have been modest in giving account of them, though I have omitted but very little of moment that has been done by them from their first taking up Arms, until the time that I have ended this Relation.

And as for the Men themselves, those who first took up Arms and embodied in the County of *Fermanagh*, where *Iniskillin* is the County Town, were all Protestants, House-keepers, and most of them Men of substance, living as well as most Men in that Kingdom, of their Quality, but were never friends to *Popery*, which, I suppose, is that which offends that Party. As for those who came to us from *Conaught* and other places of the Kingdom, we are inform'd, that most of them lived very happily, till plunder'd and driven from their Habitations, they were forced to take shelter among us, scarce one of them bringing any manner of substance along with him; for whose maintenance they have several times gone into their Enemies bounds, and brought considerable Preys of Cattle from them, who are yet their Debtors for plunder and burnings more thousand pounds than 'twas once thought needed to have been spent for reducing the Kingdom, but never medled with any thing that belong'd to their Protestant Friends till the later end of *August*; and what they have done since, I pretend to give here no Relation of.

Those Men have kept free from the Enemy the whole County of *Fermanagh*, from the Castle of *Crom*, to *Bellishanny*, and all that part of the Country of *Duneggall* that lies next the Sea from *Bellishanny* to *Killabeggs*, which will be above fifty Miles in length, and in those bounds have raised, for Their Majesties Service, Three Regiments of Foot, Two Regiments of Dragoons, and about Twenty Troops of Horse, most of them officer'd by Men of Estates, and many of the private Men, having Freeholds

holds and Estates in that Kingdom. So that when ever *Ireland* is reduced, I do with confidence averr, That the very Officers (without accounting the Real and Personal Estates of those who were content to bear Arms as Private Soldiers) if restored to their own, and no more, will be found worth above 10000 *l. per Annum*, who have adhered to *Iniskillin*, and are now called *Iniskillin-men*: for Sir *John Hume* lost his eldest Son in the service we were joyntly engag'd in, & Sir *G. Irvine* dy'd in command in Duke *Schomberg's* Camp at *Dundalk*. I could reckon up many particulars, and signalize other Gentlemen of that Party, but that I believe I shall gratifie their modesty more to have it thought that I did endeavour to give an impartial account of their joynt Actions, than to plead for particular Persons: And if I were inclin'd to mark out those who merited most, I should be disappointed, where each out-did the Example which others set before him. I have therefore purposely avoided saying any thing in Commendation of those Gentlemen, otherwise than by barely relating the matter of fact which they did; and I hope those from whom I am sent will attribute it to no other cause, that I have not particularly named them, and the brave Actions that they have done: and so were not a necessitous Rabble, as those Libellers would make them.

And besides those Regiments that are now raised, there are a great many Men in that Country who never bore Arms as yet, and will be able to raise some more Regiments of Foot, if there be Officers to their mind appointed over them; and if we judge by the Actions of their Fellows, we may conclude, That they will go as far for their number, in the Service of Their Majesties, as any Men Their Majesties have; for I am sure they are lovers of the Protestant Interest, and with a chearful Heart and willing Mind, will fight in that Quarrel, under their Majesties.

Books lately printed for Richard Chiswel.

Dr. *Tennison's* Sermon against Self-love, before the House of Commons, *June 5.*
1689.

Mr. Tully's Sermon of Moderation, before the Lord-Mayor, *May 12.* 1689.

An Examination of the Scruples of those who refuse to take the Oath of Allegiance.
By a Divine of the Church of *England.*

A Dialogue betwixt two Friends, a *Jacobite* and a *Williamite*; occasioned by the late Revolution of Affairs, and the Oath of Allegiance.

The Case of Oaths stated. 4^o.

A Letter from a *French* Lawyer to an *English* Gentleman, upon the Present Revolution. 4^o.

The Advantages of the present Settlement, and the great Danger of a Relapse.

Reflections upon the Opinions of some Modern Divines, concerning the Nature of Government in general, and that of *England* in particular. With an Appendix relating to this Matter, containing, 1. The seventy fifth Canon of the *Council of Toledo.* 2. The Original Articles in *Latin*, out of which the *Magna Charta* of King *John* was framed. 3. The true *Magna Charta* of King *John* in *French*: By which the *Magna Charta* in *Matth. Paris* is cleared and justified, and the Alterations in the Common *Magna Charta* discovered (of which see a more particular Account in the Advertisement before the Appendix.) all three Englished.

The Doctrine of Non-Resistance, or Passive Obedience no way concerned in the Controversies now depending between the *Williamites* and the *Jacobites.*

A Discourse concerning the Unreasonableness of a new Separation on account of the Oaths. With an answer to *The History of passive Obedience.*

A Discourse concerning the Ecclesiastical Commission opened in the *Jerusalem-Chamber*; *Octob. 10.* 1689.

Bishop Burnet's Sermon of Peace and Union.

The Interest of *England* in the preservation of *Ireland.*

The answer of a Protestant Gentleman in *Ireland* to a late Popish Letter of *N. N.* upon a Discourse between them, concerning the present Posture of that Country, and the Part fit for those concerned there to act in it. 4^o.

An Apology for the Protestants of *Ireland*, in a brief Narrative of the late Revolutions in that Kingdom; and an Account of the present State thereof: By a Gentleman of Quality. 4^o.

A true Representation to the King and People of *England* how matters were carried on all along in *Ireland* by the late *K. James*, in favour of the *Irish* Papists there, from his Accession to the Crown to the 10th. of *April* 1689.

The mantle thrown off: or the Irish-man dissected.

Mephiboseth and *Ziba*: Or an Appeal of the Protestants of *Ireland* to the King, concerning the Settlement of that Kingdom.

A full and impartial Account of all the secret Consults, Negotiations, Stratagems and Intrigues of the Romish Party in *Ireland* from 1660, to 1689. for the settlement of Popery in that Kingdom.