

who never forsaketh them who call upon him in truthe. About the beginninge of Harvest, the Bishopp was informed that the Ladye Wimbes was returned out of England wth a newe Letter, differinge litle in effect from the fformer; and soone after he was advertised that a Writt was come downe to the Sheriff of ffermannagh out of the King's Benche, commaundinge him to bringe up a Jurye of sufficient men to serve the Kinge in his cheife place the second daye of the next Tearme. The Ladye Wimbes seconded this writt wth her owne Letter to the Sheriff, requestinge his favoure in summoninge them who should be Jurors, wherein neither Highe Sheriffs nor Under Sheriffs were wantinge to her. The daye did drawe on apace that the Jurors were to appeare at Dublyn. And the Bishopp had several advices given him by suche as professed themselves to be his ffreindes. Some, and none of the meanest, councelled him to take his waye to the Kinge, and there to begg Justice, and a more indifferent hearinge. Others thought this a dangerous course, and might preiudge his cause, the Kinge being sinisterlye possessed of his proceedings; But he himselfe would no wyse hearken to them that perswaded him to depart the Cuntrye, partlye in regard of his first promyse made to the Lord Deputye and Councill that he would not depart the Cuntrye, partly in regard of his promise, and partlye to avoyde the sclaunder w^{ch} the shunninge of his Triall might bringe wth it. Reiectinge then all those motions, he resolved patientlye to abyde the worst, and

to staie at Clogher till he haired further of the Adversaries proceedings at Dublyn. The daye appointed for the Jurye of ffermannagh their apparance at the King's Benche, was the Sixte of November; but they were not sworne, nor had their charge given them till the ffifteenthe daye; for some of them sickned & dyed by the waye; one that was verie forward to doe the Lord Balfour servyce, was stabbed in an Alehowse in Dublyn, and the Bishopp's Adversaryes made no hast, but tooke tyme to woorke uppon the Jurye. The Jurors were most parte Yeomen, some Brittische, some Irishe, some papists, some protestants, not above three or fflower of them knowne to the Bishopp, or anye followed him, but had eyther Relation to the Lord Balfour or to the Archedeacon, and were obnoxious to them; Att last 13 of those were sworne. Then begann the King's Attorney, wth open mouthe to præse the Accusation, and for prooffe thereof brought foorthe the Testimonies of those Witnesses were examined of before by the Lord Deputye and the Nyne Commissioners. Some of these Witnesses were so partiall wth Balfour, and so malitious against the Bishopp, and their testimonies so disagreeinge one wth annother, that the Commissioners gave no credit to them, were sealed up, and the Bishopp assured there should no use be made of them till his witnesses were examined also, yett these Testimonies were nowe produced in Judgement, were urged & aggravat by the King's learned councell, to the Bishopps disgrace and no small disadvantage to his cause. But God, who hathe

the hartes of all men in his disposition, did so direct both Judges and Jurors that they weighed the evidences, considered the qualities of the Witnesses, examined all circumstances, and canvased the Accusation againe & againe: Then, after Twoo dayes consultation, returned their verdit *Ignoramus*. This was the Lords doeing, who, as the Lord Primat upon the heareinge thereof uttered, *Corvos delusit hiantes*. The Bishopp rendered humble thanks unto God, who had so mightilie disappointed his Adversaries. They, on the other part, who thought they had made all cocksure, raged and rayled both against Judges and Jurors, and petitioned to the Lord Deputie to have them all punished. Some who had sent over their Agent to Court to begg and bribe for the Bishopp, hung their heads. Even they who all the while had done the Bishopp the worst offyces, came to him, and would have perswaded him that by their meanes the Jurye was possessed of the Trueth. Baron Loather, for all this, was still the same man. He dealt wth one Joseph Walter to doe Balfour good servyce; But when he agreed wth the rest of the Jurye to cleare the Bishopp, he sent a message to his brother by George Eaton a Clothier, Tell my Brother Captaine Loather (sayd he) that Joseph is a verie knave. The Bishopp, in Christmas tyme, was advertised that the Lord Balfour & his Daughter was preparing for their Journeye to England, & resolved to importune the kinge wth outcries, whereupon he went to Dublyn himself, gott licence of the Lord De-

putie wth much a doe, and tooke shippinge for England, so came to London about the latter end of Januarye. The Kinge in the meane tyme being wearyed wth some of the Bishoppes Cuntrymen there, begginge of the Bishopprick of Clogher, Whome they alledged to have been found guiltie of all whereof he was accused, His Mat^{ie} wrote to the Lord Deputie to cause the cheif Justice and the other Judges of the cheife place send him true information of all the proceedings in the Bishoppes cause. The Judges, according to the Kings direction, returned theire certificat about the beginning of ffebruarye; Wherein they made knowne, that a Grand Jurye of the Countye of ffermannagh had appeared before them, and enquired whither the Bishopp of Clogher were guiltie in procuringe his Servants to murther Sr John Wimbes, and whither, after committinge of that murther, the sayd Bishopp havinge notice of the ffact, did receive, harbour, and releive the Malefactors. That this Grand Jurye was allowed by his Mat^{ies} learned Councell, and sworne to enquire, unto whome the evidences was carefully given and preassed to the full by the King's Atturneye & his Seriant, w^{ch} consisted upon presumptions onely, and in theire owne Judgements did not appeare to be convincinge, and that the Grand Jurye havinge consulted long upon the evidence, and fyndinge it not sufficient, had returned their verditt *Ignoramus*. This Letter was subscribed by the Lord cheife Justice, Sr Christopher Sybthorpe, & Sr Edwarde Harrys. The Bishopp had nowe sought to have accesse to the

Kinge, and finding that grace and favour, he complained to his Ma^{tie} of his uniuſt vexation, and the malice of his Adverſaryes had been ſo clamorous, and begged he might have Juſtice of a ſort of wicked men who had conſpired to take awaye his lyef. The Kinge graciouslie aunſweared, That his Adverſaryes had byn ſo clamorous to have Juſtice done them, That he could not otherwyſe but give waye unto them: That he was well pleaſed the Biſhopp was cleared by lawe, and aſſured him, as they had had taken what the lawe could give them againſt him, He ſhould have the lyke againſt them. With this gracious aunſweare the Biſhopp was fullye ſatisfyed, and ſoone after petitioned to his Ma^{tie} that he would appoint ſome of His Honourable privie Councell or of his Judges to heare his complaint, and to certifie his Ma^{tie} what they ſhould fynde. Balfour and his daughter all this while Laboured wth the Biſhoppſ ſervants and theirre ffreinds to gett them to ſay ſomwhat might trinch uppon the Biſhopp, to w^{ch} effect they argued thus. Yo^r Maⁱſter, the Biſhopp, he left nothinge undone was in his power to bringe you to the Gallowes. He hateth you in regard of the Loſſe he hath had by you. He cannott (though he were willinge) procure you a Pardon. But will you ſett the ſadle uppon the right horſe (Thus Balfour ſtyled the falſe accusation he entised them unto), you ſhall have a Pardon procured for you, and be reconciled to Sr John Wimbes ffreindes. The Biſhopp being informed of thys Traffique by his ſervants, He putt up a ſecond Petition to his Ma^{tie}, Shewing that he

had undergone several tryalls, wherein all that could be invented against him could not make any accusation so much as probable, that his Maties Judges of Cheife place had certified so much: That his Adversaries contynued their malitious courses to subborne false witnes, and to entyse his owne servants, the Actors in that unhappie accident, by fayre promises, to accuse their Maister: That his Matie would therefore be pleased to commaund any course to be taken that might trye his Innocencye, and wipe away these aspersions whereby his Callinge, and religion itself, was wounded through his syde: That as Solomon, 25. proverbes 2. It was the honor of a kinge to searche out a thinge, by w^{ch} doing Solomon gott himself at first both to be loved and feared: 1. Kings, 3. cap. 39. verse. Humblye, therefore, prayed his Matie to appoint any Indifferent men to put this teadious vexation to some point, That he might serve God and his Matie in his holye vocation. Upon this the Bishopps second petition, his Matie appointed the Earl of Monteth and Sr Archibald Acheson, one of his Scottishe Secretaries, to doe their dilligence to quiet both parties; But Sr Archibald not careinge what charge the Bishopp were put to, so his owne Cousins, the Bishopps servants, might be redeemed and have their Pardons. He preassed the Bishopp wth givinge to the Ladye the Third of his Estate, and summes of moneye besyde; ffor which his unreasonable demaunde the Bishopp appealed from him againe to the Kinge; and so had the Viscount Duplin, Chauncellor of Scotland;

The Viscount Elie, Chauncellor of Ireland, and the Viscount Connoway, Cheife Secretarie of England, appointed to be Commissioners to heare the complainys of both parties, and determine what was fittest to be done therein, avoweinge whatsoever they concluded should stand firme. These Three Noblemen, by the Kings direction, called both parties before them, and, after a long hearinge, at last they urged the Bishopp in regard of the Ladye Wimbes povertie, and the miserye of her children, for whome their ffather had left neyther land nor goods, that he would give them some releefe. The Bishopp excepted against their proposition, That the givinge of anye thinge, were it never so litle, would be scandelous & interpreted a composition and satisfaction of some guilt on his parte. But the Commissioners, in one voyce, tooke in hand to provyde well enoughe for that, and so proceeded and concluded upon an order: Namelye, That the Bishopp should give the Ladye, wthin Tenn dayes after the publication of their order, a hundreth pownds in hand, and ffiftie pownds cleere Rent to her and her children, for ffiftie yeares at least. Shee againe shoulde give securitie that herselfe nor any other should prosecute the Bishopp, or anye had relation to him, for her Husbands Deathe. The Commissioners, after they had thus ordered the busynes, they acquaint the Kinge wth their Order, and had it confirmed by his Ma^{tie}, But agreed amongst themselves not to acquaint the Bishopp nor the Ladye wth the particulars what they had ordered, till they should

enter into Two Thousand Pounds apiece to abyde the order. The Bishopp putt of from daye to daye to enter suche bondes, hopeinge in the meanetyme to learne the contents of their order before he would be bound, and particularlye, he protested he was not able to paye any readie moneye, being farr from home, and his meanes exhausted by the great summes of moneye he had payde for his servants, in w^{ch} he was bound for their apparance when they shunned their Tryall. To this it was replied by the Commissioners, that whatsoever they had ordered, yett they would perswade the Ladye to accept of some litle moneye on this syde, and of the rest in Ireland; But still they urged him to enter into bondes, ffor suche (sayd they) is his Maties pleasure. His Matie declaringe his pleasure to be suche, The Bishopp he agreed to enter into the sayd bond, w^{ch} he had no sooner done but the order was published, and coppies thereof sent to bothe parties, and the next daye Thereafter, the Lord Chauncellor of Ireland sent for the Bishopp to come to his Lodgeinge. When he came thither, the Ladye was there before him. Here both parties grumbled at the order. The Bishopp, in good earnest, offered to deliver back her Bond to be cancelled, so shee would doe the like and give up his, but shee had no suche thought, but called for the Hundreth poulds ordered her. It seemeth this was the errand for w^{ch} the Chauncellour of Ireland sent for the Bishopp. The Bishopp fearinge to incurr the fforfeitt of 2000^{lb}. and havinge so much Gold aboute

him, he payd it downe. The Bishopp he would nowe have taken his leave of his Mat^{ie}, and so returned to Ireland, but was forced to staie till he gott newe supplies of money. The Ladye Wimbes shee continued allso at Court, seekinge a further recompence for the Losse of her Husband, who was killed (as shee nowe alledged) whilst he was doing his Mat^{ies} servyce. When shee had gott what could be gott in, she returned to Ireland. Soone after, divers Noblemen, and some of his Mat^{ies} officers at Court, havinge fully informed his Mat^{ie} of the maner howe Sr John Wimbes was killed, and that, what the Bishopps servants had done, they were forced to it, & was done in their owne defence, They Implor'd his Mat^{ies} Grace and Pardon for them; w^{ch} was stronglie crossed a longe tyme by Sr John Wishard, David Ramsey, and others the Lord Balfours Complices. Yett his Mat^{ie}, notwthstandinge of all their oppositions, was at last moved wth compassion, and the Pardon was graunted, wth w^{ch} the Bishopps servants returned to Ireland, and pleaded it at the Kings Benche. By this tyme the Bishopp of Clogher was allso returned to Ireland; and no sooner come but the Lord Chauncellor called to him the Lorde Cheife Justice & the Lorde Angiers (whoe were by the Kings order all Three appointed to see the Ladye secured, and her Childrenn after her, of the 50^{lb.} per annum, and that for 50 yeares.) These Three Lords warn'd the Bishopp and the Ladye Wimbes to appeare before them, and in end ordered the Bishopp to give the Ladye a List of suche lands as were

woorthe fiftie pownds by yeare. The Bishopp made her divers offers of Lands both in the Counties of Monaghan and ffermannagh, but none of them would be accepted. At last, after eight weekes attendance, these Lords ordered her to accept of some lands in the Countye of Tyrone offered her by the Bishopp, providinge they were found in value worth 50^{lb.} per annum; ffor Tryall whereof, a Commission was sent foorth out of the highe Court of Chauncerie, and directed to the Lord Cawfield, Sr Andrewe Stewart, Sr Henrye Titchburne, and other Twoo Justices of Peace, who called the Tenaunts of the lands before them at Agher, and examined them uppon oathe of the valewe of the Lands, w^{ch} they found to be better then 50^{lb.} yearlie; So certified the Lord Chauncellor thereof: but he, as it seemed, resolved to doe the Lord Balfoure & his Daughter some extraordinarie kindness. He preassed the Bishopp to submitt himself to what order himself, the Lord Angiers, and the Lorde Cheife Justice should agree uppon. The Bishopp trustinge they would not excede what was before ordered and confirmed by the Kinge, he consented to abyde their Order. So the Lord Chauncellor, wth the other Commissioners who were at his devotion, ordered the Bishopp to give the Ladye ffourtie pownds in readie moneye toward her charges, & add to the former Lands valewed as aforsayd at 50^{lb.} twoo Townes more. And whereas the Lease was to be lett by the Kings Order for 50^{tie} yeares, theye ordered him to lett these lands for 60^{tie} yeares. At w^{ch} order, when

the Bishopp began to repine, The Lord Chauncellor he threatned him yf he would not obeye, He would certifie the Kinge that all the fault was in the Bishopp. The Bishopp wearie of Troubles, looseinge his Tyme & wastinge his estate at Dublyn, He yeelded at last, and gave the Ladye a Lease of all these Lands Ordered by the Lord Chauncellor for 60^{tie} yeares, w^{ch} were then woorth 70^{lb.} per annum, but improved afterward above a hundreth powns a year; He payd also the 40^{lb.} ordered her. And nowe having obeyed the Kings order to the full and mucche more, he desyred the Lord Chauncellor & the Lord Angiers their testimonie that he had fulfilled the Kings Order, but they delayed him so long that he was forced to returne home to Clogher wthout it; and had not rested there long but a missive Letter came to him from the Lord Chauncellor againe. Here it was alledged, that the Bishopps sonne, and some other Tenaunts had Leases formerlie of those Lands, and therefore he was required to gett all their Releases, & enter bonds for the securitie for that Lease graunted to the Ladye. The Bishopp satisfied them in this point also, and so renewed his suite for the Commissioners Testimonie That he had fulfilled the kings Order, w^{ch} wth mucche adoe he obtained. Nowe he supposed he had done wth his Adversaryes for ever; But his Adversaryes were restless, and so found out a newe Clamper upon this occasion. One Captain James Mervin, carrowsinge wth the Lord Balfour, gave out that Twoo of the Townelands leased

by the Bishopp of Clogher to his Daughter was his heritage; upon this report the Ladye ranne againe to the Lord Chauncellor, and had another letter missive for the Bishopp. When he came upon that Letter to Dublyn, The Lord Chauncellor was verie breife wth him, accused him of ill dealinge, that would lett lands to the Ladye w^{ch} were questionable. The Bishopp then replyed that the lands were found by the Distinguishinge offyce to be the Bishopp of Cloghers heritage; and that his Predecessor and himself had byn in peaceable possession of them above 27 years, and that it was tyme to complain when they were evicted from him. This was all that was done that Journeye. But soone after Captaine Mervin brought downe a Commission to enquire what Landes belonged to the Earle of Castlehavens proportions in the Barony Omagh, and so handled the busynes wth the Irishes & Natives w^{ch} had relation to him, That they sware home bothe for those twoo Townelands he claymed of the Bishopp, & manie more Townes claymed by him of others. Nowe was the Lord Balfour & the Ladye his daughter gladd to have this occasion to trouble the Bishopp, & bringe him againe to Dublyn. So the Lorde Chauncellor sent annother missive Letter to call him up. Then was there no remedie but eyther to reduce the Captaines office, or buye Captaine Mervins his pretended righte. The Bishopp choosed that w^{ch} was least troublesome, thoughe the other might have byn done wth lesse cost; So bought Captaine Mervin's Right of these Townes, & annexed them to the Bishopp-

rick for ever, & Leased them to the Ladye, ffor w^{ch} the Captaine had above fflower skore powndes. The Lord Chauncellor, for all this, not contented that these same Lands were anewe secured to the Ladye, He ordered the Bishopp to paye her Twentie powndes for her charges, though all this while shee kept howse wth her ffather in Dublyn. Thus did the Lord Chauncellor make the Lord Bishopp of Clogher dance attendance Twoo years, & whereas, both by the Kings order & the Ladyes owne consent, the Bishopp might have chosen to have given the Ladye & her children sixe hundred powndes in hand, or the Lease of ffitie powndes for ffitie years, The Lord Chauncellor, what by fayre, what by foule meanes, He forced him to paye seavenscore powndes readye moneye above the hundred powndes payd in London, & to secure the Ladye of lands worthe an hundred powndes yearlie for 60 yeares.

While the Bishopp of Clogher was thus tumbled up & downe by Balfour and his Daughter, Malcolm Hammilton, Archebishopp of Cashell, departed this Lyef, and soon after the Bishopp of Clogher was advertised from Court, That his Ma^{ties} pleasure was to Translate him from Clogher to Cashell, & where want of meanes might skear him to accepte thereof, He was assured to have Commendams w^{ch} should enable him to mainteine the Dignitie. This his Ma^{ties} pleasure was no sooner Divulged, but the Bishopp of Clogher had manye perswasions of those who hoped

to succede him to accept of the offer. The cheife Solicitours were the Deane of Raphoo, Mr Adare, & the Archdeacon of Clogher. The Bishopp of Clogher preferred his Archdeacon to the other, notwithstandinge he did knowe him to be but a smalle ffreind in his troubles, and had a twoofold reason for his doeing so; for fyrst, when he was in England, and the Archbshopprick of Tvam in Connagh fell voyde, & the Bishopp of Clogher, by the Duke of Buckinghames meanes, had the Graunt of it, & his owne in Commendam; & after the Dukes deathe, the Bishoppes Letter for it was stopt by them were about the Kinge & had power to doe it, w^{ch} they professed they did it not for any ill will to the Bishopp of Clogher; but for the good of the Churche, addinge wthall, that so longe as they were in credit, they would oppose both multiplicite of Bishoppicks and graunting Commendams of Deanries to any that should be preferred to be Bishoppes or Archbshopps: In this regard there was no hope to have the Deanrie of Raphoe in commendam. Againe, the Archdeacon of Clogher had Benefices worthe 400^{lb}. per annum, w^{ch}, by his preferment to Clogher, would have byn a good augmentation to the Archbshoppricke gettinge them in commendam; But the Bishopp of Cloghers cheife reason was, his Arche-deacon, in that case he should succede him in his Bishoppick, took in hand to satisfie the Ladye Wimbles, and gett her discharge to him of all conditions he was obliged unto by the Kings Order. To this effect the Bishopp of Clogher & his Archdeacon appointed

to meete at Dublyn where the Ladye Wimbes and her ffather kept Together. The Archedeacon came to Dublyn first, and before the Daye appointed, so agreed wth the Ladye in words before the Bishopp came to the Towne. Wherewth Balfour was no sooner acquainted, but he disswaded bothe the Archedeacon & his daughter, layeing before the Archedeacon his greate hazard, men being mortall; and that he might dye before he gott so muche of the Bishopp^{rick} as would paye his Daughter, & redeeme his land: But his cheife perswadinge argument was, that he himself could gett him the Bishopp^{ricke} of Clogher w^{thout} any suche charge, yf he would followe his advyse, as thus: The Bishopp of Clogher (sayd he) must remove, and I will use my credit to have him translated; If you then, Archedeacon, can followe the busynes quicklye, I will make you some good ffreindes; I & my Daughter will make sure the Bishopp of Clogher shall not have licence to goe for England, Wee will make him worke enough here: Gett you onely Letters of Recommendation from the Lord Primat, & what other you can purchase, & hast you away. This councill was embraced wth no good succes, ffor thoughe the Archedeacon had the Lord Primats Letters, & the Lord Balfours allso, and the Bishopp of Clogher allso commendinge him to divers his ffreindes; Yett the Bishopp of Clogher his excuseinge himselfe to his Matie that he could not beare out suche a Dignitie, and prayeing his Matie he might contynue where he was, Disappointed all Balfours Projects. And the Bishopp of

Clogher, though he should have gayned more Honor & proffitt too by the change, yet he was provoked so by the Lord Balfoures speeches, who bragged that he should be his Bishopp no more, & by the Archdeacons double dealinge in runninge one course wth him, that he resolved to crosse them, though he should be a looser himself. Doctor Hammilton, Bishopp of Killaley in Connagh, who laye at Court all this while makeinge ffreinds for Cashell, uppon the Bishopp of Cloghers refusall he obtayned Cashell, and the Arche-deacon accepted of a poore Bishopprick, no more woorth then an hundreth powndes by yeare, called Kilfanor, to his owne great Detriment, & the more hurt of his Childrenn, as it fell out. The Bishopp of Clogher had nowe begunn to settle himself at Clogher, in the Countye of Tyrone, w^{ch} was of old an auntient Cittie, decored wth Twoo Churches & a greate number of Inhabitants, but, in the late warres, was utterlie ruyned, The Churches undermynd and fyred, the Bishopp & the Abbott & Chanons howses were demolished; & at the Bishopps cominge to dwell there in Anno 1628, There were no more than some Tenn or Twelve poore people Dwelling in Cottages patched up wth skreas & Wattles. The Bishopp therefore sett himself alltogether to buyld a Howse for himself, to reparaire the Churche, to Buyld an Inne, Stables, Barnes, keill, Mill, & the like, & to encourage others to buyld wth him: So wth mucche adoe obtayned his Maties Letters to lett 200 Acres in ffee farme, w^{ch} he did accordinglie, lett the 200 acres to 16 several men, whoe

were bound to builde Englishe Howses, & plant Orchards, &c. This Graunt of the 200 acres, according to a Patent passed upon thè Kings Letter, was crossed in a Twoofold manner; ffirst by Sr James Areskin, who could not abyde Clogher to be repaired, fearinge it would be the decaie of his Towne Agher. He did therefore call the Bishopps newe Patent in question, & vowed yf the Bishopp kept ffares & Marketts according to his Patent, he would doe wonders, & amongst other revenges, he would disinherit his sonne, who had married the Bishopps Daughter, & was to succede to all his Lands. On the other syde, the Archdeacon nowe Bishopp of Kilfanor, thoughe he had given his consent to the Lettinge of the sayd ffee farmes, & putt to the Chaptors seale to them, the keepinge whereof he had usurped by the Deane of Cloghers negligence, yett wthout ever shewinge any mislike to the Bishopp of Clogher, He wrote to the Bishopp of London, & other the Commissioners of the Irishe affayres, That the Bishopp of Clogher Lettinge his ffee farmes, had not left the next successor so muche Roome as whereon to buyld a howse or plant an orchard. Uppon w^{ch} Information, Letters came from England to the Lord Chauncellor & the Earle of Corke, then Lords Justices of Ireland, to examine the Bishopp of Cloghers proceedings therein. The Bishopp averred, that what he had done was done accordinge to his Ma^{tie} & the Commissioners for Ireland theire owne licence, that all tended to the plantation & good of the Cuntry; That it was not fytt a Bishopp

should be hampered among Mechanickes in the Towne of Clogher; That he had divers Towne landes adiacent, & lyenge contigue far more fitt to buyld uppon; but that himself was allwayes of opinion that the Bishopp havinge fayrer lands uppon Loghearn, in a better Cuntrie, that a Howse should be builte there nexte to Inniskillinge for all succeedinge Bishopps. Yett suche was the sclaunder of settinge these ffee farmes, w^{ch} the Bishopp had lett accordinge to his Patent & of a good Intention, That to stopp their mouths who exclaymed thereon, he gave content to them to whome they were lett & were begunn to build thereon, so were theye all surrendred againe.

1633.

In this meane tyme the Justices were discharged to medle wth any busynes, and the newe Deputye, Viscount Wentworthe, was dailye expected. He came over about that same tyme when the Kinge was crowned in Scotland. The Bishopp of Clogher was in Scotland at that tyme, & in his Journeye thither was greivously hurte by the ffall of his horse wth him, so could not come to Tender his service to the Lord Deputye so soone as others did. His Adversaries tooke this advauntage, & after they had Insinuat themselves wth the Deputye and his ffollowers, theye loaded the Bishopp wth calumnyes. The cheife was the Delapidation of his Bishopprick, & takeinge Bribes for conferinge Benefices uppon Clerks. The cheife Informers, and most malitious Prosecutors were S^r James Areskin, & his Goshipp the Deane of Downe, Harrye

Lesly, who had longed a greate while to be Bishopp of Clogher. To this effect, They hired one Harrye Jones, who had byn a Stewart of the Bishopps Howse, to Accuse his Lord of Symonie. This fellowe was a Welchman borne, and Trusted wth the governement of the Bishopps Howse, in w^{ch} service he prooved so treacherous, that the Bishopp was forced to turne him awaye. This fellowe beinge malecontent, & nowe wantinge meanes & wthout service, He played upon the simplicitie of one George Cottingham, Chaplen to the Lord Valencia, on whome, at his Lorde & Ladyes requests, the Bishopp had bestowed the Parsonage of Monaghan. Some three or fflower monethes after the Bishopp had bestowed the Benefice upon him, & had received thancks from the Ladye Valencia, then in England, & from the Lord Cheife Baron, in whose howse the sayd Cottingham had lived; This Cottingham seeinge one of the Bishopps seryants horse lame, He would needes bestowe his owne Nagg upon the Bishopp, least his servant should lye behinde in Dublyn. This the sayd Jones would have to be a brybe, & Threatned Cottingham to accuse him thereof. Cottingham in simplicitie, having gott a good Benefice, He accompted it a small thinge, gave the felowe nowe & then money to supplye his wants, Wherebye the Dronken fellowe Jones was so flesht, that he gave out to his Dronken companions he could never want moneye so long as Cottingham lived. These speeches cominge to St James Areskin & the Deane of Downe there hearinge, They concluded yf Cottingham were

guiltie of symonie, the Bishopp could not be free. So they Dealt wth him to accuse Cottingham. Then was Cottingham called in question & examined by S^r George Ratlyff, an Atturney for the Kinge in the North of England, but nowe knighted by the Lord Deputye, & a privie Councilloure. The Bishopp being come to Dublyn & informed of all these Doeings, He apprehended himself to be wounded throughe Cottinghams sydes, & therefore would have better informed S^r George Ratliffe of the Trueth & his Dishonestie, whoe was the Accuser: But S^r George was verie peremptorie, alleadginge that Harrye Jones Testimonie would serve the turne to Deprive Cottingham of his Benefice & the Bishopp of his Bishoppricke. The Bishopp was inured this yeare by past to endure insolent speeches, and therefore passed by S^r Georges unbeseeing words. In the meane tyme Harrye Jones was accused of Divers fforgeries both from England & in Ireland, confessed that there was 200^{lb.} offered him yf his Accusations of Cottingham should prevaile; So fell sick and Dyed miserablie. Thus was the Bishopp of Clogher his accusation of symonie at an end. Yett the Lord Deputye was not satisfied toucheinge the other point, the Delapidations of his Bishopprick. Whereuppon he resorted to the Lord Deputye, & one daye when the Lord Deputye told him that he haired ill, The Bishopp aunswared he knewe so muche himself & was not ashamed of it; yea, that he gloryed in it, *male audire ex malis*. He acknowledged that he was hated of Divers of his cun-

trymen, & namelie of the Lord Balfour & Sr James Areskin, & Divers others of his Cuntrymen had sould themselves to worke all wickedness, & were great oppressors of their Neighboures; That for his zeale to the Church & free Schooles, & his Releife to his power of them that were wronged, was therefore hated of them, & for this cause they had stirred up some ambitious men, suche as were greedie of preferment, to Detract him, and, yf they could fynde cause, to invade his estate; But nowe he reioiced that his Matie had sett suche a Governor over them all, whoe would ere long knowe himself better, and his Adversaries too, & what everie one was in their place. Soone after this the Lord Balfour was complayned of by most of his Neighboures, & there came so manie and so Dangerous complaints against him, That he shunned his Tryall, & gott him over to England to seeke a Pardon, Where, after he had made awaie all his estate to make freindes, he Dyed. Sr James Areskin also perceavinge he prevayled nothinge by Clamperinge wth the Bishopp of Clogher, he desyred to be reconciled to the Bishopp, and soon after Dyed at Dublin, where the Bishopp of Clogher was requested by his Sonne & other freindes to make his ffunerall Sermon, & did accordinglie. The Deane of Downe was by this tyme preferred to be Bishopp of Downe, & one Daye in the Castle of Dublyn, after some privat Discourse, prayed the Bishopp of Clogher that nowe beinge brothers, the law of ἀμνῆσις might take place betweene them. The Bishopp of Kilfanor, Archedeacon of

Clogher, he Dyed allso. Nowe, after manie Troubles, the Bishopp of Clogher he began to fynde rest, & did dailye amend in his worldlie estate ; ffor by the Lord Deputyes favour (Who was to the Church of Ireland more than a ffather) The Northern Bishopps of Ulster of the Escheated Countyes had lycence to lett newe Leases for 60 yeares, so had their Rents Doubled. Nowe had the Bishopp gott Eight or Nyne Towne Landes lyeing contigue to his newe howse in Clogher, w^{ch} he Destinats to be a perpetuall Demeasnes for his succeeding Bishopps, & gott an Act of Estate past thereon. He recovered allso other Lands his Predecessor Bishopp Montgomerie was never in possession of; as namelie, the Isle of Devenishe from the Lord Hastings, the greatest part of the Island of Inishmore from Sr Ralph Goore, Baronett, The Landes of Ternomgrathe from James Magrath, The Towne land of Rakerin from Sr Arthur Leygh, The Quarter of Drumkennadagh from Art. O'Neall, w^{ch} though the nowe Bishopp of Clogher hath leased to the old possessors for 80^{lb.} yearlye, yet maie be worthe ffyve hundreth Pounds per annum when the leases are expired. The most parte allso of all the rest of the Tenaunts surrendered their old Leases, & tooke newe, Doublinge their Rents ; So that at this same tyme the Bishopp-ricke is woorth 1500^{lb.} yearlye. He hath allso ffower Hundreth poundes per annum of his owne purchase, and his Wyef her Dower, w^{ch} summes he Dothe not hoord up, nor yet dothe spende Idlie, but keepeth an Honourable Howse, & settethe manie poore men in

woorke; Liveth contentedlye & pleasantlye with a Religious and vertuous Gentlewoman of good Estimation, by whome, in his olde age, he hathe a Sonne named James, and Twoo Daughters, Elizabeth & Marye, all hopefull Childrenn. Thus is he dailye prepareinge for his Dissolution, and prayinge It maye be to Gods Glorye, & his owne everlastinge Happines.—Amen.

[In the Manuscript, what follows is in a different hand.]

BUT whill the theater of this world Lasteth, Ther wil be new Tragedyes played upon it. Behold, then, all the thre Kingdoms, first Scotland, nixt England, & last of all Ireland, in a fearfull combustioun in a verie schort tym. The fyr began thus: The Church of Scotland having no sett form of Liturgie; The King, with advyse of sundrie his Bischops, he directed a sett form of divyn service to be printed, not much differing in any substantiall point from the service book used in England, and sett furth proclamatioun that uniformitie should be kept accordinglie throughout that kingdom. This being doon with more haist then good speed, without consent of ther presbiteries, The presbiterians underhand, stirred up the people to distast the book, and to oppos themselves to such as should offer to obey the proclamatioun. Then was ther nothing haird but murmuring in privat and railing in publick, crying out that Religioun was betrayed, and ane English mass brought in. That the Bi-

schops wer the doers therof, and glyd wer to gett this occasioun to mak that order of Churchmen odious who wer now to much countenanced (as they thoght) by the King. The presbiteries they feared that Bischops by tym wold divest them of ther authoritie. Thos of the nobilitie & gentrie again whos estait was maid up by the spoyll of the Church, They feared also that ther estaittes might be branked iff Bischops wer in such authoritie and credit ; so resolution was takin to cry doun both the book of divyn service, and the functioun of Bishops too. To this effect schambs, slanders, and lyes are broached ; The weaker sex, and ignorant people, encouraged to offer violence to the reverend fathers of the Church, *or who-soever wold rede that divyne service prescrybed* ; and thus was the fyre kindled by seditious preachers, which the King went about to quench by edicts and proclamatiouns, but the seedis of seditioun had taken so deep root, no proclamatioun wold now serv the turn. Ther was still protestatiouns put up to enervat the proclamatiouns. Thus was sovereign authoritie baffouled, and the King forced to rays an army to bring that kingdom to obedience ; ffor under colour of covenanting to defend religioun, they persuaded most men to subscrib with them to keep fast together, and defend on another ; and who refused to enter into this unlawfull covenant wer forced to it, or else robbed of all ther estait, so seized on the Kings Castellis, his revenues, and multiplyd ther contempts from tym to tym. The King rayed an army in England, and

marched as far as the borders to chastise those rebels; now, though he had power enough, with the help of his good subjects in Scotland, to have brok the neck of ther Covenant, Yet was the King so tractable, that he was overcome with the advys of some Noblemen & Coun'cellours (who regarded ther own particulars more than his honour) to pardon what was past upon promeis of forbearance of such violent courses in tym to come, and living orderlie therafter in ther wonted obedience to the laws; uppon thes promeases The King he returned to England without any effects of bringing an army so farr on with so great coast. Whereby thes Covenanters insolence increasing, new complaints were brought daylie to the King by particular men, whom they oppressed both before and after this pacificatioun. Hereupon the King was forced the next year to rays another army in England, and to send the Marques Hammiltoun to Sea with a part therof to hinder the Scottis from all sort of Traffick. It was concluded also, that ane army should be rayed in Irland of Eight thousand, and for the maintenance of both armyes, that a Parlament should be summond in England and another in Ireland.

The Earl of Straffoord, lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he hasted the Parlament in Ireland, and so handled the matter, that to thes warrs they consented to contribut moor substedys then the cuntry culd weall bear; which was raised in all haist, and ane army of Ten thousand men rayed, and directed to march to the northeast of

Irland, right against Scotland. Thes wer in readynes at a call; but Behold, the Scottis in the mean tym brake in in England, took Newcastle upon Tyne, and seassed themselfis in Northumberland and Durham, without any great oppositioun. The Parlament of England were so farr from discontent, that they encouraged the Scottis to continue where they had settled themselfis, and bond themselfis to pay them large summs of money for ther Brotherly assistance off thir proceedings in Parlament, and prosecuting The Earl of Straffoord, who was accused for subverting the fundamental laws of the kingdom, and labouring, by all his skill, to sett the two kingdoms at odds. A command cam our from England to dissolve the armye in Ireland, which was no sooner doon bot the Parlament of Irland sent our Agents to the King and Parlament in England, with commissioun to charge the Earl of Straffoord that he had governed them tyrannically, and had wronged the kingdom in many particulars. Both Parlaments, and the Scottish Agents or commissiouners prosecut the Earl of Straffoord so eagerlie, that ther was found a law and a necessitye he should be put to death. In the mean tym the Parlament of England, following the patern begun in Scotland, They prevailed to have many things of great importance in the government of England altered in tyme to come; as namelie, taking any the Bischops vottis out of the Lords hous in Parlament, calling ther trienniall Parlaments, without acquainting the King withall, Taking away the star-chamber and high Commissioun Courts, regulating

the Councill Table ; his Ma^{ties} relinquishing his title of imposing custom upon merchandise, and power of pressing of Souldiours, The continuance of the present Parliament during ther own pleasur; and many other points, supposed no King would ever had patience should hav been motioned, far les consented unto. The agents of Irland, sent thither from the Irish Parliament, perceaving sovereign authoritie so shaken, they inform them who sent them of all thes proceedings; whereuppon the Papists stirred up on another, and ther titular Clergy, Bischops, Vicars generals, preasts, and friers (who abounded in that kingdom), they poused all ferdward, now or never, to root out the reformed religion, and to putt to the sword all the Brittishe who wold not assist and tak part with them in ther rebelloun. Ther pretencis wer: They alledged the like courses wer intended against them, all of them of ther professioun; Which thogh falsly pretended by them, yet some things ther wer that hasted ther conspiracy, viz. Some indiscreet petitions wer sent over to the Parliament of England; on intituled, a petitioun from the protestants in the Counties of Down, Antrem, and Tyron in Ulster, sent back in print, and weall accepted of the Parliament; after which, many lyke petitionous wer mad readye to be sent over; add unto this, the Scottismens frequent brags in the north, that General Lesly wold come over ere long, and make a general reformatioun. Thes ydle petitionous and vain braggis enraged that people in a wrong tym. Ther conspiracy was neverthe-

less closlie caryed. The natives might be perceaved to wax insolent, and now and then to vent suspitious words. They had severall vne - - soned meettings and talk of provyding arms; all which was cloaked with raying of regiments to serv the king of Spayn against the Portegall or the ffrench.

The Bischop of Clogher had been verye kynd to the nativis, and kept fourtie of them at least who wer his domesticks and household servants, of whom no question ther were dyvers uittie fellows privie to the rebellioun, yet never on of them forwarned him of the danger; Bot Archibald Areskin, his sone in law, send him a letter the 21. of October

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THE END.