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588

A True and Perfect

JOURNAL

OF THE

Affairs in Ireland

SINCE

His Majesties Arrival

In that

KINGDOM.

By a Perſon of Quality.

LONDON:

Printed, and are to be ſold by *Randal Taylor*, near *Stationers-Hall*. 1690.

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THE Irish Journal.

Dublin, July 17. 1690.

WE received here the certain News of the King's Landing about *Friday* the 13th. of *June*. Before this a Camp had been laid out by the Irish about *Atherdee*, and King *James* had ordered his Army to rendezvouz there from several Parts of the Kingdom. On *Monday* the 16th. King *James* marched out of this Town to joyn them with about 6000 French Foot, most old Soldiers, excellently well arm'd and clad; one Regiment of these were Dutch, and Protestants, and were observed carefully for fear of Deserting. The whole Irish Army encamped, made about 36000, all well clad and in good heart, both Horse and Foot, besides 15000 more which remain'd in Garisons. The same day King *James* left this Town, there marched in 6000 of the Country Militia, and Colonels *Luttrel* and *Mac Gillicuddy*, as his Assistant, were left Governors.

We expected the Irish would have been much cast down upon King *James*'s leaving this Town, and the certain News of King *William*'s arrival, but we found the contrary, they triumphed and rejoyced as if they had got King *William* in a Pound, and the Day were their own. They were assur'd either that the French

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Fleet would cut off King *William* from *England*, or that an Inſurrection would be made there; for we were told that 100000 Men were ready to riſe, under the notion of Declaring for a Commonwealth: The Proteſtants here knew not what to think of theſe things; for they were kept as Priſoners of War, and ſuffered to know no more, nor enjoy any more than what the others pleaſed. But this the Proteſtants feared moſt, (becauſe the Iriſh ſpoke leaſt of it) that ſome deſperate Perſons had undertaken to deſtroy King *William*, as ſoon as he came into this Country: For we could not impute the great aſſurance of the Iriſh to any other ground than this. Some were ſo open, as to tell their Proteſtant Friends very lately, *That they would be glad to go to Maſs within this Twelve Month*, with ſeveral other Expreſſions of like nature.

The Proteſtants have had always an exceeding ſlender opinion of the Iriſh Army, however numerous or well appointed: And the Iriſh themſelves, tho better perſwaded of them, could not (we thought) raiſe their great aſſurance from their confidence in them only. Some other thing we believed they knew which we knew not: However, we perſwaded our ſelves, had *Schomberg* manag'd this Campagne, there would have been no orher iſſue of it, than of the laſt. But when we heard the King was come, and that with a powerful Army, we doubted not of the iſſue, if no other unexpected thing did prevent it; tho it ſince appears by ſome Letters of the Duke *Tyrconnels* to the Queen in *France*, found at *Dundalk*, that the Iriſh had no full Account of the ſtrength of the Engliſh Army.

Our great concern in this place was, how we ſhould be preſerved from being plundered and burnt, in caſe of the Defeat of the Iriſh Army; this we thought could be

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be done only by the English pursuing the Victory close, (for by a particular Providence, the Irish had neglected all this time to fortifie this place) or else by sending a Party by Sea, to Land here at the time of the Engagement; neither of which, as it afterward happen'd, was done: But God alone preserv'd us by an extraordinary Deliverance.

On *Thursday* the 19th. after King *James* was gone to encamp, about Twelve at Noon, the Governor ordered all Persons walking the Streets without Swords or Bayonets, which was the Badge of Protestants, to be taken up and secured in several Parades. At Night he pickt out whom he thought fit, and sent them to several Prisons, where they were considerably incommoded.

After this follow'd a Proclamation, *That not above Five Protestants should meet in any place above the Family, on pain of Death*; by which we were from that time shut out from our Churches, which by an extraordinary Providence we had enjoyed all these times (except *Christ-Church.*) Most of them were frequented twice every day at Prayers. The Church-men, who remain'd with us, tho they had lost all their Subsistance by the Irish Parliament, except what People voluntarily contributed, acquitted themselves with a great deal of Zeal and Diligence, being particularly influenc'd by the Bishop of *Meath*, and Dr. *King*, Dean of S. *Patricks*, who have been the Bulwark of the Protestants in these sad times.

On *Tuesday* the 24th. Dr. *King* was clapt up in the Castle, and many other of the principal Protestants in the Colledg (which was now a Garison) and other publick Places. The *Galway* Protestants being about 200, (these were they of Sir *Thomas Southwell's* Party lately brought up hither, in order to be exchanged) were removed

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removed from *White Friars* to the *Round Church*, and all the *Newgate* Priſoners were put to them, where they were near ſtifled. The Priſoners of War were brought from *Kilmainham* to S. *John's Church*: Our publick Contributions, which hitherto had been very liberal every *Lord's Day*, to their Relief, were now intercepted, and the Poor began to ſuffer much; few Proteſtants daring to walk the Streets.

On *Saturday* the 21ſt. we heard the Iriſh Army retreated, and the Engliſh were come towards *Droghedah*; we knew King *James*'s deſign was to avoid a Battel as much as he could, and to have walked the Engliſh Army along the *Boyn* River, and ſo croſs the Country to *Limerick*; but this day we were told from the Camp, that the Enemy ſeem'd to preſs towards *Dublin*, and King *James* was reſolved to defend it, and that therefore they thought he could not be able to keep off a Battle above Ten Days.

On *Sunday* the Iriſh came on this ſide the *Boyne*; and King *James*, as it ſhould ſeem, diſtruſting the iſſue, Sir *Pat. Trant*, Firſt Commiſſioner of the Revenue, and another Gentleman, were ordered to go from hence on *Monday* Morning to *Waterford* to prepare Ships.

On *Monday* the laſt of *June*, the Engliſh Army having had very little Reſt or Victuals, drew to the *Boyne*; Lieutenant General *Dowglas*'s Horſe were ordered to poſt themſelves at a Ford near *Droghedah*, upon a riſing Ground, over againſt a Battery of the Iriſh of Six Guns, guarded by a Party of their Horſe. Here the Engliſh ſtood the ſhot of the Enemy, every Man on foot by his Horſe ſeveral hours, while there paſs'd 200 Shot, the King in the mean time having rid between them and the Ford, where he received his Hurt on his Shoulder by a Canon Shot, which diſabled him the next day from

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from holding his Sword. At last, when the King had said, *Now I see my Men will stand*, some Guns were sent to them, upon the first discharge of which among the Irish Horse, they retreated from their Battery, and stood farther off. The next day early, being *Tuesday* the 1st. of *July*, ever-memorable to this Country, General *Douglas* was sent with 12000 Foot and 5000 Horse to a Ford further up the River by *Slane*, where had been a Battery of the Irish, but they were drawn off, and only 800 Dragoons guarded the Ford. The English were to go down a steep Hill to the Ford, and an uneven way, yet the Irish Dragoons only once fired and retreated to the Body of their Army, which lay towards *Duleek*; mean time the King, with the rest of the English Army came to the Ford where *Douglas* was posted the Day before, near *Drogheda* (which at this time had a Garison of 800 Irish.) Duke *Schomberg* headed the Dutch Foot-Guards, and the King the *Eniskillen* Horse, telling them, They should be his Guards that day. Some of the Irish Horse oppos'd the Dutch Foot, who fought up to the middle in water, and were almost born down, before some Horse (which they long call'd for) could come up to their relief: In passing this Ford Mr. *Walker* of *Derry* was killed. Being past the Ford, they met still a vigorous Opposition; and here Duke *Schomberg* advancing too far among the thickest of the Enemy, was killed, and now lies in S. *Patricks* Church, in order to be carried to *Westminster*. The King with the Horse (himself engaging in the thickest) met the like opposition. The Danish Horse once gave way, but the King went himself, and brought them up again. Of the Irish, King *James*'s Horse and Foot-Guards principally maintain'd this Opposition, and suffer'd much; King *James* himself not engaging, but standing on a rising Ground. When

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When the *Engliſh* had fully gain'd the Ford, the Iriſh retreated to the reſt of their Army by *Duleek*; and the Engliſh drew up on tother ſide the Ford. It muſt be noted, that on *Dublin* ſide of the River, between the two Fords, *viz.* *Douglas*'s Ford, and the King's Ford, there was a Hill three Miles long, reaching from the River towards *Dublin*, at the end of which, next *Dublin* ſtands *Duleek*, where the Body of the Iriſh was poſted; ſo that the Hill was between the two Lines of the Engliſh Army; while the King was paſſing his Ford, *Douglas* march'd towards the Iriſh Army; a Line of the Iriſh marching all the way even with them; at laſt, he receiv'd Orders to engage them at a place where he could come in only with his Horſe, which alone, put the whole Iriſh Army to flight, ſo that before the King's Line could get up to them, they had little to do but purſue. However, the Iriſh made a very orderly retreat, manag'd chiefly by the Iriſh Horſe, and the French Foot, the Engliſh purſuing them till they came to a Paſs, where their wearineſs, and the Night made them willing to leave them, and retreat to their Camp at *Duleek*, where the King and they, lay that Night without Tents.

Now as to us in this place, we were waken'd very early this *Tueſday* Morning by an Alarm, and the News that there wou'd be a Battel: The Gates were kept ſtrictly guarded, and the Proteſtants kept their Houſes: The Iſſue we expected with the greateſt apprehenſions. Several reports were ſpread abroad every hour; one while that the French Fleet was in our Bay; another, that a French Expreſs was come from *Waterford*, with the News of taking the Iſle of *Wight* by the *French*, and of their being gon to *Dover*; then, that the

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the Engliſh Right Wing was quite routed; then, that the Prince of *Orange* was taken Priſoner; but at Five that Afternoon, ſome that had made their eſcape on tired Horſes, told us, the Iriſh were much worſted; and others at Six, that they were totally defeated; from hence, till one that Night, all the Entries of the Town were filled with duſty, wounded, and tired Soldiers, and Carriages perpetually coming in. We ſee ſeveral of King *James*'s Horſe Guards coming in ſtragling, without Piſtols, or Swords, and could not tell what was become of himſelf.

Near 10 that Night, he came in, with about 200 Horſe, all in diſorder: We concluded now, that it was a total rout, and that the Enemy were juſt ready to come into Town; but were greatly ſurprized, when an hour or two after, we heard the whole Body of the *Iriſh* Horſe coming in, in very good order, with Kettle Drums, Haut-boys, and Trumpets; and early the next Morning, the French, and a great Party of Iriſh Foot. Theſe being a little reſted, Marched out again to meet the Enemy, which were ſuppoſed to draw nigh.

At Five this Morning, being Wedneſday the 2d. of *July*, King *James* having ſent for the Iriſh Lord Mayor, and ſome Principal Perſons to the Caſtle; told them, that he found all things againſt him; that in *England* he had an Army which would have fought, but they proved falſe and deſerted him; that here he had an Army which was Loyal enough, but would not ſtand by him: He was now neceſſitated to provide for his ſafety, and that they ſhould make the beſt terms for themſelves that they could. He told his menial Ser-

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vants, that he ſhould have now no further occaſion to keep ſuch a Court as he had done, and that therefore they were at liberty to diſpoſe of themſelves: He deſir'd them all to be kind to the Proteſtants, and not to injure them or this City; for tho he quitted it, he did not quit his Intereſt in it; and ſo with two or three in Company, he went to *Bray*, and along by the Sea to *Waterford*; having appointed his Carriages to meet him another way. We hear he did not ſleep till he got on Ship-board; and having been once driven in again, is ſince clear gon off.

All this day, being *Wedneſday*, we ſee nothing in this Town, but Officers and Carriages; and the Principal Perſons of the Town, their Wives and Families going away; others coming in duſty and weary, and getting away as faſt as they could; the Gates were ſtill kept by the Militia, and the Caſtle by 250 of the Governors Foot Soldiers, who ſtill threatned that before they left the Town, they would burn and plunder us. This of a long time had been their talk, tho King *James* ſaid, it was a Report rais'd by the Proteſtants, to make him odious: Yet ſome Iriſh Perſons of note, adviſed their Proteſtant Friends a few days before this, to leave this Town, becauſe they wou'd not be ſafe here.

We knew not what to think of our ſelves, but hop'd the Engliſh were ſo near as to prevent this miſchief; but about four in the Afternoon, inſtead of them, we perceiv'd the Iriſh Horſe, which were drawn out in the Morning, and which we hoped had been quite gon, entring into Town, followed by the French and Iriſh Foot in a full Body; preſently a buz ran through

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through the Town, that it was going to be burnt; and the Roman Catholicks, who had fled for retreat into Proteſtants Houſes, began now to look briskly on thoſe that had harbour'd them; for all this time we knew nothing of what King *James* had ſaid in the Morning. But it pleas'd God to deliver us ſoon from theſe fears; for all theſe Forces marched through the Town, without doing any injury, and were drawn up by Lord *Tyrconnel* on the other Side of it, in order to March further; the Militia followed them; only the Governor remain'd: At laſt he reſolved to March alſo, and to drive 2 or 300 of the Principal Priſoners before him; but while they were preparing for this, a falſe Alarm was ſpread, that a Party of Engliſh being Landed at the Harbour, were juſt at the Towns end; it was too dusky to diſprove this by view, and they had not leiſure to ſend a Meſſenger, but in haſt ſhifted for themſelves.

The Proteſtants now began to look out, not knowing well in what condition they were; but venturing to the Caſtle, they found Captain *Farlow*, who had been a Priſoner there, keeping Garriſon alone. Upon this, Captain *Fitz-Gerald*, and ſeveral others who had been Priſoners, went and ſtayed there all Night. Still we were very unſecure, and had no Arms. Early next Morning being *Thurſday*, the Proteſtants run about to Roman Catholicks Houſes, demanding their Arms, who being quite diſpirited, deliver'd them without diſpute; but the *Galway* Priſoners and ſome other Rabble, committed Outrages in taking Arms.

By Six in the Morning the Biſhop of *Meath*, Dr. *King*, and other Principal Proteſtants form'd a Com-

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mittee in the Caſtle, and ſent out Proclamations by beat of Drum, for regulating theſe diſorders, and forming a Proteſtant Militia; and ſent away an Expreſs to the King, of this Towns being at Liberty. This Expreſs found him Marching up to *Dublin* in two Lines, expecting to meet the Iriſh at *Swords*; and at the ſame time the News came of the Surrender of *Drogheda*, which he had left a Party to beſiege, and in which they had pinnion'd all the Proteſtants and Priſoners, and placed them under that part of the Wall which was to be battered; but this was not known till after the Surrender.

Till afternoon this *Thurſday*, we did not hear a word of the *Engliſh* Army; mean time we had Reports, that the Iriſh and French were coming back, and very near us, which gave a damp to our briskneſs; but this blowing over, and the certain account of the Engliſh Army being come, we now perceived our ſelves at Liberty. The Proteſtants ran about, ſaluting and embracing one another; and bleſſing God for this wonderful deliverance, as if they had been alive from the dead; the Streets were fill'd with Crowds and Shouts, and the poor Roman Catholicks now lay in the ſame terrors as we had done ſome few days before.

At Eight that Night one Troop of Dragoons came as a Guard to an Officer, that came to take charge of the Stores. It was impoſſible, the King himſelf coming after this, cou'd be welcom'd with equal joy as this one Troop; the Proteſtants hung about the Horſes, and were ready to pull the Men off them, as they march'd up to the Caſtle.

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Next Morning being *Friday*, the Duke of *Ormond* came in with a Party of Horſe; and the King being Encamped by *Finglas*, came on *Sunday* to St. *Patricks* Church, and heard a Sermon Preach'd by Dr. *King*, concerning the Power of God; of which, that which ſeemed to us greateſt upon Earth, mighty Armies was a faint Shadow. The King went back to his Camp to Dinner, not ſuffering any Soldiers to come into this Town, except a few for Guard. This laſt Week the Town has been fill'd with Officers from the Army, and Inhabitants returning from *England*.

I am told by one that viewed the Dead, that there was not above 1000 kill'd on both Sides, tho perhaps you may hear of greater Numbers, which is a wonderful thing, that ſo ſmall a loſs ſhould diſperſe the whole Iriſh Army, who ſeem'd to be blown away only by a Wind from God; the main Body of them is ſuppos'd to be about *Limerick*, but the oppoſition they will give, will depend very much on the ſucceſs of the Fleets.

Yeſterday being the 10th, the King ſet out from *Cromlin* to *Kilkenny*; General *Dowglas* towards *Athlone*, and a ſmall Party along the Sea towards *Wexford*. The Iriſh have ravag'd the Country all the way in their Retreat; and God knows what Miſeries the poor Proteſtants, that are yet under their Power do endure. Some part of the Army it's ſaid will be ſent to be put aboard the *Engliſh* Fleet; and another part to *Flanders*. Great inquiſition is made after Roman Catholicks Goods, to reprize the loſs the *Engliſh* have ſuſtained: But the Proteſtants who have ſuffer'd all this time

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time among them, ſeem to be much better temper'd, and more kindly inclin'd to their Enemies, then thoſe that come from your Side.

I ſhould have noted, that King *James* had Coin'd in this Country about two Millions in Braſs mony; the Half Crowns of which, are now cryed down to pence; yet this did not grate ſo heavily upon the People, as his late taking away all the Proteſtants Staple Goods, Wool, Hides and Tallow, to ſend to *France* in exchange for Wine and Linnen for his Army. As for tann'd Leather, he took that away too, but it was for the uſe of his Army here, there being but very little in the Kingdom. The Revenue he rais'd otherwiſe, was chiefly by Subſidy granted by Parliament; and a Contribution impos'd by Council, and the Rents of Abſentees Eſtates. The Cuſtoms were remitted, and the other Branches of the Revenue much neglected, the Collectors being fully taken up in making of Stores and Proviſions for the Army.

On *Friday* the 11th. The King March'd from *Crumlin* towards *Kilkenny*, with a part of his Army; another part went towards *Athlone*, and a third by way of *Bray* towards *Wexford*; the Kings Horſe by this time (*17th*) are at *Kilkenny*, which its ſuppos'd will make but ſmall reſiſtance; moſt believe he will then take in *Waterford* before he goes further. We hear from *Limerick*, that the Enemy are together in thoſe parts about 25000 ſtrong, and Lord *Tyrconnel* with them. Brigadier *Trelawny* is Governor of this Town; Captain *Fitz-Gerald* Conſtable of the Caſtle: Biſhop of *Meath*, Lord *Longford* and ſeven others, are Commiſſioners for ſecuring of Rebels Goods and Eſtates, and leaſing them

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them for one Year. *Longford* is quite burnt and Lord *Longford*'s Houſe, by the Iriſh Garriſon when they quitted it: But Lord *Granard* having Arms, defended his own Houſe. People begin to come over from *England* apace, but the *Embargo* and fear of the *French* will it's ſuppos'd now ſomewhat ſtop them. Our Proteſtants that have ſuffer'd here all the time, are generally much better temper'd towards their Enemies, than thoſe that come over; and eſpecially the Army is very furious. I doubt the poor Proteſtants, which are in the Enemies Quarters will ſuffer ſeverely. What the *French* may be yet able to do, or what iſſue God may put to the miſeries of this Country he only knows. Proviſion was very ſcarce here while the Army lay about us; but now begins to be more plentiful; but that Stock is almoſt all deſtroyed; great quantities having been now at laſt driv'n away by the Iriſh.

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