

1649

The Marquesse of Ormond's Declaration, Proclaiming Charles the Second, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, & C. with His Summons to Colonel Jones for the Surrender of Dublin, and the Answer of Colonell Iones Thereunto. Also a Perfect Relation of Their Forces, and the Present Affairs of That Kingdom.

Together with a True Copie of the Articles of Agreement Between the Said Marquesse, and the Irish

Ormonde, James Butler, Duke of, 1610-1688

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The Marquesse of Ormond's
DECLARATION,

PROCLAIMING

Charles the Second,

King of *England, Scotland, France,*
and *Ireland, &c.*

With his Summons to Colonel JONES for
the Surrender of *Dublin,*

And the Answer of Colonell *Jones* thereunto.

Also a perfect Relation of their Forces, and
the present Affairs of that Kingdom.

Together with a true copie of the Articles of
Agreement between the said Marquesse,
and the Irish.

Also a Representation of the Province of *Ulster* concerning
the Evills and Dangers to Religion, Lawes and Liberties, arising
from the present practices of the Sectarian Army
in ENGLAND, &c.

Imprimatur. *G. Mabbot.*

London: Printed for *Francis Tyton, and Iohn Playford,* and
are to be sold at their shops near the Inner Temple in
Fleet-Street. 1649.

The Marquis of Ormonde

DECLARATION

PROCLAIMING

Charles the Second

King of England, Scotland, France,
and Ireland,

With his Commissions to Colonel Foxe for
the Surrender of Dublin,

And the Answer of Colonel Foxe thereunto.

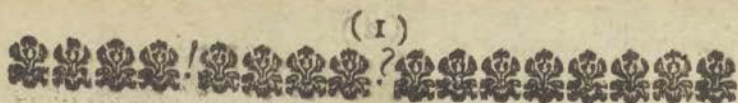
Also a perfect Relation of their Forces, and
the present Affairs of that Kingdom.

Together with a true Copie of the Articles of
Agreement betwixt the said Marquis
and the said

Also a Relation of the Forces of the
said Marquis, and the Forces of the
said King, in the County of Wick,
in the Kingdom of Ireland.

Printed by J. Streater, at the
Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church
Lane, London.

Printed for J. Streater, at the
Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church
Lane, London.



By the Lord Lievtenant Generall of
Ireland.

Ormond.

WHereas our late Sovereigne King *Charles* of happy memory, hath been lately by a party of his rebellious Subjects of England most trayterously, maliciously, and inhumanely put to death and murdered: And forasmuch as His Majesty that now is, *Charles* by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, is Son and Heire of his said late Majesty; and therefore by the Lawes of the Land in force, and practised in all Ages, is to inherit: We therefore in the discharge of the duty we owe unto God, our Allegiance and Loyalty to our Sovereigne, holding it fit so to proclaime in and through this His Majesties Kingdome, doe by this our present Proclamation declare, and manifest to the world, That *Charles* the Second, Son and Heire of our said late Sovereigne King *Charles* the First of happy memory, is by the Grace of God the undoubted King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the the Faith, &c.

Given at Carrick this 16. day of February, 1648.



The Marquesse of *Ormonds* Letter to
Colonell *Fones*.

SIR,

I Have not thus long forbore to invite you, with those under your command, to a submission to his Majesties authority in me, and a conjunction with me in the waies of his service, out of any the least aversion I had to you, or any of them, or out of any disesteem of your power, to advance or impede the same, but out of my fear that (whilest those that have of late usurped power over the Subjects of England, held forth the least tolerable shadow of moderation, in their intentions towards the settlement of the Church and State, and that in some tolerable way, with relation to Religion, the interest of the King and Crown, the freedom of Parliaments, and the Liberty of the Subjects) any addresse from me, proposing the withdrawing of that party from those; this professing (from whom they had received some, and expected further support) would have been but coldly received, and any determination thereupon deferred in hope and expectation of the fore-mentioned settlement: or that if your self (who certainly have not wanted a foresight of the sad confusion now covering the face of England) would have declared with me, the Lord *Inchiquin*, and the Protestant Army in Munster, in prevention

on.

on thereof: yet my fear was it would have been as difficult for you to have carried with you the main body of the Army under your Command, not so clear-fighted as your self, as it would have been dangerous to you, and those with you well inclined to have attempted it without them: But now that the mask of Hypocrisie (by which the Independent Army hath ensnared and enslaved all estates and degrees of men) is laid aside, now that bare-faced they evidently appear to be the subverters of true Religion, and the protectors and inviters of all false ones, but even of Irreligion and Atheisme: Now that they have barbarously and inhumanly laid violent sacrilegious hands upon, and murdered Gods anointed and our King, not as heretofore some patricides have done, to make room for some usurper, but in a way plainly manifesting their intention is to change the Monarchy of England into Anarchy, unlesse their aim be first to constitute an elective Kingdome, and *Crumwell* or some such *John of Leydon* being elected, then by the same force by which they have thus far compassed their end to establish a perfect Turkish tyranny. Now that of the three Estates of King, Lords and Commons, whereof in all ages Parliaments have consisted, there remains only a small number, and they the dregs and scum of the house of Commons, packt and awed by the Army, a wicked remnant left for no other end then yet further (if it be possible) to delude the people with the name of Parliament. The King being murdered, and the Lords and the rest of the Commons being by unheard of violence at severall times forced from the Houses, and some imprisoned.

soned; and now that there remains no liberty in the Subject, but to professe blasphemous opinions, to revile and tread under foot Magistracy, to murder Magistrates, and to oppresse and undo all that are not like minded with them; now (I say) I cannot doubt but that you, and all that are with or under you, will take this opportunity to declare and act against so monstrous and unparalleld Rebellion, and that you and they will cheerfully acknowledge, and faithfully serve and obey our gracious King *Charles* the second, undoubted Heire of his Fathers Crownes and Vertues, under whose Right and Conduct we may by Gods blessing restore Protestant Religion to purity, and therein settle it; Parliaments to freedom, good Lawes to their force, and our fellow-Subjects to their just Liberty; wherein how blessed and glorious a thing it will be to be so considerably instrumentall; as you may now make your self; I leave to you to consider. And though I conceive there are not any motives relating to particular interest to be mentioned after these so weighty considerations (which are such as the world hath not been at any time furnished with) yet I hold it my part to assure you, that as there is nothing you can reasonably propose for the safety, satisfaction or advantage of your self, or of any that shall adhere to you, in what I desire, that I shall not to the uttermost of my power provide for; so there is nothing I would or shall more industriously avoid, then those necessities arising from my duty to God and Man, that may (by your rejecting this offer) force me to be a sad instrument of shedding English blood, which in such case must

must on both sides happen. If this overture find place with you, as I earnestly wish it may, let me know with what possible speed you can; and if you please by the Bearer, in what way you desire it should be driven on to a conclusion; for in that as well as in substance you shall find all ready compliance from me that desire to be

Carrick March 9.
1648.

Your affectionate friend to serve you,

ORMOND.

For Colonel Michael Jones Governor of Dublin,
these.

Colonell



Colonel *Fones* his Answer to the Mar-
 queſſe of *Ormonds* Summons.

My Lord;

Your Lordſhips of the ninth I received the twelfth
 inſtant, and therein have I your Lordſhips invi-
 tation to a conjunction with your ſelfe (I ſuppoſe) as
 Lord Lievtenant of Ireland, and with others now uni-
 ted with the Iriſh, and with the Iriſh themſelves.

As I underſtand not how your Lordſhip ſhould be
 inveſted with that power pretended, ſo am I very well
 aſſured, that it is not in the power of any, without the
 Parliament of England, to give and aſſure pardon to
 thoſe bloody Rebels, as by the Act to that end paſſed
 may appeare more fully: I am alſo aſſured the Parlia-
 ment of England would never aſſent to ſuch a Peace
 (ſuch as is that your Lordſhips with the Rebels)
 wherein is little or no proviſion made either for the
 Proteſtants, or the Proteſtant Religion, nor can I un-
 derſtand how the Proteſtant Religion ſhould be ſetled
 and reſtored to its purity by an Army of Papiſts, or
 the Proteſtants intereſts maintained by thoſe very E-
 nemies by whom they have been ſpoiled, and theirs
 ſlaughtered: and very evident it is, that both the Pro-
 teſtant, and Proteſtant Religion are in that your Lord-
 ſhips Treaty left as in the power of the Rebels, to be
 by them borne down and rooted out at pleaſure.

As

As for that consideration by Your Lordship offered of the present and late proceedings in *England*, I see not how that may be a sufficient motive to me (or to any other in like trust for the Parliament of *England* in the service of this *Kingdom*) to joyn with those Rebels upon any the pretences in that Your Lordships Letter mentioned.

For therein were there a manifest betraying that Trust reposed in me, in deserting the service and work committed to me, and in joyning with those I should oppose, and in opposing whom I am obliged to serve.

Neither conceive I it any part of my work and care to take notice of any whatsoever proceedings of State forraign to my charge and trust here, especially they being found hereunto apparently destructive.

Most certain it is, (and former ages have approved it) That intermedling of Governors and parties in this *Kingdom* with sidings and parties in *England*, hath been the very betraying of this *Kingdom* to the Irish, whilst the Brittish Forces here had bin therupon cald off, and the place therein layd open (as it were) given up to the common Enemy.

It is what Your Lordship might have observed in Your former Treaty with the Rebels, that upon Your Lordships there-up withdrawing, and sending hence into *England* the most considerable part of the English *Army*, then commanded by You, thereby was the remaining Brittish party not long after overpowered and Your Quarters by the Irish over-run.

to the *Gates of Dublin*; Your self also reduced to that low condition as to be besieged in this very City, the Metropolis and principal Citadel of this Kingdom, and that by those very Rebels, who will then never could stand before You; and what the end hath been of that party also, so sent by Your Lordship into *England* (although the flower and strength of the English Army here both for Officers and Souldiers) hath been very observable.

And how much the dangers are at present, more then in former ages, of hazarding the English interest in this Kingdom, by sending any parties hence into any other Kingdom, upon any pretences whatsoever, is very apparent, as in the generality of the Rebellion now, more then formerly; so considering Your Lordships present Conclusions with, and Concessions to the Rebels, wherein they are allowed the continued possession of all the Cities, Forts, and places of strength, whereof they stood possessed at the time of their Treaty with Your Lordship; and that they are to have a standing force (if I well remember) of 15000 Foot, and 2500 Horse, all of their own party, Officers and Souldiers; and they, with the whole Kingdom, to be regulated by a Major party of *Irish Trustees*, chosen by the Rebels themselves, as persons for their interests and ends, to be by them confided in, without whom nothing is to be acted. And here I cannot but minde Your Lordship of what hath been sometime by Your self delivered as Your sence in this particular, That the English interest in *Ireland* must be preserved by the English and not by the

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the Irish, and upon that ground (if I be not deceiv-
ed) did Your Lordship capitulate with the Parliament
of *England*, from which clear principle I am sorry
to see Your Lordship now receding.

As to that by Your Lordship menaced us here, of
blood and force, if dissenting from those Your Lord-
ships ways and designs.

For my particular, I shall (my Lord) much rather
chuse to suffer in so doing (for therein shall I do what
is becoming and answerable to my Trust) then to
purchase to my self, in the contrary, the ignomi-
ous brand of perfidie by any allurements of whatso-
ever advantages offered me.

But very confident I am of the same Divine power
which hath still followed me in this work, and will
still follow me, and in that trust doubt I nothing of
giving Your Lordship plainly this my resolution in
that particular. So I remain,

Your Lordships

Dublin, Mar. 4. 1648.

humble Servant.

Signed,

Mic: Fones.

B 2

Sir

Sir,

Ormond is now at *Waterford* attended by the Commissioners of Trust, (which is the title given these of the Irish named in the Articles of Agreement,) He hath there been preparing for his Armies, and out of that place (whether by loan or otherwise) hath raised 9000 l. towards their setting forth, and hath taken up 1500 Barrels of Rye, and 1000 of Wheat; He expects the like proportion from the other Cities and Towns, according to their respective abilities, and to that end is now upon his journey to *Limbrick*, and thence intendeth towards *Galway*.

Ruperts Fleet, being sixteen saile, (now victualled) is set to sea; We expect to hear of them suddenly on this coast, as being a matter of greatest moment and advantage to their present undertakings.

The *Ulster Scots* have now declared, and that whole Province (as to your interest) is lost in a moment. They have declined Col. *Monk*, and chosen the Lord of *Ards* for their Commander. *Eniskillin* is still as it was, holding for *Ormond*, Sir *Pheelim Oneill* with about 700 men, is marched Northward for assisting them of *Eniskillin*, if it be requisite. *Ormonds* Rendezvouz is set to be this moneth towards *Catherlagh*, and *Inchequin*, with *Clanrichards* Forces have their Rendezvouz this day at *Burb*. We shall have work enough on all hands; and (without a Miracle) shall not be able to subsist long without Relief of Men, Mony, and Provision from *England*. We are to con-

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fiſt not only with the danger of Enemies without, but alſo within, upon diſcovery of a deſigne againſt *Lexlip* a ſtrong Caſtle within five miles of this City: We have blown up the place, which if it had fallen into the Enemies power, had been to us of great annoyance. We are now driven to the laſt refuge for maintenance of our poor Army; 360 *l.* a week is aſſeſſed upon this City, who are no more able to bear it, then the Souldiers can be without it.

The Enemy begin to make ſome attempts upon our Fronter Garifons, & have ſurprized the Caſtle of *Drum-cree*, a place of great advantage to them; the Lord put it into the hearts of thoſe in power to think upon themſelves and us ſpeedily; for no leſs are they, then our ſelves (their ſervants) concerned in this buſineſs; for I am confident the Enemy eye not ſo much the ruine of us, and the ſubverſion of the English intereſt in this *Kingdom*, as the invasion of *England* it ſelf, which they may full eaſily do if We be loſt. I am,

SIR,

Your very humble

Servant.

B 3

Articles

Articles of Agreement made and concluded betwixt the Lord of Ormond, and the Roman Catholiques of Ireland. With a Denotation of such additional Articles as was not included in the last Agreement betwixt them.

Art. 1. **T**Hat the Roman Catholiques of Ireland be freed of all Laws, imposing mulcts, penalties or restraints on them, as to their Religion: The said Laws to be repealed in the next Parliament to be held in this Kingdom of Ireland.

That the said Roman Catholiques shall not be obliged to the Oath of Supremacy.

Addition. In this Article the granting of Churches or Church-livings, or the exercise of Jurisdiction excepted from the said Roman Catholiques, yet the said Roman Catholiques not be molested in the possession which they have at present of the Churches, or Church-livings, or of the exercise of Jurisdictions, until his Majesties pleasure be declared concerning a free Parliament in this Kingdom.

Art. 2. A free Parliament to be held in Ireland within six moneths after the date of these Articles, or as soon as the Lord Viscount Dillon of Costillogh, Lord President of Conaught, Viscount Muskovy, Lo. Baron of Alheurs, Alex: mac Donnel Esquire, Sir Lucas Dillon Knight, Sir Nicholas Plunket Knight, Sir Richard Barnwel Baronet, Jeffery Brown, Donough o Kallaghan, Tirlagh o Neil, Miles Reils, and Gerald Fennel, Esquires, or the major part of them will desire the same. And till such Parliament, these Articles to be held inviolably as if enacted in Parliament.

Addition. And if no Parliament be called within

two years after the date of the said *Articles*, then at the request of the said Lord Viscount *Dillon*, &c. or the major part of them, an Assembly to be called of the Lords and Commons, &c.

Art. 3. All Acts, Ordinances, and Orders, made by both or either Houses of Parliament, to the blemish, &c. of the said Roman Catholiques, since the 7. of August, 1641. to be vacated, &c.

Art. 4. All Indictments, &c. against the said Roman Catholiques to be vacated.

Art. 5. All impediments to the said Roman Catholiques sitting in the next *Parliament*, to be removed before the said Parliament.

Art. 6. All debts to remain as on the 23. *Octob.* 1641. notwithstanding any attainder, &c.

Art. 7. The Estates of *Conaught*, Lo: of *Clare*, *Limbrick*, &c. to be secured. *Addit.* Plantations of *Kilkenny*, and *Vicklow* left to the King to consider of in the next *Parliament*: And will pass an Act of Limitation, as was enacted in *England* in the 21. year of King *James*.

Artic. 8. All Incapacities on the Natives of the Kingdom to be taken away.

That they may erect one or more Inns of Court and free Schools, &c.

Art. 9. The Roman Catholiques to be employed and intrusted in all places in the Army, or Commonwealth, indifferently with others.

Addition. That until the next Parliament, an Army of 15000 Foot, and 2500 Horse, of the Roman Catholiques to be the standing Army; the said Lord *Dillon*, &c. or the major part of them, having power

to diminish or adde to the said number as they shall see cause from time to time.

Art. 10. That his Majesty be secured of 12000 l. per annum, and in lieu of the Court of Wards, &c.

Art. 11. No Nobleman to have more proxies then two in Parliament. No Nobleman to sit in Parliament, which hath not an estate in the Kingdom: and that they who have none at present shall purchase within five years after the date of these Articles: A Baron 200 l. per annum: A Viscount 400 l. an Earl 600 l. a Marquess 800 l. a Duke 1000. per annum. otherwise to lose their Votes, &c. None to be of the Commons house but such as are estated and resident in the Kingdom.

Art. 12. Both Houses of Parliament here to declare, according to the Laws of the Kingdom, concerning the Independency of the Parliament of Ireland, of the Parliament of England.

Art. 13. That the Councel Table, and Courts of Presidency be confined, &c.

Art. 14. Some Statutes concerning Wooll, &c. be repealed, &c.

Art. 15. All offices, &c. since 1. Jan. to be upon Addit. Petition examined, and all in them injured be repaired according to Justice and Honor.

Art. 16. Certain named persons may Petition in Addit. the next Parliament, and to be righted as shall be fitting.

Art. 17. The Inhabitants of Cork, Roushal, and Addit. Dungarvan to be restored to their possession, so far as shall stand with the security of the said Garrisons. Art.

Art. XVIII. An Act of oblivion to be passed the next Parliament, &c. for all things since *Octob. 23. 1641.* and to discharge the Kings Rent, &c. before or since *Octob. 23. 1641.* till the date of these Articles, excepting the Kings Debts and Subsidies due before the 23. of *Octob. 1641.* before Levied and not accounted for.

That such barbarous and inhumane crimes as shall be particularized and agreed upon by the Lord Lieutenant, and the said Lord *Dillon*, &c. or any seven or more of them, as to the Actors and Procurers thereof, shall be left to be tryed and adjudged by such indifferent Commissioners as shall be agreed on by the said Lord Lieutenant, and the said Lord *Dillon*, &c. or any seven or more of them, the power of the said Commissioners to continue only for two years, beginning within six moneths after the date of these Articles.

Art. XIX. That the chief Governor, Lord Chancellor, Lord High Treasurer, Vice Chancellor, &c. farm not his Majesties Customs.

Art. XX. For recalling Monopolies.

Art. XXI. For regulating the Court of Castle-Chamber.

Art. XXII. For repealing two Acts concerning ploughing by the tail, and for burning oats in the straw.

Art. XXIII. For redressing those grievances presented to his Majesty by the Agents of the Kingdom, and Committees of the Houses.

Art. XXIV. Maritime causes to be heard in the Kingdom. Maritime causes until the next Parliament, to be Ordered by the Lord Lieutenant, Lord *Dillon*, &c. or any seven or more of them.

Art. XXV. All increase of Rents on the Commission

A necessary Representation of the present evils and imminent dangers, to Religion, Laws, and Liberties, arising from the late and present practices of the Sectarian Party in England; together with an Exhortation to duties relating to the Covenant unto all within our charge, and to all the well-affected within this Kingdom, by the Presbytery at Belfast, Feb. 15. 1649.

When we do seriously consider the great and many duties which we owe unto God, and his people, over whom he hath made us overseers, and for whom we must give an account; and when we behold the laudable examples of the worthy Ministers of the Province of *London*, and of the Commissioners of the General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland*, in their free and faithful Testimonies against the insolencies of the Sectarian Party in *England*. Considering also the dependency of this Kingdom upon the Kingdom of *England*, and remembering how against strong opposition we were assisted by the Lord the last year in discharge of the like duty, and how he punished the contempt of our warning upon the despisers thereof, we finde our selves as necessitated, so the more encouraged to cast in our Mite in the Treasury, least our silence should involve us in the guilt of unfaithfulness, and our people in security and neglect of duties.

In this discharge of the Trust put upon us by God, we would not be looked upon as fowers of Sedition or Troubles of National and devisive motions; our record is in Heaven, that nothing is more hateful unto us, or less intended by us, and therefore we shall not fear the malicious and wicked aspersions, which we know Satan by his instruments, is ready to cast not onely upon us, but upon all who sincerely endeavor the advancement of reformation: what of late have been, and now are the insolent and presumptuous practices of the Sectaries in *England*,

is

is not unknown unto the world, for notwithstanding their specious pretences for Religion and Liberties, yet their late and present actions being therewith compared, do clearly evidence, that they love to wear a rough Garment, to deceive, since they with a high hand despised the Oath in breaking the Covenant, which is so strong a foundation to both, whilst they load it with flightive reproaches, calling it a bundle of particulars, and a contrary interest and a snare to the people, and likewise labor to establish by Laws an universal Toleration of all Religions, which is an avowed overturning of unity in Religion, and so directly repugnant to the Word of God; The two first Articles of the Solemn Covenant, which is the greater wickedness in them to violate, since many of the chiefest of themselves, have with their hands lifted up to the most high God Sworn and Sealed it.

Moreover, the great disaffection to the settlement of Religion, and to their further breach of Covenant, doth more fully appear by their strong oppositions to Presbyterial Government (the hedge and Bulwark of Religion) whilst they express their hatred to it more then to the worst of Errors, by excluding it under the name of compulsion, when they embrace even Paganism and Judaism in the Arms of Toleration, not to speak of their aspersions upon it, and the asserters thereof, as Antichristian and Popish, though they have deeply sworn to maintain the same Government in the first Article of the Covenant, as it is established in the Church of *Scotland*, which they now so despitefully blaspheme.

Again, It is more then manifest that they speak not the vindication, but the extirpation of Laws and Liberties, as appears by their seizing on the person of the King; and at their pleasure removing him from place to place, not onely without the consent, but if we mistake not, against a direct Ordinance of Parliament; their violent surprising, imprisoning and secluding many of the most worthy Members of the Honorable House of Commons, directly against a declared priviledge of Parliament (an action certainly without parallel in any age) and their proposal of abolishing of all Parliamentary Power
for

for the future, and establishing a Representative (as they call it) instead thereof; neither hath their fury stay'd here, but without all rule or example, being but private men, they have proceeded to the tryal of the King, against both the Interest and Proteftations of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and the former publique Declarations of both kingdoms (besides their violent haste, rejecting the hearing of any defences) with cruel hands have put him to death, an act so horrible, as no History Divine or Humane hath layed any president of the like.

These and many other detestable insolencies, may abundantly convince any unbiassed judgement, that the present practice of the Sectaries and their Abettors, do directly overturn the Laws and Liberties of the kingdoms, root out lawful and Supreme Magistracy (the just priviledges whereof we have sworn to maintain) and introduce a fearful confusion, and Lawless Anarchy.

The Spirit of God by *Solomon* tells us, *Prov.* 30. 21. That a Servant to reign is one of the four things for which the Earth is disquieted, and which it cannot bear; we wonder nothing that the Earth is disquieted for these things, but we wonder greatly if the Earth can bear them, and albeit, the Lord so permit that folly be set in great dignity, and the rich set in low places; that Servants ride upon Horses, and Princes walk as Servants upon the Earth, *Eccles.* 10. 6, 7. yet the same wise man saith, *Prov.* 19. 10. Delight is not seemly for a fool, much less for a Servant to have rule over Princes.

When we consider these things, we cannot but declare and manifest our utter dislike and detestations of such unwarrantable practices, directly subverting our Covenant, Laws, Religion, and Liberties: And as watchmen in *Sion*, warn all the lovers of truth, and well-affected to the Covenant, carefully to avoid compli-
 ciance with, or not bearing witness against such horrid insolencies, least partaking with them in their sins, they also be partakers of their Plagues. Therefore in the Spirit of meekness we earnestly entreat, and in the authority of Jesus Christ (whose Servants we are) charge and obtest all who resolve to adhere unto Truth and the Covenant, diligently to observe,
 and

and conscientiously to perform these following duties.

First, that according to our Solemn Covenant, every one study more to the power of godliness and personal reformation of themselves and Families, because for the great breach of this part of the Covenant, God is highly offended with these Lands, and justly provoked to permit men to be the instruments of our misery and afflictions.

Secondly, That every one in their station and calling, earnestly contend for the Faith which once was delivered to the Saints, *Jude v. 3.* and seek to have their hearts established with grace, that they be not unstable and wavering, carryed about with every wind of Doctrine, but that they receive the Truth in love, avoiding the company of such as withdraw from, and vilifie the publique Ordinances, speak evil of Church-Government, vent damnable Errors, under the specious pretence of a Gospel-way, and New-light, and honor highly the persons and courses of notorious Sectaries, lest God give them over to strong delusions (the plague of these times) that they may believe lyes and be damned.

Thirdly, that they would not be drawn by Council, Command or Example, to shake off the ancient and Fundamental Government of these Kingdoms by King and Parliament, which we are so deeply engaged to preserve by our Solemn Covenant, as they would not be found guilty of the great evils of these times (condemned by the Holy Ghost) the despising of Dominion, and speaking evil of Dignities.

Fourthly, That they do cordially endeavor the preservation of the Union among the well-affected in the Kingdoms, not being swayed by any National respect, remembering that part of the Covenant, *That we shall not suffer our selves directly nor indirectly, by whatsoever combination, perswasion or terror, to be divided or withdrawn from this blessed Union and Conjunction.*

And finally, Albeit there be more present hazards from the power of Sectaries (as there was from Malignants the last year) yet we are not ignorant of the evil purposes of Malignants, even at this time in all the Kingdoms, and particularly in this; and for this cause, we exhort every one with equal watchful-

ness

ness, to keep themselves free from associating with such, or from swerving in their judgements to Malignant principles, and to avoid all such persons as have been from the beginning known opposers of the Covenant, combining themselves with Papists and other notorious Malignants, especially such who have been chief Promoters of the late Ingagement against *England*, calumniators of the work of Reformation, imputing the misery of the present times unto the advancers thereof, and that their just hatred to Sectaries incline not their mindes to favour Malignants, or to think. that because of the power of Sectaries, the Cause of God needs the more to fear the Enemy, or to stand in need of the help of Malignants.

F I N I S.
