



To the Reader.

e Szegedin. Spec. Pontiličum Rom.

ræ Poatif.

antichrittiom. C 7. f Elpenf in tit, 1. dig 1. g Bellar, de pont.Rom.lib. 4.c.5.

Antichrift vide iupra c.e.

curfed abominations, then they were that have fate in that Chaire of peftilence, as their own c Platina relates; In which there are reckoned ten Sodomites, fourteene infamous for adulteries; nine Simoniacks, twelve Tyrants, three and twenty Necromanticks, that gave themfelves to the Devill, ten Traitors, fifty in an ordinary fuccession unworthy that name, d many that have justified the d Seloccer.v. vileft of the Heathen Emperours in the most abominable of their excesses. There were never any that fo puld up the floud-gates to open a way for the inundation of Wickednesse as the popes; e Idea reform. e by dispensations for Sodomie, Incest, r. part. 2. fect. 2. Murther, fornication, &c. f and by indulgencies, g by doctrine. If the pope should declare that vertue is vice, and nuf loc com. vice vertue, the Church is bound to believe it to be fo, and practice accordingly. There was never fuch a fonne of perdition; hee is that Apollyon, or deftroyer of whom Saint John, a deftroyer of fouls, and fhedder of bloud; but eh Idwa refor, fpecially drunke with the bloud of Saints. It is credibly b related that in the fpace.

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fpace of eight hundred yeeres, hec hath been the death of twelve Millions, one alone pope i Iulius the Second in feven i Baleus de yeeres of his papacie destroyed 200000 actis Rom. Pontif.1.7. Christians: But their outragious fury against the Saints who can relate ? How bloudy were the perfecutions raifed against the Waldenses, in which there was nok mercy shewed to any age, fex, con- k Hist. Waldition, their rage extended it felf to the denf. destruction of the bruitish beasts, and fenslesse trees ? I what internecine wars ! Sleidanus. were ftirred up against the Hussies in Bohemia ? what Country or Kingdome cannot produce inftances of crueltie more then barbarous? The Low. countries lament the death of eighteen thoufand executed by the Duke of Alva in the fpace of three thousand yeeres in the caufe of Religion. m Bartholomeis m Thuanus, flaughter will be for ever infamous in France : where by a prodigious Treafon and unparalled cruelty, the Rivers did run with the bloud of Hugonets, England elinditas . hath still in fresh remembrance Queen Maries fires; Italie, Spaine, &c. doc yet. groan under the mercilesse inquisition. The 3

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The report of these cruelties doth aftenish the Readers and relators, but not quench the thirst, glut the never to be fatiated ravine of these bloud-thirstie Monfters, whole delight is that of the g idxa reform. o Cardinall Farnefins to fee Rivers of the bloud of Lucherans to his horfe bridle. But thou wilt fay what is this to the pope, that he should be hated ? Consider this bloud was shed by his instigation, by his approbation. It was hee that granted a Croifado against the p Walq Booke Marty's denfes, and q Bohemians, promifing pardon of fins to all such as should die in the expedition for their extirpation; It was hee that hearing of the Massacre in Paris skipped for joy, and commanded a folemne triumph;, and panegyrick for that caule ; But what is that to us : What? Have wee never heard of the " Bulla Pit sci. popes good will to England ? r How long wee have flood proferibed, expofed to the fire, and fword of a Catholike invader ? have wee never heard of those many horrid treasons hatched and furthered against our Kings, and State, by that bloudy Moloch and his instruments,

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ments, and fworn Vaffals ? What treafon was ever intended against our Church, or State, in which a prieft, or Jefuit hath not had a hand? And as a learned Bishop hath shewed f : that f B. Garleton. most devillish, and hel-borne plot of the Gun-powder Treason, by whom fhould it have bin acted ? by whom was it invented ? 1 It hath found an Apolo . + Prideaux gie from Eudamon, approbation from Serm. 'on the Claudins Aquaviva, excule from Bellar-Treason. mine, absolution from Hamon; al Jesuits. But yet there is nothing done against us? And papifts amongft us abhor this bloudineffe, What intentions, and de-Iperate machinations are against us the Lord difcover, and difappoint; but confider. That in their account we are hereticks, and declared to be fo by the pope, "Azorius in-Now confider of their doctrine ; " A flit.moral.li.8. de panis hahereticke loseth all right to all that hee retic. hath; And being w declared to be fuch, w Symanch. any one may kill him though a King, II. nay, though the pope should be willing Saunders de to fuffer him x yet may not the people, vifibil. Mo-'nay, y though hee would change his x Bannes in a Religion, and leave his herefie, that can 2.9.12 artles, give him no fafety. Witnesse Henry the y Symancha Fourth

Antich tom.r. part z.c.6.

p Hift. Waldenf tom.I.

against Qucen à lizabeth

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& Azor.inft. mor.1.8.c.13.

pol pro Gar-D.Prideaux. and Selah.

4 In 324. vide fuprà.

log c.6. p.85.

Fourth of France, who after he was turned papift, was stab'd, in the mouth by one John Caffile, and to the heart by Ravilliack; z By herefie all bonds and obligations of nature, of covenant, of oath, of duty are diffolved, witneffe the practices of these Irifb Rebels : Hereticks "Eudam A- may be flain by fword, by treason, even with the deftruction of many innocent net.cap 4. collect for Gun- Catholikes. O devillish ! Upon thefe, powder treason. and fuch like grounds, our Liturgie just-D. Davenan · ly cenfured their religion rebellion, and the fometime worthy professors of our fex. Higgajon two famous Universities cocluded, that it was impossible, but that an absolute Papift living under a Prorestant Prince, and standing to his own gounds, should be an absolute traitor. And that wee feele not the effects of this Romifb doctrine, it is God's providence, in them not want of will, but want of power; 6 Bannes speaks plainly. The English and Saxon Catholikes are to be excufed for not rebelling, because they want ftrength fufficient to make their party «Abbor. Anti. good ; I pray God they may alway want it; e The Pope fent a Breve or Bull againft

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against our blessed Queene Elizabeth, with this limitation; that it should be always in force against her and the hereticks, but should not oblige the Papifts as matters did then stand, but fhould oblige them when it might be put in execution, fo they wait for a time, and I pray God their eyes may finke in their heads while they wait; But Reader doe not think there is nothing done against us; Is not Ireland our fister Nation ? Doe not our flesh and our bloud luffer there ? Doe we not heare of their threatnings breathed against us? That when they have finished their worke there, they intend England for the Aceldama, the feat of war, and field of bloud; I will not ftay thee longer ftill in the porch; Enter in and behold, the miferies of ireland, and if thou findest cruelties unexampled, remember they are Papifts, and have, as I am informed, ten thousand Priests in the head of their armies, who befides their tyranny towards our bodies would (was it in their power) fend our fouls in fiery chariots into hell ! So Hoffeus the Jesuite. Well read.

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reade, and bestow some pitty, prayers, relief on poore Ireland, prayles for England, increase in the love of Christ, and hatred of the Pope; I rest

Thine

I.Cranford.

Irelands

Irelands warning to England.

Ook on me(your fifter Nation) and pitty me, I am your bone and your fleih, I am wounded by them that I have too long trufted and harboured in my bofome (I mean bloudy Papifts) rather then better friends, take warning by me on fad experience: was there ever forrow like my forrow :

Look on me, Repent, Amend, let my fins be your fummons, my judgements be your feare, and learne rightcoulnesse by them. When thy judgements are on the earth, the inhabitants thereof shall learne vightcoulnesse.

Look on me, pray and fight, my enemies are yours, my caufe is yours, wee have one God, one Chrift, one Gofpel, one Religion, united under one King, if we fail one another now, the proud enemy will blafpheme our God, difhonour our Royall King, fcorne our Religion. Hold out faith and prayer, furely the victory victory is yours, you pray, and the enemy blafphemes, up and be doing, and the Lord thall be with you. Shall wee be leffe zealous for the Lord of hofts, then they are for their wooden Idols.

Solicit my Cause to his Majesty, to the Parliament, make my case yours, be with mee as in the body, stir now or never, Helpe the Lord against the mighty, your work will be glorious, You shall be called the repairers of our breaches.

Look on me and adventure you that are Gods Stewards, who knows but God intrusted thee with an estate for this Designe. The Designe is honourable, your purchase a Kingdome for Christ. Back your selves with friends, weaken the bloud-thirsty enemies, secure your selves better, try God if hee will not be your Ensurer double and treble. Cast thy bread on the waters, and after many dayes thou shalt finde it. They are bloudy men, The bloudy men shall not live out halfe their days. They are cruell to the faint, to the weary, cruell to women, to poore poore children, mark what God threatned against Amaleck for the fame thing. Remember what Amaleck did unto thee, &c. how bee smote the bindermost, even all shat were feeble behind thee when thou wast faint and weary, and hee feared not God. Therefore when the Lord thy God shal give shee rest from all thine enemies round about in the Land which the Lord thy God giveth thee for an inheritance to possifie it: that thou shalt blot out the remembrance of A maleck from under heaven, thou shalt not forget it. Deut.25.17,18,19.

gat nist up S 1 A the mu

To confirme the truth of these ensuing Tragick Stories, you may be pleas'd to reade this Letter, the Copy whereof was read the fourteenth of December, in the Honourable House of Commons, and also read againe before the right Honorable the Lords at a Committee of both Houses, and defired to be entred into the journals of both Houses.

It was also read in a publike Congres gation in London, by an eminent Minister on the Fast day for Ireland to stir up bowels of pitty towards them.

Str.

ALL I can tell you is the miferable estate wee continue under, for the Rebels daily increase in men and munition in all parts, except the Province

vince of Munfter, exercifing all manner of cruelties, and striving who can be most barbarously exquisite in tormenting the poore Protestants, "wherefoever they come ; Cutting off their puivy members, eares, fingers, & hands, plucking out their eyes, boyling the heads of little Children before their Mothers faces, and then ripping up their Mothers Bowels, stripping women naked, and standing by them being naked, whilst they are in Travell, killing the Children as foon as they are born, and ripping up their Mothers bellies, as foone as they are delivered; driving men, women, and children, by hundreds together upon Bridges, and from thence cast them down into Rivers, fuch as drown'd not, they knock their brains out with poles, or thoot them with Muskets, that endeavour to cleape by fwimming our; ravishing wives before their husbands faces, and Virgins before their Parents faces, after they have abused their bodies, making them renounce their Religion, and then marry them to the bafeft of their fellows.

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Oh that the Lord, who hath moved the Kingdomes of England and Scotland, to fend reliefe to these afflicted Proteflants, would like whe fit is them to effect their undertaking with all possible expedition, left it be too late.

Some of the perfons particularly mentioned to have fuffered, who are knowne unto you, are, Master Jerome Minister of Brides, his body mangled, and his members cut off. Mafter Fullerion Minister of Lughall, Simon Haffings his eares cut off, Mafter Blandry Minifter, banged, his flesh pull'd off from his bones, in the presence of his wife, in fmall pieces, he being hang'd two dayes before her, in the place where shee is now prisoner. Abraham James of Newtowne, in the Diocesse of Clobor, cut in pieces, and it is reported that the Bishop of Clohor is turned to the Rebels, thus moving pardon in prefuming to trouble you at this time in your publike imployments, doe with humble remembrance of his best respects to you, and your vertuous Lady, remayn

Novemb.27. 1641,

Your Servant to command,

Thomas Partington.

to

A true Relation of the bloudy Maffacre and damnable Treason of the cruell Papists intended against Dublin, Oostober 23. 1641. desperatly acted in most parts of the Kingdom of Ireland, tending to the utter ruine and extirpation of all the Protestants there :

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With a lift of the feverall tortures, chiefties, outrages, on the bodies of poore Chriftians, related by perfons of good credit, who are fled from those bloudy men, to tell us what they have seen with their eyes and heard with their eares, on ex-i aminattions of divers of . the Actors in this Tragedy illustrated by Pittures.

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> Ehold, as in a Map of bloud, the unwearied plottings, and reftleffe contrivements of bloudy men only skilfull to deftroy, whofe Religion is B founded

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founded in bloud, whole obedience will not be bounded with oaths, affeverations, nay execrations, as the enfuing Story of cruelty relates, who are true (as fteel) to their damned Principles, Nulla fides cum Hareucis whole principles are freept bloud, tolerating Rebellion against King and Kingdome, murdering of Princes, blowing up of Parliament, fowing feeds of division betweene Confederate Kingdomes, as those two Handfalted and Troth-plighted Nations in a League of love, indiffoluble (bleffed be God) can teftifie: blowing up coals of Division, hotter then coals of Junimany, that field per in the fame Kingdome, where of bloud, as a they live in too much peace. Witneffe book of their England, who hath had wofull expethe Lunen'ai, rience of their plottings to breake Uor of Germany nion betweene King and people, King Juely printed and Parliament.

But now behold, these bloudy Papifts with their Vizard puld off, and now acting their plots like incarnate Devils (as our Saviour cald their brethren the Scribes and Pharifees. For the works of their father they doe) I fay now

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now acting their Devillish defigne on the Stage of Ireland our fifter Nation, ayming no lower then the death and ruine of the whole Kingdome at one blow. For had their plot on Dublin Castle taken (which they had laid with fo much fubtility and fecrecie) as in probability it had, bad not the keeper of Israel which flumbers not prevented it, in a most miraculous manner. they had beene by the morning light at work, cutting off man, woman and child, till they had not left one remayning among them that bore the name of a Protestant. Bleffed be God their fnare was broken, and that poore City defigned to deftruction, delivered, the relation of which Tragedie now begins : Oh that our eares may tingle ! and our bowels yern at the relation of this borrid defigne : and at the relations of those cruelties and tortures exceeding all parallel, unheard off among Pagans, Turks, or Barbarians, except you would enter into the confines of Hell it selfe, to see the Devils (those Engineers of crucity) acting of their parts: I know not where В 2 УОЧ

England. Scotland.

Witneffe Gervelates.

you will find their fellows, making it their fport to torture and to vex those poore distressed Protestants, he that is most cruell merits most of their bloudy Jefuits. Those firebrands of Hell preach to them in their Massings and Conventicles, as is truly related by Gentlemen of Ireland of good worth, who like Jobs Meffengers are escaped their mercilesse hands, relating nothing but what they shave heard with their eares, upon examination of witneffes, or feen with their eyes, that fo men might not be deluded with false and idle Pamphlets, but reade and fee the truth of things that all men may behold what bloudy Tigres and Vultures these Popish spirits are, how perfidious and bafely treacherous to those Nations that fuccour them; never any Kingdom being long at peace where they were tolerated, as this fresh bleeding Nation of Ireland can fidly relate you in this enfuing Narration.

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Here begins the bloudie attempts up. on the Kingdome of Ireland in the generall, and on Dublin in particular.

Pon the three and twentieth day of Ostober last 1641, the Cattle of Dublin, should have surprized (as at that time it might eafily have beene) for there was no feare or fuspition of Treachery, there being at that time foure hundred Irif Papifts elected out of most parts of Ireland, desperate perfons designed and appointed for that bloudy and defperate attempt, all lodging and fculking in leverall places of the City and Suburbs, waiting and expecting the time and watch-word, when to give the onset. But that God that keepeth Ifrael faw their bloudy intentions to overthrow and ruinate all the professions of the true Religion. difapointed their wicked hopes, and (to their owne shame and confusion) discovered and laid open their hcl-

Here

hellish plot to fucceeding ages, that the Lord alone might be admired, and they confounded. And this he did by moving in the heart of one of their own Countrimen at that time, an abhorring of fo foule and deteftable a Treason, and to reveale it to Sir Wil. liam Parsons Knight and Baronet, Mafter of the Court of Wards and Liveries, and Sir John Borlafe Knight, Mafter of the Ordnance, both Lords Juffices of the Kingdome of Ireland. The party who difcovered the plot had been formerly a fervant to Sir John Clotworthy, a godly and religious Gentleman, but at time (when hee revealed their defigne) hee ferved one Captaine Mack- Mahowne an Irifhman. who lodged at the figne of the Artichoake, vulgarly called Saint Maries Abbey in the Suburbs of the City of Dublin, The fervants name was Omen Mack-Connel, who being with his Mafter Captain Mack. Mahown, in a houfe in Cookstreet, at the Lodging of the Lord Mack-Gueere, also an Irishman in the City of Dublin. Upon the two and twentieth of Ostober, being the night

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night afore; his Mafter did then and there reveale the whole plot unto him in the prefence of the Lord Mack Gueere, and others.

Now this Owen Mack-Connel, had married an English woman by whom hee had children living in the County of Antrim in the Province of Vlfler,& fhe was and is a Protestant, as foon as this Owen Mack-Connel had heard and understood the plot and damnable intention of those fons of Belial, with a fad countenance, asked his Mafter what should become of his wite and poore children, hee replyed in thefe words, viz. hang her English Kite, we will get thee a better wife, but the company perceiving that his thoughts were troubled at the relation of this horrid Tragedy, now to be acted on the Stage of Ireland, which within few houres was to bee in a flame of confusion, the word to be given, that, man, woman, & child flyould have bin butchered the next morning, the poor mans heart failed him at this hellish and barbarous Maffacre, whereupon these bloudy Villaines perceiving by the

the fame alteration of his countenance, that he approved not, or rather like a man amazed, startled at such a bloudy motion, as to imbrue his hands in the bloud of his own dearest wife and children, and that that is more, of his own Country and Kingdome, they began to bethinke themfelves what to doe with him, they refolved to make him drunk, and thereupő inforced him unnaturally (which a man would not doe to a beast) to drinke fo much that hee could hardly drink more, yet they plyed him clofe, and provoked him, hee defired to be excufed, they to give him his load, poured it down his throat, he refifting fuch unreasonable violence more then brutish, there steps towards him in a de sperate maner one Donal Mack. Gueere, what will you not drink your liquore fee if you dare deny to pledg me, there upon fet a pistoll to his breast (see the Popish religion their best argument is fire and gunpowder) with two bullets, the pan being primed with powder and brimftone that fo it might not fail to fpeed, twice it was offered against him,



him, and took no fire : oh fee the hand of God ! whereupon Captain Mack-Mahowne stept in and spake these words, videlicet, let him alone, God will not fuffer him to be kild, he will be on our fide, I warrant yee How blind with malice and rage were thefe Monsters of nature, that could not fee that the God that over-ruled the fire & the brimftone could over-rule the: for it is observed, that it is very rare and feldome, that Gunpowder and Brimftone mingled ever fall fining fo that fequell proved, that God would not suffer him to be kild as his Master faid, but preferved him to be a deliverer most miraculously to his distressed Nation: not to be (as they supposed) on their fide but against them, for within leffe then an houre after hee discovered the treason to Sir William Parfons as aforefaid, for after they had foxt him (as they thought fufficiently) they led him from the Lord Mack-Gueeres lodging in Cookstreet, to goe along wih his Master Captain Mack-Mahowne to his lodging, but the poore man with a longing and earnest defire to be delivered of what his head and heart were fo big with, and impatient

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of any longer delay to conceal fo foul and horrid a Treafon, fained himfelfe more drunk then hee was, and taking the advantage of the time and place. willingly fell downe in a dirty channell, and was fo contaminated and bemired with finking mud, that none would lay hands on him to help him up, fo that with much adoe hee crept out of the kennell, and reeled to the ftoop or feat of a door, and fate down to fleepe, but the workings of his thoughts would not fuffer him to reft till hee had discovered this devillish defigne neither did hee (at all) intend to reft as himfelfe confest, till hee had made it knowne, but hee feeming to fleepe, the fellow which was left with him to watch him, departed, which this Owen Mack Connel perceiving, afloone as ever his backe was turned, with a bold refolution arole up, and went to the Merchants ~Key in Dublin, betweene eleven and twelve of the clocke at night to Sir William Parfons house, one of the Lords Juffices of Ireland, where knocking at the doore, the Porter knowing him, demanded of him what he

he would have, he answered the Porter that hee must needs speak with his Lord, the Porter replyed that his Lord was in Bed, It is no matter anfwered Owen Mack-Connel, I must and will fpeak with him, for my bufineffe concerns both King & Kingdom, then the Porter let him in, wondring to fee him in fuch a pickle, still hee hastned the Porter, untill hee had called up one of his Lords Gentlemen, who got up speedily, and went into his Lords Bed-chamber, where hee acquainted his Lord with the earnest defire that this Owen Mack Connel had to speake with him concerning a bufineffe of waighty confequence, but would not reveal it to any but his Honour, wherupon he was called up and had accefs to my Lord, unto whom hee discovered the whole Plot, which was to be executed the fame morning at nine of the clock, this being between twelve and one.

At the first the Lord Parfons did feem to flight it, but Owen Mack-Counel, confidently affirmed the thing to my Lord in the hearing of his fervants to be true, and withall told him thus:

viz.

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viz. My Lord, my Lord, I have difcharged my duty and my confcience, look you to it; I will goe backe to my Mafter, becaufe neither hee nor the reft shall sufpect me.

Your Lordship shall find my Lord Mack-Gueere at Master Cadowgans house in Cookstreet, and Captaine Mack-Mahown, at the Artichoke in the aforefaid Maryes Abbey, to which place I am going now. This Owen Mack-Connel going homewards to his Masters lodging, takes up dirt in his hands and befinuts and dirties his face that he might appear to them to have tumbled over and over in the dirt, whofe approach and entrance into the roome (where a great many of them were assembled together, drinking and making merry, for they intended not to goe to bed) was fo ridiculous that the company burft out into fuch a loud and fudden laughter with fhouting and hollowing that the place rung of them round about, and to welcome him home the company fell to their old course to make him drinke more', but at last he told them that he mult

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must needs goe down into the yard, so they suffered him to goe, but commanded two of his companions to attend him and bring him up againe, but they let him goe into the yard by himfelfe, not suffecting what he had done; nor what hee meant to doe : no fooner was he in the yard, but knowing the place, leaped over the pale, and so escaped from them.

Great learch they made in the yard for him, and up and downe the houfe, thinking hee had been crept to bed, or hid himstelf in the barn or ftable, fo that they were amazed to think what fhould become of him, becaufe they generally believed him to be fo drunk and in fuch a pickle, they refrained looking any further after him, conceiving that hee was paft care to tell tales wherefoever he was, and fo fell to their mirth and jollitie again.

But not long after, in the midft of their mirth, came fome of the Guard belonging to the Lords Juftices, entred the Houfe, where there was little or no reliftance, apprehended Captain Irelands teares.

tain Mack-Mahowne, and one Rory Magennis, being the chief in that place at the Artichoake, and brought them bound before the Lords, about five of the clock in the morning, being upon the Saturday, which was the three and twentieth day of Ostober laft. At the fame time and hour the reft of the Guard apprehended the Lord Mack-Gueere in Cookftreet, in the houfe of Mafter Cadomgan where they found him under a bed with a cafe of Piftols charged and a Skeene by his fide, but did not offer to fhoot.

Captaine Mack-Mahowne upon his examination confessed the whole plot, how that morning the Castle of Dublin should have beene surprized by forty Irish Papists desperate Villains in this manner following.

First, they should have gone into the Castle (to avoid sufpition) one by one, some at the water-gate, and some at the Castle-gate, each man with his Skeen, and so to have met in the great Court, and suddenly to have rushed upon the Warders, and to have murthered them, and so to have possible them-

themfelves of their Halberds and other weapons, and then to have flood in the entrance of both Gates to let in the reft being three hundred and fixty more, appointed for the execution of that Hel-hatcht Defignes they could not have wanted help, the ods was fo great on their fide, I mean the bloudy Romish party, and I am of opinion there would have been but lirtle or no refiftance, their party would have beene fo ftrong, there being at that time one hundred Papists to five Protestants within the very City of Dublin, to my knowledge, and fo they are generally throughout the whole Kingdome, what a combustion had there been in Dublin that day? what a distraction had our poore Countrymen, I meane the English Protestants been in and I my felf being then one belonging to the Crowne Office in Dublin', and an eye witneffe of their paffages amongst the rest ? I dare be bold to fay, that if they had taken that Caftle, being fo richly furnished with all manner of Munition, as powder, flot and Armes being alfo itreng-

Irelands teares. ftrengthened with above one hundred pieces of Ordnance of all forts with their carriages, that all Ireland had been before this day an Acheldama, or a field of bloud, and I am of opinion that of all the English Plantators in Treland, there would not have been living one Family.

Some of those Villains that should have furprized the Caffle to wit, Rory Mack Mahowne, William O Neale, Thady O Duffe, and others, have been taken and examined before the Councill; and upon their examinations have confeffed, that upon the Sabbath day night after they had furprized the Cafile (being the day following) their intent was to have marked all the Irifh houfes with a Croffe, to have distinguished them from the English. and fo to have murthered them by entring forcibly and treacheroufly upon them, and also to have seized all the shipping at the Rings end neere Dublin, that there had been no way or meanes left for man, woman, or child to have escaped their fury, nor any

any place of refuge left to have found mercy. Stand and paufe a while and confider the depth of this horrid treafon to have cut off all the Protestants! Oh the crycs, the shreeks, the teares of poore fouls flying, this way and that way, fill into the mouth of these ravenous Lions, and this would have beene their Sabbath dayes work, a fit facrifice for him whose fervants they were. But prayfed be the Lord, their net is broken, and we have escaped.

What man fo blinde as may not herein behold the handy worke of God, and how the hands and hearts of those malicious furies and firebrands of Rome are bent to fhed innocent bloud, that notwithstanding they have fo often failed in their wicked & bloudy purpofes and intents both private and publike, which they have fecretly attempted in darkneffe, will not fee although they live in the light nor take warning, but still run on in their bloud-thirstinesse to extirpate whole States, to suppresse the Truth, and to flied the bloud of Gods Saints, but I truit

Irelands teares. 19 truft they shall fall into the pit that they digged for others.

It was concluded by the Lords Juflices and Councell of Ireland, that the aforenamed Omen Mack-Connel, who had difcovered this Treafon fhould be fent with Letters to the Parliament here in England, the King being at that time in Scotland, who at his comming was rewarded with a gratuity of five hundred pounds in money, and an allowance towards the mayntenance of himfelfe, his wife and children of two hundred pounds a yeere, untill his Majesty finde out fome better gift to beftow upon him, I am verily perfwaded that his difco. very of this Treason hath preserved the lives of a hundred thousand men, women and children and many more, in the feverall Provinces and Counties of Ireland.

Now to enter into this direfull Tragedy, every step being a step in bloud.

3 Heero

Heere followeth a true description or relation of fundrie sad and lamentable collections, taken from the mouthes of verie credible perfons, and out of Letters fent from Ireland to this Citie of London, of the perfidious outrages and barbarous cruelties, which the Iriffi Papists have committed upon the per= Jons of the Protestants, both men, women, and children in that Kingdome. Anno Dom. 1641.

He Irish Nation is well knowne to be a people both proud and envious. For the Comonaltie (they are for the most part) ignorant and illiterate, poore, and lazie; and will rather beg or ftarve, then worke : & therefore fit fubjects for the Priefts and Jeluis to fpur on upon fuch bloudy actions and murth'rous Defignes. Ignorance is their Mother, which is devoid of mercy : God deliver all good

good Christians from the cruelty of fuch a Mother and Children.

Irelands teares.

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Prices For

1611-1

It is too well knowne, (the more is the pitie and to be lamented) that the Irifb have murther'd of the Protestant party in the Provinces of Vlfler, Lempfter, Connaght and Munfter, of men, women, and children, the number of fifty thousand, as it is credibly reported by Englishmen, who have beene over all mount is parts of the Kingdome, and doe pro- in yordans test upon their oaths that there area- me call and and and bove five thousand Families destroyed.

The Kingdome of Ineland hath foure Provinces, wherein there are contained two and thirty Counties, befides Cities and County Townes, in all which places the English are planted up and downe in all parts, where the Irifh have most murtheroufly and trayteroufly furprized them upon great advantages, and with out respect of persons either of age, youth, or infancy, of yongmen or maids, or of old men or babes, stript all to their skins, naked as ever they

were

were borne into the World, fo they have gone out of the World, many hundreds having beene found flarved to death in Ditches for want of food and rayment, where the rebellious *Irifs* have thewed them no more mercy or compafiion, no, nor fo much as they would doe to their Dogs. Thus much for the generall, now I come to particulars.

At one Master Atkins house, seven Papists brake in & beat out his brains, then ripped up his Wife with childe, after they had ravished her, and Nerolike view'd Natures bed of conception, they then took the child, and sacrificed it in the fire.

They have flead the skin from the bones of others like Butchers : the principles of whofe Religion is bloud. Witneffe our Books of Martyrs thofe Chronicles of bloud. Witneffe thofe thousands of butchered Protestants in France, in Germany.

They burned others, firing their Houses, Towns, Villages, those sons of the Coale, as if their habitation were in Hell.

They



They have vowed to root out all the English Nation out of this King dome.

They have turned all the Proteftants out of Kilkeny.

At Beliurbali in the County of Cavan, the Popish Rebels demanded the Town on promife, that if they would furrender they should passe free with bag and baggage, they backt their promife with oaths and execrations, curfing themselves, if they did not let them goe withall. On ferious confiterations of the inhabitants and the Governour, they were perfwaded to yield it up, which when they had done, and drawing away their goods and moneys, they like treacherous Villains fent about twenty or thirty to guard them, when they had guarded them feven miles from the Town, they with more of that defperate forfworn rabble feized on them, robbed all the Protestants, being betweene five hundred and a thousand perfons, men

Irelands teares.

men, women, and children; who fubmitting themfelves to their mercy, found no quarter but cruelry : they ftript them all naked, and turn'd them out of their houfes into the open fields in bitter cold weather, in a most vile and fhamefull manner, not affording them one of their lowzy rags to hide those parts which should be covered. Take notice of the faith of a Papis, who for his own advantage, casts off all bonds of fidelity and common honefty.

They are remarkable for perfidiouf. neffe and treachery, as you may behold in that Mafter of Mif-rule, the Arch-rebell Sir *Philem-Oneal*, bafely pretending to be a Suitor to the old Lady *Camfield* being a Widow, and made faire promifes of his refpects to her, and when hee had his advantage of pofferfion of her house and goods, turned them out of all, and bound them prisoners, and made her whom he intended his neerest Companion to be his lowest Vaffall.

In the Towne of Lurgon, in the Coun-

County of Armagh, the Mac-kans skirmilling with the Englishmen, flue divers of our men, whereupon they entred parley demanding the Towne: Six William Brunlow being Governour of the Caftle, on fome confiderations thought good to yield thereupon they promifed and backt it with oaths & great protestations, that they should have faire quarter, and paffe without prejudice to their lives : yet behold the perfidiousnesse of these brutifh creatures, as men not fearing God or Devill, whofe practice they imitate, who was a liar from the beginning. Notwithstanding all these faire pretences they knew no mercy, killed men, spoiled women, nay, in their boundleffe rage, flue and maffacred, and ftript helpleffe Minifters, whofe calling might have pleaded pity. But what ipeake wee of pity to men, that have no bowels?

In London Derry, at the Towne of Belly-hagh belonging to the Londoners. Sir Philem-Oneal, promifed under hand and feale to let the poore Proteftants. Irelands teares.

ftants to paffe with bag and baggage, only to part with their Town, which was a faire goodly place : yet this perfi lious Rebell, as if it was not enough to make thefe poore fouls harborlefs, to lay them open to wind and weather, but to adde to all their milery, ftript man, vvoman and child, took their clothes for a prey, and fent them out naked, vvithout a fhirt or funck to their backs, left them not worth a groat, this was one of their works of mercy, if they feaped with their lives : but how many lives might be loft by this immodeft and inhumane act, judge. The tender mercies of the wicked are cruell.

Will you behold another mercifull act and record it. Captaine Rory Mazquire, the Lord Macquires brother at the beginning of the rebellion for the first fortnight commands his Souldiers to give quarter to women and children, but to massace all the men to spare none. Woe to him that makes the wife a widow and the children statherless, but after they began to refift,

fift, and to gather into Companies: then heare the Charge of this bloudy man, Give no quarter, no not to women, though teares and prayers interpofe, yet know no pity: no not to harmleffe babes, though it was death enough to kill their parents, nor fpare neither man, woman, or child.

It is reported by an eminent Gentleman that hath long dwelt among the Rebels, but it's thought fit to forbeare the names of those that give intelligence of the barbarous cruelties of these favage beasts, because they threaten to be the death of them that shall unmaske them. It is reported by this Gentleman that the Handlowans came to Town regis, divers of them affaulted the Caffle, of which Captain Saint John was Commander, hee with his fon got away with fome difficulty, leaping over the wall, they fearing they might fetch supplies to recover their lost Castle, most inhumanely tooke the Captaines wife, (poore Gentlewoman) and fet her on the wall having stript her to her fmock,

Irelands teares. 29

fmock, "who was big with child (and within an houre of her delivery) that in cafe the Captain and his fon fhould have affaulted the Towne, his Wife fhould have beene the white at which hee muft have levelled : oh extreame and unheard of cruelty!

As for the Protestant Ministers whom they furprize, their cruelty is fuch towards them, as it would make the hardeft heart to melt into teares. Their manner is first to strip them, and after bind them to a tree or fome post where they pleafe, and then to ravifh their wives and daughters before their faces (in fight of all their mercilesse rabble) with the bafeft Villains they can pick out, after they hang up their husbands and parents before their faces, and then cut them downe before they be half dead, then quarter them, after difmember them, and ftop their mouthes therewith.

They bafely abufed one M. Trafford a Minister in the North of Ireland who was affaulted by these bloudy wolves of *Romes* brood, that know not God,

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29

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nor any bowels of mercy. This poore diftreffed Minister defired but so much time to bethink himselfe before he took his farewell of the World to call upon God: but these merciles wretches would admit no time, but instantly fell on him, hackt and hewed him to pieces.

Doctor Tate Minister of Belly-Hayes they fript starke naked, and then wounded him dangerously in the head, and then let him goe towards Dublin, where hee lay long fick.

Sir Patrick Dunftons Wife ravished before him, flue his Servants, spurned his Children till they died, bound him with roules of Match to a board, that his eyes burft out, cut off his cares and nose, teared off both his cheeks, after cut off his arms and legs, cut out his tongue, after run a red hot iron into him.

Many



Many Gentlewomen have they ravished before their husbands faces, ftripping them first naked to the view of their wicked companions, taunting and mocking them (after they have spoiled them) with bitter and reproachfull words, sending them away in fuch a shamefull, or rather shameless manner, that most of them have died with shame and gries, or else have starved with want and cold. Base cruelty unleased of , exceeding the brute beasts, and so much the worse because they are reasonable, which makes them skilfull to destroy.

One Master Luttrell dwelling within three miles of the Burrough of Cavan, a Gentleman worth by report; two or three hundred pounds a yeere; with a very great stock of Cattle, was basely betrayed by an Irish Boy that hee had bred up in his house. See the basenesse of the Popish brood; who when hee was at Dinner (being upon the thirtleth day of Oliober 1ast) was furprized by threescore of those Irish unmercifull Villains, with a company

Irelands teares.

of dirty Whoores and Bastards that followed them, which this Boy let in at a back doore, where pulling him and his vertuous Wife from the Table, and foure fmal children, the eldeft of them being not fixe yeeres of age, and one fucking at her breft without pity or humanity fiript them naked, notwithstanding their prayers and teares to have let them kept their clothes, and then thrusting them in a cruell and violent manner out of doores, threatned to kill them if they went not speedily away. Take notice how uncertaine all our outward comforts are. So they departed (for feare) away, being assamed to bee seene of their fervants, fome of them running one way, and fome another to shift for themselves, but the distressed Gentleman with his Wife and Children, and a little youth, directed their course towards Dublin, hoping to find fome of their friends in the way to relieve them, but the farther they came the more miserable they were, meeting their loving Friends robbed (by others)

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others) in the fame manner, which ftruck in them fuch amazement and feare, that their hearts failed them, fo that being naked and hungry, helpleffe and hopeleffe, the poore Infants crying in their eares, which must needs kill their hearts, they went not far but fate downe under a Hedge or Dirch, and there died : being not (at that time above fixe miles from his own house, for this little youth that he had bred up (being an English boy) forlooke not his Matter when the reft ran from him, but continued with him till death, the fame day, fome Horsemen or Troopers riding that way to coaft the Country, met this youth, unto whom hee told this fad ftory, and being not far from the place led them to this lamentable fight, where they beheld the true love of Man and Wife, embracing each other in their death, the three eldest children dead, but the fucking childe was alive preferved through heat, being between them both, and grabling and gaping for the dead Mothers breft.So

the

Irelands teares.

the Troopers tooke up the child, carrying it to a Nurle, for they knew the Parents well, and beftowed fome clothes upon the English youth, who came to *Dublin* within few days after, and related the ftory in my hearing.

In the County of Roscommon, neere the Town of Roscommon, there fled into the Parish Church, eleven score of the English, men, women, and children, where they remayned three dayes and nights without any fuftenance, till they were almost starved, fo that at last (what with the cryes of their children and their own wants) they were forced to commit themfelves to the cruelty of the Irilb, who according to their ufuall manner first stript them naked, after drove them through the Town like fo many harmleffe Sheep and Lambs over a Bridge at the Townes end having before broke down one of the middle arches where a ftrong water runneth, fo that either they must leap in or come back, their intent being there to murther them, as they did. For the poore wretches

wretches being ficke, weak and faint for food and fleepe (yet unwilling to hasten their own ends) some returned back whom they kild without mercy, others they thrust into the water who were drowned, fome that could, did fwim towards the shoare, and there inhumane villanies, brutish furies, ran and met them before they could get to land, and knockt them in the head in the water, fome few escaped that did fwim to the other fide of the River, where the Irifb could not come at them, having before broken downe the Bridge themselves, and so escaped to Dublin, to be fad witneffes of this lamentable Tragedy.

Master Blandry a Minister they hanged, after puld his sless from his bones in his Wises sight.

Many Ladies and Gentlewomen (which they have furprized in the province of *Vlfler*) being great with child, they have turned them out of their houses naked into the fields, where



where they have bin delivered without the helpe of any woman, and fo have ended their mifery, others that have efcaped death in Child-bearing, they have mercilefly carried away upon Carts(lying in lowfie and flinking ftraw naked,) to places where they and their poore infants have bin deftroyed.

There was one Gentlewoman which was wife to Master King a Deane (Brother to the Bishop of Clogue) and Parfon of Dundalke, in the County of Lowth, who having three thousand inhabitants in his Parish had but thirty Communicants of the Protestant Party, the reft being all Irifb and Papift, and although this Gentleman did for many days together (by his own Relation to mee) follicite his wife to goe to Dublin, and to remove his goods thither living at a place about two miles from Dundalke, she being great with child, yet would not be perfwaded, although fhe knew the Rebels were at the Newry within eight miles of Dundalke, whereupon hee left her and his Family, and going to a Friends house within two miles

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miles of his own (for feare of the multitude of the Ireft, that lived about his own Houle) he remayned there but two days when tydings was brought him, that the Irifb had feized upon his wife and all that he had, fo that he was forced to fly away for his life with his friends, who was purfued by the Rebels above twelve miles, but through Gods mercy he escaped with his precious life (which they hunted after) with the lofs of his whole effate, and wife whom they turned out of doores (having first abused her) where shee was delivered in straw, without the helpe of any woman, and to perifhed. She was a charitable Gentlewoman, and in her life time had relieved many hundreds of the poore Irif, and this mercy they afforded her for her charity.

The Lord Blany escaped their cruelty, being forced to ride fourteene miles upon a poore carrion jade, without either bridle or faddle to fave his life, his vertuous Lady being furprized by these Villains, the fame day and his children, who use her most ignobly and cruelly, neither

> neither regarding her nobleneffe of birth, nor her Lord, but fore'd her to lodge in ftraw with a poore allowance of two pence a day to relieve her and her children : and to adde affliction to the good Ladies mifery, flue a Kinfman of hers, and caufed him to be hanged up before her face two days and two nights in the roome where fhee lay to terrifie her, telling her withall, fhe must expect that end.

In the County of Tyrone (even in that rebellious part) which is above all other inhabited by those Romish Locusts and wolves, weh in nature differ not from the dog wolves that breed amongst them. was the cruelft murther (of all the reft) committed by fome of the Souldiers belonging to Sir Philem O Neal that Tyronifb of-fpring and Rory Mack-Gneere. the Lord Mark-Gneeres brother, who are known to be the most eminent Rebels in this Treafon, upon the bodies of one Master Charles Davenant, his wife, and two young children. The Villaine which first entred the house and most forwardeft in cruelty was known by his name,

Sadell to fait les without Bridle or his life, his Lady Lodged in Strawe, a day to refeue her flew a kindsman of hers and hanged him up before her face 2 dayes telling her the must expect the fame to terrific her the moore . M Daugnant and his Wife bound 2 Eldet Child their Chaires; Striped the ren of 7 years old rosted them upon Spittes before their Parents faces add heir throte and after murdred him,

name, to one of the fervants in the houfe, to be commonly called Thady O Swillyvane, fometime a fervant to this Master Davenant, and lived at the time of this Tragedie not farre from Dungannon in the County of Tyrone. The fervant of the house that knew him was born in Ireland, in the City of Clogher in the faid County, but of English parents, his name is Thomas Madden, but hee could ipeake good Irifb, and fo elcaped, being an eye-witneffe of these passages enfuing. This Swillyvane and his rout broke in forcibly into the house where they found three or foure fervants that made no refistance, in the Kitchin, but going further into the house they found Master Davenant, fitting by a fite with his Wife and Children two young Daughters, they immediatly feized upon him and his Wife and bound them both fast in their chaires, making a very huge and great fire, after they ftripped the two children, the eldeft being not above feven yeeres old, flue them in the fight of their parents, and after rofted them upon spits before their faces, fuch

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fuch barbarous cruelty was never knowne. With great patience they were compelled (poore fouls) to behold that cruelty which they could not help, after they stript his wife, forcing her most uncivilly and unmercifully before his face, and afterward cut her throat, the diffreffed Gentleman being overpreffed with the lamentable fight of the death of his wife and children, ftrived and ftrugled in his chaire where hee was bound, and held, hoping they would have kild him, choosing rather to die any death, then to live any longer. So when they had made an end of his wife and children in this barbarous manner, they unried him and Aript him, and afterwards murthered him, when hee had confest to them where his money was. There was a Letter written about the middle of November last, from Stabouud in the faid County of Tyrone, by one Master Birram, unto one Master Culack dwelling in Highftreet in Dublin, which Letter I did read and tooke a copy off: and before I came out of Ireland the aboyclaid Thomas Maddin came from the Citie

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Citic of Clogher, in the County of Fermanagh unto Dublin, and testified the contents of this Letter, being an eyewitnesse of the certain passages thereof, and did give God great thanks that hee had escaped their hands in my hearing, for he said his foule could not endure to be any longer amongst them, they did daily commit such cruelty, murther, and outrages upon the English Protestants in those parts.

At the Borough of Kello; or, as fome Letters report, at the Borough of Trim, being both in the County of Meath, in the Province of Vifter, the Rebels furprized the house of one Arthur Robinfon, he himfelfe being at that time in Dublin , which was upon the fixt day of November Laft, about fome fuits hee had in law, being in the laft Michaelmas Terme, he not knowing that the Rebels were rifen in those parts there, hee intending to have gone home to his wife and family, five or fix days after, hoping by that time to have ended his bufineffe, and indeed when he came

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came from his house to Dublin, which was on the twentieth day of O Bober, the Rebellion was not begun in any part of Ireland, but before his appointed time to return home, a Messenger prevented him with heavy tydings, even his only Daughter whom hee quickly knew, though fhee were much difguized, for the Rebels have flain most of his Family, robbed and pillaged the house, after they had stripped his wife and ravished her, they fought ought for this young Virgin (being about fourteene yeares of age) who had hid her felfe in a Barne, where the Villains quickly found her: but she made what refistance she could to preferve her Chastity, and with a Knife fhee had (unfeen to them) wounded one of them, which the reft perceiving feized upon her violently, ftripped her, and then bound her with her armes abroad, in fuch manner as the could not help her felf any way, and fo like helhounds defloured her one after another, till they had fpoiled her; and to shew their unheard off malice, were not herewith content, but puld the haire from her KiŢ.

her head, and cut out her tongue: becaufe fhee fhould not report the truth and their cruelty, but the maid could write, though fhee could not fpeak, and fo difcovered their inhumane ufage to her and her mother. The maid was fent with a letter from her Father in Dublan to Mynhead in Somerfeisbire, to her Uncle William Dyer, her Mothers Brother living within three miles of Mynhead, which letter I have feen here in Towne, containing the contents above written, being dated at Dablin, the twentieth of November laft.

About the eighth of January laft a diffressed Minister came to Dublin, that had left some goods with a supposed Friend, fent for them, the goods could not be delivered, unlesse he or his wife came for them, he would not goe, but she went and when the came where her goods were (as if that were too little to lose her estate, but her lise must goe alto) they hanged her up. Was there ever such Barbarisme among the Heathen :

In



In the Countie of Fermannagh, in the Province of *Fifter*, they murthered one Master Champion a Justice of Peace, and a Burgeffe of the Parliament for the Borough of Iniskillin in the faid County, who was betray'd by an Irish Villaine his Tenant, whom hee had laved himfelf twice before from the gallows. The Rogue's name was Patrick Mack-Dermot, who finding one of his Companion, brings him to Master Champion's House, and tels Master Champion that he found this Thiefe stealing of his cattle, The Gentleman knowing this Mack-Dermoi, said unto him before one Master Iremonger an Attorney, I am glad thou art turn'd from a Thiefe to catch a Thiefe, whereupon he return'd him this peremptory answer, That hee was no more Thiefe than himselfe. No fooner had he utter'd thefe words in the Court before his house, but there rushes in upon them a great number of these rebels, who without respect of mercy stabb'd Master Champion, instantly before hee could get into his house : so that hee fell down immediatly, but their fury went fur-

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further then death, for they wounded him with their Skeins in thirty places after hee was dead, and then cut off his head to make fure worke, while the reft ran into the house after Master Iremonger, whom they sfollowed to clofe that hee had not time to lay hold on his fword to help himfelf, but falling down upon his knees and calling upon God for mercy, they fell upon him, and ran him thorow and thorow, and fo he died. One of Master Champions servants cscaped to Dublin, and reported this in my hearing in December laft. A third was likewife flaine, then the Rebels entred the House and kild more : his wife's fifter and her brother in law, with two others in the house they keep prisoners to this day, taking pofferfion of all they had within the house and without, his wife was down on her knees to beg a sheet to put her hubands dead body in. And another Gentleman with other Friends that came to visit him over night, lost their lives next morning.

In the County of Monaghan, within two miles of the Towne of Monaghan, E they

they murthered one Master George Foord in his Garden, a great company having gotten into a roome or loft over a stable (being between him and the house) furprized him, This was upon the one and twentieth of November laft, being the Lords day, for when hee with his wife and Family were gone to Church, In that place they hid themfelves till their comming back from Church, and fo watching their time and opportunity, first let upon him without any words, and then entred the houle; for the house was firing and hor to be cafily broken, unleife they were let in at the doores, fo they bound all the fervants being fome English, 'and some Irish, till they had found Miffris Foord, whom they fiript naked and bound taking from her, Her keyes, having allo with them her hufbands keys, who lay murthered in the Garden', and rifled, and opened every Trunke and box' in the houle to finde their money, where they found but little to that they looked for, for they knew that Mafter Foord was lich and well monyed, wherefore they began with


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with threats to kill her if shee did not fpeedily tell them, but alas fhee could not, then they fell to torturing of her, heating a paire of Tongues in the fire, and chapping them to the foles of her feet, and to the palms of her hands, fo that with the pain thereof fhe died. After fnee was dead, they ript her body to fegif thee had not fwallowed any gold into her guts, and fo when they had pil-Laged the house, and carried away with the Gentlemans own Horfes and Carts, all that was worth the carriages they unbound the Irifle terrants which they before had bound, and murthered fuch of the English as they pleased, and then departed. I heard Affidavit made of the truth and certainty of this Massacre, in this manner before recited, before divers of the Privy Councill in Dublin in Ireland.

They have fet up Gallows five miles diftant in divers places on purpose, to hang up the Protestant Spies, which they have done accordingly, they have likewife cruelly fet women & men one red red hot Gridions to make them confess where such coyne, and money, and goods as they had, or whether they have hid or fold any.

And all these cruelties are not done without the advice and animation of the Friers, Priests, and Jesuits, and their religious men, or rather Firebrands of Hell; who at their Maffes, and their incendiary Sermons, stirup the people to the committing of these Massacres, promifing them pardon for the lame, and affuring them the more merit, by how much the more they exceed in their villainous cruelties: they them felves being still in the first of these executions. For no stratagem of warre, nor other horrid action or defigne whatloever, is there undertaken, without them. They going on with their Souldiers in the head and front of every battaile, and by their mifchievous advices and counfels do make them mad, Tigre-like, with fiercenefic and cruelty, assuring them that to imbrue their hands 'in the bloud of us Protestants (which they terme Heretikes) shall adde to their merits and Cano-

54 Irelands teares. Canonization of Saints, and gain them higher place and reward in Heaven.

Mafter Jerome Minister they basely abused who lived neere Dublin sometimes: but when he was thus murthered, he lived neere the Borough of Atbies in the County of Kildare, they hanged him then, mangled his body, cut off his members, stopt his mouth with them, then quartered him, This is reported by a Citizen of Dublin now in London to beare witnesse to this Truth.

A Proclamation was made that neither English not Irish should either fell or keep in their houses any powder upon the loss of goods and life: except with licence, and at two shillings' the pound.

Ministers they hate and breath out cruelty against cruelty, massacring their bodies, burning their books, and tearing them, in pieces, and it is likely, where they can, light on them they use them accordingly.

They



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They rob all English Protestants, stripping them stark naked, and so turn them into the open fields and mountaines in frost and snow, where hundreds have perished.

They deftroy the English breed of Cattel out of malice to the Protestants, that the poore dumbe creatures fare the worse and are spoiled, though one of ours is worth foure of theirs.

They have cut off mens privy members and ftopt their mouthes with them (like cruell favage beafts) that they might commit fuch hortid villanies without noyfe and left their pittileffe bowels might be moved with the cryes of those fo cruelly maffacred Proteftants.

At waterford, some poore Protestants ready to be starved, came to the Towne for reliefe, and their charity threw them some bread over the wall: it is likely the Dogs should have had the same entertainment.

The Papifts curfe the Jefuites and Friers that have beene the caufe of all this Irelands teares.

this, this gives hopes their Kingdonfe being divided cannot fland.

These bloudy Papifts forced the Protestants to pull off their clothes, and then killed them on purpole, that they might have their clothes without holes.

After they had knocked a man down dead, they fearing he might counterfeit they doe run their fwords twenty times into his bodie left hee might revive again.

They have stripped Ladies and Gentlewomen, Virgins both old and yong stark naked, turning them into the open fields.

Many hundreds have bin found dead in ditches with cold and want of food and rayment, effecting them no better: then Dogs.

They labour what they can to make death appear more dreadfull then it is in it felfe: they hang up Husband, Kindred, Children, before the faces of their living wives and tender mothers ready to dye for griefe, a death worfe then death it felf, and this they do on purpofe

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to increase their dolorous paine and anguish.

They have forced (as is reported) fome to turn to their curfed bloudy Religion, and then perfwaded them that they were fitteft to die, and then trea. cheroufly kill their bodies and do what in them lies to damage their fouls.

Debtors balely murdering their Creditors. Tenants theathing their fwords in their Landlords bowels, fervants unnaturally flaying their Mafters, others posses of their lands, goods, plates, money, jewels, houtholdftuffe, corn, and cattle, and thrust them out of doores naked. Oh inhumane crueltie!

Many great mens fervants being Iriff, ran away from their Masters with their best Hor so the Rebels.

Many of the Protestants usually took into their houses, Inif boys, as Servants and those did basely betray their Masters like Judan, into the hands of these bloudy Wolves. A good caveat to look to our servants before we take them, and to instruct them in the seare of God when we have. Irelands teares,

Others they have wounded to death, and then left them languishing, their bellies being ript up& guts issuing out, they, poore wretches lying on Dunghils (fee the charity of cruell Papists) all this left they should be out of their misery too foon.

It feems it was their delight to linger out their cruelties(like men that wanted Bowels) for whereas the primitive perfecutions were exquisitly cruel yet they made a quicke dispatch of them : but these fons of *Belial* found new ways of perfecution by extreame cold and hunger to starve (which aggravates their cruelty) tender women with childe, poore helplesse infants and fucklings.

An Irifk Rebell (as a credible friend reports) fnatched an innocent babe out of the arms of the mother, and caft it into the fire before her face, but God. met with this bloudy wretch : for before he went from that place, hee brake his neck.

The Rebels have byrned all the Plantation Townes in the County of London Derry.

One

One hundred and twenty they threw into the water by force, drowning fome that could not fwim, others that could they knock'd on the head.

Many rich and great men have fled into England, carrying their effates with them, they have left no reliefe for the poore diffreffed people that came hither. thousands are thus fled into Dublin, many hundreds flarved to death with hunger and cold, the poore Citizens relieve them beyond their abilities the charge lying on the poorer fort.

Many of their wives they have ravished in their fights before the multitude like bruit beasts, stripping them naked to the view of their wicked companions, taunting them, scoffing them, and then sending them away shamefully, that they have died with grief, or beene starved with cold.

One Master *Wels* Minister losing his notes, went back to looke them, and as he returned hee met the Rebels crying, Kill all, Kill all, the head Rebels command. Thereupon hee fled over a Mountain, was up to the breast in cold fnow Irelands teares.

fnow water and fo fcaped to Dublin very hardly with his life.

Three thousand fix hundred poore fouls fled naked into Dublin, and starved with hunger, came to eat something and died with eating, twenty in a day lay dead in the open streets, as men smitten with the plague.

Sir James Crag being in his Caftle, having many with him was befieged with the Rebels, and almost familhed the Knight was constrained to put forty out of the Castle which else must have beene familhed with the reft : behold the crnelty of these bloud-fucking Papists, when they were turned out, and left to their mercie, they made quicke dispatch set on them, and sue every man.

Another as favage of that Bloudhound Rory Macqueere, at the beginning of the Rebellion, who came into an English Gentlemans house, and found him in his bed, and there began to cruciate

ciate and torture his naked body, that hee might extort of him a Confession where his treasure lay, which when this poore diltracted Gentleman acknowledged in hopes to be eafed, they cruelly killed him, 'and then ftript his wife naked, and turned her out of doors, as if they would make all favage like themselves : and lastly, Makqueere took his daughter being a proper Gentle. woman, and fatisfied his beaftly luft on her deflouring her, 'as if this was too little to kill her father, turn her mother out of doores, and abule her himfelfe, but like an inhumane Villain cut off her garments by the middle, and then turned her to the mercy of the common Souldiers, to be abufed at their pleafure.

Take notice of the bloudy practices, and cruelties of *Romifb* party, especially of the Jesuits and Priests, those firebrands of Hell, who at this very day to incourage their Disciples to mutrher, as is afore-written, doe anoint them with the Sacrament of the Unction, affuring



furing them that for their meritorious fervice (if they chance to be killed) they shall immediatly enter into Heaven, and cleape Purgatory, and what they get from the Protestant party, by murthering, robbing and stealing, the one halfe shall be their owne, and what man would not be willing to venture upon such conditions to get wealth upon earth, and purchase Heaven for murther. O damnable Doctrine & Doctors! They doe usually mangle their dead carcasses laying wagers, who shall cut deepest into their steins.

At Carvagb, neere Colerane, the Rebels came to begirt the Towne, Mafter *Rowly* Brother to the worthy Knight Sir John Clotworlby, came forth with a fmall Company about three hundred men to prevent them, they came upon them with a very great company, and flue all but eight of the Protestants, base cowardize where they want courage, they make it up with heaps and multitudes of frighted Hares, and the more fearefull and cowardly, ever the more cruell upon any advantage. Irelands teares.

All their cruelties have been ufually on difarmed men in fmall Villages, where was no ftrength to refift them, there they have tyrannizd over the weaker fex, women, & they have bally triumphed over little children their rage hath beene exercifed. Oh bafe cowardife if they have ventured fometimes on pur men, it hath beene when they were naked, as they have bin flying • from those Furies which their party hive newly flript naked : by and by they met with more of those Whitelivered Villaines in companies. They would likewife abufe those poor naked Protestants like Dogs, adding to their milery beating them and bruifing their naked bodies with cudgels, breaking the heads of fome and wounding others that if they have not died, they have beene dangeroufly ficke with the inhumane ulage of those merciles wretches: nay, rather then they will be (no body) they will shew their manhood in abufing dead bodies, as this story declares by very credible testimony from their own Countrimen.

All

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Here

• Here I shall acquaint you with a remarkable Story, which I received from a Citizen of *Dublins* testimony of good repute there and here : wherein you may behold the promise made good to the Protestant side, which the Lord himselfe made to his People Israel, that five should chast a hundred.

It pleafed God by one man and few with him to out-dare about thirty thoufand of those cowardly **Rebels**, whose cause is base, whose Religion is but a meere pretence for their bloudy defignes, and thus it was as that Citizen related.

A very great Army of about thirty thousand Rebels besieged Drohedah, wherein was that valiant and religious Commander Sir Henry Tichbourn, with a few of the Protestant party with him in comparison of those multitudes of Rebels, trusting to their great Army, boldly demanded the Towne, if they would yield, no question, but they should have faire quarter : but Sir Henry knowIrelands teares.

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knowing them (its likely) very well how perfidious they were, and the leffe to be believed, the more they fwore and execrated themfelves, refolutely replyed, and fent the Rebels this Anfwer. Be it knowne to you I am a Souldier bred, and wil never yield but upon three conditions:

I Before I furrender I will kill all the Papifts in the Town.

2 I will deftroy all the Nunneries.

3 I will fire the Towne, and march in the light of it, by the help of God to Dublin.

Nay, rather then I will give up, I will feed on a piece of a dead horfe, and if that faile, I will eat the fhoulder of an old Popifh Alderman. This bone hee threw among those hungry wolves, and you may imagine how they relished it.

And that remarkable inftance which was published by order of the Right Honorable the House of Lords concerning this Noble and Religious Knight

' Sir

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Sir Henry Tichbourn, how it pleased God to honour him with a fuccesfully victo-'y against the Rebels now very lately, they being driven in Drohedah, to eat horse stellt for want of other provision. The Rebels having chained up the River in hope to keepe out provision by Sea, that no reliefe might come from Dublin, it pleased God to raise such a ftorme that broke the chain, and scattered the enemies boats, and opened a free pallage from Dublin, whereby they were relieved, bleffed be God. Thus the Lord fought for them by winds and Seas. As the windes and Seas obey him, and hee rules in them, fo on the land he rules. It is not by many but by fem, one shall chase a bundred when Ge dights for his people.

It is remarkable to fee how few have chafed these Rebels, as appeares in a Letter read in the Parliament, what they did before *Tredagh*. An Army of the Rebels by Land lying before the City, affaulted them in hopes to famish them: whereupon this Noble Captain Sir Henry Tiebbourn, fally'd out of the Town, but with forty Muskeetiers, and as many horse, beat off foure hun-



Deu: 32.30.

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hundred of the enemics, killed above threefcore of them, recovered fourfcore Cows and Oxen, and two hundred (heep, burned foure Towns and brought home two of their Colours.

Here take notice of their cowardife againe attempted on a noble Lady by a Letter fent from feven of the grand Rebels, with her refolute and undaunted anfwer to them as follow

The Rebels Letter to the Lady Offalia, in her Castle at Geschel.

To the honorable and thrice vertuous Lady, the Lady Digby, these give.

Honorable,

W B bis Majesties loyall Subjects being at the present employed in his Highnesse Service for the taking of this your Castle, you are therefore to deliver unto us free possession of your said Castle, promising fasthfully, that your Ladiship, together with the

Ireland steares.

the reft in the faid Caftle reftant shall have a reasonable composition; otherwise upon the yielding of the Castle, wee doe assure you that we will burn the whole Town, kill all the Protestands, and spare neither man, woman nor child upon taking the Castle: Consider (Madam) of this our offer, and impute not the blame of your owne folly unto us, thinke not that here wee brag: your Ladiship upon submission, shall have a safe convoy to secure you from the hands of your enemies, and to lead you where you leave. A speedy reply is desired with all expedicion, and thus wee surcease:

> Henry Demfy. Charles Demfy. Andrew Fitz Patrick. Conn Dempfy. Phelim Demfy. John Vicars. James m Donel.

The Lady Offalia her answer to the Rebels.

For

For my Cofin Henry Dempfy and the reft.

Received your Letter, wherein you threaten to fack this my Caftle by his Majejues authority; I am and over have beene a loyall subject, and a good neighbour among st you, and therefore cannot but wonder at such an assault; I thank you for your offer of a convoy, wherein I hold little safety, and therefore my resolution is, that being free from offending his Majesty or doing wrong to any of you, I will live and die innocently, and will doe my best to defend my owne, leaving the issue to God; and though I have beene and still am desirous to avoid the shedding of Christian bloud, yet being provoked your threats shall no whit dismay me.

Lettice Offalia

These flories I relate that all truehearted Protestants may take heart, and likewise take notice that God is vindicating his owne glory against these desperate Atheses that began to insult, and to

Irelands teares.

to aske (as wee are credibly informed) what is become of the God of the Protestants, and likewife what spirit and courage God is able to put into the hearts of those that fight for him, and for his caufe against his bloud-thirsty enemies. And therefore be not difinaid you Protestants, 'tis a great honour to fight under the Banner of Chrift, they fight under the Banner of Antichrift, the Lord is with you while yee are with him. See the blafphemies and cruelties of these bloudy men : it is that their names (as Amalek) may be blotted out from under Heaven, for furely the day of recompence is comming, that God will make his arrowes drunke in their bloud, they love bloud, and therefore God will give them bloud in great measure.

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As for inftance. I shall relate you a bloudy story of one of those cruell beasts. The Protestant Troopers about the beginning of *February* last, marched out of *Dublin*, as they use to do, to view the Coasts, they espied a cruell Rebell hewing and mangling a woman in so hor

horrid a manner that it was not poffible to know her, having acted his Devillish part he triumph'd over her dead corps, and washed his hands in her bloud, whereupon the Troopers apprehended this batbarous Villaine in the very act of crueltie, and brought him to Dublin with his hands all bloudy, and was adjudged to be hang'd immediatly, hee afcended the Ladder, and would not ftay till the Executioner turned him off, but defperatly lept off and hanged himfelf. > This was in the beginning of February last, and is credibly reported by a Citizen of Dublin, who faw him thus hanged with his hands all bloudy.

It is remarkable to take notice of the rice of this bloudy act, it was thus. A Frier and this Villaine was drinking together in a Village, the Frier hearing of a poore English woman, there hee commanded this Rebell to murther her which he did, as you have read attested by a Gentleman of Ireland, of good credit.

Thus these poore deluded wretches guld with their Jesuits damnable doctrine,



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ctrine, who assure them on their words, that the more cruell, themore meritorions. An Article no where to be found but in the Devils Creed.

Would any man believe that these Villains should take children and tosse them with pitchforks like dung into Rivers one was an eye withess (who loss a great effate there, and since have received reliefe from the Parliament) who faw a cruell wretch, throw a woman crying with teares one way, and her Childe with a pitchfork another way.

They have cruelly murdered women great with child, and then left them in ditches, to the fury of their dogs, who learned to be cruell from their bloudy Masters, for they have eaten the Children out of the bowels of the mother.

At Lefgeole Caftles in the County of Fourmanagh, they have burned fifty Score, men, we men, and children. Sixteen Score more they have Harbatoufly hanged at Cloynes in the County of Monaghan. Thirty Score they burned in Tolagh.

Irelands teares.

It is remarkable that they deale thus cruelly with those Noble Scots, who have bin renowmed through the Christan World, for their zeale against that Antichristian Rabble, that these Rebels would wish they had but one neck, that they might cut them off at one blow, but the Protestant Cause shall stand in England and Scotland, when they and their Babel shall be cass into the Bottomlesse pit.

Rory Mackqueere at New towne in the County of Fourmanagh, above foure hundred poore Protestants fled in the Church to shrowd themselves under its roose, for fastery from the rage of those men of bloud, where they might have been famished, but the mercy of this mercilesse Beast affords them quarter to goe away with their clothes to Dublin, and vows he will not hurt them: before they got out of the Town, his Souldiers stript some and killed others like base perfidious wretches.

The Irish Lievtenant pretending they came for the King perfidiously come under favour, pretends to borrow the armes

armes of the inhabitants, as they fay, to quell the Rebels, then breake into their houses, and turne their weapons agains? themfelves, make havock taking their featherbeds, & throw out their feathers, and in the tikes put up what precious things they can find in the house, and carry all away, and fo turns them out of doores, the next company takes away their clothes, and clothe them with their rags. The next company thinking they may have mony in those rags, they will take them allo, fearch ther mouthes, and those parts which modefty will not admit of an expression : if they can find none, they fet their Skeins at their breafts, that if they can extort any thing when the poore Protestants are naked. Blush ! ô Sun, to behold the inhumane cruelties and beaftly ufages of these unheard of Cannibals.

They inflave the poore protefants under them, making them worke like horfes all day, digging and delving for them, and then are flut up all night, not knowing what wages whether life or death fhall be allotted, and fo every night



	Irelands teare
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night lie trembling & praying that they may be delivered from their cruelties. Some Ministers they whip, others

they fet in the ftocks, and make others goe to Maffe against their wils, then tell them now they have faved their fouls, they would hang their bodies.

A Minister seeing his Wife abused, & his children roafted, defired them to put him out of his extremity of anguilh, to fee fur h cruelty on those fo neere him, they most inhumanely cut his tongue out of his head. And for a conclusion of this dreadfull Tragedy. It is related from one of the last Letters from Ireland, that seventeen of those barbarous Monster's came to a Ministers house, where they violently fell on him and his wife, ftript them naked, bound them back to back, then cut off the Minifters privy members, afterward ravified his wife on his back, and then inhumanely cut their throats: tranfcendent cruelty exceeding Pagans and

Atheists. For the oppression of the poor, and for the sighing of the needy : now will I arise, faith the Lord, and fet him at liberty from him that puffeth at him. Pfal. 12.5.

FINIS.