

the first about the Dukes neck, and gave the other to Prince Rupert to buckle it about his left Leg; which done, the Sergeant-kilt the Duke, and he kilt His Majesties Hand, and to the ceremony ended.

The most exact Account of the late Defeat given to the Rebels in Scotland, be pleased to take out of the Express sent from Poland, Novemb. 19.

On Sunday the 18 instant, upon Orders sent to the several quarters, the forces began to march, and upon Tuesday the 20, met together at *Glasgow*, all Wednesday being spent in furnishing the Soldiers with what they wanted. On Thursday the 22 the Horse were sent before to *Kalmarnock*, whither the Foot likewise reached on Friday night, there we received information that the Rebels were drawn together at *Mechlin*, with all the force they could make, with a resolution to fight us, having supplied themselves at *Ayr* with 2000 Ammunition which they had ferried on in the Tull-booth, being such as were formerly brought in thither out of the County; having also searched all the Gentlemens Houses they could come to, for Horses and Ammunition. On Saturday the 24 we came to *Mechlin*, the Rebels not attending our arrival, we marched to *Connock*, and from thence to the *Moor Kirk of Kill*, and so to *Douglas dail*: upon which intelligence, judging they might design for *Clitsdale*, *Hamilton*, and *Glasgow*, to stop that course, we took a secret way upon Sunday, and marched through *Avin-dail to Streven*, where we received news that they were then at *Lasfomhage* about four miles distant from us: The same Sunday they receiving intelligence of our motions, passed the River *Clyde* to *Lenrick*, carrying over their Foot in two boats which they immediately sunk. Their Horse passed over at a Ford, but not without danger, the River being then high. On Monday the 26 our Van had a view of them on the River side ever against us, where they seemed to have an intention to forbid our passage, but at the appearance of our body of Horse, they marched off and kept a strong Rearward in better order than we could have expected from them: We past the river by the Forde, which we found deep and strong, which made us doubt full whether it was passable by the Foot, and pursued the Enemy four miles in the Rear, but considering the distance from our Foot, and the near approach of the night, we could not with any reason engage them: That night we got over the Foot with much danger, but not loss of any Man. On Tuesday we follow'd the Enemies Track for eight miles, through a black Mistle, and observing that their way made for *Linnithgow*, we had some apprehensions as their design upon *Edenburgh*, and bent our course to *Caldor*, the Lord *Tarfickens* House.

On Monday the Rebels marched from *Lenrick* to *Balsket* and *Linnithgow*; on Tuesday noon reached *Cokington* 4 miles from *Edenburgh*, who hearing that the whole County and City were up in arms against them, they were again returning homewards. We then judging rightly that they would get off to *Biggart*, endeavoured to cross into their way, going over *Pentland hills* at *Carrie*, where our Van of one hundred horse commanded by the Earl of *Ayrly's* brother, discovered them on their march towards *Linton* upon the road to *Biggart* near *Glencres Kirk*; there they set upon them with extraordinary valour, and so fighting all their strength both of Horse and Foot, gave and received several charges for near two hours time, until the body of our Cavalry came up, which gave them breath; but our Foot being still four miles behind, we forbore to engage them, and finding the place advantageous to the Rebels Foot, our Horse left the place, and drew up in a better ground, where they could not easily be galled by them. As soon as the Foot came up, we put our selves in order, embattelling in a large plain under them, the Rebels did the like upon the Hill, but made no attempt to disturb us, though it were then in their power.

The Sun now setting, we hastened on the work, and advanced a party of Horse and Foot from our right hand to charge their left Wing of Horse, who immediately coming down the Hill, received the charge, and mixing with their Swords, continued the dispute for some time with much sharpness. We then advanced our right Wing, and they their left, to give re-

lief; where the Fight was likewise very hotly maintained, till the Rebels advancing a strong party of Foot from the Body, the right Wing of the Rebels misapprehending that their left Wing was in distress, came from their ground crossing the Foot, for their assistance, whom we charged to home, that we immediately disordered them: and our whole Body advancing, beat them in amongst their Foot, which occasioned their confusion: And presently after their flight, the night being now come on, we pursued them in the dark, in which many of their Foot were killed; and but for the night, and steep Hills, there had been made a great slaughter of them: About 500 were killed upon the place, and about 100 taken Prisoners, who charge the cause of this Insurrection on some of their Ministers who led them on, and encouraged them to it. Of His Majesties Forces we hear of very few killed, but divers wounded, (and most of them (as hoped) not dangerously). The number of the Rebels was 15 or 1600. who on Monday last had all of them taken the Covenant at *Lenrick*, and engaged themselves by Oath to die in the defence of it; most of the Leaders of the Troops being Cashiered Preachers. A party of ours are ordered to glean up what can be found of the Rebels in the pursuit, which is still followed.

The Rebels word was, *The Covenant*; ours, *God and the King*. In the first encounter, *Sir James Turner* was threatened with death by the Rebels; but our home charge made their hearts shake, that they forgot their Rebellious word and him. We have *Neelson of Corsens*, who first took *Sir James Turner* at *Dumfrees*, and gave beginning to this Rebellion. We know yet of no other Commander in chief of the Rebels but one *Wallace*, and one *Lairmont*, sometimes a Taylor, who commanded their Cavalry. On the right wing of our Body, were placed the Kings two Troops of Guards, and the Major-Generals Troops, making six Squadrons. On the left, the Lieutenant-General, *Duke Hamilton*, the Earls of *Arhol* and *Ayrly*, each in the head of their Troops, in which served divers other Noblemen of principal Note as Volunteers: Who all behaved themselves with much gallantry in the action, and more eminently the Lieutenant-General *Dejell* and Major-General *Drummond*, whose conduct through this whole Service hath been very extraordinary, and accompanied with a most vigorous zeal and activity: And indeed the whole Nobility and Gentry of this Kingdom, as also the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the City of *Edenburgh*, have not been less exemplary in their unanimous Loyalty to His Majesty and His Government in this occasion; not one Gentleman having been found in the least to favour this Rebellion, which appeareth to be perfectly of the old Remonstrators, and to have been carried on by that Rabble.

*Dublin*, Novemb. 30. Letters from *Connaught* by the last Post advise us, that *Gorstelloe* is again get into the head of his Tories, and has assaulted the Castle of *Cornet Ormsby*, in the County of *Mayo*, wherein there were a File of Musketeers, who killed several of his Company, but were at the last forced to a surrender, the Cornets wife only found the civility to depart with her children, the others all strip. The Castle, Bams, Stables, Corn, and all things that were combustible, burnt, in the absence of the Cornet, who was then in this Town.

In *Ulster* some other of these Tories are got together, and have done much mischief, whereupon a Proclamation is issued out, by which they are declared Traitors, if they come not in by the twentieth of December next ensuing.

*Whitehall*, December 5. This day was sworn of His Majesties most Honorable Privy Council, the Right Honorable *Sir Thomas Clifford*, whom His Majesty hath made choice of to fill the place of Comptroller of His Household, void by the death of the late *Sir Hugh Pollard*, Knight and Baronet; for the singular zeal wherein he hath on all occasions merited in His Majesties service, and more especially in the Honorable Duties of this War against the Dutch and French, where he has been all along a constant Actor, having been observed to have made it his choice to take his share in the warmest part of those services.

The Account of the weekly Bill runs thus. Buried of all Diseases 246. Of the Plague 2. Decreased 1. Of the plague 5.