

A
L E T T E R
F R O M

The Lord Generall CROMWELL

To the Parliament of England,

Concerning his proceedings with their Army
in *Scotland*, and the late victory God hath
given them over the *Scottish* Army there :

Together with

An Act of Parliament for publique Thankf-
giving in *England* thereupon : and a Pro-
clamation of the Deputy Generall of *Ire-*
land for a further day of publique Thankf-
giving in relation to the same throughout
Ireland,

On Thursday the seventh of November
in this present yeare, 1650.

Printed at Corcke, in the yeare of our Lord God, 1650.

For the Honorable, *William Lenthall* Esquire, Speaker
of the Parliament of England.



I.R.

I hope it is not ill taken that I make no more frequent Address to the Parliament; things that are of trouble in point of Provision for your Army, and of ordinary direction, I have, as I could, often presented to the Councell of State, together with such Occurrences as have happened; who I am sure, as they have not been wanting in their extraordinary care, and provision for us, so neither what they judge fit and necessary, to represent the same to you, and this I thought to be a sufficient discharge of my duty on that behalfe.

It hath now pleased God to bestow a mercy upon you, worthy your knowledge, and of the utmost praise and thanks of all that feare and love his Name; yea, the Mercy is far above all praise, which, that you may the better perceive I shall take the boldnesse to render unto you some circumstances accompanying this great Businesse, which will manifest the greatnesse and reasonablenesse of this Mercy: we havinge tryed what wee could to engage the Enemy three or foure miles West of *Edinburgh*, that proving ineffectuall, and our victuall failing, we marched towards our Ships for a recruit of our want; the Enemy did not at all trouble us in our Reare, but marched the direct way towards *Edinburgh*, and partly in the night and morning, slips through his whole Army, and Quarters himselfe in a posture easie to interpose betwene us and our victuall; but the Lord made him lose the opportunity, and the morning proving exceeding wet and dark, wee recovered by that time it was light into a ground where they could not hinder us from our victuall, which was a high act of the Lords Providence to us. We being come into the said ground, the Enemy marched into the ground we were last upon, having no minde either to strive to interpose between us and our victuall, or to fight, being indeed upon this lock, Hoping that the sicknes of your Army would render their work more easie by the gaining of time; whereupon wee marched to *Musleburgh* to victuall, and to ship away our sick men, where we sent aboard neere five hundred sick and wounded Soldiers: And upon serious consideration, finding our weaknesse so to increase, and the Enemy lying upon his advantages; at a Generall Counsell it was thought fit to march to *Leith*, and there to fortifie the Town, which we thought, if any thing, would provoke them to ingage; as also that the having of a Garrison there, would furnish us with accomodation for our sick men, would be a place for a good magazine (which wee exceedingly wanted) being put to depend upon the uncertainty of weather for landing Provisions, which many times cannot be done, though the Being of the whole Army lay upon it, all the Coasts from *Leith* to *Berwick* not having one good Harbor, as also to lye more conveniently to receive our recruits of Horse and Foot from *Berwick*. Having these considerations, upon Saturday the thirtieth of *August*, wee marched from *Musleburgh* to *Haddington*, where by that time wee had got the Van-Brigade of our Horse, and our Foot and Train into their Quarters, the Enemy was marched with that exceeding expedition, that they fell upon the Rear-Force of our Horse, and put it in some disorder.

and indeed, had like to have engaged our Rerebrigade of Horse with the whole Army, had not the Lord by his Providence put a cloud over the Moon, thereby giving us opportunity to draw off those Horse to the rest of the Army, which accordingly was done without any losse, save of three or foure of our aforementioned Forlorn, wherein the Enemy (as we believe) received more losse. The Army being put into a reasonable secure posture, towards midnight the Enemy attempted our Quarters on the Westend of Heddington, but (through the goodness of God) we repulled them. The next morning we drew into an open field, on the Southside of Heddington, we not judging it safe for us to draw to the Enemy upon his own ground, he being prepossessed thereof, but rather drew back to give him way to come to us, if he had so thought fit. And having waited about the space of foure or five houres, to see if he would come to us; and not finding any inclination in the Enemy so to do, we resolved to go according to our first intendment to *Dunbar*: By that time we had marched three or four miles, we saw some Bodies of the Enemys Horse draw out of their Quarters, and by that time our Carriages were gotten neer *Dunbar*, their whole Army was upon their march after us; and indeed, our drawing back in this manner, with the addition of three new Regiments added to them, did much heighten their Confidence, if not Presumption and Arrogancy. The enemy that night, we perceived, gathered towards the Hills, laboring to make a perfect interposition between us and *Berwick*; and having in this posture a great advantage, through his better knowledge of the Countrey, which he effected by sending a considerable Party to the strait Pass at *Copperspith*, where ten men to hinder, are better then forty to make their way, And truly this was an exigent to us, wherewith the Enemy reproached us with that condition the Parliaments Army was in, when it made its hard conditions with the King in *Cornwal*: by some Reports that have come to us, they had disposed of us, and of their buisness, in sufficient revenge and wrath towards our persons, and had swallowed up the poore Interest of *England*, believing that their Army and their King would have marched to *London* without any interruption; it being told us, we know not how truly, by a prisoner wee took the night before the fight, That their King was very suddenly to come amongst them with those English they allowed to be about him, but in what they were thus lifted up, the Lord was above them.

The Enemy lying in the posture before mentioned, having those advantages, we lay very neere him, being sensible of our disadvantage, having some weakness of flesh, but yet consolation and support from the Lord himself to our poor weak Faith, wherein I believe not a few amongst us shared, That because of their Numbers, because of their Advantages, because of their Confidence, because of our Weaknesse, because of our Strait, wee were in the Mount, and in the Mount the Lord would be seen, and that he would finde out a way of Deliverance and Salvation for us; and indeed, we had our Consolations and our Hopes. Vpon Monday Evening the Enemy whose numbers were very great, as wee heare about six thousand Horse, and sixteen thousand Foot, at least: Ours drawn downe, as to found men, to about Seven thousand five hundred Foot, and three thousand five hundred Horse, the Enemy drew down to their right Wing about two thirds of their left Wing of Horse, to the right wing thogging also their Foot and Train much to the right, causing their right wing of Horse to edge down towards the

Sea

Sea. We could not well imagine, but that the Enemy intended to attempt upon us, or to place themselves in a more exact condition of interposition: Major General and my self coming to the Earle of *Roxboroughs* House, and observing this posture, I told him, I thought it did give us an opportunity and advantage to attempt upon the Enemy; to which he immediately replied, That he had thought to have said the same thing to me; so that it pleased the Lord to set this apprehension upon both of our hearts at the same instant, we called for Colonell *Monk*, and shewed him the thing; and coming to our Quarter at night, and demonstrating our apprehensions to some of the Colonels, they also chearfully concurred; wee resolved therefore to put our buisness into this posture, That six Regiments of Horse, and three Regiments and an half of Foot, should march in the Van, and that the Major General, the Lieutenant General of the Horse, and the Commissary General and Colonell *Monk*, to command the Brigade of Foot, should lead on the buisness; And that Colonell *Prides* Brigade, Colonell *Overtons* Brigade, and the remaining two Regiments of Horse, should bring up the Canon and Rere, the time of falling on to be by break of day, but through some delays it proved not to be to till six a clock in the morning: The Enemys word was *The Covenant*, which it had been for divers days; ours (*The Lord of Hosts*) The Major General, Lieutenant General *Fleetwood*, and Commissary General *Vphaley*, and Colonell *Twissletons*, gave the Order, the Enemy being in very good posture to receive them, having the advantage of their Canon and Foot against our Horse; before our Foot could come up, the enemy made a gallant resistance, and there was a very hot dispute at swords point between our Horse and theirs: Our first Foot, after they had discharged their duty, being over-powered with the Enemy, received some repulse, which they soon recovered; but my own Regiment, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonell *Guff*, and my Major *White*, did come seasonably in, and at the push of Pike did repell the stoutest Regiment the Enemy had there, merely with the courage the Lord was pleased to give, which proved a great amazement to the residue of their Foot: This being the first Action between the Foot, the Horse in the mean time did with a great deal of courage and spirit, beat back all opposition, charging through the Bodies of the Enemys Horse and their Foot, who were after the first repulse given, made by the Lord of Hosts as stubble to their swords. Indeed, I believe I may speak it without partialty, both your Chief Commanders, and others in their severall places, and Soldiers also, were acted with as much courage, as ever hath been seen in any Action since this War: I know they look not to be named, and therefore I forbear particulars. The best of the Enemys Horse and Foot being broken through & through in lesse then an houres dispute, their whole Army being put into confusion, it became a totall Rout, our men having the chase and execution of them neere eight miles; we believe that upon the place and neere about it, were about three thousand slain, Prisoners taken of their Officers you have this enclosed List, of private Soldiers neere ten thousand, the whole Baggage and Train taken, wherein was good store of Match, Powder and Bullet, all their Artillery great and small, thirty Guns; we are confident they have left behinde them not lesse then Fifteen thousand Armes: I have already brought in to me neere two hundred Colours, which I herewith send you; what Officers of quality of theirs are killed, we yet cannot learn: But yet surely divers are, and many men of quality are mortally wounded, as Colonell *Lamdel*, the Lord *Lib-*

on, and others, and that which is no small addition, I doe not believe we have lost twenty men, not one Commissioned Officer slaine that I heare of, save one Corner, & Major *Rosky* since dead of his wounds, and not many mortally wounded, Col. *Whaley* only cut in the hand-wrist, and his Horse twice shot and killed under him, but hee well, recovered another Horse, and went on in the Chase: Thus you have the prospect of one of the most signall mercies God hath done for *England* & his People this War. And now may it please you to give me leave of a few words, It is easy to say, the Lord hath done this, it would do you good to see and heare our poore Foot go up & down making their boast of God, but Sir, It is in your hands, and by these equinent mercies, God puts it more into your hands to give glory to him, to improve your Power & his Blessings to his prayse, we that serve you, beg of you, not to own us, but God alone, we pray you owne his people more and more, for they are the Chariots and Horsemen of *Israel*, disown your selves, but own your Authority and improve it, to curb the proud & the insolent, such as would disturbe the tranquillity of *England*, though under what specious pretences soever, relieve the oppressed, heare the groans of poor Prisoners in *England*: Be pleased to reforme the abuses of all Professions, and if there be any one that maks many poor to make a few rich, that suits not a Commonwealth. If he that strengthens your Servants to Fight, pleases to give you hearts to set upon these things in order to his glory, & the glory of your Commonwealth, besides the benefit *England* shall feele thereby, you shall shine forth to other Nations, who shall emulate the glory of such a pattern, and though the power of God turne into the like. These are our desires, and that you may have liberty and opportunity to do these things & not to be hindred, we have been & shall be (by Gods assistance) willing to venture our lives, & not desire you should be precipitated by importunities from your care of safety and Preservation, but that the doing of these good things may have their place amongst those which concerne well being, & so be wrought in their time and order. Since we came in *Scotland*, it hath been our desire and longing to have avoided blood in this businesse, by reason that God hath a people here fearing his Name, though deceived, & to that end have we offered much love unto such in the bowels of Christ, and concerning the truth of our hearts therein, have we appealed unto the Lord. The Ministers of *Scotland* have hindered the Passage of these things to the hearts of those to whom we intended them, & now we heare, that not only the deceived people, but some of the Ministers are also fallen in this battell. This is the great hand of the Lord, and worthy of the consideration of all those, who taking into their hands the instruments of a foolish Shepherd, to wit, meddling with worldly pollicies, and mixtures of earthly power, so set up that which they call the Kingdome of Christ, which is neither it, nor if it were it, would such meanes be found effectuell to that end, & neglect, or trust not to the Word of God, the Sword of the Spirit, which is alone powerfull and able for the setting up of that Kingdom, and when trusted to, will be found effectually able to that end, and will also do it. This is humbly offered for their sakes, who having lately too much turned aside, that they might retune again to Preach Iesus Christ, according to the simplicity of the Gospel, and then no doubt they will discern & finde your protection and encouragement, beseeching you to pardon this length, I humbly take leave, and rest,

Sir,

Dunbar September 4.

1650.

Your most humble Servant,

G. CROMWELL.

A list of such prisoners taken at the Fight.

S I R James Lowden
Lieut. Gen. of Foot.
Colonels.

Col: Sir *Will: Douglas*
Col: *Will: Lowden*.
Colonel *Gordon*.

Lieutenant Colonels
Lieut: Col. *Will: Douglas*.
Lieut: Col. *Lesley*.

Lieut: Col. *Murray*.
Lieut: Colonel *Henry Malvin*.
Lieut: Col. *Arthur Forbes*.

Lieut: Col. *Francis Vanhoy*
of Horse.
Lieut: Col. *Dunbarre*.

Lieut: Col. *Hamilton*.
Lieut: Col. *Crawford*.
Lieut: Col. *Imple*.

Lieut: Col. *John Montgomery*.
James *Bickerton* Adjutant Gen.
of Horse.

Majors.

Henry Carmichael, of Foote.
James *Cransler*, of Horse.
George *Moat*, of Foote.

William Stringer, of Foote.
John *Steward*, of Foote.
George *Forbes*, Reformed.

Moor.
Ogle.
Freese.

Captains of Foote.

James *Sterlin*.
Francis *Agnew*.
Sibbald.

Alex. *Montreiff*.
George *Holliburton*.
Thomas *Brown*.

William Murray.
James *Scot*.
William Rudderford.

Captains of Foot.

James *Maculroy*.
Hugh *Montgomery*.
James *Alex*.

George *Smith*.
John *Macellum*.
Robert *Macellum*.

Hugh *Madole*.
George *Pringle*.
Robert *Scot*.

Alexander *Wood*.
Robert *Hamilton*.
Thos. *Gray*.

Robert *Adamson*.
Beton.
Captains of Horse & Foot.

Robert *Duncan*.
Robert *Maccau's*.
Walter Scot.

Matthew Craston.
James *Steward*.
William Douglas.

Walter Lesley.
Will: Manhop, of Horse.
James *Borthuk*.

David *Murray*.

Captains of Horse.

John *Murray*.
William Burton.
James *Caml*.

William Breshme, of Horse.
William Daurimple.
Charles *Kerpatrick*.

Nicholas *Lairson*.
Robert *Rudderford*.
John *Car*.

Doundaß.
Ogleby.
Gourdon.

Bonner.
Lieut: *Brise*, Lieutenant of
Horse.

Cornets of Horse.

William Cunningham.
James *Maxwell*.
James *Denham*.

James *Magill*.
Walter Steward.
John *Hay*.

Anthony *Mauder*.
John *Brown*.

Cornets of Horse.

Alexander *Michil*.
John *Colterwood*.
George *Winder*.

Captaines Lieut: of Horse
and Foote.
John *Mounerquin*.

William Emery.
William Blaxer.
Robert *Ankers*.

Roger *Hallen*.
Robt *Wool*.

Lieutenants of Foot.

James *Cunningham*.
James *Blackwood*.
Patrick *MacKay*.

Henry *Cunningham*.
Lancelot *Car*.
John *MacKnight*.

John *Heum*, John *Gourdon*.
George *Cunningham*.
James *Peare*.

Henry *Ellon*.
William Gun.
Nicholas *Clyon*.

Lieut: of Foot

Alexander *Steward*.
Arthur *Steward*.
William Peire.

Norman *Lesley*.
William Bully.
William Glasfow.

Robert *Hamberton*.
George *MacKinnon*.
Robert *Stranghan*.

Richard *Allen*.
James *MacKinnon*.
George *Bisset*.

James *Nicoll*.
Thomas *Nicoll*.
William Simms.

John *Car*.
Alexander *Car*.

James Tindale
Philip Liech
James Armer
James Sayers
John Meier
Andrew Penney
Patrick Bailly
John Camil
Lieutenants of Foot.
John Rich
John Steward
John Camil
Allen Osborn
William Knocks
John Villson
Thomas Anderson
Walter Vanhapp
Patrick Holliburn
Lancelot Car
William Engley
Thomas Car
Alexander Gourdon
Andrew Haily
Samuel Gourdon
Lancaster Forgyson
Robert Rankin
Charles Colman
John Lemson
Andrew Guiler
George Paterson
Thomas Hutches
John Emis
John Sken
John Hunter
Lieutenants of Foot
John Macdonald
Andrew Brumson
George Lesley
George Moat
Francis Scot
William Elliot
Alexander Ciff
John Dengie

Quartermasters of Horse.

Thomas Richman.
William Forbie.
Ensigns
Kilpatrick
Walter Macdonald
William Sinclair
George Lack
Harley Gaitley
William Carnes
Thomas Vallis
James Rolston
Andrew Mya
James Bennet
John Linsey
Andrew Hanna
Thomas Pringle
Robert Hamilton
James Delop
John Gray
James Edward
Collin Camil
Heathy
Robert Roy. Gilbert Harral
James Musket
William Sample
Robert Ogleby
Robert Villumsen
William Lesley
Ersby Shields
Robert Haborn
William Scot
James Edmonston
Robert Lawson
James Neiten
Andr. Barwick
Geo. Elphenston
John Fairdise
Henry White
Andrew Dunsford
David Camide
John Camil
Cornelius Engles

Dionear Camil
Patrick Canburn
William Mamord
Robert Crow
George Calley
James Raddorford
Walter Scot
Walter Steward
Robert Hewme
James Forguer
James Mackintosh
Henry Ackmes
John Payer
John Brown
William Chapman
John Macun
Alexander Spence
John Black
Thomas Thompson
Robert Fryer
John Tompson
John Dixon
George Smith
Alexan. Johnston
William Egger
David Grant
George Gayler
John Vallis
John Kemmen
Thomas Enderson
James Brewse
William Maclean
John Carmichael
William Vaisson
William Anderson
James Dunbar
James Elderwood
Henry Roy
Thomas Boyd.
David Reed.

FINIS.

An Act of Parliament for setting apart Tuesday next for a day of thanksgiving, together with a narrative Declaration of the grounds and reasons thereof.

IF any Nation in the world hath at this day upon them mighty and strong obligations unto the Lord for his peculiar manifestations of mercy and goodness unto them, wherein he hath filled with admiration and astonishment all that have been Spectators and Observers of the outgoings of his power in deliverance and preservations. It is the Parliament and people of England, in the midst of whom the Lord hath walked most eminently for these ten yeares last past, and constantly exercised them by various and wonderfull providences, being pleased to make use of a few weak & unworthy Instruments contemptible in the eyes of Men to bring great things to passe, and carry on his owne worke, that the power might appeare to be of God & not of man, and this in the weakest & lowest conditions of his Servants when we have been reduced to the greatest streights, and had as it were the sentence of death in our selves, and our Enemyes heighned and hardned in their power and multitudes in their confidences even to pride and arrogancy ready to swallow us up and destroy us, so that upon most of the victories vouchsafed unto us there hath been written in broad & visible characters, this hath God wrought, thus far hath God helped us.

And as it hath been the duty of all persons in this Commonwealth, especially those that feare the Lord to observe these his marvellous and gracious dispensations, and be taught by them not onely to submit unto and close with the actings & appearances of the Lord, who worketh all things according to the Councell of his owne will, But to be enlarged in rejoycings and thankfull acknowledgments, and to trust him in like streights for time to come, so the memoriall of such mercyes & glorious deliverances of the Almighty deserve to be transmitted to Posterity, and for ever recorded unto his prayse.

In the number of these, and as that which may have the first place, the Parliament is most exceedingly affected with the late wonderfull and gracious dealings of the Lord towards their Army under the command of their present Generall, General Cromwell in Scotland, and with the glorious victories which he hath there wrought for them in an unexpected season against the Scots, for which unestimable blessing of God unto the Parliament and people of England, enriched with so many remarkable circumstances that all along evidence his Divine presence, this Commonwealth can never be sufficiently thankful, especially if it be considered, that in this is given in a seale and confirmation from Heaven of the justnesse of our cause, and the sincerity of his servants, that are his unworthy Instruments in carrying of it on, after that most solemn appeals which were made on both sides to God himselfe the most righteous judge in this necessitated warre betwixt England and Scotland, and that all meanes of Christian Love and tenderneesse towards those, that beare the name of godlynesse in the Scottish Nation, have been used to informe and perfwade them.

them, and progress (if it had been the will of God) a disposition by the sword and the same rejected.

And indeed such is the riches and fulness of this high and unexpressible mercy, that the value and consequence thereof is not in a short time to be apprehended, but is of that nature, as exceeding Generations will be tasting the sweet and good of it, as often as they looke back upon it, and penetrate into it, for in the bosome of it, is comprehended the safety of all, that hath been fought for these seaven yeares past, and together with this victory, God hath renewed being and Life it selfe to this Commonwealth, and the government thereof, whose totall ruine and subversion was not onely contained, and designed, but also ripened unto an accomplishment, by all the enemies of it, under the fairest vizards and disguises they could cloath themselves with, that is to say, of the cause of God, the Covenant, and Priviledges of Parliament, the more easily to seduce and deceive a party within this Nation, who lay waiting for it, and to concenter in one all their strength, that could be heapt up together, of various destructive Interests unto the power of godlynesse, and the true liberty and freedom of the People, the maintenance whereof is so much in the desires and endeavors of the Commonwealth.

In this combination the Popish, Prelaticall, prophane, and Malignant parties stood behind the curtaine, and seemed for a season to be quite laid aside, that the cause of God, the Covenant, and worke of Reformation might beare the name, and the Promoters thereof the onely power and sway, through whose seeming credit & authority our hands might be weakned, our cause blemished, and generall insurrections from all parts of England procured: and so obtaine that through deceit and hypocritically joynd with power, which by force alone they durst not attempt, as having found by frequent and deare experiences the hand of God drawne out against them, as often soever as they appeared in a way of neere and open force, and now when their designe was thus subtilly and dangerously laid, and the Enemy in his owne thoughts was in so faire a way of accomplishing thereof, that they doubted nothing, lesse then having our Army at their mercy, and marching up unto London without opposition, with their new King, at the head of theirs, the following narrative will declare how suddenly the Lord turned himselfe against them and arose like a Giant refresh'd with wine, bestowing upon England the most seasonable and wonderfull victory over his Enemys, that it hath ever knowen and been made partaker of.

THE NARRATIVE.

After the march of our Army into Scotland, upon the grounds of Justice and necessity, and in the prosecution of those ends before declared by us, and that all meanes had been used by the Generall, and his Councell of War, for to prevent the effusion of blood, and bringing the guilt of it upon their own heads, which might incurre upon their obstinacy, especially of such as we believed it might feare God in the Scottish Nation, our Army did often presse upon them, and severall times tempt them to ingage with us, which they did as often avoid, waiting for their advantage over us by our weaknings and sickness, and their owne strengthening, by the continuall access of Forces to them, and when it was found,

found, notwithstanding all wayes used by us, it would worke no effect to fight. It was at length by the Generall and his Councell concluded to march with the Army back as farre as Dunbar for the more convenient supplying it with victuall, and providing for our sicke and weake Men, who fell to fast downe with the Flux, that wee were compelled to ship away at *Muskeleborough* five hundred of them.

The Enemy mistaking the grounds of our march, tooke courage on a suddaine perswading themselves wee now durst not ingage with them, as verily imagining we had with our sick Men shipped away our Ordnance already (which was indeed only sent away with a party towards *Haddington*, & having been informed that we intended after we were come to *Dunbar*, to send away all our Infantry by Sea, and with our horse to returne back into *England*, between which and our Quarters then they knew there were many passes, where they might have an advantage to annoy us.

Vpon our rising therefore from *Muskeleborough* the last of *August*, our Army having with them but foure dayes provision, the Enemy, who by the coming of their King, guard of *English*; and severall other recruits from the North to them, was made effectively twenty two thousand Men, ours being weakned to eleven thousand, rise also and marched close after us, attempting the disordering of our Rere, especially upon the lodging our Army at *Haddington*, whither coming neere night, and having passed most of our men over the River, the Enemy fell on so hot, that though wee brought up our Rere Brigade of horse to succor our Rere Forlorne, which the Enemy had fallen and broken in upon, yet we could not have come off without a considerable losse (the Enemys whole Army being neere at hand) had not the goodness of God seasonably interposed by his providence, and so ordered it, that a dark cloud passed over the Moone, we had the opportunity given us of drawing off our horse againe, undiscerned by the Enemy, and of shutting it with our Foot, and the rest of the Army by *Haddington-Towne side*, the Enemy having got nothing by the scuffle.

The whole Body of the Enemys Army lying about two miles off the Town, about midnight they sent up a party of Horse and Foot to try what successe they should have upon our Quarters, the Generall having notice of their approach, commanded our Capitaine *Phue* with his Troope to charge them, which he accordingly did, but meeting with greater numbers, of Horse and Foot, then was expected, was put to a retreat, the Enemy pursuing to the Town-walls, the Generall drawing out another party, they retired to their Army, leaving without any losse of ours, some few of their Men slaine: the next morning the Enemy lying upon a very good ground for battell, our Army put themselves into order, as thinking it had been the Enemys intention to fight, and moving towards them there, where the Enemy had drawn some of his Men over a Passe, the Enemy thinking then not his best time, commanded his Men back againe, and the River interposing our Army, faced them in this order foure or five houres, when a motion was made by some of the Officers to send to them to offer them battaile, but this proposall tooke no effect, as judging it not fit to anticipate the time, and designe of providence, which they had ever found best patiently to wayte upon, perceiving therefore they would come to no

resolution to fight, the Army proceeded to their march againe to *Dunbar*, and the Enemy having received a fresh recruite of three new Regiments, sent some of our Men that they had taken Prisoners in to informe us of their supply; and that they were now bent to fight us, their confidence upon this supply with their former mistakes of us, being greatned to a very high degree, so that they followed our Army with that eagernesse, that before we got within a mile of *Dunbar*, where wee came that night, their whole bodyes of Horse and Foot were in our Rere, within Cannon-shot, where our whole Army being to passe over a small River that had pretty high banks, made a halt and drew up againe in Battalia. the Enemy againe declined to joine, and espyed an advantage he had, drew off to the right hand, marching in great hast to possesse himselfe of some hills, that did intercept betwixt us, and *England* which hee accordingly did, wee being not able to prevent it (without leaving our Traine and provisions behind us) his Campe over-looking our Army, and sending afterwards a considerable number of Horse, did possesse themselves likewise of the passe at *Caperpeib*, we placing our Tents in the meane time close by the Sea, and leaving *Dunbar* behind us.

Here began the pride of the *Scots Army* so to swell, as they quite forgot an overruling Providence, their Scouts upbraiding us, they now had us safe enough, and that though they had afforded us a Summers-Quarters, they hoped to have it quickly repaid them, when they come to take up their Winter-Quarters, intending (as they say) to convey up our Rere for us to *London*, yea so farre had their passion blinded them, and their presumption prevayled upon them, that (as we were informed) by some of their owne they sat in consultation, what conditions it was fit they should offer us, whether or no, Quarter was to be allowed to any for their lives, to whom, and upon what termes.

And indeed, many were the difficulties at that time it pleased the Lord to set before our Army and indeed the ground the Enemy had got was unaccessible, and not possible for us to ingage him upon, without apparent danger on eyther hand & on the Rere of our Army was the Sea, and before them only a narrow passe, and the hills where the Enemy lay, nor were we without streights in our selves, our Army being so sickly as a hundred of them fell down of a day, and our Provision growing scanty for those that were well.

But in this begun the Wisdom, Power, and Goodnesse of God, the more to break forth in upholding (notwithstanding) the hearts both of the Officers, and Soldiers, quietly and patiently to expect the glorious appearance of his divine presence in this their distresse, of which they had oftimes humbly boasted, and by which they had no time hitherto been deserted: All the next day we lay still, towards the evening, on monday the Enemy drew out neere three parts of foure of their Horse, South of *Dunbar*, intending to interpose and shut up quite the way of our Army to *Berwick*, which the Generall observing, declared to Major Generall Lambert, that now in his apprehension there was an opportunity given of attempting something upon the Enemy, which the Major Generall having at the same time upon his spirit also, was about to prevent him in, and after advice taken with a Councell of Officers, who were all consenting, it was resolved to be ordered in this manner, that six Regiments

of Horse and three Regiments & halfe of Foot under the comand of the Major Generall should fall on first, and that foure Regiments & halfe of Foot & two Regiments of Horse should bring up the Cannon and Rere, the time of the onset to be at break of day.

The night proved blustering & wet, so that our Army fell not upon the Enemy at the houre appointed, till it was somewhat later in the morning, their motions being soone described by the Enemy, who before any of ours came up, had put himselfe in so good a posture to receive him, as he had the advantage of his Cannon & Foot against our Horse, only, which according to order first charged the Enemy, while that our Foot was coming up, opposition was made by the Enemy with very great resolution, a very hot dispute at Swords point being between our Horse and theirs, five Companies of our Foot, that were first commanded out, after they had discharged their duty being overpowred by the Enemy, received some repulse, which they soone recovered, the Generalls Regiment timely coming in, who (God eminently assisting them with courage) at the Push of Pike did breake the stoutest Regiment the Enemy had and totally routing them, did full execution upon them, which proved as great an advantage to us as it was a terror and amazement to the residue of their Foot, nor was the issue in the meane time lesse successfull in our Horse, who being carryed on by the same Divine Power and presence, did with a great deale of spirit & valor, daunt the resolution of the Enemy, charging thorough and thorough the bodyes both of the Enemys Horse, and Foot, who after the first repulse, were as stubble before them, and now the best of the Enemys Horse, and Foot, being in lesse then an houres dispute broken, and their whole Army put into confusion, it became a totall Rout, our Men having the chase, & execution of them neere eight miles: In all which fight notwithstanding it is credibly affirmed, our Army lost not thirty Men, so great was the mercy & protection of God over them.

And thus in the thing wherein they dealt proudly, the Lord showed himselfe above them, causing their foot to slide in their duelt time, even when he had reduced our Army into such streights, that only roome was left for believing, while our Army had rested themselves, and given thanks to God for this Great Victory, was preparing their march to *Edinburgh*; Newes was brought to the Generall, that *Edinburgh* and *Leith* was both quitted, the Provost of *Edinburgh* having acquainted the people of the overthrow of their whole Army, unsafety of their present condition, and that visibly, there was nothing that appeared, that could protect them; whither our Army, soone after marching did quietly take up their Quarters, not meeting with the least resistance, the Enemy being retired to the other side of the *Swilong*.

In this Battayle were killed upon the place and neere about it above foure thousand Men; of private Soldiers, taken Prisoners, above ten thousand: of their Horse taken, killed, and made unserviceable, above two thousand; Commission Officers taken Prisoners, as Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, &c. about two hundred and ninety, two of their Committee of Estates take Prisoners, the Lord *Liberton*, and Sir *Lewis Lumsden*, who was also Lieutenant Generall of their Foot, and some of their Ministers, the foote Armes taken were about fiftene thousand, about two hundred Colors.

riors taken, two & thirty pieces of Ordnance, with the rest of their Artillery, Bag, and Baggage, with all their Ammunition taken, there was not above five thousand Horse, and Foot of ours engaged in this Battaille, the Enemys word was the Covenant, ours the Lord of Hosts, who manifested himselfe to be with us, their King (as some of the Prisoners said) was Within a day or two expected to have come into their Army.



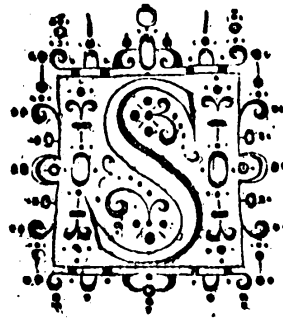
He serious consideration of all which, as it doth give the Parliament great cause of thankfulness unto God for this his unspeakable goodness, so they doe most earnestly desire, that the whole Nation, together with themselves may be deeply sensible of the same and therefore they doe enact and ordaine and be it enacted and ordained by this present Parliament, and the Authority thereof, that

Twofday the eight day of *October* one thousand six hundred & fifty be set apart for a day of thanksgiving and holy rejoycing in all the Churches and Chappells within England, Wales, and Towne of *Berwick* upon Tweed for this great mercy, and that the Ministers of the respective Parishes and places aforesaid be and are required & enjoyned to give notice on the Lords day next preceding the said eight day of *October* of the day so to be observed to the end the People of their severall Congregations may the more generally and diligently attend the publicque exercises of Gods worship and service there to be dispensed upon that occasion. At which time that the People may be particularly and fully informed of this great deliverance and successe the said Ministers are hereby enjoyned to read this Act and Narrative. And for the better observation of the day the Parliament doth inhibit and forbid the holding or use of any Marketts, Faires, or other servile works of that day, Mens ordinary Callings upon that day. And all Majors, Sherifes, Iustices of Peace, Constables, and other Officers be and are hereby enjoyned to take especiall care of the due observance of the said day of thanksgiving accordingly.

A Letter



A Letter from the Lord Lieutenant, to the Lord Deputy Generall of Ireland.



IR,

Though I heare not often from you yet I knowe you forget mee not, thinke so of mee, for I often remember you at the throne of Grace, I heard of the Lords good hand with you in reducing *Waterford*, *Dun-*

non, and *Caterlogh*, his Name be praised.

Wee have been engaged upon a service the fullest of tryall ever poore creatures were upon, wee made great professions of love, knowing wee were to deale with many who were Godly, and pretended to be stumbled at our invasion, indeede our bowels were pierced againe & againe, the Lord helped us to sweet words, and in sincerity to reagan them, we were rejected againe and againe, yet still wee begged to be belained that wee loved them as our owne souldes, they often returned evil for good.

wee

Wee prayed for security, they would not heare our answer a word to that, wee made often appeales to God. They appealed also. Wee were neere engagements three or foure times, but they lay upon advantages. A heauie flux fell upon our Army, brought it very lowe, from 14. to 11 thousand: 3500 horse, And 7500. Foote: the Enemy, 16000. Foote and 6000. horse. The Enemy prosecuted the advantage, wee were necessitated, and upon the 3^d by six in the morning we attempted their Army after a hot dispute for about an howre, wee routed their whole Army killed neere 3000. & tooke as the Marshall informes me ten thousand Prisoners, their whole Trainee being about thirty peices great and small, good store of powder match and bullet, neere two hundred Colours, I am perswaded neere fiftene thousand Armes left upon the ground. And I beleive though many of ours be wounded wee lost not above thirtie men. Before the fight our condition was made very sad, the Enemy greatly insulted, and menaced, but the Lord upheld us with Comfort in himselfe, beyond ordinary experience. I knowing the acquainting you with this great handy worke of the Lord would stirr up your minds to praise & rejoycing, and not knowing but your condition may require mutual experiences for refreshment, and knowing also that the newes we had of your successes was matter of helpe to our fayth in our distresse, and matter of praises also, I thought fitt (though in the midst of much

much businesse) to give you this account of the unspeakable goodnesse of the Lord, who hath thus appeared to the Glory of his great Name and the refreshment of his Saints. The Lord help you and us to return praises, to live them all our dayes. Salute all our deere friends with you, as if I named them. I have no more but rest.

Dunbar Sept. 4.
1650.

Your loving Father and true
friend,
O. CROMWELL

C

*A Proclamation for a day of publique Thanksgi-ving to be on
Thursday November 7. 1650. For the great succeſſe God
hath gi-ven to the Engliſh Army in Scotland.*

By the Deputy Generall of Ireland.

Although God hath not been pleaſed to grant that, which in our late Publique Addreſſes to him was (I hope with ſincerity) deſired by us, for the preventing of Engagement unto blood betwixt our Army in Scotland, and thoſe of that Nation that profeſſe his feare; But hath ſeene it good (for the further diſcovering of the hipocriſy of them, that for the promoting of their owne worldly Interelts, doe abuſe his Name, and make uſe of the moſt ſpecious Pretences of Religion, and Godlyneſſe, for their corrupt ends;) to ſuffer their proceedings there, unto ſuch an iſſue of warre as we heartily wiſhed might have been avoyded, Yet, on the other part, he hath been pleaſed to anſwer the Prayers, And indeed to exceed the weak faith, and expectations of us and others his poore people who have ſought him in that behalfe, By witneſſing many wayes to that which is indeed his owne and his peoples Cauſe, and to that meaſure of Integrity he hath given to his poore ſervants that have followed him therein, and againſt both the Perſons, and pretences of all that oppoſe the ſame, and eſpecially (when it came to a grand ingagemēt in the Field) By giving to our Army there, not onely a deliverance from the ſtreights and extremities, as well as from the Enemies wherewith they were ſurrounded, And ready to have been deſtroyed, But alſo a totall and eaſy victory over the Enemies Army (though double to them in number, And having all outward advantages on their part) as is at large ſet forth in the Lord Generalls Letter to the Parliament, and the Parliaments Act for a publique Thankſgiving thereupon, both which for more generall notice throughout this Dominon, I have cauſed herewith to be reprinted.

Now theſe are therefore further added to excite all perſons within this Dominon, who have hearts in any meaſure capable of it unto a due ſence, and conſideration of the glorious workings of God in theſe things; And that they may more fully appeare to be ſuch I deſire that theſe (amongſt other things tending to ſet forth the ſame) may be eſpecially taken notice of, and conſidered.

1. That as the marching of our Army into Scotland was not from any deſires of obtaining Dominion, or other worldly advantages over that Nation, but merely to prevent their Invading us againe (which they had done ſo lately before upon the very ſame ſcore and under the ſame pretexs, as they were againe (but with greater advantage and more heightened pretentions of the ſame kinde then before) forming and preparing all things unto, ſo as by their Tranſactions with their King,

and many other wayes; All men not onely in England, Scotland and Ireland, but even throughout Europe, did take notice and underſtand it to and to have obtrayned ſecurity, or aſſurance to England againſt the like invaſions from that Nation (though to the declining or remitting of our juſt demands, of ſatisfaction for the former damages and violations (to the Truth of all which in the Intentions of the Parliament of England & their Army God hath now moſt graciously teſtified) to it pleaſed God both to carry forth the Army thither with a Spirit of Prayer for Peace, and Agreement (if it might be) with all that appeared godly in Scotland, and for the reall good of them as for their owne, and (when they were there) to carry themſelves on with bowells of Love towards all ſuch in that Nation, and all Tenderneſſe towards the generality of that people notwithstanding the ſo much contrary Practiſe of their former, and laſt Army in England, and great Provocations of our men to the contrary from the People of Scotland wherever they came) and to incline and guide them both in their Declarations, Letters and other intercourſes and alſo by their whole carriage, and deportment to ſeek Peace, and Agreement with the ſatisfying and undeceiving of any ſuch who (meaning well to our firſt Common Cauſe) had really ſtumbled, and taken offence at any carriage of things in England, and ſo to make all faire Tenders and try all meanes poſſible (without ſubjecting or expoſing England to a forreigne power, or deſerting the worke of God, and Interelt of his People) to have obtained that Agreement and ſecurity they came for (if it had bene the will of God) without engagement unto blood betwixt them and the Parties profeſſing Godlineſſe in Scotland, yet all this would availe nothing with them who (it ſeemed) had nothing but War in their hearts, and the worldly advantages expectable thereby in their eyes, although they had the Confidence to diſſemble it before the allſeeing God, and the diſcerning world.

2. That before this great ingagemēt that Party in Scotland reſolving with themſelves to carry on their whole buſineſſe with a faire forme of Godlineſſe and an appearance of holding true to their former profeſſions, that way thereby to gaine the better Party both in England, and elſewhere to favour and further their proceedings (and indeed reſting too-much in (if not minding onely) that bare forme, and appearance, and conceiving it neceſſary (in conformity thereunto) that before their avowed owning of their young Kings Interelts againſt the Commonwealth of England, he ſhould not only ſubſcribe the ſeverall Covenants in which they formerly were engaged, but appeare as a man really, and from inward divine Conviction brought over thereunto; and for that purpoſe ſhould both diſclaime his former cvill Counsells, and wayes in oppoſition thereunto, and profeſſe (as a man Divinely converted) a deepe ſence of, and repentance for the great guilt, and ſinns both of himſelfe, his Father, Mother, and his Fathers houſe in that kinde, wherewith thoſe of Scotland had ſo often, and ſo deeply charged them before the world as could not be retracte. If they therefore formed a Declaration to that purpoſe, for him to owne and ſigne, which indeed as it holds forth the faireſt ſemblance that may be of ſuch a thing ſo (in the whole Tenor of it) it carries ſuch an exact and formall counterſeite of a Divine conſervation and repentance, as one would thinke none but ſuch as had a reall taſte thereof in themſelves, could deviſe,

high Declaration, against his Nature and heart (as by his severall refusalls thereof, and many other wayes is too evident) they having him in their Power did by threats, and otherwise necessitate him at last to signe, and publish as his owne, and having therein fulfilled their intended forme and brought him to this verball conformitie thereunto (Though they could not but see how farr it was from his heart) they now owned him, and held him forth to the People as a man really converted and brought over to the Cause of God, and under such a Notion began Publickly to owne him and that which was the Interest of him, and his Father in other things, which bold Hypocrisy, and shamelesse abuse of Gods holy Name did indeed ripen them for Gods Righteous Iudgments and (when with appeals to him thereupon Having thus prepared all things, as they conceived suitable to their designed forme, they came forth with Confidence, to fight our Army) It is good that, all men take notice, how God met with it, and severely witnessed against the same.

3. That when by such their specious carriage of their whole businesse in order to the stating of their intended Warr against us, added to the strange representations which they and other of their Temper, and Interest, had made of the late great Transactions in England (in putting the Late King to death, and changinge in part) the forme of Government (there) most men were apt to conceive (as it has beene the great endeavor both of them and all the Royallists and Discontented parties every where to make it believed) that there was now a totall change of the Cause and Interest on our Parts, as well as of the persons or Parties now engaged against us, and that we were become breakers of the Covenant, Backsliders from God, and his Cause, and Apostates from the principles, and ends of our first common engagement, and thereupon to expect an Answerable change of Success therein, to our ruine; (So as many good men were much at a stand, and their hearts apt to faint through doubtfull apprehensions thereof) It pleased God thus seasonably to come in, and give a cleare Testimony that (as through his grace, we had acted in Truth of heart for the same first ends of Publique good to men, with safety and welfare to the People of God and glory to his Name therein so,) he was still the same God unto us, vouchsafing the same presence still amongst us, and Carrying us on in the same spirit, and with the same success, as formerly, and giving a Change, both to the spirit in acting, and also to the success of those engaged against us, in Comparison to what they had in former engagements against that Party, and Cause, with which (though they endeavoured to Dissemble it). They were now really united.

4. That while our Army was in it's full strength & Vigour God would not suffer it to come to any such Engagement, but saw it good first, both to exercise their Faith and Patience in following, and Trusting him through manifold hardships, & Difficulties, and to bring them to great streights, and dangers of utter ruine, and when they were reduced to the greatest weaknesse, and the Enemy swollen to their full expected strength and accompanied with all visible Advantages, (in both which they appeared to be exalted with Pride, and fleshly Confidence, So as even to Triumph before the Victory) then to give that great success against them,

1644 It might appeare a deliverance as well as Victory, and that men might more clearly see it to be the worke of his hand, and not wrought by Prevalence in fleshly power.

5. That after all provocations from that People, and the Advantages now gained over them, God is pleased to Keepe yet his poore Servants in our Army, as from being exalted in themselves before him so from Intulking or Domineering over that People, or using those Advantages to their oppression or ruine & to preserve in his Servants the same Bowells of Love towards those that may yet be found truly Godly in Scotland, and of Compassion, and Tenderesse towards their De-luded Enemy there, as is expressed (amongst other things) by the Care of their Wounded, Weake, or Aged Prisoners, and the free Release of Thousands of them being found in such a condition; Now from these and other such Considerations of this glorious working of God, I desire that all men within this Dominion (as it Concernes all every where. (so farr as the Notice of it shall extend) may be awakened, (at last, to see and acknowledg his hand, that is so eminently lifted up, and may discern him as he is pleased to come forth more visibly then in former Ages to execute Righteous Iudgments in the world, and may learne to Tremble, and feare before his Dreadfull Presence (when he appears so neere at hand to take notice of the wayes, and pretensions of men when they appeal to him) and may take warning henceforth not to Dare so to take his Name in vaine, or to abuse it in Hypocrisy, or to cover any crooked, or Corrupt Designes with false pretences of Religion, that all those who professe Godliness may take heed of resting in the forme thereof, or going about to set that up against the power of it, or of cloaking and taking parte (for worldly Interests sake) with wicked men or any Corrupt Powers of the World in their wayes of opposition against God, and the True Spirituall Kingdome of Christ his Sonne, in, and over the hearts of his People least they also be partakers of their Plagues in the Day of his sore Visitation; And that all that Truly love and feare the Lord, may be stirred up, and be enlarged in their hearts to rejoyce and blisse and prayse his Name for ever for his Righteous Iudgments in their behalfe, and for his goodnesse, and faithfullnesse towards those, whose hearts he hath Drawne forth to seeke and serve him, may be established in their faith, and Patience to follow and Trust him, and waite for his more full appearance, and may be provoked to more Zeale of his glory, and to a Godly Ielousie over their hearts, and wayes that they may not be, (or walke) unworthy of his glorious presence amongst them, and Dispensations of Mercy and goodnesse towards them, but may obtaine grace to bring forth fruits in some Measure answerable therunto.

For the furtherance of these ends, & Considering the greatnesse of this Mercy, & of what Vast importance it is, and further consequence it may be, to the security and great good not only of the Commonwealth of England, and all that have Interest in it (both there and here) but also of all the People of God every where; (the Parliament by the Act herewith Printed having appointed a Day for Publique Thanksgiving which is already past before there could be a generall notice of it in this Nation) I have thought it my duty to appoint a further day for the same purpose.

be observed within this Dominion. And doe hereby accordingly appoint **Thurs** day the seaventh day of November next ensuing to be let a part, and observed as a day of Publique Thankgivinge upon the foresaid occasion in the said Act and Letter of the Lord Lieutenants recited and for the ends, and purposes in that Act contained, at which tyme more especially (Though I with it may at no time be neglected or forgotten) I Desire all Officers and Souldiers, and others under the obedience of the Parliament in the severall Garrisons and Quarters throughout this Dominion, and especially those who are acquainted with the Lord to endeavour (as God by his spirit shall enable them) to render hearty Thanks, and prayse unto his holy Name for those great Mercies and glorious workings of his, to acknowledg and Testifie to each other, and before him, his sole Power, Wildome, Goodnesse, Righteousnesse, and Faithfulnesse appearing therein, to provoke, and stirr up one another to a due fence, and consideration thereof that it may have impression upon all our hearts and never be forgotten.

And upon this occasion I desire also that wee may call to remembrance his many other glorious and gracious workings with and for us, & other his poore Servants upon our manifold engagements in his Cause both in this and our Native Country, and that wee may implore, and importune him (by the sure argument of his free Covenant of grace with his People in Iesus Christ) that he who doth these great and glorious things, for his owne name sake in behalfe of his People and against their Enemies would also in his due time worke all fiteable effects, and impressions, and bring forth all answerable fruites of them in all sorts of men: and (as all others so) those especially which I have herebefore desired they may (according to the Considerations aforegoing, And that he would still pity the weaknesse, and frailties of his poore Servants, and Pardon the many Provocations by which wee have, and doe still requite him evil (especially in our aptnesse so soone to forget him and his Mercies, and to repine, and Distrust in straights or Difficulties) That wee may henceforth abstaine from murmuring against so good a God, who hath never left those that have patiently waited upon him in distresses That he would vouchsafe still to abide with us, and Continue his blessing and presence unto us, and all others, who labour in his Cause, to the compleating of his worke with Peace (if it be his will) in these Nations; That he would purge out wickednesse, and iniquity from amongst us, more, and more, quicken and strengthen us to every good way, and worke, and make us, more fit for him yet further to use and owne, and Communicate himselfe unto: And (for our Brethren of the Army in Scotland) that he would still carry them on and enlarge them in the same spirit of faith, and prayer of humility selfe-denyall and liveing above all the Advantages and Temptations of the world, in continued Love, and tenderesse of heart and way towards such as professe (and may yet be truly possessed with, his feare in that Nation, that if it be his will none such may continue engaged in crooked corrupte or deceitfull wayes, or united in counsell and interest with ungodly and wicked men, That Envyings, heart-burnings, strife and debate betwixt his People may be laid aside, and Cause, and that in Mercy they may be called and gathered together in one,

from

from amongst the men of this world by the spirit, and good hand of the Lord, to rejoyce and praise his Name together, and hold fast the unity of the faith in the Bond of Peace, and Love: And (for our selves particularly in this Nation) that he would be pleased to let us understand more of his minde, and will, concerning his worke, and our proceedings therein here, and give us hearts to doe his Worke, and fulfil his will with faithfulness and diligence, and to endure all hardships, and encounter streights, and difficulties for his sake without repineings, yea with rejoycing so to suffer for him; That he would shew, and teach us in all things what he would have us doe, and how he would have us deale with the People of this Nation that if it be his will, we may be instrumentall for their good, rather then Distruction; And hee would be pleased at last to open their eyes to see their owne Darknesse and Bondage with the Corruption of their wayes, and enlarge their hearts to the imbraceing of the Gospell in the Truth, and spirit, and Power of it, and that (with removeall of their, and our sinns that provoke him to judgement, he would be pleased to take off, and cease his sore Visitation in the plague from all places amongst us, and especially to spare his poore People that serve him in this Cause; And for his gracious beginnings of abatement thereof in many places, and totall Ceasing of it in some (as at Clonmell, Kilkenny, Waterford, &c) as we have cause to owne the same, as a fruit and answer to our poore prayers, in our late dayes of humiliation: So I desire it may be parte of the Matter of that dayes Thankgivinge.

And lastly let us especially begg of him that our thankfulness may not rest or terminate in the words, or services of a day, but that we may (Through his grace) live to his praise all our dayes, and our Conversations may be as a continuall Song of praise for his great goodnesse to his People, and for his Righteous Judgments, and wondrous workings, in our dayes amongst the Children of men.

Now for the better observation of the said day, as appointed, I doe hereby inhibit, and forbid, the holding or using of any Faires, Marketts, or servile workes of mens ordinary callings upon that day. And all Officers both Military and Civill in their severall places within this Dominion, are hereby required to take especial care of the due observation of the said day of Thankgivinge accordingly, for more generall and speedy notice thereof, I doe further appoint that this Proclamation be forthwith Printed, and Published. Given at the Campe neere Lymrick the Twelfth day of October. 1650.

H. IRETON,