



N E W S
From Lough-foyle
in Ireland.

Of the late treacherous Action,
and rebellion, of Sir Carey Adoug-
herry and Felli Mc Recah Mack
Dauy.

With his ransacking and burning of the
Cittie of Derry, &c.

And the inhumane murther of Sir George Pau-
let, his associates, and most of the inhabitants
of the Derry aforesaid.



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NEWES

From *Lough-foyle* in *Ireland*:

OF

The late treacherous Attempt of
that Rebell Sir Carey Adougherty,
with his ransacking, and burning
of the *Citie* of *Derry*.



S in the naturall bo-
dy of man there is no
forme or constitution so
excellent and perfit, but
hath in it some taste of
corrupt humors, to dist-
urbe and deface the
workmanship of nature,
So in the politicke body
of a Kingdome or common-wealth, there
is no gouernment, though neuer so well ma-
naged and settled, but hath still bred in it some cor-
rupt Male-contents, and Maligners of the State:

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nor that any countrie is so subiect thereunto as that of *Ireland*, appears by recordes left from former ages, which the condition of the present times confirme.

The happie Raigne of the late deceased Queen of famous memorie, How was it not onely iraduced by the calumnious tongues of Catholickes, and all the Popish crew, But her life also so often endangered, that not a yeare past without some notable and diuelish plot and proiect, which neuertheless by God his especiall power and grace did still faile in the execution? But about all, that hellish and abhorred Treason, which in the third yeare of his Maiesties raigne, was so cunningly and dangerously contriued, both against the head and principall members of the Kingdome, did so farre excell all comparison, that vnto strange nations the report thereof hath yet scarce entred the compasse of beleife: the effecting whereof had prepared miserie for the childe vnborne.

Oh that the wombe of a Country should beare such prodigious monsters, and that the aire of any Climate should give them breath, that like the Earth-borne brethren, enuying each others shape, deuoures another. For the vnquiet minde of man neuer content with his owne estate, doth passe through all sortes of opinions, and purposes, vntill she hath sculed the ground of her deuce, which if

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it be framed in the webbe of mischief, oh what a work doth it produce so contrary to the quiet nature of man, that no single eye or well disposed heart but doth abhor it? This discontentment of minde or rather vnrasonable & ambitious desire of glory, is a vice that seduceth the hearts of many subiects from their loyal & ductiful obedience, and fights against modesty, which is a part of temperance. For the modest man (as *Aristotle* saith) desireth honour, as hee ought, & as becommeth him: but he that desireth it by vnlawful meanes, is ambitious & carried away with a perturbation of intemperance. Of such as these, there are many examples, both in sacred and prophane Histories (which may instruct and warne loyall Subiects: Amongst whom commeth here to my remembrance, the notable storie of *Korah* that seditious Herald, and ambitious minded Israelite, whose rebellion, *Moses* at large setteth down with his bad successe and strange punishment. In which ambition (as commonly it falleth out with men infected with that vice) there was first mal-contentment of minde, who not satisfied with that honour & calling wherein he was placcd, raised vp disquietnes & disturbance among the people. Secōdly, there was in him an enuious affection, whereby he disdaind y^e *Moses* and *Aaron* should haue any power ouer him. Thirdly, like our vile Anabaptists, he went about to suppress gouernmēt, & wold haue al to be
of

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of equall power and condition, which is the confusion of all estates of people. Fourthly, he raised vp open sedition and Rebellion against Governours appointed of God. Fifthly, he went about to haue brought the high Priest-hood, to *himselfe*, although hee found fault with others for the same. The holy Scriptures are full of examples, both of Ambitious proceedings, and of the detested fall and ruine of such vnnaturall and vndutifull intendments: so likewise are prophane histories.

As what but Ambition stird vp *Cesar* and *Pompey*, *Marcus* and *Silla*, *Octavius*, *Antonius*, & *Lepidus*, by force of armes to put their Countrie to sworde and fire, and so vnnaturally to impaire the large & greate scope of the Romaine Empire? What but ambition and discontentment of minde hath drawn many desperate people from time to time not onely to cast out words of disdain against the honorable rule & reuerence of the higher powers, but to forsake their loyall and bounden dutties, and (without any compunction of conscience) to practise the subuersion of King, Common-wealth, and Countrie.

I neede not enlarge my selfe in this matter, either by diuine or prophane examples: our home-bred experience and testimonie, may serue from time to time to expresse the follies of such ambitious persons, as haue beene led either by enuie or presumption

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sumption, to lift vp hand against their head, and so worke their owne falles and fatall destructions. To set aside the Treasonable practises of discontented Papists, & other malevolent opposites to the State, Many other commotions and insurrections of the giddie-headed and vngouerned people, vppon false and fained pretexts and suggestions, hauing alwaies bene without ground in the foundation, haue likewise bene without forme in the building: So dissonant to the well tuned peace & tranquility of the Land, that many times it hath mard that goodly consent and harmony, wherewith both heauen and earth is delighted. Such was the rebellion of *Jack Straw* and *Wat Tyler* in the daies of Richard the second, at that time when in his minoritie, hee gat a singuler hope and expectation of a happier raigne & government. The like in the time of *Henry* the sixt, by *Jack Cade*, that assumed the name of *Mortimer* in the disturbance of the peaceable condition of his Raigne, which though it had a ground and proiect, plotted by the Duke of *Yorke*, that then made a claime and title to the Crowne, and happily from him a countenance assisting therunto, yet were the proceedings mishapen, & the successe answerable.

Kets commotion in Norfolk in the raigne of *Edward* the sixt, a moste excellent Prince, being without iust cause, or colour either of their own grieuances, or the Kings governmēt, did in a short time

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growe to such a body, but so horrid & monstrous, that at this day there are misshapen monuments left of that prodigious Rebellion. The rebellyon of *Tyrone* in *Ireland*, in the daies of her late maiesties happie raigne, how monstrous was it in respect of the mischiefes it brought with it, and left behinde it? How vnnaturall in respect of the many miseries and vntimely deathes that it wrought, euen to his owne Countrymen? how vnthankfull in respect of the manifolde fauours hee receiued at the haudes of his Soueraigne, to whome hee worthily owed his dearest blood, his life, and all that euer he enjoy- ed?

But the endes of all such as haue practised Rebellion, who is so ignorant that he hath not either read or heard them, or so voide of vnderstanding, that he cannot preiudicate of their successe, and sith in this case there is occasion present ministred to write (though I could be content my penne were rather idle then busied in the treatye of such a subiect) I haue thought good, so farre as my instructions lead me, to make knowne to the world the nature and manner of the late moste cruell and vnnaturall proceedings of some of *Tyrone* his accomplices in *Ireland*, vpon the bodyes of diuers of his Maiesties faithfull and louing Subiects: in setting downe of which infamous Actes and attempts of murther & treason, I shall labour to exhort all well disposed Subiects

in Ireland.

Subjects to the ductie of obedience, and exhort al factious and turbulent spirits from the treasonable and ill relisht poyson of Rebellion, that being once distasted in the pallate of conceit, it may hereafter not infect the heart with consent: And I do much wonder that reasonable men should in this case be much worse then insensible creatures: the one still naturally striving to preserve, and the other vnnaturally to destroy their kinde: and if they would but rightly examine the qualitie and condition of times past, together with the nature of murther, Treason, and rebellions, they should soone finde that as the successe hath failed them in their expectations, so their punishments haue still suited to their desertments, and that iustly too, for where offence is but tollerated by authoritie, or encouraged by impunitie, There insolencie and mens misbehaviours commaund the Law, which is the greatest error (I suppose) that can be in gouernment.

So preposterous and out of order are the deuises and attempts of Rebellion and treacherie, that such as are misled by their directions, doe neuer measure their owne actions by Time, or their affections by discretion, but in a head-strong & improuident course, vnder take and prosecute their rash and heedeles enterprises, oftentimes to the ruine and destruction of themselves and many o-

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others. But above all, this late ctuell and bloudy plot, practised about *Lough-foyle* in *Ireland*, as it ought with all pietie to bee pittied, so deserues it to be remembred, as a demonstration of the Irish inhumanitie: who notwithstanding his maiesties lenitie and many gracious fauours towards them, haue still continued their wilfull & bloudie courses, without any iust cause or ground, what colour soeuer they set vpon it, to face the garment of their rebellion, Their hearts being so obdurate & inclined to mischief, that they quite forget to vnderstand how vnlawfull and vndutifull their actions are, How offensive to God and to the King, as well in the duties of deuotion as obedience, how hurtfull in regard of example to others, how hopelesse in regard of successe to themselves, how dangerous in respect of their states present, and how infamous in the consideration of times to come: when (notwithstanding the best glosse and colour they can set vpon their attempts) they shal yet in after times (as others haue done in former) carrye the verie names and faces of Traitors, and march in the hated rankes of *Iacke Straw*, *Wat Tyler*, *Iacke Cade* and others, being marked with the odious and detestable brand, and stampe of Rebels.

This *Lough-foyle* is a Riuer in the North part of *Ireland*, bounded on the one side with the countie of *Ocane* and *Tyrone*, and on the other, with the
Land

in Ireland.

Landes and living of *Oddonnell* and of *Sir Carey Adougherty*, a Rebel by whome this late murder and Treacherie was chieflie plotted and prosecuted: It is adioyning to the Ilands betweene *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and about some eight yeares since or somewhat more in the time of the great rebellion, this place was surprisid and taken by the worthy knight *Sir Henry Dockwray*, whose first landing was at *Kilmore*, about twelue miles of the right had of the Riuer within the Country, & the then country of *Sir John Adoughertie* (father of this *Sir Carey*) who was at that time living. Here *Sir Henric Dockwray*, found a Castle against the Riuer aforelaide, which he very sufficiently fortified, and afterwards made a strong Forte there called *Kilmore*.

Within one moneth following, he went three miles beyond that, and took the *Derry* without any resistance, lying vpon the said Riuer of *Loughfoyle*, where is since created a goodly Town called the Citie of the *Derry*, and where also he built two Fortes, and a goodly house.

After this, he made another Forte called *Dun a Longe*, a place some three miles beyond that, on the left hand of the Riuer, and then the *Leffierd* some xij miles beyond the *Derry*.

But changes and alterations are (for the most parte) full of perills and daunger, and then mischaunces doe soonest befall vs, when wee accounte

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our selues most secure , and are best perswaded of our safety : as happened to Sir *George Paulet* of Hampshire, who went into *Ireland* with his wife and children , and was made Gouvernour of the *Derry* afore said , by the assignement of Sir *Henry Dockewray*, the which place Sir *Henry* had formerly obtained in the time of warre , by his owne valour and industry.

But to satisfie the Readers expectations of the trecherous attempts of Sir *Cary Adougherty* afore said , which is the onely purpose of this present relation , you shall vnderstand , that as the Serpent neuer stings more deadly , then when hee bites without hissing, so an enimie neuer intends more deepe mischeife and villany , then when he shadowes his purposes vnder the shewe and pretexte of friendship and amitie.

In what bloody manner dealt *Ioab* with *Abner*? when he pretended to speake peaceably with him in the gate? concerning which trecherous manner *David* left order with *Salomon* his sonne , to which *Salomon* agreed , and caused *Benaiab* to smite *Ioab*, hauing caught holde on the hornes of the Altar, and there hee died.

In what trecherous manner haue many Hipocrites made Feasts, and in the middest of their cuppes imbrued their hands with blood? To omit the butchery of *Abimelech*, vppon his brethren,
for

in Ireland.

for the placing himselfe in the Kingdome : to omitte the poisoning of King *John*, King of *England* by a Moncke of *Swinsthead* Abbey : the murther fresh in memory, done by a Frier most bouldly vpon *Henry* the late King of *France*: the villanous attempte vpon the Prince of *Orrenge*: To passe ouer the abhominable crueltie of the *Guizians*, bathing them selues in blood in the time of the massacre: and that practise against the Lord *Chastillon*, the Lord high Admirall of *France* : And to omitte to speake of *Bothwell* his villany, not any waye inferiour, or behinde the rest in sauage crueltie, for his treason against our King his most excellent Maiestie : this vn-heard of manner of treacherie, contriued and effected by *Sir Cary Adougherty*, is, for the exercise as monstrous, and for the execution, as cruell and tiranous as any that is or can be mentioned.

Hee made shew and protestation of great loue and friendship he beare to Captaine *Hart*, who was left commaunder of the Forte and Castle of *Killmore*, but vnder the cloake and habite of amity, he shrowded the hate and heart of enemye.

Simulata equitas, non est equitas, sed duplex iniquitas, quia iniquitas est & similitudo. fained equitie is no equitie, but a double iniquitie, because it is iniquitie and dissimulation : Such a one bath this
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Irish rebell shewed him selfe. *Intus Nero, foris Cato*: In shew, graue as *Cato*, and friendly as a Senatour: in heart as cruell as *Nero*, and as tirannous as a thirstie blood-sucker: As a beast compact of many beastes, According to the Poets saying, *Leo pars prima, Draco media Ipsa Chimera*: The principall and fore-part a Lyon, the middle part a Dragon, A very Chymera it selfe: Such a one is hee as *Salomon* speaketh of, that inuites a man to his table in shew of curtesye, and meanes him mischeife, that offers himselfe in renewing of friendship to eate and drinke with a man, and as though hee said in his heart, eate and drinke, but his heart is not with thee.

Such a one was *Judas*, who accompaing Christ as his Disciple, eating and drinking with him, did yet with a *Judas* kisse betray him: and such a one (I say) is this rebel Sir *Carey Adougherty*: hee made greate shewe of loue to, Captaine *Hart*, but it was not with his heart, for he harboured an inward and secret rancour and malice, whereof he meante long to giue open signe and outward demonstration, as it thus happened.

This Sir *Carey* being a great Alderman, of the City of *Derry*, in Aprill last past, inuited Captaine *Hart* to dinner, with his wife and children, and feasted them very long, and that in such costly and sumptuous manner, as their extraordinary
and

in Ireland.

and kinde entertainement for the present, and the long vnder-hand loue, that hee formerly pretended to shewe to the Captaine, did quite remouel feare & suspition of any treacherie to follow. But no sooner did night's approaching summon this Captaine *Hart* & his company home to his charge, and he began to take his leaue, and to giue heartie thanks for the entertainement he had receiued, but *Sir Carey Adougherty* changed the coppie of his countenance, told him that this was but a traine to entrap him, & a faire & sweet beginning to drawe on a foule and sharpe conclusion, and with that laid hands vpon him, and tooke him prisoner.

This strooke colde to the Captaines heart, yet at first he thought it but a forme of feare put vpon him in iest, but when hee perceiued by the continuance both of this Rebel his stern behaiour and counterance, that it was past iest, and a purpose practised in good earnest.

Seeing no other remedie, hee began to fall to intreatie, vrging the many inconueniencies, that might followe so wicked and wilfull proceedings, As the imminent daunger of himselfe and his estate, The future harmes that might betide others by his obstinate beginnings, the shame that on such a fact, the wronges done to the power and authoritie of his King and Countrie. But headstrong folly that hath still her rod tyed at her owne

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girdle, would not suffer his persuasions to preuaile, his wordes were spoken to deafe eares, & to such a one as neither regarded iustice nor authoritie.

So resolutely did this Rebelle persist in this outrage, that detaining Captaine *Hart* prisoner, hee forc'd his wife (with some of his own people appointed to accompany her to that bloudie purpose) to goe to the Forte, whome the Souldiers no sooner espyed but they presently opened the Gates and let her in, laying aside all doubt and suspition of Treacherie, because their Captaines wife was in companye, and by this the Souldyers were vntimelye brought to their endes: For the rebels (the Gates being open) rusht violentlye vpon such as kept the Forte, and taking the Castle, put them all to the sword, reseruing none aliue, Saue the Captain, his wife and children.

There is no good nature, that beholding on a common Stage anye Tragedie, wherein bee represented the misteries of any one man, or the ruine or desolation of a whole Countrie, will not accompanye the outward motions of the Actors, with some inward affection, yea, sometime with teares and vehement compassion, which if we doe in a play, whereof the matter is many times vnttrue, and but inuented, Then
the

• in *Ireland*.

the practises and horrible cruelties of this *Cary Adougherty* and his associates, euen vpon our Countymen, their tormenting, murthering them, and putting them to death, ought much more to moue vs to commiseration: It wee grieue when we see cruelties set forth in plaies, because the like haue either hapned to vs heretofore, or may be-tide vs hereafter, Then not onely good cause to lament and be sorry for the vntimely endes of those silly soules, but to feare also what may follow and happen to others by the like rebellious Tyrannie, and Irish inhumanitie, If their cruell courses bee not cut off and preuented by seuerer Iustice and authority.

This is not al the mischief & miserie that the Irish inflicted vpon our Souldiers: but as the winde cannot bee tyed within a quarter, the Sunne bee shadowed within a Vale, nor oyle be hidden in Water, So this poyson of Rebellion swelling their mindes to further mischiese, could not bee long contained, but it must needes breake out into more vlcerous falshoode and treacherie: for as one stormie clowde in the Firmament is seconded by another, and as one Beacon burning sets another on fire, so in this vndutifull and vnaturall tumult of the Irish, one out-rage begets another.

For this barbarous cruelty committed thus ouer

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might that was able to haue made any relenting mens feet to haue stumbled, their eyes to haue dazeled, their hearts quaked, & their bodies trembled when they went about to effect it, was yet seconded with a worse then that, euen the verie next morning following, so restles were their desires in the pursuite of milchief. so obdurate their hearts in dooing violence, and their feete so ready to carrie them to further villanie, that they stood not long to pause on their diuelish purpose. But about two of the clocke in the morning, made haste to the *Derry* which is some two miles from the Castle of this *Sir Carey Adoughertie*: There hauing company appointed to be assistant in this bloody practise, it was not long before they had takē both the town and Forte, and made such a general hauock, that the sight might haue seemed able to stirre mercie euen in the moste Tyrannicall disposition.

But in them there was neither sparke of pittye nor pietie, so much were their mutinous mindes led away with a thirstie desire of blood, that a man beholding their merciless proceedings, might think y the soules of such men lay buried in their senses, and that their conceits of their present crueltie had vtterly confounded in them, the consideration of what might happen to themselues.

They took also the bishop of the *Derry* his wife & family Prisoners, the Bishop at that time being at
Dublin

in Ireland.

Dublin in Ireland.

The surprizing of this Towne and Forte was not all the miserie or mischiefe that was wrought by this mutinous storme, but as it is the nature of Fortune to be seldome times singuler, either in her frownes or fauours, but that one is commonly heaped on the necke of another.

So it hapned in this bloody stratageme, for the Towne of *Derry*, and the Forte being taken, there succeeded another euill, worse then the first. These cruell and disloyall spirits (that haue not yet failed to shew themselues a lewde rebellious generation) hauing gotten the vpper hand by their treacherie, did not spare to followe their disobedience with such bloody pursuite that they put to sword, the Governour *Sir George Paulet*, with his wife, Souldiers and whole family, and continued to do such further milchiete, that they were not content to murder the people, but they first ransackt the Towne, tooke their goods and their houses, and consumed the whole Towne into Cynders and ashes. And now the said Rebell *Sir Carey Adougbertie* is besiedging of the *Leffierd* aforesaid.

Oh that such kinde of pepole would but enter into the name and nature of Rebellion, and the punishments due to the same, that remembering

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the vgly & haynous enormities of the one, & the
souerie of the other, they may learne to
imbrace due obedience, & not mark
their posteritie with the name of
rebels by inconsiderate and
wicked attempts & by so
many factious com-
motions and con-
spiracies.

FINIS.

