

by that meanes alienated her Ma^{ties} mind from hauinge anie peace, especially findinge so manie wth John De Agula, and other Spaniards what helpes from other princes were promised by the perswasion of the Jesuits, but he, good man, thinks that he so shadoweth himself under his square capp that no man spyeth his stratagemes against kinges and kingdomes and his abusinge the popes . . . vnto Tyrone and the rest of his Company in Ireland w^[ch] letters being deliuered by John D' Agula vnto the Lo. deputy of [I]reland caused her Ma^{tie} to looke more narrow[lie] about her, so that of all that followed against Catholicks [we] may thank ffa: Parsons and his fellowes for giuinge the occasion to alter her ma^{ties} inclinacion.^a

54, f. 212b.

3. *A Third Narrative or Fragment.*

54, f. 153.

When they came to Calice,^b it was thought good that some of them shold deale wth the Nuntio. But they first sent for a safe active part in support of Tyrone's rebellion, and negotiated the sending of supplies from Spain. A description of the man and of his military exploits, with some of his letters, will be found in the *Cal. of State Papers* (Ireland, 1598-9; Carew Papers, 1601-3), and *Pacata Hibernia* (ed. O'Grady), ii. pp. 119, 186, 213, &c. He narrowly escaped capture in the skirmish of Sandy Bay, where his servant, afterwards hanged, was caught with the Jesuit's sword and breviary. He sailed from Ireland to Spain, July, 1601. Though he was commonly termed "the pope's legate," it does not appear that he had any direct diplomatic commission from Rome. The papal nuncio was Mansoni, an Italian, who reported that Archer's presence was a greater comfort to the Irish than a large force of troops. He was withal a zealous and successful missionary, and was afterwards the first rector of the Irish college at Salamanca, which he helped to found. In connection, or in contrast, with the views of the Appellants on this subject the judgment of the Jesuit theologians of the Salamanca University (printed in *Pacata Hibernia*, ii. pp. 142-6) is important, viz. that not only was the insurrection in Ireland lawful, but that it would be a mortal sin for any Catholic there to take sides with the Queen. The judgment was dated and signed on March 7, 1602.

^a There were four priests executed in England during the stay of the Appellants at Rome, besides two laymen, one of whom was hanged for assisting or harbouring a priest, and the other for selling Catholic books. But these executions, which were in no way exceptional, can hardly be attributed to the cause suggested in the text.

^b November 1601. The handwriting here closely resembles that of Dr. Gifford.

conduct, w^{ch} was graunted; and therevpon all fower went to New-
 porte where the Nuncio lay. There they remayned six or seven
 dayes. The cause of theyr going was to make him theyr frende,
 least he shold crosse them in theyr buisines at Rome. Being
 there they procured him to write to the Archpriest & the rest of
 the priests Appellants: the cotypes of w^{ch} Letters were before
 sent over.

The Nuncio amongst many other speeches signified, that the
 Archduke and the Infanta were but larvati principes: and that
 the King of Spaine did wholly direct them. Likewise he told
 them, that by reason of the Spanish faction in Rome, if they
 were not well backt; they shold be sure to haue both iniustitiam
 causæ and iniustitiam personæ: w^{ch} he thus expounded: viz. that
 they shold be insured to go vp and downe, and shold not be able to
 procure any Audyence: and it was very likely, that theyr persons
 shold be clapt vp in prison. ffrom thence they went to Paris:
 where they remayned 9 dayes. There by M^r Hills meanes they
 had accesse to Mons^r Villederoy the Kings Secretary: who vpon
 due examination of theyr whole cause, procured them the Kings
 favo^r, and promised them, that they shold finde the Kings pro-
 tection at Rome w^h his prieger^a there. He also gave them a
 generall safe conduct towards Rome vnder his hand and seale.

They were traueling from Paris to Rome five weekes and arrived
 there upon madd thursday, otherwise called Carnivall thursday:
 w^{ch} is the thursday imediately before Shrove sonday. At theyr
 comming thither they sent theyr portmantuas to S^t Pauls
 monastery to two English monckes, there to be safely kept for
 them for feare of rifeling. They knew the said Englishmen to
 be enemyes to the Jesuits and therefore they did trust them w^h
 theyr writinge: w^{ch} trust they faithfully performed.

The same day also of theyr comming to Rome they sent to the
 ffrench Ambassado^r to see whether he had receyved any authority
 from the king to protect them: who sent them word, that he had,

54, f. 153b.

^a Priega, preghiera.

and that he wold protect them: but willed them to keep w^hin doores for six dayes, vntill he had been w^h the Pope, to acquaint him w^h they arrivall, and that he had charge from the king to protect them, as his subiects. w^{ch} direction they carefully obeyed, and in the meane time did sende for Jewes, and provyded for themselves fitt apparell agreeable to theyr callings, and as the manner of priests is in Rome.

Vpon Ash wednesday M^r Bluet went to the new church congregationis oratorii:^a where he became acquainted w^h Thomas Bozius the author of the booke de signis ecclesie.^a And amongst some other things did challenge him, for slandering the Q. Ma^{tie} in so grosse a manner, as he did discredit both himselfe therein and his whole writings: the particulars being most false, as it was apparant to all England and the kingdoms adioyning. He also discoursed w^h him of the excellency of her ma^s person, and of the rarenes of her guifts and the knowledge of tongues, wherevpon M^r Bozius admiring he sayd that the Jesuits had giuen him such informations as he had published in his said writings, and promised to reprint them againe, and to putt out these slanderous speeches, and to make her ma^{tie} satisfaction. The sayd Bozius is a good devout man, but of no deep reache.

By reason of theyr going abroad the said wednesday, they were descryed in that church by some of Parsons instruments. Wherevpon he bestyrrd himselfe from Cardinall to Cardinall w^h whom he had so wrought before theyr comming thither as if they had not been protected by the king of ffrance they had been sent to the gallyes and never heard.

Vpon the friday the ffrench Ambassado^r having audyence acquainted the Pope w^h theyr being in Rome, and that he had charge to protect them. The pope aunswered that they were hereticks, and sent thither by the Q. of England vpon her charges to doe some mischiefe there. The Ambassado^r replyed that if they had been such persons, the king his master wold not have

^a In MS. *oratorix* and *ecclesix*.

protected them: and therefore prayed that they might have audience, w^{ch} the pope graunted. And accordingly vpon the monday after they were heard. At what time the pope assigned Card: Burghesius and Card: Arragonius to take notice of their whole cause, and to make vnto him a relation thereof: affirming vnto them, that Parsons had made many accusations against them as that they were hereticks: had made hereticall bookes, and were sent thither vpon the Q. of Englands charges for the destruction of Religion. The priests made theyr answers to every particular as became them, and desyred the pope that Parsons might apeare in his owne person and lay downe the accusations in writing subscribed wth his owne hand, and not to deale by interpositas personas. The pope answered, that he shold p^rferre them in his owne person, but wold haue no subscribing or other parte.

Accordingly they attended on Card. Burghesius and Card: Arragonius, who commaunded Parsons to exhibitt his complaints against them in writing. But he so dallyed ow^t the time, as it was almost Easter before they could gett the accusations from him: w^{ch} being delivered vnto the Appellants, they answered them in three dayes. And then acquainting the sayd Cardinalls wth the whole causes of theyr Appeale and proving them by evydent reasons, the sayd Cardinalls informed the pope. And therevpon in Easter week the pope gave sentence on the Appellants behalfe, as heretofore they ratified here in England.

Having thus farre proceeded wth this good success: they then desyred license of the Cardinalls, that Parsons and his fellowes might answer to such accusations as the Appellants had to charge them and the Archpriest wth. the conclusion of w^{ch} was that the Archpriest might be deposed. Theyr petition was graunted. Wherevpon being heard and the pope informed, the Cardinalls and the pope concluded vpon certaine points abowt midsom^r: the w^{ch} points we sent into England wth o^r common letter.

54, f. 154b. These things being thus agreed vpon, pleased ne[y]ther y^e Appell^{ts} nor the Jesuits. So as the Jesuits labored on the one syde to have those things altered, that they disliked, and the Appellants vrged the Archpriests deprivation, as being censured before to be a man vnfit for his place. But the Jesuits by the meanes of the Spanish faction pre[vai]led, that the sentence against the Archpriest and themse[lves] was mitigated; as appeareth by the Breve bearing d[ate] the of Octob^r The 28 of Octob^r they left^a and were driven by reason of the Spanish to make a long iourney by ffrance: and came to Paris the first sonday in Advent stylo novo.

^a The corner of the last page is torn off.