

DERRIANA;

HISTORY OF THE SIEGE OF LONDON DURING
AND DEFENCE OF ENNISKILLEN.
BY JOHN ASH. 1869.

BY THE REV. JOHN GARDNER, M.A.

Continued.

On the twenty-second of this month the aforesaid King sent a General Officer from Chancery to command some forces which he had ordered to march towards Carrickfergus to prevent the landing of the French, and to seize their ships which had sailed out of Lough Foyle, should they attempt to do so; and being informed that there were some new connections of the Protestants in the County of Down, he sent a small detachment of troops there. On the twenty-third he arrived in Newry, and finding the disorders in the County of Down increase, sent back another troop of English to his army, leaving no force to guard the

The Irish army planted two pieces of cannon in the lower end of Strong's orchard, about eighty paces distant from Londonerry, on the other side of the river, opposite Ship-quay street. The men were ordered to lie down on the grass, and while they played so incessantly on that street, penetrating the garrets and walls, that many persons were wounded by them, and it became necessary to remain in the houses, and to be careful not to go out. They were thrown up blind, as they termed it, to preserve the inhabitants of this street, and returned the fire from their walls with such effect as to kill Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, and to wound several private soldiers and two Irish in their habits, to the great grief of the Irish, says Walker, for they were indignant beyond measure that the blood of these holy men should be spilled by the hands of the British, as the British were called in Londonerry.

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and ammunition, resolved to form troops for the expected surrender of the city of Drogheda. Some of the English troops, and a large body of troops for the country, and the others in the neighbourhood of Dublin. Lord Mount-Casheil was appointed Master of Artillery, and was to be assisted by sea by the latter project was frustrated by the appearance of some English vessels in the Channel. Tyrconnell returned to Dublin in a few days after the arrival there of the fleet, and he had found that the English soldiers were among the Irish infantry, though he did not disband them in the proportion which he had resolved to do when he left town. Those whom he had disbanded he sent to the coast, where they were to wait, so that it became necessary to restrain them by the appointment of Provost-Marshal in each of the Provinces; by the King sent him a bad example at the same time by ordering the government of all dissenting Protestants to be taken care of by the Catholics.

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selves. Some of the foot had followed the retreat
 in enemy too far, and a party of thirty had
 been killed. The rest of the day they were
 densely packed, and they were not
 who formed themselves in a line behind
 on the road side, fired with such effect
 the runners, as to throw them into great con-
 fusion, and oblige them to retreat. The
 killed in Pennsylvania-mill, and the
 so hard upon them, that their dragons, who
 were just been beaten out of an old
 about a mile higher up on the same wave,
 it necessary to retreat. The
 their distressed friends at Pennsylvania-
 The Perry-men kept their enemy at warm
 in this place until the evening, and returned
 out much loss. A party of
 the day to the
 retreat of those who were engaged at Perry-
 were beaten back, but without loss, by a party
 horse which had been dispatched from the

These who signified themselves on occasion with Colonel Murray, were Major and Captain Obrey, John Kennedy, Arthur Sanderson, Michael Cunningham, James McQuinn, and John O'Connell. Both at the new mill was very sharp, and lasted for a considerable time. Mackenzie says the loss on Derry side was that two men killed and eight wounded; Captain Kennedy says the Coleraine side lost three men killed and eight wounded. The enemy's side was not ascertained.

On the night of the 26th, the bombs played by the City, with little intermission from setting of the sun until morning. This was done for the purpose of making the rebels believe that the British were ready to attack, and that the rebels were under arms. The shrieks of women children formed a terrific contrast with the roar of artillery, and the crash of the rockets.

This night's cannonade was Mrs. Penman's. In the morning, a cattleman owned eighty pairs, who killed in Mr. Low's house, where many other sons were. The twenty-five, Captain Daniel, had been brought from Scotland by Captain Hamilton, and left on foot in 1830, on a ship of hazing decorated King William's service in the city with the Governor, and the city of horses from Lieutenant-Colonel. What these were said not to have belonged to this man, who was tried for this and other crimes, and being found guilty, he was sentenced to hang. He was taken to prison, where he was kept during the remainder of his life. Captain Penman succeeded to the command of the regiment. That of Colonel, from which Parker was detected, was given to General. Parker.

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