

been complete enough to secure its preservation down to Dr. Mant's time.

Now, there is a nobler and more enduring monument to Bishop Bedell. On the west front of the new Cathedral Church of Kilmore is this inscription:—

Guilielmi Bedelli quondam Kilmorensis Episcopi in memoriam.

This new Cathedral Church, consecrated on the 17th of July 1860, was erected by the pious care of Dr. Marcus Gervais Beresford, formerly Bishop of Kilmore and now Archbishop of Armagh, aided by generous contributions from the many who sympathised in the design of Dr. Beresford's undertaking.

CHAPTER XV.

DEPARTURE OF BISHOP BEDELL'S SONS FROM THE COUNTY OF CAVAN.

After the Bishop's death his eldest son William with his wife continued to reside at Drum Corr, in the house of Mr. Denis Sheridan. Mr. Alexander Clogie also found a home there.

Sir James Craig, of Castle Croghan, who had long held out against the rebels, having died of fever, Ambrose Bedell, whose wife was a niece of Lady Craig, was entrusted with the command of Croghan Castle, along with Archdeacon Price.* The neighbouring Castle of Keilagh was held by Sir Francis Hamilton. In these two castles great numbers of British Protestants had found an asylum, but, in consequence of deficient food and want of room, fever broke out among them. Thus straitened with famine and sickness, the garrisons of Keilagh and Croghan were necessitated,

* Dean Jones's Beginnings and Proceedings of the Rebellion, &c. *ut supra*.

after a resistance for eight months, to propose terms of surrender to the rebels. On the 4th of May 1642 negotiations for this purpose were opened by Sir Francis Hamilton, requesting the rebel chiefs to permit Master Thomas Price, Archdeacon of Kilmore, and Master Ambrose Bedell, Chief in the Castle of Croghan, to pass with safety from thence to his Castle of Keilagh, to confer with him on the subject of the proposed capitulation. This having been agreed to, the representatives of the two castles of Keilagh and Croghan met and decided on treating with the rebels. Accordingly a conference took place. Sir Francis Hamilton, Sir Arthur Forbes, and two others from the Castle of Keilagh, and Master Price and Master Ambrose Bedell from the Castle of Croghan on the part of the British, met Philip McHugh O'Reilly, Mullmor O'Reilly, and four others on the part of the rebels. The terms of surrender agreed on were these:—The garrisons of the Castles of Keilagh and Croghan, with the refugees who had therein sought and found protection, and what other English and Scotch Protestants were still remaining about the neighbourhood, were to be allowed to march away to Drogheda with some arms, and all the moveable goods which they could conveniently carry away with them by horse or cart. Master William Bedell, Minister of Kinawley, and his wife, Master Alexander Clogie, Minister of Cavan, Mr. Bagshaw and his family Mr. Arthur Cullum,* and Mr. Castledyne,† were specially included by name in the agreement. Besides these, the company, which, according to the terms of capitulation agreed on, started for Drogheda on Wednesday the 15th of June 1642, consisted of Sir Francis Hamilton, Sir Arthur Forbes, and about eight hundred men, women, and children from Keilagh Castle; Lady Craig, Master Ambrose Bedell and his wife, ten ministers, including Archdeacon

* The Governor of Loughoughter Castle at the breaking out of the Rebellion, and who with his charge was seized by Mullmor O'Reilly, when he came on pretence of making a visit of courtesy.

† Who turned his former occupation of a carpenter to account for the benefit of Bishop Bedell, and his other fellow prisoners in Loughoughter Castle, by making shutters for the windows to keep out the cold and the rain.

Price, with about four hundred men, women, and children from Croghan Castle; and about one hundred and forty persons from other parts in the neighbourhood, making in all one thousand three hundred and forty souls. They were accompanied by a large escort of rebels.

On their arrival at Slane on the 22nd of June, wearied by their seven days' march and seven nights' bivouac in the open fields, they were met by Sir Henry Tichborne, the Governor of Drogheda, and a party of horse and foot, and by them conducted into the town.

Most of the people, including Mr. Clogie and the other ministers, proceeded on to Dublin. From Drogheda the Bedell family took shipping and went for England.

It now remains for us to follow separately the fortunes of William Bedell, Ambrose Bedell, and Alexander Clogie. But I cannot leave Kilmore without paying a tribute of respect to the minister of Killasser, Mr. Denis Sheridan, the kind host of Bishop Bedell and the preserver of the manuscript of the Hebrew Bible, and of the Irish translation of the Old Testament, and glancing at the career of his remarkable family.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE SHERIDAN FAMILY.

Of an ancient Irish stock, Denis Sheridan, though a Protestant and a minister of the Established Church of Ireland, still commanded in a great measure the affections of his clan or sept. When, therefore, the rebellion broke out, he was able through his influence with his countrymen to aid in protecting many of the British Protestants who flocked to his house for safety. And when Bishop Bedell was liberated from his imprisonment in Loughoughter Castle, his own house being now appropriated by the