

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

ELEVENTH REPORT, APPENDIX, PART VII.

THE

MANUSCRIPTS

OF THE

DUKE OF LEEDS, THE BRIDGEWATER TRUST,
READING CORPORATION, THE INNER TEMPLE, &

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,

PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C. and
32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK, 6, NORTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, GRAFTON STEEET, DUBLIN.

1888.

[C—5060.]—VII. *Price 2s.*

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II.—HOLDERNESSE PAPERS. 1749-1776.

Folio MS. on vellum, pp. 48, "The Regester booke of the righte honorable Sir John Darcy, Knyghte, Lord Darcy of Chyche made and sett forthe by John Cooke, gentelman, the tenth daye of Maye in the xviith yere of the reigne of our sovereiggn lady Queen Elizabeth" (1575), containing the descent from Chaunceux, of Canewdon, Essex, with inquisitions p.m., the wills of Rob. Darcy, esq., 1448, Sir Rob. Darcy, Knt., 1469, and Thomas Darcy, esq., son of Sir Robert, 1483, patent of creation of lord Darcy, 1551, &c.; and coats of arms very elegantly painted.

Another folio volume of upwards of 250 pp. contains collections for the history of the D'Arcy family by the well-known Yorkshire antiquary, Dr. N. Johnston. It is noted on the cover that it was lent to Mr. Edmondson (Mowbray herald) by the Earl of Holderness in 1764. It bears the following title: "An essaye towards the illustrating of the antiquities of the right honourable familyes of the Lords D'Arcie, Conyers, and Mennill, and of the right worshipfull familye of the Meltons of Aston in com. Ebor.; digested out of deedes, publique records and pedigrees, the Great booke of the collections of the right honourable Cogniers Lord D'Arcie of Hornbye, and the MSS. of Mr. Roger Dodsworth, Mr. Gascoigne, and Mr. Hopkinson, and the miscellany notes of Mr. Townley of Carr in Lancashire, and severall others, by Nathaniel Johnston, of Pontefract, in the county of Yorke, Dr. of physick, A.D. 1677."

Political Correspondence.

MSS. OF THE
DUKE OF LEEDS.

Fourteen portfolios of the correspondence, in 1749-51, of the Duke of Newcastle and the Earl of Holderness, while the latter was Ambassador at the Hague, largely with reference to the Barrier Treaty and a subsidy to the Elector of Cologne. Among the correspondents are Charles and Will. Bentinck, Duke of Bedford, Andrew Stone, Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, Walter Titley, Earl of Rochford, Henry Fox, Henry Pelham, Hugh Valence Jones, Prince of Orange, W. Fagel, M. Cressener at Liége, Dayrolles at Dunkirk, Comte de Finocchietti, and Baron Munchausen.

One portfolio of the correspondence of the Earl of Holderness with the Earl of Albemarle, ambassador at Paris, in 1749-51.

One portfolio of the correspondence and negotiations in Russia of the Earl of Hyndford, in 1749, and of the correspondence of the Duke of Newcastle with Col. M. Guy Dickens, in 1750-1.

One portfolio of the correspondence and negotiations of Mr. Onslow Burrish in Germany in 1749-51.

Two portfolios of the like correspondence of Mr. Robert Keith at Vienna in the same years, and (in box 11) a parcel in 1754-6.

In three iron boxes numbered 11, 12, 13, are many hundreds of letters to the Earl of Holderness, chiefly between 1750 and 1760, both of public and private nature. They are fastened up in separate parcels, packed closely together. I proceed to give an outline of the contents of the several series, arranging them, for the sake of ease in future reference, as they are now kept in the several boxes.

In box 11 there are, 16 packets of letters from Gen. Joseph Yorke and 13 more in box 12, at the Hague in 1751-61, with copies of letters to him, on foreign affairs. In one of April 1, 1760, he says, "Your Lordship will recollect that some months ago I gave an account of the Pretender's eldest son's being at Bouillon." The informer now reports that "since he was there last, the young Pretender had considerably increased his train, which was composed at present of an ecclesiastick, two gentlemen, a fine equipage, a great many hunters, eight footmen in livery, &c. The Intendant told this gentleman that he had the French King's orders to furnish him with everything he wanted, to shew him all the respect imaginable, and to make his abode at Bouillon as agreeable to him as he could."

Seventeen packets of papers, and four more in box 12, relative to East Indian affairs, and negotiations with France in 1753-5.

Four parcels of letters from and to Lord Albemarle at Paris in 1749-54. Among these is a curious series of papers relative to information by James Drummond, of Boheldie, of the clan of MacGregor, of a Jacobite plot in France, under the Earl Marischal, for the invasion of North Wales and Scotland simultaneously from Ireland by 14,000 Irish; with a licence under the King's signature dated 3 Nov. 1753 for Drummond's return to England, and minutes of his examination by Lord Holderness on Nov. 6. Drummond professes to give information of all the agents in Scotland and elsewhere, including two from England named Trent and Fleetwood, he being one of the most trusted ones himself; and advises that all letters directed to Patrick, George, or Edward Savage, merchants in Douglas, in the Isle of Man, or to Mr. Peter Pippard, merchant in Liverpool, should be intercepted and opened. In a letter of 16 Jan. 1754, Lord Albemarle sends a list of all the persons who had visited the Earl Marischal in Paris from 18 Dec. to 11 Jan. But it is satisfactory to read in the same letter that he advises Lord Holderness not to "give much credit to MacGregor, for upon reading his long declaration I find in it many falsehoods, and very few material circumstances, and upon the whole I believe him a most notorious scoundrel." There is a letter from the Earl Marischal (signed "Keith") to Lord Holderness in 1759, dated at Madrid, Aug. 16, in which he returns his grateful thanks for the news communicated to him by Baron Knyphausen "that my pardon, which the King has of his goodness and clemency granted, has past the seals."

Four packets of the correspondence of the Duke of Newcastle in 1755. One packet of letters from Lord George Sackville, with the army in Germany, from Aug. 1758 to Aug. 1759, chiefly written from Munster, and six from the Marq. of Granby in 1759-60. Copies of letters from Sir Edw. Hawke, relative to his expedition to the Basque Roads in 1757, and to Lord Anson, from Quiberon Bay, in Oct. 1759. A few letters from Anson himself, in 1755 and 1759. From Lieut.-Governor Moore, of Jamaica, in 1758-60. One packet of letters from W. Pitt in 1755-9, chiefly on foreign affairs, and some of them only short notes. A few letters from H. Fox, 1754-9. Letters relating to election for the borough of Richmond, in Yorkshire, in 1759-60.

In a packet of miscellaneous letters of 1755 are two signed "Fidelis Brito," urging restrictions upon time bargains in the Stock Exchange, in which the writer speaks of "such ill practices as selling *bears* (as they call it) or stock for distant times"; and a letter from Capt. Denny, dated at Braemar Castle, Aug. 1, with a report on the woollen manufacture managed at Granada, in Spain, for a company, by—Kelly, an Irishman, who desires to break his engagement and leave, in order to settle at Norwich or in Spitalfields; with suggestions for a mode of escape. In this year also there are copies of two letters from Lord Drumlanrig, dated

Nov. 8 and 19, with an account of the earthquake at Lisbon, where he was at the time. Narrative of hostilities committed by the French on the Ohio in 1754, with papers relative to the negotiations thereupon in 1755. Copies of letters between George II. and the King of Prussia in 1756-60. Letter from Capt. Peter D'Arcy, with an account of the capture of the French fort at Ticonderoga, dated 27 July 1759. Letter from Lord Mansfield on his accepting office as Lord Chancellor, 14 Sept. 1757. Letter from H. Walpole, choosing the title of Baron Walpole of Woolterton for his peerage, 20 May 1726.

Six packets relate to a report furnished by Mr. Charles Areskine, of Tinwald, Lord Justice Clerk for Scotland, to the Earl of Holderness, relative to complaints made to the Government in 1752 that various Episcopalians and non-jurors, and persons who had been engaged in the rebellion of 1745, had been appointed to various legal offices, such as Sheriff-depute, &c. The report, which disproves the charges in general, occupies 23 folio pages, and is accompanied by many documents and letters in proof. One charge was that persons arrested for wearing the Highland dress had been released from custody, which is chiefly met by the answer that "a new form of dress [had been] contrived by some of the Highlanders, which could not be said to be the Highland dress prohibited by law, or any part of it, and yet was not altogether the Low Country dress; and if a Sheriff substitute, in a case altogether new, doubted, and allowed his doubt to carry him so far as to admit them to bail until he was advised by his Principal, it does not seem to be unreasonable in itself, or detrimental to his Majesty's service, especially when effectual care was taken by the Principals to have even that new form of dress suppressed." In a letter from the Lord Justice Clerk, which was sent with the report, dated 17 Nov. 1752, the following mention occurs in a postscript of the James Drummond who, in the next year, attempted to gain pardon for a murder he had committed (of Colin Campbell, of Glenure,) by betraying an alleged Jacobite plot, as noticed above. "Since writing this letter I have receive an account from the General, for which I'm extremely sorry, that James Drummond, alias Macgrigor, who was in custody in the Castle of Edinburgh, and upon Munday next was to have received sentence of death, made his escape last night about a quarter after six. The particulars of the escape I have not as yet learn'd." With these papers is a small packet of documents upon which some of the charges were based, with extracts from letters of the Dukes of Cumberland and Newcastle in 1746, remarks in 1752 on the effect of the system of military stations and patrols in the Highlands, and some lists of names of attainted persons. Amongst others is the following list of "names of some of the attainted and excepted rebels who are, or have been lately, in Scotland, 1752. Lord Pitsligo, lives in Banffshire, and frequently at his house near Frazeiburgh. Lord Lewis Gordon was in Scotland last year, but is said to be returned to France. Lord Ogilvie in

Scotland, and lately escaped being taken by getting intelligence of General Churchill's having taken out a warrant to apprehend him; the General not being justice of the peace for all Scotland, as General Wade was, obliges him to apply for warrants to search houses, of which they get notice. Donald McDonald, of Clanranald, evades the attainder by a misnomer, his name being Ranald. Archibald McDonald, son of Col. McDonald, of Barrisdale, in Scotland. Sir William Gordon, of Park, lives in the same shire, and frequently at his house near Perth."

Another packet of Lord Justice Areskine's papers relates to suspected Jacobite movements in 1752, intelligence being sent that Kinlochmoidart's two brothers, Æneas and Allan Macdonald, and Dr. Cameron, brother to the late Lochiel (who "remained at home during the rebellion, in the shape of an innocent man, and is now the chief director of them"), arrived in the Highlands in Oct., and remained some days at Fassifern's, in Sunart; Lieut.-Gen. Churchill is directed to be on the watch.

Other Scottish papers are: 1. A packet relating to an enquiry respecting Mr. Thomas Hay, nominated to be a Lord of Session, against whom it was alleged that he was a non-juror, and attended the meeting-house "kept by the person called Bishop Ke[i]th," that he had formerly had the pictures of the Pretender and his family hanging in his house, that his brother John Hay was attainted, &c.; with Thomas Hay's answer, dated 4 Nov. 1754, in which he says that since 1742 he had never attended non-juring meetings, that he never had "any painted pictures, mezzotintos, prints, portraits, figures, or representations whatsoever of the Pretender and his family," &c.; letters from Lord Justice Areskine, and the final confirmation of the appointment on 22 Nov. 2. Two letters from Ranald MacDonal to Lord Holderness, acknowledging gratitude for the King's clemency, procured by Lord Holderness, in permitting him to live in freedom in his native land, dated Edinburgh, 17 July 1754, and Benbecula, 1 Jan. 1755. 3. The Earl of Cathcart to the same, 3 June 1755, reporting his proceedings as Commissioner to the General Assembly. 4. Information that—Cameron, son to Dr. Cameron, and Capt. in Lord Ogilvie's regiment in France, came over into the Highlands in Nov. 1757. 5. Letter from Robert Dalzell (dated at Binns, near Edinb., 20 Oct. 1759), who was formerly in the Dutch service, desiring license to raise a troop of Light Cavalry, in anticipation of an invasion by the French. 6. Letter from Lord Justice Areskine, transmitting a copy of a printed "Plan" (34 folio pp.), drawn up at a public meeting, "for raising a militia in that part of Great Britain called Scotland," in consequence of the expectation of a French attack by the squadron under Thurot, of which, however, nothing had been heard since its leaving Bergen on 7 Dec.; 15 Jan. 1760.

There is one letter (in French) from the Grand Duchess Catharine of Russia (afterwards Empress) to George II. dated at St. Petersburg, 3 Aug. 1759, in which she asks that the bearer, Mr. Wroughton, may be continued in his post of Consul General.

In one of two small parcels of papers from Richard Wolters, a secret service agent at Rotterdam, there are copies of reports and memorials about the intercourse kept up through Jacobite agents in that town in 1747, with an application to the burgomasters to allow suspected letters to be intercepted at the Post Office and given to him, as had been done during the rebellion in 1745. The suspicious addresses are said to be those of Messrs. John Archdeacon, Peter Fox, Van Wyngaarter, and—Dillon, four merchants in Rotterdam. An officer named Coleman in the Scotch regiment of Ogilvie in the service of Holland is also named in 1748. Memorial to the Stadtholder in opposition to an application from Edinburgh in 1748 for the revival of the Scottish factory at Campvere.

Other parcels of foreign correspondence in this box are:—Several (with four in box 12) from Mr. Andrew Mitchell, at Brussels, Berlin, Leipsic, &c., 1752-61; five packets (of which four are in box 12) from and to Sir B. Keene at Madrid, 1751-6; Mr. Robert Keith at Vienna and St. Petersburg, 1756-60; Sir Ch. Hanbury Williams in Germany and at St. Petersburg, 1754-7; Mr. Titley at Copenhagen, 1754-8; Lord Rochford at Turin, 1753; Sir James Gray; Sir Thomas Robinson, 1755; General Wall at Madrid, 1754-7: and Consul Smith at Venice.

Box 12 contains ten packets of the correspondence of the Duke of Newcastle in 1750-5, and one of letters from him and the Marq. of Hartington in 1755 relative to the Ministry and the affairs of Hanover. Four packets of foreign news-letters from Mr. Michael Hatton, chiefly from Paris in 1755-8. Two packets of letters from William, Duke of Cumberland, while in command of the forces in Germany in 1757, with two of replies, &c. Papers in 1760 relating to the place of the Duke of York in the House of Lords. Three letters to the Earl of Holderness, as governor to the young princes, from the Princess Amelia, aunt to King George III., one of which (Dec. 10, 1772) is an invitation for them to a dance-party, with a list of those who were invited.

An interesting series of forty letters (most of them very brief) from George III. to Lord Holderness, respecting the education of his sons, which display the greatest solicitude on his part for their moral and intellectual training; of these 16 are in 1771, and six in 1776 when Lord Holdemess resigned his office on account of his difficulties in the management of the Princes and want of unanimity amongst the tutors. Of him the King speaks in the highest possible terms, as well as of Mr. Smelt, a tutor whom the King with difficulty prevails on in 1776 to remain two years

longer, but who inflexibly declines beforehand to accept at the end of that period any appointment, honour, or pension, or even the gift of a house. In the choice of tutors counsel is taken with “so wise, able and honest a man as the Archbishop of York,” (Markham) and the Bishop of Chester (Porteous). On 19 Sept. 1773 the King writes, “rules prescribed must be rigorously supported, and particularly with [the Prince of Wales], who too much inclines to evade application. I fear the word *duplicity* deserves a harsher epithet; I think so the more as you ever incline to the most lenient expressions; the bad habit both my sons have of not speaking the truth gives me much more pain than any want of attention to their lessons. The first if not corrected may become a part of their characters; it is the worst of faults; it is not only unbecoming their rank but that of the meanest man. Truth is the constant attendant of an honest heart, and is more estimable than any of the advantages to be acquired by birth or education,” &c. On 21 Dec. 1775 he writes, after a two hours’ conversation with Mr. Smelt, that if a good understanding amongst the tutors “cannot be restored, it will be impossible to irradicate (*sic*) those failings in my sons that we have often deplored, and that, if they continue, will with age become vices that will choak every sentiment calculated to make useful and respectable members of society.” And on 6 Apr. 1776, when sketching out a method of arrangement by which the Earl may be induced to continue in his post, he says, “The desire of fulfilling my duty as a parent alone actuates me on this occasion, and imposes on me first of all to see my children grounded in their religious duties, being well convinced that where the sentiments of love and fear for the Creator are wanting, all other ties are but weak, and that passion, not principle, will then be the guide.” On 22 May there is a letter which is apparently the reply to Lord Holderness’s letter of resignation, “a step which though it gives me infinite pain, I am certain appears to you as the strongest proof you can give of your duty.” Of letters from the Princes (chiefly during Lord Holderness’s absence from illness) there are twenty from the Prince of Wales, in 1773-5, the same number from Prince Frederick (the Duke of York), two from Prince Edward and one from Prince William: in all which the professions of attachment to the Earl are profuse. In a letter of Murch 23, 1774, the Prince of Wales says, “I will take care to rectify the fault of inattention, for I shall take as a favour every fault your lordship marks for my improvement.” On 18 Aug.: “an adventure happened to us at the fireworks [on Aug. 12] which had a very horrid appearance but in reality was nothing; it came from a Mount Strombolo, which blew to pieces; in the middle of its burning Seeker opened the window at which the Queen was sitting, and called out as loud as he could, ‘For God’s sake save the Queen and all the royal family, for the house is on fire.’ The King hit him a violent blow on the head, and pulled the window down. The Queen was obliged to take some

drops, and to give some to the Duchess of Argyll.”¹ Dec. 16; “I hope at your return you will have good accounts of us from Mr. Smelt and the other gentlemen, and that you will find no more the old trick of round shoulders. The King and Queen have put us quite upon the footing of men; we not only go the Thursday and Sunday to them, but likewise we dine with them the Tuesday.” Feb. 10, 1775; “The 7th of this month the House of Lords had a conference to propose an address of empowering his Majesty to take all the measures he thought fit about America. Lord Mansfield, as Papa told me, was scarce ever heard to speak better, when my Lord Shelburne caught at something Lord Mansfield said, and got up saying ‘false, false, false,’ upon which the whole house was in a hubbub, calling out ‘to order, to order, to order.’ After that Lord Littleton got up, spoke remarkably well, and gave my Lord a fine trimming for such an infamous thing.” The Duke of York’s letters are much longer than his brother’s, and more natural. In one of them, dated 15 Sept., 1774, he dwells upon his appointment to the Bishopric of Osnaburgh, and in allusion to the motto upon medals then struck, “*Spes publica*,” says it “made me think how much I had to do to render their hopes effectual When I have not used the time which has been given me to learn while I am a boy, I shall never have the possibility to regain it. And for that reason I shall be obliged to labour hard Though I cannot place myself as high as my brother, because his kingdom is much greater than my bishoprick, yet I must have as much care of it as my brother must have of his kingdom.” On 17 March in the same year he writes, “I hope I shall gain both the love and esteem of the publick, which are my most ardent wishes.” On 17 Feb. 1775 he writes thus about his uncle the Duke of Cumberland: “I was, my dear Lord, shockd to hear that the Duke of Cumberland was entered into opposition. I thought from the beginning it would be so, but I do not suppose you would think who was his adviser: Lord Mount Morris! Ev’n the opposition said, Block’d, what business has he to do here, when Papa told me the only thing he said was, He deserves that name.”

In parcels of miscellaneous letters in this box, of the years 1756-8, the following may specially be noticed. Long letter from Mr. James Nairne, as moderator of the presbytery of St. Andrew’s, protesting earnestly against the appointment of one Mr. William Brown, formerly a minister of the Church of Scotland and now at Utrecht, as Professor of Divinity and Church History at St. Andrew’s, he having some time before demitted his office, and fled the country for an immorality which would have been punished by deprivation; dated June 18, 1756.

¹ Of this false alarm, and the blow given by the King, Prince Frederick also gives an account in a French letter.

From the Lord Advocate of Scotland, Robert Dundas, announcing the arrival at Edinburgh of “Mr. Macleod (commonly called Lord Macleod), eldest son of the late Earl of Cromartie, who stands attainted for his accession to the late rebellion,” who has come from Sweden, in the service of which country he has been for some years: “I do not believe the young man has any bad intentions Your Lordship will no doubt remember that his Majesty was pleased to extend his royal clemency to both father and son”; dated July 11, 1758. Of a date two days later, there is a letter from Lord Macleod himself; he has come to avoid fighting in the Swedish army “against any of his Majesty’s allies inconsistent with the duty and loyalty of a good and faithful subject to the King, penetrated with the deepest sense of gratitude for his Majesty’s royal goodness and mercy to my father and to myself Penetrated as I am with the deepest grief and remorse for having been engaged in the late unnatural (*sic*) rebellion, I should think myself happy could I wash out with my blood the remembrance of that crime and of my past misconduct.” There is a note also from Lady Cromartie, of July 17, begging for an interview with Lord Holderness.

Minutes by Lord Holderness, of examinations of Mr. Fosset in Feb. 1753, for his having said in conversation with the Dean of Durham and Lord Ravensworth, that Dr. Johnson, Bishop of Gloucester, nominated to a canonry *in commendam* at Durham, had been present at dinner at a Mr. Vernon’s, when “disaffected” healths were drunk, viz., those of the Duke of Ormond, Lord Dunbar, and the Chevalier. There is also an examination of the Solicitor General (William Murray) he having also been said to be present.

Papers respecting a representation to the French ministers in September 1753, relative to works carried on at the harbour at Dunkirk, contrary to the stipulations of the treaty of Utrecht; with a report of a voyage made thither for inspection by Gen. Major Cornaba in December.

Box 13 contains several parcels of miscellaneous letters between 1751 and 1759. in which some in 1756 relate to riots in Warwickshire, Nottinghamshire and Shropshire with regard to corn monopoly, with regard to which Lord Brooke writes that “the poor have just cause to complain.” One from Orator John Henley to Lord Holderness, dated “The Oratory, Lincoln’s Inn Fields, Apr. 18, 1752,” assures his lordship “that if any officious sycophants, spies, informers, or personal and prejudiced enemies” represent Henley as being in the least disaffected or speaking a word against the ministry,” they impose on them, as he proved six years ago when “an ignorant and spiteful justice was my enemy, and his own, for it broke his heart.” In 1758 there are two letters from “Justice” Fielding at Bow Street, (in which the extraordinary

scrawl of a signature, which is all that Fielding himself writes, would be impossible to be deciphered were it not for the endorsement,²⁾ which relate to the prosecutions, 1. of a Mr. Page, against whom evidence was brought from Scotland; and 2, of one Rich. Will. Vaughan, for forging bank notes, not so much with a design to injure the Bank of England “as being an enemy to the Government.” “Parkyns Macmahon writes a long letter on May 29, 1758, urging his being brought speedily to trial to clear himself from some suspicion under which he lies since his arrival in England, with allusions to his “literary correspondence” and to a proposed journey to Plymouth.³ And John Newbery, the well-known bookseller of St. Paid’s Churchyard, writes on Sept. 14, 1754 to intercede for one Solomon Jacob, a poor convict from Salisbury, sentenced to transportation for stealing something of the value of two shillings.

Letters to and from Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick, 1758-1761. Four packets of letters to and from Lord Chancellor Hardwicke in 1751-9, chiefly relative to points of law and foreign negotiations. But among his letters of 1755 is a small packet of letters to him from an anonymous writer in France, offering to give information against the friends of Prince Charles Edward. The correspondence opens with a letter (in a large clear hand) dated 24 Dec. 1754, informing the Lord Chancellor that Mr. John Macleod, advocate, is pressing the sale of the estate of Sir James Campbell, of Auchinbreck, upon which he has a mortgage, before the Court of Session, in order that his son Alexander Macleod, who is attainted, may receive the money in France while his father lives, and not lose it by forfeiture to the Crown on his father’s death. The writer then proceeds: “The person who gives this intelligence can, if properly rewarded, give more and of greater consequence; and will particularly discover the person intrusted at present, and for these eight years past, with the Pretender’s affairs in, Scotland. And us he is known to, and intimate with, many of that party, intrusted with their secrets for ten or eleven years past, and much connected with them, will probably have it in his power at any time, by giving proper intelligence, to prevent and disappoint any of their schemes taking place, or their disturbing the peace and quiet of the kingdom. A letter address À Monsieur Anderson, gentilhomme Anglois, à Sens en Bourgogne, will, tho’ a borrowed name, find

² A somewhat clearer signature is attached to a letter dated July 17, 1757, in application for some favour, which is found in a packet of miscellaneous letters of that year in Box 12.

³ Amongst miscellaneous letters in Box 12 is another one from this writer, dated Oct. 5, 1758, praying for leave to go as a volunteer, or in any quality, to America or elsewhere, against the French.

him. But as anything of this sort will be utterly ruin'd by the least discovery, he insists on corresponding directly with your Lordship, and not with any clerk or secretary." With this letter is inclosed a copy of the reply, "London, Jan. 14, 1755. The person to whom a letter was sent by the post from Sens, dated December 22, 1754, acquaints the gentleman who writ it, that, if he will make good and perform the offers contain'd in the said letter, he shall receive all proper encouragement;" with this note subjoined, "Jan. 13, 1755. Shew'd the letter from Sens above-mentioned to the King in his closet, who was pleased to give me his orders to write as above." The answer to this is dated Jan. 25, 1755, in which the writer begins by professing to state his reasons for wishing to serve the government. "He has been educated in the most rigid principles of Jacobitism, and taught to believe that the good of his country depended on the success of that family; but his own observation, and comparing the present with former times, has convinced him, that, whatever are the professions of that family or party, it is almost impossible that the people can enjoy greater happiness than they do and have done under the present and late King, and that any change, how successful soever (beside the ruin and desolation that must ever attend the attempt to part of the people) is really no more than quitting certainty for hope." He therefore makes the following proposals, and if these are not agreeable, no further trouble need be taken on either side. A bill of exchange to be sent to him, with a blank indorsation; the sum left to discretion, but if too small the bill will be immediately returned; that the amount may be proportionate to the person, he mentions that he has an income of 300*l. per an.* As he would wish to continue his services, and his employers would wish the same, he desires also to have an annual allowance for journeys or the living at Paris and elsewhere, so long as his services are thought to deserve it; but he insists on direct correspondence, and, as an indispensable condition, that he never appears as evidence in any court against any man. "His intelligence will generally be well-founded, for, beside his intimacy and familiarity with most of that party, he has an uncle, with whom he is in strict correspondence, who has been in the immediate service and trust of the Pretender these seven and twenty years." He will simply mention facts; and if informed what pieces of intelligence are most desired, will "give immediate answers to such as he knows, and endeavour to inform himself of others he may not know." Endorsed, "Shew'd this to the Duke of Newcastle soon after it was rec'd, who tho't the terms c'd not be complied with, and that it did not deserve further notice." A letter of March 8 then follows, expressing surprise at the non-receipt of a reply, but saying that, trusting in the promise of "all proper encouragement," the writer now signifies "that the person employed as the Pretender's agent in Scotland these seven years past is Mr. Walkinshaw of Scotstown," and suggests that in arresting him care be taken to secure his papers. He desires that a proper reward shall at once be sent, upon which he will by return

send such information as will easily lead to the discovery of the chief people employed in England; and that some person of less note than the Chancellor may be named under whose cover letters may be sent, "the present address being rather too conspicuous. If an answer, as desired, is not received in course of post, there will be absolutely no further intelligence sent." No answer being returned, there comes finally a short letter dated 13 Apr. desiring to know whether the previous letters have been received, the writer concluding that they may have been intercepted. It appears, however, that though no return was made to the writer for his information, it was acted upon, and Mr. Walkinshaw [the father of Charles Edward's mistress] was arrested, for a letter from Lord Hardwicke to Lord Holderness of the date of April 12 runs thus, "As to your Lordship's question relating to Mr. Walkinshaw of Scotstown, I apprehend it will not be proper to send him either to Newgate or the Tower before he has been examin'd, and that he should be confin'd in the custody of a messenger until his examination is over. I presume your Lordship will think it necessary that his papers should be perus'd before he is examin'd, because from thence the lights must arise whereupon he must be sifted."

Other letters relating to Scottish affairs, are, a series of papers in 1752 on the question whether Edinburgh Castle was a lawful prison; two letters, dated 22 Aug. 1752, to Lord Holderness and to the Lord Mayor of London, from P. Drummond, sending a pamphlet about the improvement of Edinburgh; a letter from Lord Hardwicke of 19 Sept. 1754 relative to a proposal of Gen. Bland that he be "authorized to dispense with the penalties incurred by the inhabitants of the Isle of Skye for wearing the highland dress and carrying arms, &c.;"⁴ and a letter from Lord Holderness of 16 Apr. 1755, about the arrest of a person at Doncaster, going by the name of Salwyn, as a vagrant, who on being examined in the workhouse at Wakefield by Sir Rowland Winn, was suspected to have dealings with disaffected persons; he has therefore been brought up to London and has this morning confessed that he was in the rebellion of 1745, and has since been employed as an agent for the Pretender; his inability to find bail and his needy circumstances have induced him to promise that if he have protection and reward he will discover all he knows; he confesses that the name he goes by is a fictitious one, and that he is acquainted with all the principal agents the Pretender has in Great

⁴ In this letter the Chancellor complains of a letter from Cambridge in the *London Evening Post* of 10 Sept., which contains "a most direct audacious and seditious libel upon the Revolution and the settlement of the present government made in consequence of it," and proposing prosecution: "the licentiousness and insolence of that paper is intolerable."

Britain, and can discover many important secrets; he is about 50 years of age, a sensible well-behaved man, and appears to have had a very good education.

Two or three letters of Hardwicke's, in July-Sept 1754, and a packet of depositions, refer to the verses, or "treasonable libell, drop't in the market-place at Oxford," a matter which created a considerable stir at the time. The Chancellor stigmatizes the paper as containing nothing, "but what is of the deepest dye, downright treason, and direct incitement to rebellion," and expresses great dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Vice-Chancellor and Mayor, who appear to have regarded it as a mere trick on the part of the pretended finder. The chief part of the remaining contents of this box is a series of books of summaries of accounts, with all the tradesmen's bills, for the Prince of Wales and his brothers Frederick and William, from 1771 to 1776, the Earl of Holderness having been governor to the princes during that period. Letters of summons to the Prince of Wales and Prince Frederick (as "Bishop of Osnabrug") for their installation as Knights of the Garter on 25th July 1771, with letters of dispensation from taking the oaths; and to Prince Frederick for installation as Knight of the Bath on 15 June 1772.

In box 14 is a series of eleven portfolios containing foreign newsletters, or "Advices," written in a singularly large hand, from 1754 to the end of 1760, in French, and chiefly from France; interspersed throughout with a series of a quarto newspaper called *Le Courier*, printed at Avignon. There are also in this box and in box 15 the following MSS., in separate volumes:—

1. Minutes of the Privy Council Meetings with reference to foreign affairs, from 20 Sept. 1755 to 10 June 1756.
2. Index-book of Lord Holderness's letters in 1749.
3. "Plan general de la Marine de France," 1750-60. (Box 15.)
4. "The conduct of Admiral Knowles on the late expedition set in a true light;" signed, Charles Knowles [1757].
5. "Reflections on the disputes subsisting between the companies of France and England trading to the East Indies;" by Robert Orme, London, 24 Nov. 1753.
6. "General idea of the government and people of Indostan, by Robert Orme, Sept. 1, 1753."
7. Various papers, in French and German, 1746-50, on the succession of the House of Brandenburg, with copies of two

German works printed in 1718 and 1741; in a wrapper marked "Monsieur Seckendorff."

8. "Précis of the Dutch and Prussian correspondenue of the years 1789, 1790."

9. Keys to cyphers; the Earl of Albemarle's in 1750, &c.